


# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

## VOLUME VI

# CITY OF CALCUTTA

## PART I.

## REPORT

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CALCUTTA :
BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPOT.
1923.

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# CENSUS REPORT

OF THE

# CITY OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS,

# 1921.

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## CHAPTER I.

### The population, its distribution and growth.

1. **Introductory.**—This report deals with the census of the city of Calcutta, the five suburban municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktala, Tollygunge, the South Suburbs and Garden Reach, north, east and south of it on the left bank of the Hooghly, and Howrah on the right bank. How far the suburbs of a great city should be held to extend, it is always a matter of some difficulty to determine. Suburban conditions in the case of Calcutta however abruptly terminate to the east with the limits of Maniktala and Tollygunge, for the level of the land falls at once to the marshes. To the south and west the outlying parts of the South Suburban and Howrah municipalities include certain areas of agricultural land and suburban conditions do not extend beyond municipal limits. To the north, however, the land on both banks of the hooghly is parcelled out among a series of municipalities extending almost without a break for 20 miles and in some sense all these municipalities are suburban to Calcutta. Historically, only Serampore, Chandernagore and Hooghly-Chinsura on the right bank of the river were of independent origin. The rest owe their origin and their growth to their proximity to Calcutta and were never independent centres of trade or industry. There is little change of character in the country between Calcutta and Barrackpore and the number of the population within each municipality depends upon the extent of area which happens to have been included within the limits of each and the accident of its boundaries including a greater or less number of mills and factories with the large coolie population which lives in and about them. Railway lines run parallel to the river on both banks and the suburban traffic carrying workers in Calcutta to and fro daily from their lodging outside it is very large. It would, however, be somewhat far-fetched to account Naihati and Bandel as suburbs of Calcutta, and yet between Cossipore-Chitpore and Naihati and between Howrah and Bandel there is no point which rather than several others should be taken as the end of the suburbs. Accordingly the boundaries of Cossipore-Chitpore and Howrah are taken as the suburban limits. Calcutta city surrounded by the six suburban municipalities forms a compact block for which it is convenient to have comprehensive figures. A volume of census tables for this area has been prepared and published and this report is the commentary upon the figures

therein contained. At the end of each chapter certain subsidiary tables have been given which will be found useful not only in the elucidation of the points noticed in the report, but also in independent investigation of the facts which the census tables prove. This first chapter deals mainly with the figures contained in Tables I and II of the Tables Volume. Three subsidiary tables are printed at the end of it containing analyses of the figures showing—

I.—Variations of population.

II.—Density of population at successive censuses.

III.—Persons per houses and houses per acre.

The city of Calcutta includes, besides the area administered by the Corporation, Fort William, the Maidan, the Port and the Canals adjoining and penetrating the city. The administration of the six suburban municipalities is regulated by the Bengal Municipal Act and each has a separate constitution independent of the others and of Calcutta, whose administration is regulated in different terms by the Calcutta Municipal Act. The suburban municipalities co-operate in certain matters, *e.g.*, water-supply, with the Calcutta Corporation to their great benefit, but are in no wise subordinate to it. The original jurisdiction of the High Court and the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta does not extend even over the whole area administered by the Corporation, much to the south and south-east being within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas. The jurisdiction of the Calcutta Police, on the other hand, extends further than the Corporation limits and covers all the suburbs on the east bank of the Hooghly, except to the south.

2. **Area and population.**—The area covered by Calcutta and its suburbs is about 62 square miles, the area of the river Hooghly being left out of account, and its population enumerated in March 1921 was 1,327,547 persons. Immediately after the census the cry was raised in the newspapers and taken up by the Corporation that the census of Calcutta had been incomplete. The census was caried out under an officer specially appointed for the purpose, who worked on this occasion independent of the Corporation. The work had been carried out on previous occasions under the control of its Deputy Chairman. The difficulty experienced in obtaining the willing service of a sufficient number to act as enumerators was somewhat more acute than on former occasions. This was partly a reflection of the spirit of the times, but was aggravated by the fact that the assistance given by the employees of the Corporation was disappointing. The difficulty caused some anxiety and was not overcome until rather late in the day, but there was no sort of breakdown anywhere in the arrangements and the final enumeration went with a good swing.

The same cry has been raised after each successive census since 1872. A fresh census four years after that of 1872 showed that the original estimate had probably been an over-estimate rather than an under-estimate, and in 1911 an elaborate investigation immediately after the enumeration proved the scent false. On the present occasion it was immediately seen that the decreases in population in certain localities, which had been the subject of criticism as soon as the results were published, appeared just where the Improvement Trust and the Corporation had been most active in clearing sites for improvements, and the Port Trust had made its extensive acquisitions for the new King George Dock. Critics, moreover, failed to notice that the decrease in the Port population, the result of stagnation in the export trade, had been responsible for bringing down the city population by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., nor did they appreciate the significance of the great increase of suburban passenger traffic on the railways of recent years, which shows to what an extent Calcutta's workers have overflowed beyond its immediate suburbs. There were omissions in the European quarters which may have amounted to 800, but there is little doubt that omissions in Indian quarters were very few, and the total population may be taken as certainly correct within 2 per mille and probably within 1 per mille.

3. **Calcutta compared with other cities.**—To what extent Calcutta dwarfs every other city in India but Bombay is shown by the following figures for their population :—

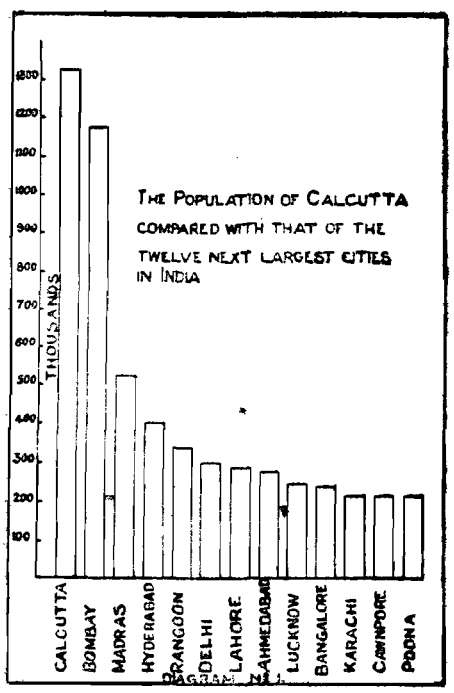


DIAGRAM No. 1.

| | Persons. |
|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... | 1,327,547 |
| Bombay ... ... | 1,175,914 |
| Madras ... ... | 526,911 |
| Hyderabad ... ... | 404,187 |
| Rangoon ... ... | 341,962 |
| Delhi ... ... | 304,420 |
| Lahore ... ... | 281,781 |
| Ahmedabad ... ... | 274,007 |
| Lucknow ... ... | 240,566 |
| Bangalore ... ... | 237,496 |
| Karachi ... ... | 216,883 |
| Cawnpore ... ... | 216,436 |
| Poona ... ... | 214,796 |

The population of Bombay has increased very much of late years, by 26·2 per cent. between 1901 and 1911 and by 20·1 per cent. between 1911 and 1921, while the corresponding figures for Calcutta and its Suburbs have been only 11·0 per cent. and 4·3 per cent., and the population under the Corporation of Bombay is now considerably larger than that under the Corporation of Calcutta. The population of Calcutta, however, has been able to spread to its suburbs in a manner in which that of Bombay situated on its island cannot. There are few large mills and factories in Calcutta itself as there are in Bombay, and less than half of the number in the industrial area, of which Calcutta is the centre, lie within the suburban municipalities. They are spread along the banks of the Hooghly for 30 miles. The population of the 23 municipalities along the river beyond the suburbs is 509,182, while the rural population is very much denser than that near Bombay, so that Calcutta as a centre of population is still nearly twice as great as Bombay. Madras has grown very little, only 3 per cent. in the last twenty years, while Hyderabad has decreased 19·4 per cent. since 1911. Rangoon has grown faster than Calcutta, 16·6 per cent. since 1911, Delhi 30·7 per cent., Lahore 23·2 per cent., Ahmedabad 17·7 per cent., Bangalore 25·3 per cent. and Karachi no less than 42·8 per cent.

The population of the administrative " County of London " according to the figures of the recent census is 4,483,249, rather less than 3½ times as great as that of Calcutta, while the population of " Greater London " is 7,476,168, rather over 5½ times. Calcutta's population is about the same as that of the area covered by the eight Metropolitan Boroughs, the City, Holborn, Islington, St. Pancras, St. Marylebone, Paddington, Kensington and Westminister. Compared with Birmingham, the second city in England, whose population is 919,436, Calcutta is the larger by nearly 45 per cent.

4. **Population by wards.**—The population of Calcutta and suburbs is shown in detail in Table I of the Tables Volume; the total figures for each locality are given again in Subsidiary Table I, printed at the end of this chapter. The area administered by the Corporation, which has 885,815

inhabitants, is divided into 25 wards, which are to be set in order according to the size of the population of each, as follows :—

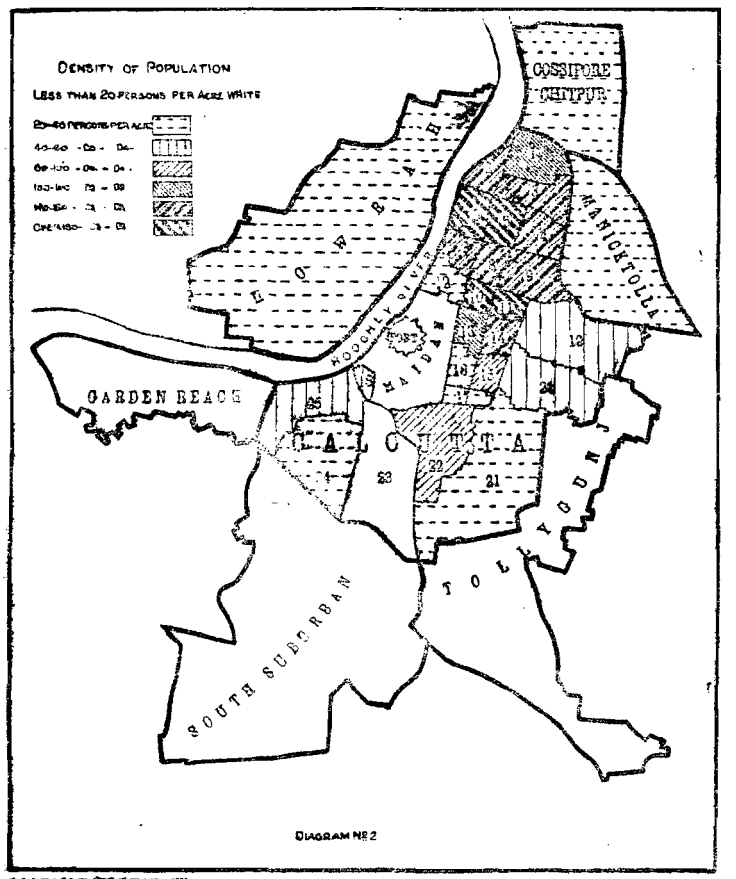
| | | Persons. |
|---|---|---|
| Ward No. | 9, Muchipara ... ... ... | 69,670 |
| „ „ | 3, Bartola ... ... ... | 61,183 |
| „ „ | 22, Bhowanipore ... ... ... | 57,378 |
| „ „ | 6, Jorasanko ... ... ... | 57,276 |
| „ „ | 1, Shampukur ... ... ... | 57,006 |
| „ „ | 4, Sukea Street ... ... ... | 55,372 |
| „ „ | 5, Jorabagan ... ... ... | 52,573 |
| „ „ | 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge ... ... | 50,854 |
| „ „ | 19, Entally ... ... ... | 47,842 |
| „ „ | 8, Kalutola ... ... ... | 38,510 |
| „ „ | 20, Beniapukur ... ... ... | 35,543 |
| „ „ | 24, Watgunge ... ... ... | 34,479 |
| „ „ | 2, Kumartoli ... ... ... | 33,984 |
| „ „ | 7, Barabazar ... ... ... | 32,959 |
| „ „ | 11, Puddapukur ... ... ... | 32,638 |
| „ „ | 14, Taltola ... ... ... | 31,664 |
| „ „ | 24, Ekbalpore ... ... ... | 31,420 |
| „ „ | 10, Bowbazar ... ... ... | 27,110 |
| „ „ | 13, Fenwick Bazar ... ... ... | 26,111 |
| „ „ | 23, Alipore ... ... ... | 22,184 |
| „ „ | 15, Collinga ... ... ... | 11,747 |
| „ „ | 12, Waterloo Street ... ... | 7,106 |
| „ „ | 18, Hastings ... ... ... | 4,283 |
| „ „ | 16, Park Street ... ... ... | 3,776 |
| „ „ | 17, Victoria Terrace ... ... | 3,147 |

In the suburbs, the population of Maniktola 67,372, is nearly as large as that of Ward 9, Muchipara, the largest in the city, Cossipore-Chitpore, 56,474 persons is about the same size as Ward 1, Shampukur; Garden Reach, 45,567 persons, rather smaller than Ward 19, Entally; the South Suburban Municipality, 33,345 persons, about as large as Ward 2, Kumartoli; and Tollygunge 21,637 persons, is rather smaller than Ward 23, Alipore.

Howrah has a population of 195,301, that is about the same number of inhabitants as the block formed of Ward 4, Sukea Street; Ward 5, Jorabagan; Ward 6, Jorasanko; and Ward 7, Barabazar. The population enumerated in each ward of Howrah Municipality is given in the margin. The total also includes 6,766 persons enumerated on the railway platforms at Howrah Passenger Station and in the various goods yards and other railway premises.

| | Persons. |
|---|---|
| Ward No. 1 | ... 18,058 |
| „ „ 2 | ... 4,571 |
| „ „ 3 | ... 15,043 |
| „ „ 4 | ... 24,360 |
| „ „ 5 | ... 25,247 |
| „ „ 6 | ... 24,280 |
| „ „ 7 | ... 25,716 |
| „ „ 8 | ... 31,551 |
| „ „ 9 | ... 11,003 |
| „ „ 10 | ... 8,647 |

5. **Density.**—The average density of population over the city and suburbs is 34 persons to the acre or, if the water area of the Port and Canals is included, 31. Over the city it is 69 and over the municipal area, the Fort and the Maidan being excluded, 74. The greatest density is not to be found in the heart of the town in Barabazar, Waterloo Street, Bowbazar and Fenwick Bazar Wards, which are the centre of the city's business and where many buildings are given up to use as mercantile offices and shops, in which few but caretakers themselves reside, but in the adjoining area, Ward 6, Jorasanko, with 219 persons per acre, Ward 5, Jorabagan, with 216, and Ward 11, Puddapukur, with 194. But for the clearing of the site for Central Avenue along which none of the new buildings were approaching completion when the census was taken, Ward 8, Kalutola, would have taken its place among the most densely populated. It held more persons per acre, 255, than any other ward in 1911, but its density at this census has proved to be 172. Bowbazar, one of the business quarters, but containing many small shops, in which the shopkeepers themselves live, has 184 persons per acre. Next come the wards grouped round those already mentioned, Ward 4, Sukea Street, 173; Ward 14, Taltola, 160; Ward 2, Kumartoli, 157; Ward 3, Bartola, 152; and Ward 9, Muchipara, 151. With these comes Ward 7, Barabazar, 152, and close following them Ward 1, Shampukur, 139, and Ward 13, Fenwick Bazar, 136. There is a big drop to Ward 22, Bhowanipore, 70, where the Improvement Trust has made great changes, but in which, along some of the streets, new buildings had been completed and occupied before the census, and Ward 15, Collinga, 66. The eastern outskirts, Ward 19, Entally, and Ward 20, Beniapukur, each with 43 to the acre, the Dock area, Ward 25, Watgunge, 47, and Ward 24, Ekbalpore, 37, with the small Ward 18, Hastings, 40, come before the European residential quarters, Ward 16, Park Street, Ward 17, Victoria Terrace, Ward 21 Ballygunge-Tollygunge, each 25, and Ward 23 Alipore, 18. Ward 12, Waterloo Street, with its many Government and mercantile offices and Government House, although it is the very heart of the city, has only 34 persons to the acre. The density of population in parts of Howrah, Maniktola and Cossipore-Chitpore is high, but they also include areas where conditions are almost rural, and their average density is no more than 30, 31 and 27, respectively. Tollygunge and the South Suburbs are very much less densely peopled, having only 5 and 4 persons to the acre. The average density of population over the County of London is 60 to the acre against 69 in Calcutta city, but, on the one hand, there is no part of London where the density is much more than half that in Ward 6, Jorasanko, in Calcutta, nor, on the other, does it contain any area bearing so large a proportion to the whole and having so low a density of population as Ballygunge. Yet overcrowding is by no means so serious a problem in Calcutta as it is in Bombay or in the centres of many much smaller cities in India.

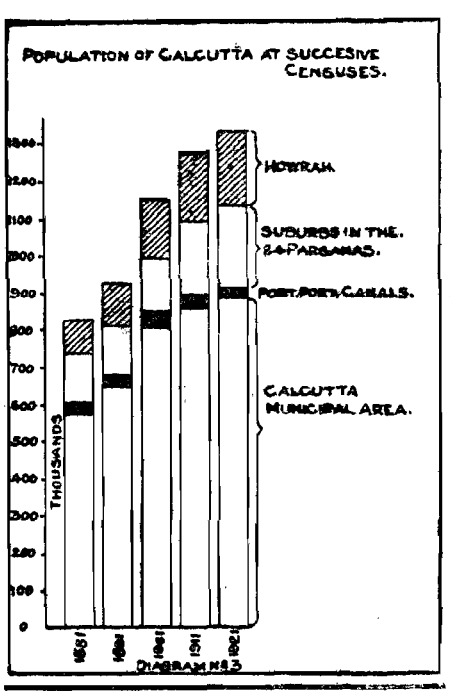


6. **Early estimates and enumerations.**—In the early days of British rule estimates of the population of Calcutta were made from time to time, but owing to their uncertain basis and the extension of the limits of the town these estimates are of little practical value. The population in 1710 was only 10,000 or 12,000, but the settlement grew rapidly, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the number of inhabitants was estimated to have exceeded 100,000 in the area owned by the Company, or double that figure, if the area owned by private zamindars was taken into account. Subsequent estimates vary greatly. In 1831, Captain Birch, the Superintendent of Police, made a rough census extending over eight months, and returned the aggregate at 229,305, of whom 144,493 were males and 84,812 were females. The preponderance of males is interesting as showing that the disproportion of the sexes, which is so noticeable a feature of the modern population, is no new thing. The daily influx of workers from outside was also characteristic of Calcutta at that time. In 1840 it was estimated that the number of residents was 357,660 (on the basis of 5 persons to every house or hut), and it seems probable that by 1850 it was at least 400,000.

7. **Changes, 1872—1921.**—At the census of 1872 a population of 633,009 was returned for Calcutta city. Four years later a second enumeration gave a result less by 21,225, and the census of 1881 showed an addition of 523 only. The population of Calcutta and suburbs in 1872 was 805,697, but Tollygunge and the South Suburbs had not yet been made municipalities, and figures for the area now covered by them are not available. The growth of Greater Calcutta since 1881 is shown by the following figures:—

| | Calcutta with Suburbs, the Fort, the Port and Canals. | | Calcutta Municipal Area. | | Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. | | Howrah. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population. | Variation per cent. in previous decade. | Population. | Variation per cent. in previous decade. | Population. | Variation per cent. in previous decade. | Population. | Variation per cent. in previous decade. |
| 1881 ... | 829,197 | ... | 577,761 | −5·6 | 126,077 | ... | 90,813 | +8·0 |
| 1891 ... | 932,440 | +12·5 | 649,995 | +12·5 | 133,529 | +5·9 | 116,606 | +28·4 |
| 1901 ... | 1,145,933 | +22·9 | 810,251 | +24·7 | 140,543 | +5·3 | 157,594 | +35·2 |
| 1911 ... | 1,272,279 | +11·0 | 861,501 | +6·3 | 197,266 | +40·3 | 179,006 | +13·6 |
| 1921 ... | 1,327,547 | +4·3 | 885,815 | +2·8 | 224,395 | +13·8 | 195,301 | +9·1 |

The figures show that there has been growth in each decade, which was very great in the city and Howrah between 1891 and 1901, although there was little development in the suburbs in the 24-Parganas either in that decade or the decade before. The decade from 1901 to 1911 was one of great changes, especially in connection with the "Fringe area," the suburban drainage schemes and the systematic improvement of the insanitary blocks of huts known as *bustees* taken in hand by the Corporation as well as by private landlords. The opening up of these improvements in the city and the extension of the tramway system made for the increase of population in the eastern and southern suburbs, which is the outstanding feature that was disclosed by the census of 1911. The increase of the decade 1901—11 have been repeated during the decade 1911—21, but reduced by much the same proportion in the three sections of Greater Calcutta, for which figures have just been given. The increase in the city



has been kept down by extensive clearing of sites for improvements and for the new King George Dock, while the acquisition of land for the latter has also reduced an increase of 60 per cent. in Garden Reach between 1901 and 1911 to 0·6 per cent. in the past decade.

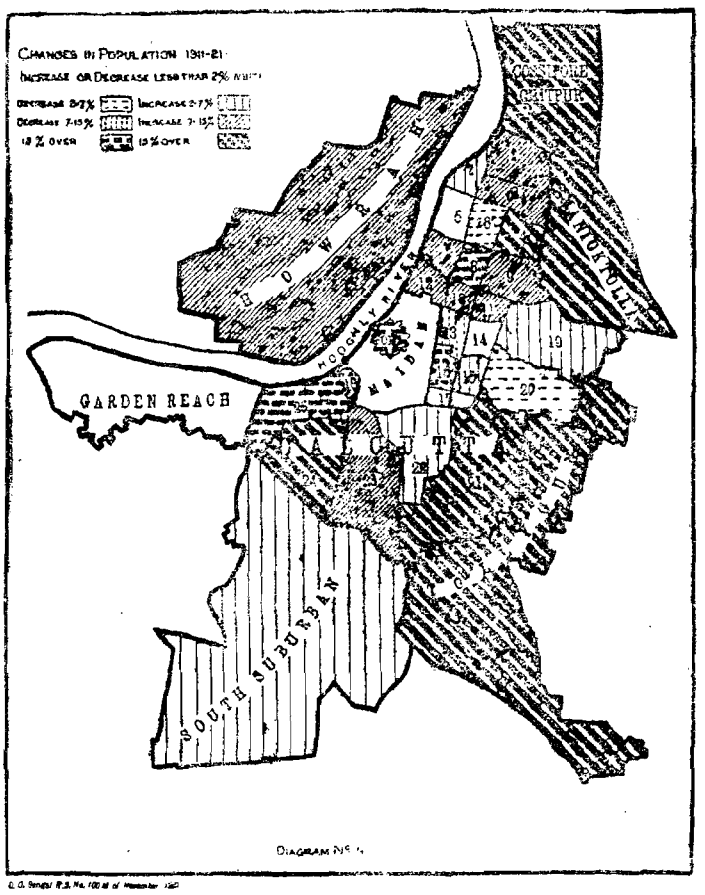
A feature of recent years has been the great increase in suburban passenger traffic to and from Calcutta. Many thousands of clerks and others live outside and come in daily to their work in the city. The marginal table gives, as far as the figures are available, the numbers of season ticket-holders to and from the terminus on the several railways radiating from Calcutta. The total number of season ticket-holders is nearly three times as many as 10 years ago. It was 103,227 in 1910 and 291,483 in 1920. The only railway stations within the boundaries of the city and the five suburban municipalities, besides the termini, are Ballygunge, Dhakuria, Kalighat and Brace Bridge junction on the Budge-Budge Branch and Southern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Kadamtala on the Howrah-Amta Railway. Ballygunge and Dhakuria stations are used to a certain extent by those who come in daily to their work, but the trams are used in preference to the railway by those from the direction of Kalighat, and this means that practically all the season ticket-holders travel between points outside the suburbs and the termini. Very few live in Calcutta and go out daily to work. The total number, 291,483, is considerably more than the population of the suburbs in the 24-Parganas and is nearly 22 per cent. of the population of the City and Suburbs together. The figures indicate that the population of Calcutta is regularly supplemented by daily passengers who come in by rail to the extent of quite 20 per cent. In 1910 the proportion of the season ticket-holders to the population of Calcutta was only 8 per cent. instead of 22 per cent. The increase in their number, 188,156, is four times as great as the increase of population in the suburbs and corresponds to an overflow of some 14 per cent. of Calcutta's workers into the area beyond the five Suburbs and Howrah. The enormous growth of the suburban passenger traffic on the railways has another significance, which should not be lost sight of. It indicates that people whose work is in Calcutta find it more convenient to live close to a railway station some distance out than to live nearer without railway facilities, and shows the crying need for better means of communication, whether by tram, tube, electric railway or other means between the business quarters of the city and its immediate suburbs. The figures which have been given indicate moreover what enormous numbers coming daily into Sealdah and Howrah stations would benefit by some improved means of communication from the one to the other passing through the heart of the town.

| | 1901. | 1910. | 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Howrah, East Indian Railway. | 31,543 | 54,187 | 109,632 |
| Howrah, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. | 6,118* | 9,752 | 29,533 |
| Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Seakhala Railways. | 1,038 | 7,522 | 17,560 |
| Sealdah, Eastern Bengal Railway. | ... | 31,766 | 133,534 |
| Shambazar, Barasat-Basirhat Railway. | ... | ... | 1,224 |

* 1905 figures for 1901 not available.

8. **Variation of population, 1911—21.**—The variation in the population of each ward of the city and each of the suburban municipalities during each successive intercensal period is given in columns 5 to 9 of the Subsidiary Table No. 1, printed at the end of this chapter. During the last decade there has been an increase in each of the suburban municipalities. It has been greatest in Maniktola, 25·3 per cent., in Tollygunge and Cossipore-Chitpore it has been 17·4 and 17·2 per cent., in Howrah 9·1 per cent., in the South Suburbs 5·7 per cent. and in Garden Reach 0·6 per cent. In the Fort, in the Port and on the Canals there has been a large decrease, to be attributed in the case of the Port to the slump in trade which prevailed at the time of the census. Part of the decrease in the case of the Canals is due to the fact that in 1911 the figures included all the Canal population, whereas the present figures refer only to Canals within or forming the boundaries of the city, while the persons found on Canals in the suburbs are included in the suburban population. The population of 17 out of 25 wards within the city showed

an increase, while in the remaining 8 there was a decrease. The increase has been most marked in—




Ward 24, Ekbalpore, 43·7 per cent.,
Ward 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge, 27·3 per cent.,
Ward 4, Sukea Street, 15·1 per cent.,
Ward 12, Waterloo Street, 13·1 per cent.,
Ward 23, Alipore, 12·3 per cent.,
Ward 3, Bartola, 12·0 per cent.,
Ward 9, Muchipara, 10·0 per cent.,
Ward 11, Puddapukur, 8·9 per cent.,
Ward 10, Bowbazar, 8·4 per cent.,
Ward 7, Barabazar 8·1 per cent., and Ward 1, Shampukur, 7·5 per cent.

There has been a lesser increase in—

Ward 19, Entally, 6·1 per cent.,
Ward 22, Bhowanipore, 5·1 per cent.,
Ward 15, Collinga, 3·2 per cent.,
Ward 2, Kumartoli, 2·8 per cent.,
Ward 5, Jorabagan, 0·9 per cent.,
and Ward, 17, Victoria Terrace, 0·7 per cent.

A decrease has been most marked in—

Ward 8, Kalutola, 32·5 per cent.,
Ward 16, Park Street, 28·7 per cent.,
Ward 18, Hastings, 22·8 per cent.,
and Ward 25, Watgunge, 21·3 per cent;

and a lesser decrease in—

Ward 13, Fenwick Bazar, 8·2 per cent.,
Ward 20, Beniapukur, 6·2 per cent.,
Ward 6, Jorasanko, 3·8 per cent.,
and Ward 14, Taltola, 1·4 per cent.

The variations in the previous decade were characterised by a steady increase in the northern end of the town, Wards 1 to 6; a moderate decrease in the central block, which became a great decrease in Victoria Terrace, Collinga and Park Street, where much had been done by way of improvement in part at the hands of the Corporation, but mainly at the hands of private landlords, who cleared away *bustees* and built in their place residences in the style used by Europeans, great increase in the south-eastern parts of the city and more moderate increase in the south and south-west. In that decade the population of the eastern and southern suburbs grew very much faster than it had done previously. The general trend of variation in the previous decade has repeated itself in the last. There has been steady progress in the northern end

of the town. Business has increased in Ward 7, Barabazar, Ward 9, Muchipara, Ward 10, Bowbazar, Ward 11, Puddopukur, but instances in which premises devoted only to business have taken the place of residential quarters have been few, for necessity has obliged the inhabitants of this area to crowd together in the rooms above and behind shops and offices, and the population in each of these wards shows an increase against a decrease in 1901—11 in the case of three of them and a smaller increase in the case of the fourth. The process by which residential quarters were giving place to business premises has gone no further in Ward 12, Waterloo Street, than in 1911, and the practice of keeping more men than formerly on business premises at night, and the crowding in hotels and in the eastern part of the Ward in March 1921 has produced an increase of 13·1 per cent. in the population in place of a small decrease. In Ward 13, Fenwick Bazar, and in Ward 16, Park Street, there have been instances in which residential quarters have given place to motor garages and other business premises, although there have not been many. There were also several blocks of flats in process of construction at the time of the census and unoccupied. It was in these two wards, moreover, that many of the omissions in European quarters occurred (*vide* section 2). The effect of the improvements made between 1901 and 1911 in Ward 15, Collinga, Ward 16, Park Street, and Ward 17, Victoria Terrace, was immediate, and it was not to be expected that they would again show a decrease. Away from the central block, progress has continued in the south-eastern and southern wards of the city, but has turned more towards the south and west than previously. The suburbs in the 24-Parganas have continued to progress, but they have proved unhealthy of recent years, and their progress has not been so great during the last decade as during the former one.

The former general trend of variation in the population has, however, been abruptly disturbed in certain quarters. The following wards appear to have been the most affected:—

| | | Variation per cent., 1901—11. | Variation per cent., 1911—21. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ward 6, Jorasanko | ... | +12·4 | -3·4 |
| Ward 8, Kalutola | ... | -9·6 | -32·5 |
| Ward 18, Hastings | ... | -6·2 | -22·8 |
| Ward 20, Beniapukur | ... | +34·3 | -6·2 |
| Ward 25, Watgunge | ... | +15·5 | -21·3 |
| Garden Reach | ... | +60·6 | +0·2 |

The change in Hastings is due to the demolition of the Old Presidency Jail, which for some unknown reason was included in Hastings at the census of 1911, though it had been treated as part of the Victoria Terrace Ward at former enumerations. In 1901 it held 1,414 persons, so that but for its inclusion in 1911 Hastings would appear to have increased 3·5 per cent. in the last decade. Wards 6 and 8 include the site of the new Central Avenue and Maniktola Spur. Ward 20 includes the site for the extension of Park Street, and Ward No. 25 and Garden Reach include the site for the new King George Dock. It seems, therefore, that the disturbing influence has been acquisition of land and buildings for public purposes. The Improvement Trust, the Corporation and the Port Trust have been the acquiring authorities, and it is worth while to summarise the extent of their acquisitions throughout the City and to correlate the figures with those showing the changes of population which have taken place during the decade.

The acquisitions made for the Improvement Trust in the decade were as follows:—

| Ward. | Area acquired. | Purpose of acquisitions and remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | |
| 1. Shampukur ... | 36·6 | Improvement Trust Schemes II and XIV and Alignment XX. New buildings had been erected and many of them occupied on the frontage of the new roads included in Schemes II before the census was taken in March 1921. |

| | Ward. | Area acquired. | Purpose of acquisitions and remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | |
| 2. | Kumartoli ... | 2·2 | Scheme IIA and Alignments VI and VII. Rebuilding on the new frontages partly completed. |
| 3. | Bartola ... ... | 1·9 | Karbala Tank rehousing scheme, Alignment I and a dwelling-house. |
| 4. | Sukea Street ... | 0·9 | Schemes III and VIIC and a rehousing scheme. |
| 5. | Jorabagan ... | 0·4 | |
| 6. | Jorasarko ... | 22·6 | Schemes VII, VIICS and XIII. Rebuilding begun, but very few new houses occupied at the time of the Census. |
| 7. | Barabazar ... | 0·2 | |
| 8. | Kalutola ... | 33·3 | Schemes I, IA, IB, IC, VIIA and VIIB. New houses built on the new frontages in Scheme I, Surtibagan, and occupied at the time of the Census. New buildings along Central Avenue only begun; none occupied at the time of the Census. |
| 9. | Muchipara ... | 1·0 | An open space on Ram Kissen Das's Lane. |
| 10. | Bowbazar ... | 6·4 | Scheme VIID and Bowbazar rehousing scheme. |
| 11. | Puddapukur ... | 4·1 | Scheme XI and Alignment XVI. |
| 12. | Waterloo Street ... | 1·3 | Scheme IX. |
| 14. | Taltola ... ... | 0·5 | Scheme IX and Alignment XVI. |
| 16. | Park Street ... | 2·6 | Scheme XII. |
| 19. | Entally ... ... | 1·2 | Storeyard at Entally and Alignment II. |
| 20. | Beniapukur ... | 64·3 | Schemes VIII and VIIIA and Alignment III. |
| 21. | Ballygunge-Tollygunge | 226·6 | Excavation area, Schemes VIII, IVA, V and Alignment XII. Some new buildings erected on the frontages in Schemes IVA and V. |
| 22. | Bhowanipore ... | 192·5 | Schemes IV, IVA and V. Rebuilding complete or in progress on the new frontage of roads that had been widened and a certain number of houses erected on the new roads at the time of the census. |
| | Total area acquired ... | 606·4 | |

The area acquired by the Corporation has been much less. The most important items have been some 9 acres in Ward 1 for the new Raja Dinendra Street, the Dhania Bazar rehousing scheme and a small square, 8 acres in Ward 2 for Raja Dinendra Street and a square, 4 acres in Ward 4 for Raja Dinendra Street and a rehousing scheme for labourers, and 2 acres in Ward 8 for a district office, mosque and extension of College Street Market. Three acres were also acquired in Ward 8 for the Medical College, the University Law School and a new Marwari School. The acquisitions by the Port Commissioners in connection with the New Dock have been 101 acres in Ward 24, 188 acres in Ward 25 and 515 acres in Garden Reach.

Leaving out of account the acquisition of 127 acres by the Improvement Trust for an excavation area, which practically had no effect on the population, the total area acquired and cleared within the municipal limits of the city was some 794 acres, 6·6 per cent. of the total area, including roads and open spaces other than the maidan. The area which had been built over again and occupied before the census was probably not a larger proportion of the area acquired than the proportion of roads and open spaces to the total area administered by the Corporation. It follows that the population of the city now occupies a space reduced by some 6·6 per cent. since 1911, and, the population having increased 2·8 per cent., the density in the inhabited area has therefore increased some 9·4 per cent. considerably more than the 6·3

per cent. of the decade 1901—11. By a similar reasoning variations in density in the several wards may be ascertained. In the northern and central parts of the town, which are completely built over, it is worth while to give the figures in detail. They are as follows:—

| Ward. | Acquired area as a percentage of the whole. | Variation of population per cent., 1911—21. | Change of density per cent. in occupied area. | Variation of population per cent., 1901—11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward 1 ... ... | 11·2 | + 7·5 | + 13·6* | + 13·1 |
| „ 2 ... ... | 5·2 | + 2·8 | + 8·0 | + 9·7 |
| „ 3 ... ... | 0·5 | + 12·0 | + 12·5 | + 8·8 |
| „ 4 ... ... | 4·0 | + 15·1 | + 19·1 | + 14·5 |
| „ 5 ... ... | 0·2 | + 0·9 | + 1·1 | + 6·2 |
| „ 6 ... ... | 8·6 | - 3·8 | + 4·8 | + 12·4 |
| „ 7 ... ... | 0 | + 8·1 | + 8·1 | - 3·4 |
| „ 8 ... ... | 17·1 | - 32·5 | - 15·4 | - 9·6 |
| „ 9 ... ... | 0·2 | + 10·0 | + 10·2 | - 1·2 |
| „ 10 ... ... | 4·3 | + 8·4 | + 12·7 | - 7·5 |
| „ 11 ... ... | 2·3 | + 8·9 | + 11·2 | + 6·8 |
| „ 12 ... ... | 3·8 | + 13·1 | + 16·9 | - 0·3 |
| „ 13 ... ... | 0 | - 8·9 | - 8·9 | - 8·2 |
| „ 14 ... ... | 0·2 | - 1·4 | - 1·2 | - 0·4 |

* Assuming half the acquired area has been rebuilt.

These figures give a clearer impression of the manner in which the population of this part of Calcutta has distributed itself than the unadjusted figures for proportionate variation, and bring out more noticeably the close correspondence between the progress of 1901—11 and that of 1911—21, except in the very heart of the town. In the central parts, specially those occupied by up-country people, Chinese and Anglo-Indians, more space has been given to business, but the inhabitants have not been able to move further out, as there were indications that they were beginning to do in 1911. Rents have risen enormously in Bengali quarters and in the better European quarters, but not to the same extent as here. In the localities of Barabazar, Bowbazar, Bentinck Street and Dharamtala, the Marwari community, the Chinese, Anglo-Indians and others live under conditions of overcrowding unimaginable until they have been witnessed and are rack-rented to an extent far exceeding that to which the Bengali population or the better class European population is obliged to submit. It is the people now living in these localities who would be able to profit most from improved means of communication with the suburbs and improved sanitation and conservancy in them.

It is not worth while to trouble the reader with figures for the remaining wards similar to those just given. In Wards 15, 16 and 17 the variation of 1901—11 were quite abnormal, and Wards 19 to 25 are not built all over 7·7 per cent. of the area of Ward 20, Beniapukur, was acquired and cleared in the last decade and 11·9 per cent. of Ward 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge, but the acquired area in Ward 20 was in Karaya, only just beyond Lower Circular Road in the mostly densely populated part of the ward, and its acquisition has brought an increase of 34·3 per cent. in the population of the ward in 1910-11 down to a decrease of 6·2 per cent. in 1911—21. On the other hand, in Ward 21,127 out of 227 acres were taken for an excavation area, and the spot chosen was the least densely populated that could be found. Some of the other hundred acres has been rebuilt and the effect of the acquisition on the population in this ward has been very little. The acquisition effected in Ward 22 to the extent of 23·6 per cent. of the area of the ward displaced a greater number of persons from their residences even than the clearing made for Central Avenue. But building has been going on rapidly on the site of the completed Bhowanipore scheme and development shows signs of continuing very fast. A great increase in this ward may be anticipated in the next decade. 11·0 per cent. of the area of Ward 24 and 25·8 per cent. of that of Ward 25 were acquired and cleared for the New Dock and the extension of Canal and Railway facilities in connection with it. This means that the density of population in Ward 24, Ekbalpore, has been increased by some 60 per cent. The increase has taken place within the line of the

Circular Canal, for the space between it and the boundary of the South Suburban Municipality had been cleared before the census and lay vacant. It also means that there has been an increase of density of some 5 per cent. in Ward 25, Watgunge, which would have been considerably greater but for the closing of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. 18·7 per cent. of the area of Garden Reach Municipality was acquired. The increase in density of population on the rest of it was therefore some 19 per cent., and it has been by no means stationary during the 10 years as the census figures at first sight appear to indicate.

In cases in which an improvement took the form of widening a road the area acquired was the frontage on the road, far more densely populated than the area behind, and, generally speaking, the density in the area acquired was not less than the average density for the ward. The total number of persons removed from their dwellings by land acquisition during the decade may be estimated at not less than 90,000, of which the largest numbers were roughly 6,000 in Ward 1; 8,000 in Ward 8; 5,000 in Ward 20; 15,000 in Ward 22; and 17,000 in the Dock area.

It is not suggested that the activities of the Improvement Trust will in the long run reduce the population of the city. The experience of the schemes earliest completed has proved the contrary. For Scheme 1, Surtibagan, a great number of single-storeyed buildings were demolished. Since the scheme was complete three and four storeyed buildings have been put up on the frontage of the new roads, and the area is occupied in comparative comfort by a far larger population than formerly it held in most uncomfortable circumstances. The same has happened in Ward No. 1 and in Bhowanipore, and will undoubtedly happen along the Central Avenue. The Improvement Schemes are giving a stimulus to rebuilding, and are indeed forcing rebuilding to an extent which would never have been reached but for the activities of the Improvement Trust, and it is manifest from the overcrowding found in the close vicinity of each of the schemes that much of the population has not been permanently displaced, but is awaiting rebuilding to go back and live under very much improved conditions where it lived before. The Dock area cannot of course be rebuilt in the same way, but by giving employment to an increased number of labourers there is no doubt that the completion of the Dock will also tend to raise the city's population.

9. **Two peculiarities of the population.**—Before reference is made to the vital statistics of Calcutta, it will be well to draw attention to two peculiar characteristics of its population. They are the predominance of males over females and the small percentage of residents, who were born in the city and have lived there most of their lives. There is of course some connection between the two, for immigrants all over the world are found to include more males than females, and this is even more noticeable among Indians than among the people of other countries. Calcutta and its suburbs have just two males to every female. The City has 470 females per thousand males (the municipal area 487), the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas 614 and Howrah 520. The census tables do not provide information of the number born in the city and suburbs and residing there at the present day, for it was the district of birth that was asked in the census schedules. Calcutta counts as a district, but persons born in the suburbs in the 24-Parganas gave the 24-Parganas district as their birthplace and those born in the town of Howrah gave Howrah district. Calcutta city is the birthplace of only 335 per mille of its inhabitants. By no means all belong to families domiciled in Calcutta. Many are the children of people who came to Calcutta for a time and were there when their children were born, but who afterwards returned with their families to their own country. Part of the second generation has followed the first and migrated again, in numbers in which males predominate, to Calcutta, the place of its brith. The number of permanent inhabitants of Calcutta who look upon the city as their home is certainly under 250,000, and probably not more than 25 per cent. of the population.

Rangoon has a lower proportion of females than Calcutta, 445 females per 1,000 males, its cantonment being responsible for its passing Calcutta in this peculiarity. Bombay has 524. It has a much greater proportion

of foreign-born than Calcutta, but Rangoon, a very much smaller. These two peculiarities, the low proportion of females and the high proportion of foreign-born, are somewhat less marked in Karachi, and very much less noticeable in other Indian cities, even those with large cantonments attached to them. Madras has as many as 908 females per 1,000 males, and only one-third of its population was born outside the city limits. It is a feature, moreover, of the immigration into Calcutta that much of it is for comparatively short periods. Many workers do not come into Calcutta to settle down and live there but rather intending to stay no longer than is required to save a decent sum in cash to take home.

10. **Vital Statistics.**—These peculiar features of the population render any correlation between the census figures and balance of recorded deaths and recorded births wholly impossible. The crude birth-rate, births per mille of the total population is very low, because there are few married females in the reproductive period of life, and the birth-rate per mille of married females, aged 15—40, is low too, on account of the fact that such women as there are in this age-period are often sent into the country to give birth to their children. It might have been expected that the death-rate would have shown itself phenomenally low also, since there are very few infant children, among whom a very high rate of mortality is always to be found, especially in India, and few old people, the bulk of the population being males in the prime of life; but this is not so. In comparing the record of vital occurences in Calcutta with those of other parts of Bengal not only it is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar sex constitution of the Calcutta population and its shifting character, but also to remember that, while the record of vital statistics in the area under the Corporation is well kept, and its figures may be taken for practical purposes as correct, there are very many omissions in the record in other parts. In rural areas, where the record is based on the returns made by village watchmen, the proportion of such omissions appears to keep fairly constant, and the statistics of a wide rural area for one period are therefore comparable with those for another. In municipalities outside Calcutta, on the other hand, the record of vital statistics is so haphazard, produces such irregular results and in several instances in which its working has been tested has been proved to be so hopelessly inaccurate as to be of very little use. The following is an analysis of the vital statistics of Calcutta and its suburbs for the decade 1911—1920:—

| | 1911—1920. | | Number per cent. of population for 1911. | | Excess of births over deaths (Excess births +) (Excess deaths —) | | Increase of population, 1911—1921. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Births. | Deaths. | Births. | Deaths. | Actual. | Proportional. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Calcutta with Suburbs. | 255,863 | 395,518 | 20·1 | 31·1 | −139,655 | −11·0 | +55,268 |
| Calcutta ... | 178,941 | 274,758 | 20·1 | 30·7 | − 95,817 | −10·0 | +11,784 |
| Suburbs in 24-Parganas. | 36,571 | 58,421 | 18·5 | 29·6 | − 21,850 | −11·1 | +27,189 |
| Cossipore-Chitpore | 8,966 | 15,389 | 18·6 | 31·9 | − 6,423 | −13·3 | + 8,296 |
| Maniktola ... | 8,039 | 21,267 | 15·0 | 39·6 | − 13,228 | −14·6 | +13,605 |
| Garden Reach ... | 7.716 | 11,291 | 17·0 | 24·9 | − 3,575 | − 7·9 | + 272 |
| Tollygunge ... | 3,940 | 3,126 | 21·4 | 17·0 | + 814 | + 4·4 | + 3,204 |
| South Suburbs ... | 7.910 | 7,348 | 25·1 | 23·3 | + 562 | + 1·8 | + 1,812 |
| Howrah ... | 40,351 | 62,339 | 22·5 | 34·8 | − 21,988 | −11·3 | +16,295 |

Only in Tollygunge and the South Suburbs did the births recorded in the decade exceed the deaths, and then only by a small number. In Greater Calcutta, as a whole, deaths exceeded births by 139,655, by 11·0 per cent. of the population of 1911. In Calcutta city the excess was 95,817 or 10·7 per cent. of the population against 145,534 or 17·2 per cent. for the decade 1901—1910. The contrast is a striking advertisement, if any advertisement is needed, of the results of the great efforts which have been made of recent years to open out the congested parts of the city, improve its sanitation and generally

to make it a better place to live in. The average annual birth-rate per mille, which was 17·7 from 1901 to 1910, has risen to an average of 20·0 from 1911 to 1920, while the corresponding average death-rate has fallen from 34·9 per mille to 30·7 in spite of the ravages of the great epidemic of influenza, which appeared in 1918. Unfortunately, the record of vital statistics for the suburbs does not indicate a similar improvement in the conditions of life in them. The contrast between the figures for Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach and for the City is brought out by the table in the margin. The increase in the death-rate in the suburbs becomes still more striking when allowance is made for the fact that the rates are quoted per mille of the population at the beginning of each decade instead of per mille of the population in each year, and it is remembered that the population of the suburbs increased very much in the decade 1901—1911. The increase cannot be due to increased accuracy in the maintenance of the record of vital statistics in the suburbs, for, if so, a marked contrast would be apparent in the birth-rates for the two decades as well as in the death-rates, and it cannot be denied that the conditions prevailing under the suburban municipalities are a serious menace to the health of a great city.

| | Average annual birth-rate per mille. | | Average annual death-rate per mille. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901—1910. | 1911—1920. | 1901—1910. | 1911—1920. |
| Cossipore-Chitpore. | 12·3 | 18·6 | 14·4 | 31·9 |
| Maniktola ... | 16·0 | 15·0 | 19·5 | 39·6 |
| Garden Reach. | 21·6 | 17·0 | 23·5 | 24·7 |
| Calcutta City | 17·7 | 20·0 | 34·7 | 30·7 |

11. **Houses and number of persons per house.**—The commensal family has been taken as the definition of a house in Bengal outside Calcutta at each census. It is by no means so easy to find a suitable definition for Calcutta. No attempt was made to devise such a definition before 1891, and in 1872 and 1881 the enumerators used the definition employed outside—the commensal family. In 1891 " each collection of houses in a single compound " was the definition chosen. In 1901 it was changed to " the dwelling-place of one or more families having a separate independent entrance from the common way." In 1911 each premises separately numbered for purposes of municipal assessment was treated as a separate house. The comparison of the number of houses and the number of persons per house according to the statistics provided at successive census enumeration is therefore impossible. The definition of 1911 in reference to the population is the most artificial that has been adopted. Sometimes a single-roomed shop has been separately assessed; sometimes a single landlord has been made responsible for the assessment on a large block of huts. Number 10, Gas Street, is a *bustee* with several hundred huts in it and a population of 3,000. The premises numbers are a convenient basis for numbering houses for census purposes, but subdivision of the larger premises is a necessity, especially since in Calcutta the preliminary arrangements for the census provided for the houses to be numbered by a special staff before the enumerators were appointed. At this census sub-numbers were given to houses within large " premises " in accordance with the convenience of the enumerating staff, and convenience commonly followed close upon the definition of 1901. There is some profit therefore in comparing the figures of the last census with those of 1901, *i.e.*, in comparing the figures in columns 2 and 4 and columns 7 and 9, Subsidiary Table IV, printed at the end of this chapter. The number of persons per house in the northern end of the town is much the same as 20 years ago. In Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19 and 20 there has been definite decrease. The tendency in these quarters seems to have been for establishments to have broken up. The inference is that the up-country merchant class, the poorer Anglo-Indians, the Muhammadan shop-keeper class and those who live among them and imitate their manner of life are inclined to set up a larger number of small establishments than formerly. The same tendency is apparent in Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach, but the opposite tendency has been followed in European quarters. In Park Street, Victoria Terrace and Ballygunge-Tollygunge the number of persons per house is very much larger than 20 years ago. The Europeans' expedient in facing the great rise of rent and the greatly increased

difficulty of obtaining accommodation has been for two or three families to share a house formerly occupied by a single family.

At the Census of 1911 statistics were collected in order to obtain information regarding the number of families and their accommodation. The enquiry was not repeated, since the Corporation, to which the reference was made, considered its repetition unnecessary. The figures which are given on page 13 of the Report on the Census of Calcutta in 1911 are by no means out of date, and the reference is here given that the reader who is interested in the matter may know where to find them. The number of rooms per family in 1911 was 1·9 for the municipal area of the city and was below the average in the marginally-noted wards. Building during the latter half of the decade almost ceased, and the extent of residential quarters built during the decade in the city as a whole has not been more than sufficient to make up for the demolition which has taken place. It may be taken as a fact, therefore, that the accommodation offered in Calcutta to its population is about 1·8 rooms per family. Allowance being made for changes in density of population, a close estimate of the standard of accommodation in the several quarters of the town can be obtained from the figures of 1911.

| Ward No. | Name. | Density per acre. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Jorsanko ... | 1·0 |
| 25 | Watgunge ... | 1·4 |
| 24 | Ekbalpore ... | 1·5 |
| 19 | Entally ... | 1·5 |
| 8 | Kalutola ... | 1·5 |
| 13 | Fenwick Bazar ... | 1·6 |
| 7 | Barabazar ... | 1·7 |
| 23 | Alipore ... | 1·7 |
| 12 | Waterloo Street ... | 1·7 |
| 10 | Bowbazar ... | 1·8 |
| 20 | Beniapukur ... | 1·8 |
| 21 | Ballygunge-Tollygunge | 1·8 |

The housing difficulty is one of great importance in Calcutta, and its solution has been rendered more difficult by the great rise in the cost of building since the war and the boom in land values which has taken place. Both seem to have reached and passed their maximum for the time being, but relief is still far distant. The problem was examined in some detail by a committee which enquired into the status and condition of the Domiciled Community in Calcutta in 1918-19. This community and the Indian communities which live side by side with it in the middle of the town are the greatest sufferers from lack of accommodation. It is decidedly more difficult to afford relief through a Building Trust on a sound commercial basis now than it was when the committee held its enquiry and made this recommendation. The committee emphasized the difficulty of persuading the poorer of the Domiciled Community to go and live further from the centre of the town, but its alternative recommendation for the extension and improvement of transport facilities now appears to offer the better hope of amelioration of present conditions.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—VARIATION IN POPULATION.

| WARDS. | Population in 1921. | Number of persons per acre. | Number of females to 1,000 males. | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION. 1911 to 1921. | 1901 to 1911. | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | 1872 to 1881. | Net variation. 1872 to 1921. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.** | **1,327,547** | **34** | **500** | **+ 4·3** | **+ 11·0** | **+ 22·9** | **+12·5** | Not available. | Not available. |
| *CALCUTTA* ... ... ... | **907,851** | **68*** | **470** | **+ 1·3** | **+ 5·7** | **+ 24·3** | **+11·4** | **- 3·3** | **+43·4** |
| MUNICIPAL AREA (CALCUTTA). | 885,815 | 74 | 487 | + 2·8 | + 6·3 | + 24·7 | + 12·5 | - 5·6 | + 44·7 |
| Ward No. 1. Shampukur ... | 57,006 | 139 | 640 | + 7·5 | + 13·1 | + 27·1 | + 29·4 | - 1·2 | + 97·6 |
| ,, ,, 2. Kumartoli ... | 33,984 | 157 | 604 | + 2·8 | + 9·7 | + 13·3 | + 13·6 | - 24·5 | - 70·1 |
| ,, ,, 3. Bartola ... ... | 61,183 | 152 | 631 | + 12·0 | + 8·8 | + 37·8 | + 25·9 | - 3·3 | +104·5 |
| ,, ,, 4. Sukea Street ... | 55,372 | 173 | 559 | + 15·1 | + 14·5 | + 20·7 | + 42·7 | - 2·5 | +121·2 |
| ,, ,, 5. Jorabagan ... | 52,573 | 216 | 462 | + 0·9 | + 6·2 | + 25·2 | + 7·9 | - 7·1 | + 34·5 |
| ,, ,, 6. Jorasanko ... | 57,376 | 219 | 590 | - 3·5 | + 12·4 | + 27·2 | + 26·9 | - 8·9 | + 59·0 |
| ,, ,, 7. Barabazar ... | 32,959 | 152 | 201 | + 8·1 | - 3·4 | + 52·9 | - 0·6 | - 11·6 | + 40·2 |
| ,, ,, 8. Kalutola ... | 38,310 | 172 | 304 | - 32·5 | - 9·6 | + 24·4 | + 7·3 | - 6·9 | - 24·2 |
| ,, ,, 9. Muchipara ... | 69,670 | 151 | 427 | + 10·0 | - 1·2 | + 29·6 | + 13·5 | - 0·1 | + 59·7 |
| ,, ,, 10. Bowbazar ... | 27,110 | 184 | 337 | + 8·4 | - 7·5 | + 19·3 | + 4·8 | - 8·1 | + 15·2 |
| ,, ,, 11. Puddapukur ... | 32,638 | 197 | 544 | + 8·9 | + 6·8 | + 35·2 | + 1·2 | + 0·1 | + 59·9 |
| ,, ,, 12. Waterloo Street | 7,106 | 34 | 103 | + 13·1 | - 0·3 | + 6·2 | + 2·5 | + 1·4 | + 24·6 |
| ,, ,, 13. Fenwick Bazar | 26,111 | 136 | 228 | - 8·2 | - 8·9 | + 10·0 | + 9·5 | - 3·3 | - 2·5 |
| ,, ,, 14. Taltola ... ... | 31,664 | 160 | 419 | - 1·4 | - 0·4 | + 10·4 | + 12·1 | - 3·9 | + 16·8 |
| ,, ,, 15. Collinga ... | 11,747 | 66 | 414 | + 3·2 | - 32·2 | + 26·9 | + 11·6 | - 7·3 | - 8·0 |
| ,, ,, 16. Park Street ... | 3,776 | 25 | 348 | - 28·7 | - 13·4 | + 32·3 | - 7·0 | + 8·8 | - 1·7 |
| ,, ,, 17. Victoria Terrace | 3,147 | 25 | 272 | + 0·7 | - 42·7 | + 18·6 | - 24·9 | - 6·7 | - 52·1 |
| ,, ,, 18. Hastings ... | 4,283 | 40 | 602 | - 22·8 | - 6·2 | + 22·8 | - 5·8 | - 0·7 | - 16·9 |
| ,, ,, 19. Entally ... | 47,842 | 43 | 526 | + 6·1 | + 16·7 | + 14·0 | + 25·9 | - 1·3 | + 75·4 |
| ,, ,, 20. Beniapukur ... | 35,543 | 43 | 625 | - 6·2 | + 34·3 | + 22·5 | + 21·8 | - 6·9 | + 75·2 |
| ,, ,, 21. Ballygunge-Tollygunge. | 50,854 | 25 | 643 | + 27·3 | + 46·8 | + 19·2 | + 11·6 | - 12·5 | +118·0 |
| ,, ,, 22. Bhowanipore ... | 57,378 | 70 | 600 | + 5·1 | + 9·9 | + 16·6 | + 12·1 | + 2·4 | + 54·6 |
| ,, ,, 23. Alipore ... ... | 22,184 | 18 | 412 | + 12·3 | + 11·5 | + 19·7 | + 10·2 | - 30·8 | + 14·2 |
| ,, ,, 24. Ekbalpore ... | 31,420 | 34 | 476 | + 43·7 | + 1·2 | + 40·9 | - 3·3 | - 12·2 | + 73·8 |
| ,, ,, 25. Watgunge ... | 34,479 | 47 | 417 | - 21·3 | + 15·5 | + 41·3 | - 3·9 | + 21·2 | + 49·7 |
| FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN | 2,756 | 2 | 92 | - 37·5 | + 32·5 | - 8·0 | + 8·4 | + 34·5 | + 11·0 |
| PORT ... ... ... ... | 18,441 | 3 | 1 | - 31·4 | - 9·7 | + 12·0 | - 5·7 | + 69·3 | + 10·7 |
| CANALS ... ... ... ... | 839 | 3 | 1 | - 74·3 | - 26·6 | +111·6 | - 30·1 | + 70·8 | - 52·4 |
| *SUBURBS IN 24-PARGANAS.* | **224,395** | **11** | **614** | **+13·8** | **+40·3** | **+ 5·3** | **+ 5·9** | **+42·3** | **+153·2** |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... | 56,474 | 27 | 556 | + 17·2 | + 18·2 | + 29·7 | + 19·5 | + 3·6 | +122·6 |
| Maniktola ... ... ... | 67,372 | 31 | 643 | + 25·3 | + 66·0 | + 15·0 | - 41·5 | - 10·9 | + 24·8 |
| Garden Reach ... ... | 45,567 | 17 | 551 | + 0·6 | + 60·6 | + 1·0 | +124·2 | + 34·5 | +392·2 |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... | 21,637 | 5 | 624 | + 17·4 | + 43·8 | - 14·8 | + 17·4 | Not available. | Not available. |
| South Suburbs ... ... | 33,345 | 4 | 747 | + 5·7 | + 19·6 | - 14·8 | + 17·4 | | |
| *HOWRAH* ... ... ... | **195,301** | **30** | **520** | **+ 9·1** | **+13·6** | **+35·2** | **+28·4** | **+ 6·0** | **+132·3** |

* The area covered by the waters of the Hooghly being omitted.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DENSITY OF POPULATION AT SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

| WARDS. | MEAN DENSITY PER ACRE. 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS** ... ... — | **34** | **27** | **25** | **20** | **18** | ... |
| *CALCUTTA* ... ... ... ... ... ... | **68** | **44** | **41** | **33** | **30** | **31** |
| CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA ... ... ... | 74 | 72 | 68 | 54 | 48 | 51 |
| Ward No. 1. Shampukur ... ... ... | 139 | 130 | 115 | 90 | 70 | 71 |
| ,, ,, 2. Kumartoli ... ... ... ... | 157 | 152 | 139 | 123 | 118 | 157 |
| ,, ,, 3. Bartola ... ... ... ... | 152 | 136 | 125 | 90 | 72 | 74 |
| ,, ,, 4. Sukea Street ... ... ... | 173 | 150 | 131 | 109 | 76 | 78 |
| ,, ,, 5. Jorabagan ... ... ... ... | 216 | 214 | 202 | 161 | 149 | 161 |
| ,, ,, 6. Jorasanko ... ... ... ... | 219 | 227 | 202 | 159 | 125 | 138 |
| ,, ,, 7. Barabazar ... ... ... | 152 | 141 | 146 | 95 | 96 | 108 |
| ,, ,, 8. Kalutola ... ... ... ... | 172 | 255 | 282 | 227 | 211 | 227 |
| ,, ,, 9. Muchipara ... ... ... ... | 151 | 138 | 139 | 108 | 95 | 95 |
| ,, ,, 10. Bowbazar ... ... ... ... | 184 | 170 | 184 | 154 | 147 | 160 |
| ,, ,, 11. Puddapukur ... ... ... | 197 | 181 | 169 | 125 | 124 | 123 |
| ,, ,, 12. Waterloo Street ... ... ... | 34 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 27 |
| ,, ,, 13. Fenwick Bazar ... ... ... | 136 | 148 | 153 | 148 | 135 | 140 |
| ,, ,, 14. Taltola ... ... ... ... | 160 | 162 | 163 | 148 | 132 | 137 |
| ,, ,, 15. Collinga ... ... ... ... | 66 | 64 | 94 | 74 | 68 | 71 |
| ,, ,, 16. Park Street ... ... ... | 25 | 35 | 40 | 30 | 32 | 30 |
| ,, ,, 17. Victoria Terrace ... ... ... | 25 | 24 | 43 | 36 | 48 | 51 |
| ,, ,, 18. Hastings ... ... ... ... | 40 | 51 | 55 | 45 | 47 | 48 |
| ,, ,, 19. Entally ... ... ... ... | 43 | 41 | 35 | 31 | 24 | 25 |
| ,, ,, 20. Beniapukur ... ... ... | 43 | 46 | 34 | 28 | 23 | 24 |
| ,, ,, 21. Ballygunge-Tollygunge ... | 25 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| ,, ,, 22. Bhowanipore ... ... ... | 70 | 67 | 61 | 52 | 47 | 45 |
| ,, ,, 23. Alipore ... ... ... ... | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 16 |
| ,, ,, 24. Ekbalpore ... ... ... ... | 34 | 24 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 20 |
| ,, ,, 25. Watgunge ... ... ... ... | 47 | 60 | 52 | 37 | 38 | 32 |
| FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| PORT ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| CANALS ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 7 |
| *SUBURBS IN 24-PARGANAS* ... ... ... | **11** | **10** | **7** | **7** | **6** | ... |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... ... ... ... | 27 | 23 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| Maniktola ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 22 | 25 |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17 | 21 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| South Suburbs ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| *HOWRAH* ... ... ... ... ... ... | **30** | **28** | **24** | **18** | **14** | **13** |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER ACRE.

| WARDS. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE. | | | | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER ACRE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| **CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS** ... ... ... | **5** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **6** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *CALCUTTA* ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 20 | 7 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA ... ... ... | 5 | 22 | 7 | 10 | ... | 14 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ward No. 1. Shampukur .... ... ... | 6 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 7 | 34 | 11 | 11 |
| ,, ,, 2. Kumartoli ... ... ... | 6 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 9 | 25 | 13 | 15 |
| ,, ,, 3. Bartola ... ... ... ... | 7 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 7 | 32 | 11 | 11 |
| ,, ,, 4. Sukea Street ... ... ... | 6 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 30 | 7 | 44 | 12 | 11 |
| ,, ,, 5. Jorabagan ... ... ... ... | 6 | 27 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 39 | 8 | 27 | 12 | 12 |
| ,, ,, 6. Jorasanko ... ... ... ... | 8 | 21 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 28 | 11 | 30 | 14 | 14 |
| ,, ,, 7. Barabazar ... ... ... ... | 7 | 24 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 21 | 6 | 31 | 12 | 13 |
| ,, ,, 8. Kalutola ... ... ... ... | 5 | 34 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 32 | 8 | 44 | 16 | 14 |
| ,, ,, 9. Muchipara ... ... ... ... | 5 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 33 | 7 | 43 | 10 | 15 |
| ,, ,, 10. Bowbazar ... ... ... ... | 5 | 20 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 37 | 8 | 25 | 11 | 13 |
| ,, ,, 11. Puddapukur ... ... ... | 5 | 18 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 41 | 10 | 25 | 16 | 12 |
| ,, ,, 12. Waterloo Street ... ... ... | 12 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| ,, ,, 13. Fenwick Bazar ... ... ... | 4 | 21 | 5 | 16 | 14 | 31 | 7 | 28 | 10 | 11 |
| ,, ,, 14. Taltola ... ... ... ... | 4 | 22 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 37 | 7 | 31 | 13 | 11 |
| ,, ,, 15. Collinga ... ... ... ... | 3 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 6 |
| ,, ,, 16. Park Street ... ... ... ... | 21 | 26 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| ,, ,, 17. Victoria Terrace ... ... ... | 13 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| ,, ,, 18. Hastings ... ... ... ... | 16 | 26 | 5 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 10 |
| ,, ,, 19. Entally ... ... ... ... | 4 | 31 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| ,, ,, 20. Beniapukur ... ... ... | 3 | 24 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| ,, ,, 21. Ballygunge-Tollygunge ... ... | 6 | 16 | 4 | 6 | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| ,, ,, 22. Bhowanipore ... ... ... | 6 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| ,, ,, 23. Alipore ... ... ... ... | 5 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| ,, ,, 24. Ekbalpore ... ... ... ... | 4 | 41 | 4 | 6 | ... | 9 | 1 | 6 | 3 | ... |
| ,, ,, 25. Watgunge ... ... ... ... | 4 | 34 | 6 | 9 | ... | 13 | 2 | 11 | 5 | ... |
| FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ... ... ... | 27 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| PORT ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| CANALS ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *SUBURBS IN 24-PARGANAS* ... ... ... | **4** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **3** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cossipore-Chitpur ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Maniktola ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 9 | 5 | 6 | ... | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Suburbs ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *HOWRAH* ... ... ... ... .. ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# CHAPTER II.

## Birthplace.

12. **Introductory.**—This chapter deals with the figures given in Table XI printed in the Tables Volume for Calcutta and Suburbs, showing the birthplaces of the inhabitants, and information obtained from the corresponding tables for other parts of India, showing the whereabouts of persons who gave their birthplace as Calcutta. Throughout India at the time of the Census, persons were asked to give their birthplace as the District or State of their birth if this happened in India or the country of their birth if they were born outside. Calcutta city for Census purposes was counted among the districts of the Province, and for persons born in Calcutta, Calcutta was entered in the Census Schedule as their birthplace. But for persons born in the suburbs in the 24-Parganas district the entry of the birthplace was "the 24-Parganas" and for persons born in Howrah town the entry was "Howrah" district. Had the Census been a Census of Calcutta and its suburbs only, it might have been more useful if the birth place of all who were born in Calcutta or its suburbs had been entered as Calcutta. The Census of Calcutta was, however only a part of the Census of the whole of India, and the statistics required for India were statistics by districts. The utility of the figures obtained as far as Calcutta is concerned is really little affected. They fail to show immigration from other parts of the 24-Parganas district into the Suburbs of the City in the 24-Parganas, and from other parts of Howrah district into Howrah town, but otherwise they give all the information likely to be of statistical value.

13. **The birthplace figures.**—The following table shows where the 1,327,547 inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs were born:—

| Inhabitants of | Born in— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | | | 24-Parganas and Howrah districts. | | | Other parts of Bengal. | | | Other Provinces. | | | Outside India. | | |
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... .. | 304,776 | 167,627 | 137,149 | 99,124 | 60,942 | 38,182 | 175,664 | 123,231 | 52,433 | 314,236 | 255,053 | 59,183 | 14,051 | 10,737 | 3,314 |
| Suburbs in 24-Parganas ... | 21,503 | 11,948 | 9,556 | 105,711 | 56,103 | 49,608 | 25,053 | 15,875 | 9,178 | 71,53 | 54,451 | 16,802 | 874 | 690 | 184 |
| Howrah ... .. ... ... | 5,922 | 1,884 | 2,038 | 90,534 | 52,515 | 38,019 | 20,969 | 13,425 | 7,544 | 78,023 | 59,966 | 19,057 | 853 | 682 | 171 |

The figures are shown graphically in diagram No. 5.

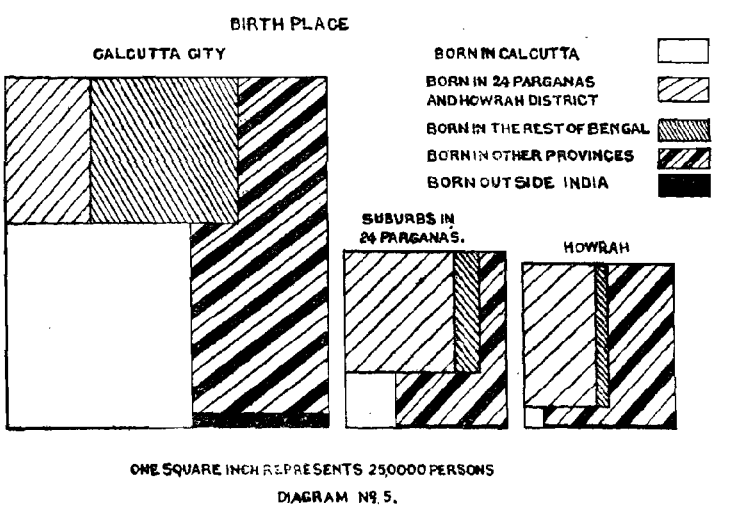


DIAGRAM No. 5.

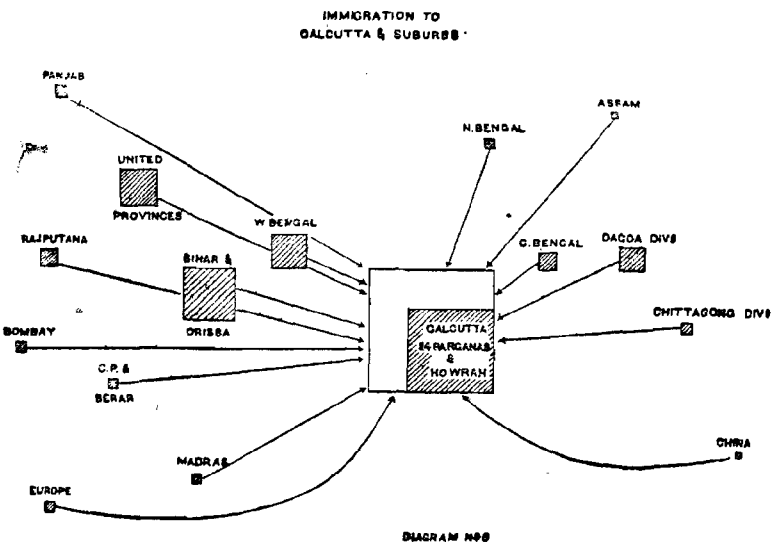
Just less than a quarter 24·87 per cent. of the inhabitants of the City and Suburbs were born in the City, rather less, 22·25 per cent. were born in the 24-Parganas or Howrah districts and more than half further afield. 16·70 per cent. were born in other parts of Bengal, 34·99 per cent. in other Provinces, and 1·19 per cent. outside India.

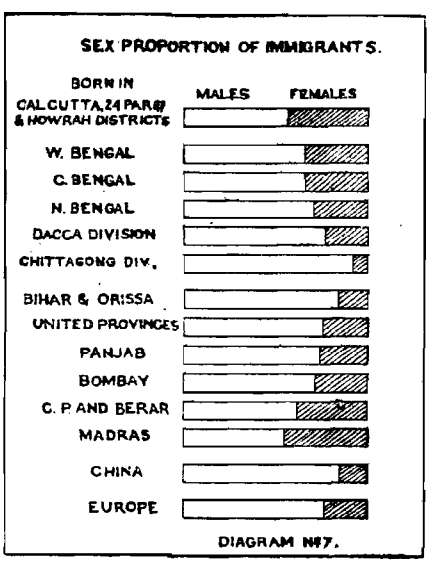
The proportion for the City, the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas and Howrah are given in the marginal table. Just over one-third of the population of the City was born in it. The number born in the City now living in the suburbs in the 24-Parganas, 21,504, is less than 10 per cent. of their population, and the fact that this number represents less than a third of the increase of population in these suburbs during the last 20 years indicates that the Suburbs do not by any means depend for their growth solely upon the movement of Calcutta's permanent population towards its outskirts. It is not at all unlikely that the figures represent something more than the truth, for, though a warning was given to avoid a repitition of the experience of the Census of 1911, when in some suburbs, especially Garden Reach, it was found that considerable numbers born there gave their birth place as Calcutta forgetting that the suburbs lay in the 24-Parganas district, it is likely that the same mistake was repeated in a certain number of cases. Very few indeed, only 3,922 persons, born in Calcutta now live in Howrah. The proportion born further afield than the two districts adjoining the City, the 24-Parganas and Howrah, is 56·51 per cent. in the case of the City, somewhat less, 52·31 per cent. in the case of Howrah town, and considerably less, 43·31 per cent. in the case of the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. It is worthy of note that persons born in parts of Bengal beyond the two districts adjoining the city are proportionately—almost twice as many in the city as in the suburbs. In the city and suburbs together the proportion born outside Bengal is distinctly more than twice as many as the number born in the rest of Bengal leaving aside these two districts, and in Howrah it is nearly four times as many. The figures are striking evidence of the fact that Calcutta is not the metropolis of Bengal alone. The 5,288 persons per 10,000 in Calcutta and its suburbs, who were born further away than in Calcutta and the two adjoining districts have come from other parts in the proportions indicated in the marginal table. The number of females per 1,000 males among the immigrants from each part is given also, for this is useful indication of the nature of the immigration in each case. There are 782 females per thousand males among those who were born in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas and Howrah districts. The directions and extent of the immigration is illustrated in diagram No. 6 and the sex proportion of immigrants from the several directions in the diagram No. 7. Three

| | Proportion per cent. of population born in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | 24-Parganas and Howrah. | Other parts of Bengal. | Other Provinces. | Outside India. |
| Calcutta ... ... | 33·57 | 10·92 | 19·35 | 34·61 | 1·55 |
| Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. | 9·58 | 47·11 | 11·16 | 31·75 | ·39 |
| Howrah ... ... | 2·01 | 46·36 | 10·74 | 40·46 | ·43 |

| Numbers per 10,000 of the population who were born in | | Females per 1,000 males immigrants. |
|---|---|---|
| Burdwan Division beyond Howrah district ... | 854 | 542 |
| Presidency Division outside Calcutta and 24-Parganas ... ... ... ... | 284 | 540 |
| Rajshahi Division and Cooch Bihar ... ... | 61 | 426 |
| Dacca Division ... ... ... | 395 | 322 |
| Chittagong Division ... ... ... | 75 | 95 |
| Bihar and Orissa ... ... ... | 1,991 | 183 |
| United Provinces ... ... ... | 958 | 327 |
| Rajputana ... ... ... ... | 230 | 467 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... | 79 | 346 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 66 | 392 |
| Central Provinces ... ... ... | 61 | 635 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 46 | 813 |
| Assam ... ... ... ... | 30 | 280 |
| China ... ... ... ... | 24 | 184 |
| Europe ... ... ... ... | 64 | 322 |

times as many immigrants have come from Burdwan Division beyond the boundaries of Howrah as from the Presidency Division beyond the limits of the 24-Parganas. The fact that Howrah is a small district and that Hooghly and Midnapore districts come closer to the city than Nadia, Jessore and Khulna is in some measure, although not in a large measure, responsible for this. The pressure of the population on the soil is much greater in the Western Bengal districts than in Jessore and Khulna and somewhat greater than in Nadia and Murshidabad, and the people seem tied less closely to the land. Dacca Division supplies more of the inhabitants of Calcutta than do Nadia, Jessore, Khulna and Murshidabad together, and well over half of these born in Dacca Division came from Dacca district. Many of these immigrants are Bikrampuri Babus who find employment as clerks and professional men and the servants they have brought with them, though trade connections with Dacca city are responsible for some proportion of the immigration. Females among the immigrants are about one to every three males. The professional man and the business man who have established themselves in Calcutta bring their families with them, but clerks commonly leave their families at home. Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions supply each a very much smaller quota. There are more who have come from the distant Punjab than from either of them. The nature of the immigration from the two is quite different as the proportion of females shows, 426 females per thousand males from Rajshahi Division against only 95 from Chittagong Division. Those who have come from the Chittagong Division are mainly sailors and employees on lighters in the port, river steamers and boats. The British India and City Lines and others recruit lascars from Chittagong and Noakhali, and men from these parts form the bulk of the crews of river steamers. All such have left their wives and families at home.




The Province of Bihar and Orissa supplies nearly one in five of the Calcutta population, a greater number than comes from the rest of Bengal outside the city and the two adjoining districts. Nearly half come from South Bihar, from the four districts Gaya, Shahabad, Patna and Monghyr, a quarter from Orissa and most of the remaining quarter from North Bihar. The bulk of these immigrants are engaged in some form of manual labour, and females are fewer than one to every five males. The United Provinces supplies nearly one in ten of the Calcutta population. The immigrants engage in the same pursuits as those from Bihar, but a rather larger proportion are in regular as opposed to casual employment. The proportion of women is greater, almost one to every three men, partly for this reason and

partly because some of the women from these parts are willing and able to find employment in certain factory processes even to the exclusion of men. As many as 23 per mille in Calcutta were born in Rajputana. These are the Marwaris, rather a loose term, who absorb so much of the piece goods trade, and are brokers in other commodities, their clerks and servants. They are almost the only Indian race which really favours town life, and those who have settled in Calcutta are well off and have usually brought their families with them. Many of those found in Calcutta by the Census had no doubt only come down for a short period on business, for this class are great travellers. Calcutta is almost beyond the reach of the ordinary labouring classes from the Punjab and Bombay, and the immigrants from these parts are traders, etc., and from the Punjab mechanics also, of a somewhat higher than the ordinary Indian standard. Very few but traders have come from Bombay, for labourers and mechanics on that side are able to find employment more easily and with better remuneration near home. Those from the Central Provinces are partly merchants and partly men employed in industry, and the proportion of females among them is high. The Ganjam district and those near it and near the Orissa border supply a number of mill-hands and labourers to Calcutta. The proportion of females to males among the immigrants from Madras Presidency is higher even than among those who were actually born in the city and its immediate neighbourhood. The reason is that custom does not prevent the Madrasi women from being seen abroad, and they easily find employment in Calcutta and its neighbourhood in factories and as servants to Europeans. The Chinese are far better workmen as carpenters, bootmakers, etc., than any Indian, and are a flourishing community. There is still not one woman to every five men but the number of Chinese women is increasing. The number born in Europe is far less than the number returned as Europeans, for it so often happens that children born to Europeans in India, even to those who retired afterwards to England and had previously sent their children home to be educated, come out again to this country to follow in their fathers' footsteps.

14. **Immigration from districts.**—Eleven districts in Bengal beyond the 24-Parganas and Howrah send more than 5,000 to Calcutta and its suburbs. Their names and the number of Calcutta's inhabitants born in them is given in the margin. All the West Bengal districts and all in the Presidency Division are included as well as three out of the four in the Dacca Division, Mymensingh the largest district in the Province, being the exception. No North Bengal district or any of the Chittagong Division is included. Seven districts in Bihar send more than 5,000, Gaya 48,114, Patna 28,034, Shahabad 26,741, Muzaffarpur 21,053, Monghyr 20,690, Saran 17,194 and Darbhanga 10,075. Hazaribagh on the Chota Nagpur plateau sends 6,977. The three Orissa districts send, Cuttack 45,874, Balasore 16,499 and Puri 5,205. Nine districts of the United Provinces all adjoining one another in the south-east corner of the Province, where the density of population is great and its pressure on the soil very heavy, send each more than 5,000, Benares 16,615, Gazipur 15,399, Ballia 14,092, Azamgarh 12,562, Jaunpur 12,341, Mirzapur 8,218, Fyzabad 6,544, Sultanpur 5,870 and Allahabad 5,483. There is no other district in India which has sent as many, and only two States, Bikanir 12,596 and Jaypur 11,714 both in Rajputana. Diagram 8 illustrates the extent of the immigration from the districts and States which have just been mentioned. The columns for the districts represent the numbers of immigrants from each and they are placed in the order of the numbers. The columns for Bengal districts have been shaded, so that it may be seen at a glance how few these are among the number. The United Provinces districts especially are small districts compared with Bengal standard, and it is due partly to the system of recruiting immigrants that such large numbers come down to Calcutta from closely circumscribed localities. *Sirdars*, as

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hooghly | ... | 47,092 |
| Midnapore | ... | 36,082 |
| Dacca ... | ... | 30,465 |
| Burdwan | ... | 20,627 |
| Nadia ... | ... | 16,235 |
| Faridpur ... | ... | 10,586 |
| Jessore ... | ... | 9,548 |
| Bakarganj | ... | 7,218 |
| Bankura ... | ... | 7,179 |
| Murshidabad | ... | 6,109 |
| Khulna ... | ... | 5,754 |

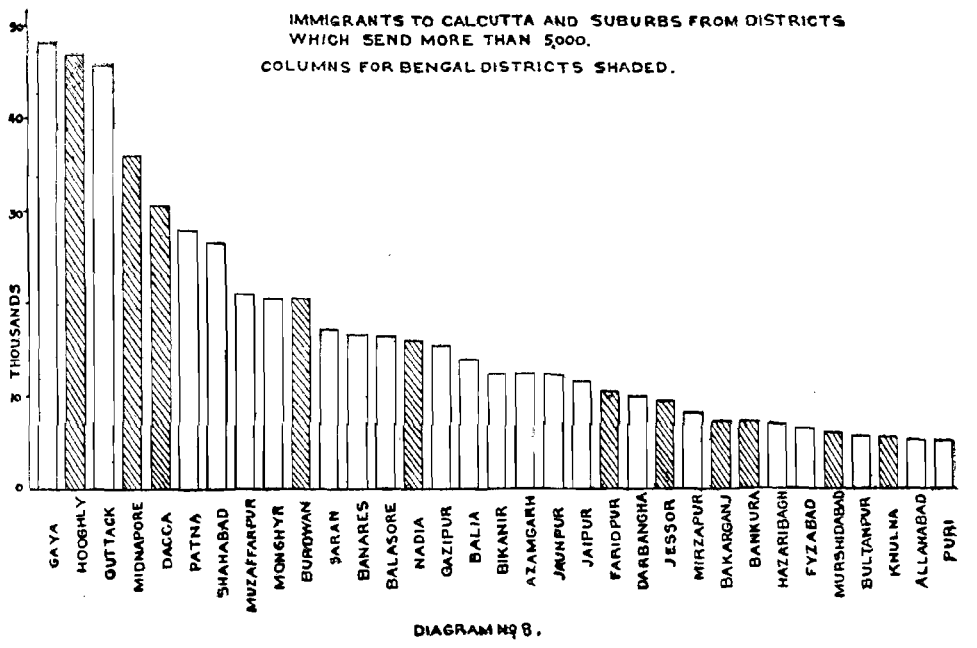


DIAGRAM No 8.

they are called, collect gangs of men to work as labourers and operatives in factories, and often accompany them to Calcutta, keep them together and maintain some sort of discipline and control over them until they take them or send them home again. The *sirdar* commonly belongs to a village in Bihar, Orissa or the United Provinces, and his recruits are the poorer of his co-villagers, or persons from neighbouring villages. The distribution of up-country immigrants in Calcutta, its suburbs in the 24-Parganas and Howrah presents some curious features which are traceable to this method of recruitment. For example out of 14,092 immigrants from Ballia district, no less than 8,240 were found in Howrah, while out of 12,562 from the adjoining district of Azamgarh, Howrah has only 2,593. Of the immigrants from the United Provinces, Calcutta city holds 53 per cent., the suburbs in the 24-Parganas 22 per cent. and Howrah 25 per cent. The city in proportion to its total population has far less than its share, the reason being that many of these immigrants go to the mills and the mills are on the outskirts of the town. Those born in Benares contain a considerable proportion of a different class from those born in other United Provinces districts, for many Bengalis and others satisfy their religious aspirations by retiring to the sacred city and some of their children and grand-children thus happen to have been born there. This is the explanation of the fact that of those born in Benares a smaller proportion than the proportion of all born in the United Provinces, only one-third, was found in the suburbs. Oriya immigrants are found in a greater proportion in the city where they work as casual labourers, domestic servants, generally cooks, and as labourers about the docks. Two-third of those coming from Cuttack and Balasore were found in the city. Biharis are divided between the city and its suburbs in about the same proportion. Howrah has 2,222 out of the 5,928 who were born in Madras. The mills employ both the men and the women and the sexes are very nearly equal. Nearly 90 per cent. of these from the Punjab on the other hand were found in the city, for the up-country mercantile classes all prefer the city. Less than one per cent. of the 12,596 born in Bikanir were found in the suburbs but a colony of 1,138 from Jaypur was found in Howrah. 92 per cent. of those born in Bombay, who also were most of them merchants, were found in Calcutta while 42 per cent. of those from the Central Provinces were found in the suburbs. Of those who gave their birth place in Europe 93 per cent. live within the city limits.

It is interesting to examine the immigration to Calcutta from another aspect and discover the proportion of those born in other parts who find their way to it. The following table gives the number per 10,000 of the natural

population of the Bengal districts who were found in Calcutta and its suburbs at the time of the Census:—

**West Bengal.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burdwan | ... | 155 |
| Birbhum | ... | 28 |
| Bankura | ... | 63 |
| Midnapore | ... | 130 |
| Hooghly | ... | 493 |
| Howrah | ... | 1,307 |

**Central Bengal.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24-Parganas | ... | 792 |
| Nadia ... | ... | 106 |
| Murshidabad | ... | 47 |
| Jessore ... | ... | 55 |
| Khulna ... | ... | 40 |

**North Bengal.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rajshahi | ... | 8 |
| Dinajpur | ... | 5 |
| Jalpaiguri | ... | 1 |
| Darjeeling | ... | 41 |
| Rangpur | ... | 4 |
| Bogra | ... | 5 |
| Pabna | ... | 18 |
| Malda | ... | 8 |
| Cooch Bihar | ... | 6 |

**East Bengal.**

*Dacca Division.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dacca | ... | 94 |
| Mymensingh | ... | 9 |
| Faridpur | ... | 47 |
| Bakarganj | ... | 28 |

**East Bengal.**

*Chittagong Division.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tippera | ... | 10 |
| Noakhali | ... | 24 |
| Chittagong | ... | 21 |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | 1 |

The map in diagram No. 9 illustrates these figures, and it and the figures

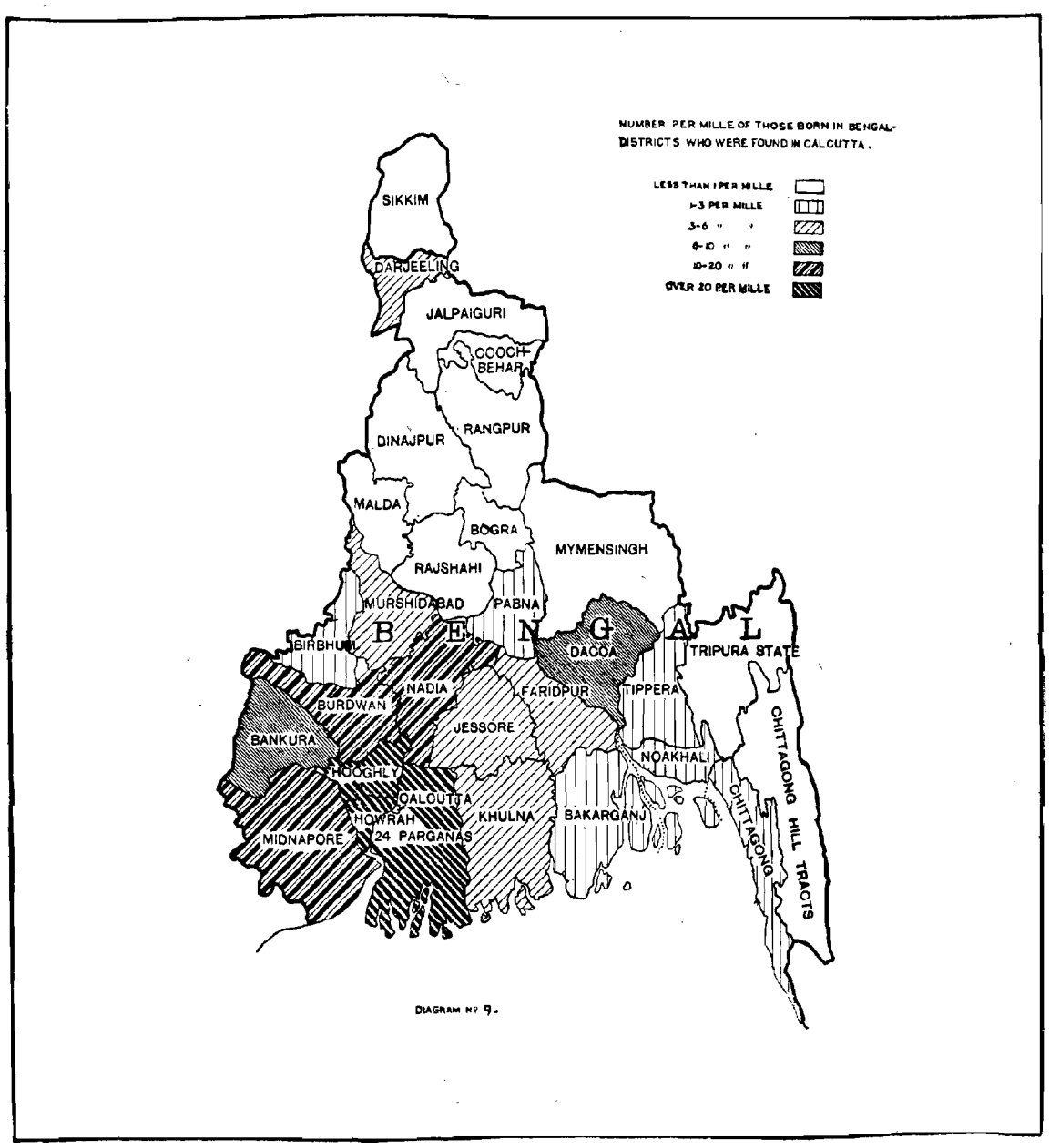



DIAGRAM No 9.

are interesting as showing how far distance decides the extent of migration to the metropolis of the province. Their interest, as indicative of the relative intensity from district to district of the inducement to leave home and seek employment in the city, is rather a provincial matter than one for discussion in this report. The contrast between the figures just given and the corresponding figures for the Bihar, Orissa and United Provinces districts which send the greatest number of immigrants to Calcutta is, however, worth examination. The number per 10,000 of the natural population of these districts is :—

| *Bihar*— | | *United Provinces*— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gaya ... ... | 209 | Gazipur ... ... | 185 |
| Patna ... ... | 169 | Benares ... ... | 184 |
| Sahabad ... ... | 138 | Ballia ... ... | 170 |
| Monghyar ... ... | 99 | Mirzapur ... ... | 114 |
| Muzafferpur ... ... | 71 | Jaunpur ... ... | 107 |
| Saran ... ... | 71 | Azamgarh ... ... | 82 |
| *Orissa*— | | *Rajputana*— | |
| Cuttack ... ... | 202 | Bikanir ... ... | 191 |
| Balasore ... ... | 162 | Jaypur ... ... | 50 |

More than 15 per mille of the people who were born in each of the two districts in Bihar, Gaya and Patna, two in Orissa, Cuttack and Balasore and three in the United Provinces, Gazipur, Benares and Ballia and the State of Bikanir in Rajputana, found their way to Calcutta. This is a higher proportion than in the case of any Bengal district, except Howrah, the 24-Parganas and Hooghly. Something like twice as large a proportion of those born in Gaya, Cuttack, Gazipur and Benares find their way to Calcutta, as of those born in Dacca; and the proportion of those born in these four districts who migrate to Calcutta is ten times as great as the corresponding proportion of those born in Pabna, the district in North Bengal, which sends its greatest proportion to the city.

15. **Age and occupations of immigrants.**—As so large a proportion of Calcutta's population is immigrant it was considered worth while to tabulate figures referring to the age and occupations of persons born in the 22 districts of British territory and the two states of Rajputana, in which at the census of 1911 it was found that the greatest number had been born. The resultant statistics are given in an Appendix to Table XI printed after it in the Tables Volume. The figures in this appendix refer to 688,775 persons, and the number of inhabitants of the city and suburbs born in India less the number born in the city is 981,809 so that the figures account for more than two-thirds of the Indian immigrants. Only three wide age periods have been used in this appendix, but they are sufficient to divide the immigrants into children,

persons in the prime of life and persons who have passed it. The occupational classification also was only a rough one. The table below is an analysis of the figures by sex and age—

| BIRTHPLACE. | Females per 1,000 male immigrants. | NUMBER PER MILLE OF EACH SEX AGED. | | | | | | Dependents per 1,000 workers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0—15 | | 15—40 | | 40 and over. | | |
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| *Midnapore* ... ... ... ... | 568 | 108 | 109 | 668 | 544 | 224 | 347 | 293 |
| *Hooghly* ... ... ... ... ... | 497 | 142 | 171 | 589 | 484 | 289 | 345 | 546 |
| *Dacca* ... ... ... ... ... | 292 | 125 | 249 | 639 | 525 | 236 | 226 | 496 |
| Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran in *Bihar*. | 218 | 99 | 187 | 621 | 546 | 280 | 267 | 247 |
| Cuttack and Balasore in *Orissa* ... | 62 | 75 | 155 | 699 | 586 | 226 | 259 | 79 |
| Azamgarh, Benares, Gazipur and Jaipur in the *United Provinces*. | 371 | 118 | 179 | 590 | 550 | 292 | 271 | 369 |
| Bikanir and Jaypur in *Rajputana* ... | 471 | 183 | 224 | 600 | 539 | 217 | 237 | 353 |
| Normal distribution by sex and age in Bengal. | 952 | 400 | 400 | 412 | 426 | 188 | 175 | ... |

The last column of course refers only to dependents among the immigrants, not to the dependents who stayed in their country homes while their supporters come down to Calcutta to earn a livelihood for them. The Oriya is the man who most readily separates himself from his family. Only 79 dependents per 1,000 workers come to Calcutta with them and only 62 females per 1,000 males. A few better class people must have been born in Cuttack and Balasore and be settled in Calcutta. Their families would be almost enough to account for these small numbers of females and dependents, and the conclusion is that the Oriya cook or coolie practically never brings any of his family with him. Seven out of every ten persons from Orissa are workers in the prime of life. There are few boys under 15 and none who are not old enough to be working. Men over 40 are rather less numerous than among immigrants from other parts and they are men still capable of work. The age proportions of males from Midnapore, which adjoins Balasore, are very much the same as those for males from Orissa. There is the same very high proportion of males between 15 and 40 among the numerous coolie immigrants; but Midnapore is nearer; more dependents come in with the workers and there is a large female element, more than half of which earns its own living. In this half one female in every three admits to being a prostitute. The age distribution of persons born in Hooghly is less abnormal, although there is still less than one female to two males and dependents are only about one to every two workers. One-third of the females earn their own living, but among female workers, one in every four owns to being a prostitute. Among those born in Dacca, there is a much smaller proportion of females, but the proportion of dependents is much the same. The latter has been swelled by the presence of school boys and undergraduates, some of whom are dependent upon persons who find their livelihood outside Calcutta. The child population is noticeably higher in proportion to the number of females than among immigrants from Hooghly. The Dacca born are in fact divisible into two classes. There is a successful professional and business class which has definitely settled in Calcutta and is leading a normal family life there, and there is the clerk and student class which has brought no one along with it from home. Nearly all the women are dependents and belong to the families of the first class. Immigrants from Bihar include many more women than those from Orissa, but the proportion is still only rather more than one female to five males. The proportion of older people is very distinctly higher, but they are all workers. The proportion of females, the number of dependents and the number of old people, all increase again among the immigrants from the United Provinces. Even when allowance is made for the small number of children, the proportion of men over 40 is distinctly high. Among the immigrants from Bikanir and Jaipur the number of children is higher than among other immigrants, but the number of people over 40 is proportionately smaller. The explanation is to be found in the great increase in the number of Marwaris in Calcutta during the last ten years. The newcomers have been comparatively young men.

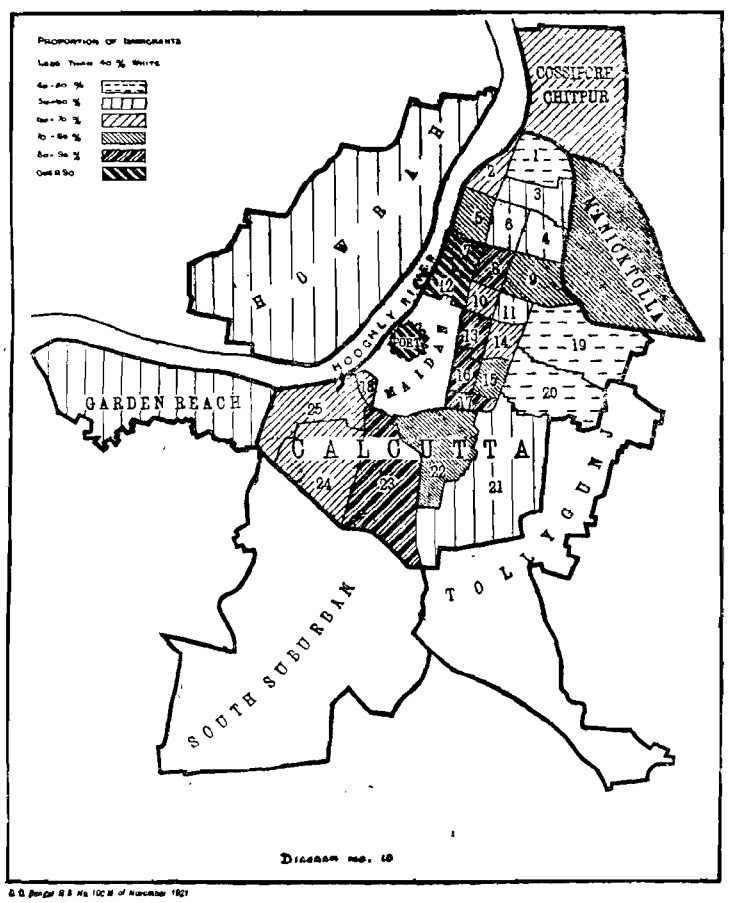
The following table gives an analysis of the statistics of occupation of workers among the immigrants:—

| BIRTHPLACE. | NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS WHO ARE— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Traders. | Clerks. | Government servants. | Domestic servants. | Workers in mills and factories. | Day-labourers and coolies. | Workers in docks and ships. | Carters. | Darwans. | Shoe-makers. | Washermen. | Milkmen. | Barbers. | Priests. | Beggars. | Prostitutes. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| *Midnapore* ... ... | 116 | 47 | 12 | 191 | 74 | 93 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 18 | 70 | 328 |
| *Hooghly* ... ... ... | 221 | 140 | 28 | 117 | 50 | 56 | 96 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 38 | 291 |
| *Dacca* ... ... ... | 208 | 109 | 34 | 160 | 23 | 89 | 54 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 350 |
| Patna, Gaya, Sahabad, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Saran and Muzaffarpur in *Bihar*. | 109 | 24 | 26 | 107 | 97 | 230 | 17 | 56 | 16 | 59 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 219 |
| Cuttack and Balasore in *Orissa*. | 66 | 23 | 10 | 208 | 115 | 258 | 32 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 189 |
| Azamgarh, Benares, Gazipur and Jaunpur in *United Provinces*. | 134 | 24 | 29 | 82 | 199 | 147 | 16 | 48 | 33 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 240 |
| Bikanir and Jaypur in *Rajputana*. | 412 | 168 | 4 | 141 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 35 | 7 | 6 | 187 |

The diversity of occupations plied by the immigrants from all directions is very remarkable indeed. That there are traders from all the localities mentioned in the table will surprise no one, but it is strange to find that all of them have subscribed to the number of shoe-makers, washermen, milkmen and barbers of the town. Certain tendencies for immigrants from particular localities to take to particular pursuits are noticeable. Some of them are well known and have already been mentioned in this chapter, but the figures in the table above are of interest as showing the force of them. The community which keeps to itself most noticeably is the Marwari community. The clerksamong them are almost all trader's clerks, so that of those born in Bikanir and Rajputana 570 in every 1,000 are employed in trade. Another 141 per mille are the domestic servants they brought with them from their own country and 35 are their priests, so that only one in four of them is left to take up other occupations. Oriyas rely mainly on unskilled labour and domestic service. Domestic service is taken by one in every five who comes from Orissa, for numbers in Orissa are needy Brahmans who can work and cook for an orthodox high caste Hindu without restriction on religious grounds. One in four is a casual labourer and 15 per cent. find more regular employment in mills and factories or in docks and ships. Traders and clerks are fewer from Orissa than from other parts, and a considerable number remain to find employment in other occupations. The numbers in the last column are chiefly made up by landlords and others living on their income, professional men, a few who are mainly agriculturists but had come to Calcutta in some employment subsidiary to their regular one, and the like. The figures in this column are no doubt somewhat swollen owing to the tendency, which it was impossible completely to control, for the sorters who dealt with the abstraction to include among " others " instances regarding which they were doubtful. Fewer of those born in Bihar than in Orissa, about one in ten, find employment in domestic service, but almost as many in casual labour. A slightly larger proportion of them are traders, but they have almost a monopoly of the less important occupation of shoe-making, and with the immigrants from the United Provinces supply most of the carters and *darwans*. The figures for those born in the United Provinces show that they have the advantage over the Oriyas and Biharis, in that more of them are able to find regular occupation in mills and factories and fewer are mere casual labourers, more of them are traders and clerks, and more of them appear in the last column of the occupied in other ways.

The figures in fact show them materially more prosperous than those from Orissa or Bihar. Clerks and traders are both more numerous among those coming from Hooghly than among those from Dacca, and between them considerably more than twice as numerous as among those from Midnapore. More Midnapore men are occupied as domestic servants and as casual or regular labourers. Dacca men are found in considerable numbers working in and about the docks and shippings, but few of them have gone into factories. 350 per mille is the figure which appears in the last column against Dacca, the numbers being so large on account of the number of professional men who hail from Dacca. Midnapore distinguishes itself only by there being as large a proportion as one in eleven of the immigrants from it in the unproductive occupations of beggars and prostitutes.

16. **Distribution of immigrants in the City and Suburbs.**—The proportion of immigrants per mille of the population in the several wards of the city and in the separate suburbs is given in the following table and is illustrated in diagram No. 10 :—




| Locality. | Number of immigrants per mille of the population. |
|---|---|
| Calcutta with Suburbs ... ... ... ... | 629 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... | 664 |
| Calcutta Municipal Area ... ... ... ... | 659 |
| Ward No. 1 Shampukur ... ... ... ... | 415 |
| „ „ 2 Kumartoli ... ... ... ... | 651 |
| „ „ 3 Bartola ... ... ... ... | 540 |
| „ „ 4 Sukea Street ... ... ... ... | 568 |
| „ „ 5 Jorabagan ... ... ... ... | 793 |
| „ „ 6 Jorasanko ... ... ... ... | 502 |
| „ „ 7 Barabazar ... ... ... ... | 964 |
| „ „ 8 Kalutola ... ... ... ... | 817 |

| Locality. | Number of immigrants per mille of the population. |
|---|---|
| Ward No. 9 Muchipara ... ... ... ... | 788 |
| „ „ 10 Bowbazar ... ... ... ... | 679 |
| „ „ 11 Paddapukur ... ... ... ... | 582 |
| „ „ 12 Waterloo Street ... ... ... | 910 |
| „ „ 13 Fenwick Bazar ... ... ... | 832 |
| „ „ 14 Taltola ... ... ... ... | 605 |
| „ „ 15 Collinga ... ... ... ... | 709 |
| „ „ 16 Park Street ... ... ... ... | 822 |
| „ „ 17 Victoria Terrace ... ... ... | 867 |
| „ „ 18 Hastings ... ... ... ... | 628 |
| „ „ 19 Entally ... ... ... ... | 467 |
| „ „ 20 Beniapukur ... ... ... ... | 464 |
| „ „ 21 Ballygunge-Tollygunge ... ... ... | 566 |
| „ „ 22 Bhawanipore ... ... ... ... | 760 |
| „ „ 23 Alipore ... ... ... ... | 888 |
| „ „ 24 Ekbalpore ... ... ... ... | 606 |
| „ „ 25 Watgunge ... ... ... ... | 690 |
| Fort William and Maidan ... ... ... ... | 960 |
| Port ... ... ... ... ... ... | 972 |
| Canals ... ... ... ... ... | 993 |
| Suburbs in 24-Parganas ... ... ... ... | 552 |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... ... ... | 686 |
| Maniktola ... ... ... ... ... | 707 |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... ... | 513 |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... ... ... | 379 |
| South Suburbs ... ... ... ... | 175 |
| Howrah City ... ... ... ... ... | 559 |

In respect of the wards of the city the immigrants referred to in the table are persons who were not born in the city, in respect of the suburbs in the 24-Parganas they are persons who were born outside the 24-Parganas district, and in respect of Howrah, persons born outside Howrah district. Immigrants are over 90 per cent. in the business centre of the town in Barabazar, Ward 7 and Waterloo Street, Ward 12, and in the Fort, the Port and on the Canals, over 80 per cent. in Kalutola, Ward 8, in the European quarters, Fenwick Bazar, Ward 13, Park Street, Ward 16, Victoria Terrace, Ward 17, and in Alipore, Ward 23. They are over 70 per cent. in Jorabagan, Ward 5, adjoining Barabazar to the north, in Muchipara, Ward 9, in Collinga, Ward 15, in Bhawanipore, Ward 22, and in Maniktala. Elsewhere they are fewer, both in the Hindu quarters at the north end of the town and in Paddapukur, Ward 11, in the Muhammadan quarter on the east and in the Anglo-Indian quarter. In the suburbs on the south, Tollygunge and the South Suburban Municipality which are predominently Bengali residential quarters the proportion is below 40 per cent. Ballygunge-Tollygunge, Ward 21 of the city, has something of the same character, and immigrants are only 566 per mille. The industrial parts of Howrah contain a very high proportion of immigrants, but the municipal limits are wide and the mills and factories are only found close to the river bank so that over the whole Municipality the proportion of immigrants is no more than 559 per mille. The proportion in Garden Reach is as low as 513 per mille for the same reason.

The distribution of immigrants to the several quarters is much the same as it was in 1911, but there have been some changes worthy of note. There has been a decided increase in the proportion of native born in the northern end of the town. The proportion of native born has increased in each of Wards 1—6, showing that the Hindus and especially the Bengalis among them are settling down permanently in this quarter. The same may be said of Wards 21 and 22 and the tendency is especially noteworthy in respect of Ward 19, Entally. In Ward 8, which has been disturbed by the clearing for

Central Avenue, permanent inhabitants of the city have removed elsewhere, and the proportion of immigrants has increased. Those who were disturbed by the clearing for the new dock must have been newcomers, for the clearing in this locality has not had the same effect upon the figures. The proportion of immigrants in Ward 25 has very much decreased. This is in part due to the closing of the Royal Indian Marine Dock Yard and to reduced activity in the dock area caused by the slump in trade at the time of the Census, but there must also have been a definite tendency towards permanent settlement in this part of the city. There has been an increase in the proportion of immigrants in Wards 13 and 14, but a decrease in Alipore where permanent settlement is going on.

17. **Emigration from Calcutta.**—The following table shows the number of persons born in Calcutta found in the city and in other parts of India at the time of the Census:—

| BORN IN— | ENUMERATED IN— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CALCUTTA. | | | 24-PARGANAS AND HOWRAH DISTRICT. | | | OTHER PART OF BENGAL. | | | OTHER PROVINCES. | | | OUTSIDE INDIA. | | |
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Calcutta ... | **304,776** | 167,627 | 137,149 | **26,621** | 15,538 | 13,083 | **12,862** | 6,002 | 6,860 | **40,545** | 25,700 | 14,845 | ... | ... | ... |

As many as 48,656 persons enumerated in other Provinces gave their birthplace as Bengal without specifying any further particulars. Some of these persons were probably born in Calcutta, though it is not likely that they were a very large proportion, for almost every enumerator in India must have heard of Calcutta and would not avoid entering it in the schedule as he might the name of a Bengal district he had never heard of. The people he was enumerating moreover would probably say they were born in Calcutta if that were so, though they might easily have forgotten the name of a Bengal district and remembered only that they were born somewhere in the Province. In addition a few born in Calcutta must have gone out of India, but they cannot have been many. The "natural population" of the city according to the figure available is no more than some 42·6 per cent. of the actual population. That the figure is deficient is shown by the disproportion of the sexes, 204,870 males against 171,936 females. It is a proposition which has been discussed in Chapter VI of the Census Report for Bengal that the proportion of male to female infants at birth is higher in towns in Indian than in rural areas, but it has not been suggested that this could account for so large a disproportion between the sexes as is here indicated. The explanation may lie in the fact that enumerators far less often see and question the women they enumerate than the men, and that for this reason the fact escaped record that a number of women especially in other Provinces were born in Calcutta. The excess of males among those who were born in Calcutta and have remained there is probably correct. The excess of males among those who have gone to the 24-Parganas and Howrah may be correct also, for the bulk have gone no further than to the suburbs of the city where males are still in large excess in the total population, but the large excess among those who have gone to other Provinces is undoubtedly wrong. The very small number of persons born in Calcutta and found further away in Bengal than the near neighbourhood of the city is significant of the fact that the country has little attraction for those who have really settled down for any length of time in the city, and of the fact that others who may have come to the city with their wives commonly send them back into the country to bear their children.

18. **Comparison with birthplace figures of former Censuses.**—As figures for Tollygunge, the South Suburbs, and Howrah municipalities were not included in former Census tables for Calcutta and its suburbs and birthplace figures for these, separate from the figures from the rest of the two districts in which they lie, are not available, it will be well to confine comparison between the results of this Census and the former ones to the birthplace figures for Calcutta city only. The number per 1,000 inhabitants of the city found at successive Censuses to have been born in the city, born in the two adjoining districts, the 24-Parganas and Howrah, born in other parts of Bengal and born outside the Province are given in the marginal table. The significance of such figures as these is by no means easy to follow. Variations of birthplace figures often play curious freaks, and when immigrants belong to races different from the indigenous races one is too easily tempted to read the variations as variations in racial statistics, and to forget that though every individual of an immigrant family appears as an immigrant at a census taken immediately after its arrival, children born afterwards appear as native born at the next census, and as a generation passes the family gradually becomes a native born family. Thus a wave of immigration for the purpose of permanent settlement is followed in the next generation by a large increase of native born. Such phenomena as this are traceable, for instance in the census figures for Australia, South Africa or the Western States of America to which the bulk of the immigrants have come with the purpose of staying permanently. But immigration to such a place as Calcutta is not by any means of the same character. It is safe to say that the great majority of immigrants to Calcutta do not come to stay. The proportion of females among them is sufficient to prove this. The effect of a wave of temporary immigration is to reduce the proportion of native born at the time, but when it has passed it is not necessarily followed by an increase in the native born. The place of those who came in for a short time from one direction is taken immediately by other immigrants either from the same direction or from another, and when these fail, by persons coming from close by. In the case of Calcutta further complication arises from the fact that the population of the city is able to overflow into the suburbs and did so especially in the decade 1901—11 to a considerable extent.

| | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Born in the city ... | 3,357 | 2,865 | 3,428 | 3,048 |
| Born in the 24-Parganas and Howrah ... | 1,092 | 1,158 | 1,125 | 939 |
| Born elsewhere in Bengal | 1,935 | 1,996 | 1,916 | 2,647 |
| Born outside the Province | 3,616 | 3,981 | 3,530 | 3,375 |

The proportion of native born rose from 3,048 per 10,000 in 1891 to 3,428 in 1901. During this period immigration went on as fast as before, but Calcutta overflowed but little into its suburbs, and the children of immigrants increased in proportion to the total population. The decade 1901—11 showed a great decrease to the proportion partly the result of fresh immigration and partly the result of the overflow which took place from the city to its suburbs in the 24-Parganas, the population of which increased by 40 per cent. During the last decade immigration has decreased and this overflow has almost stopped. The five suburbs in the 24-Parganas now include only 21,504 persons who were born in the city, whereas Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach alone contained 34,001 in 1911. This is further indication of the effect on the distribution of the population due to the insufficiency of the means of communication between the city and the suburbs on the same side of the Hooghly. The number of Calcutta-born in Howrah has always been very small, though a tramway connection over a new Howrah Bridge would no doubt cause a large increase.

The proportion of the city population born in the 24-Parganas and Howrah districts was low in 1891. It rose considerably between 1891 and 1901 when the city's population grew fast and it rose again between 1901 and 1911, but has declined during the last ten years. The actual number of persons born in other parts of Bengal and found in Calcutta in 1891 was greater than it is to-day, greater than it was in 1901 and only by a few thousands less than it was in 1911. The proportion born in Bengal beyond the two districts adjoining the city was very much greater in 1891 than it has

been since. During the last decade the natural increase of the Bengalis living in the city has been enough to counteract the falling off of immigration of Bengalis from outside, for the proportion speaking Bengali in the city is now 5,264 per 10,000 in place of 4,904 in 1911, and very few immigrants from other Provinces adopt the Bengali language. The falling off has however been a decided one, and a somewhat more detailed examination of the figures along with the figures which showed a similar falling off between 1891 and 1901 is worth making. The following table shows the actual number of immigrants to the city from each Division of Bengal according to the statistics of the last four censuses:—

| Born in | Found in Calcutta City. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
| The 24-Parganas and Howrah districts ... ... | 63,374 | 105,434 | 163,823 | 99,124 |
| The rest of Western Bengal (Burdwan Division) ... | 113,548 | 66,930 | 106,034 | 82,724 |
| The rest of Central Bengal (Presidency Division) ... | 30,549 | 25,927 | 43,193 | 30,569 |
| North Bengal (Rajshahi Division and Cooch Behar) ... | 4,502 | 4,402 | 3,701 | 7,230 |
| East Bengal (Dacca Division) ... ... ... ... | 26,859 | 27,139 | 27,866 | 45,639 |
| East Bengal (Chittagong Division and Tripura State). | 4,909 | 8,161 | 8,236 | 9,411 |

The extent of immigration depends largely upon economic conditions in the locality from which the immigrants come, as well as those in Calcutta which determine the facilities for obtaining employment there. Similarity between the conditions of 1891—1901 and those of 1911—21 is not at first sight at all obvious. The former decade was for Western and Central Bengal which supply the bulk of the immigrants, a time of recuperation following some relief from the repeated epidemics of malaria which had characterised earlier years. The last decade has been remarkable as an unhealthy one, and one in which progress has been very much disturbed. Both decades were, however, characterised by rises in prices, which mean higher cash values for the agriculturists who are able to sell part of their crop. In such circumstances the agriculturists is in a better position than the man of fixed income, or he who works for wages; for wages seldom increase to an extent proportionate to a rise in prices and, in any case, take some time to reach adjustment. A fall in the price of food crops such as took place between 1903 and 1908, and such as may be expected during the decade just begun, will, no doubt, stimulate a fresh wave of emigration from Western Bengal districts towards Calcutta. In respect of the immigration from North and East Bengal to Calcutta the effect of the partition of Bengal in 1905 and its annulment in 1912 is to be seen in the birthplace figures. There was a falling off in the number of natives of Rajshahi Division in Calcutta between 1901 and 1911 and but a very slight increase of natives of Dacca Division. Since 1911 the number from North Bengal, though still small, has more than doubled, while the number from Dacca Division is now 45,639 in place of 27,866. Immigration for Chittagong Divison has been little influenced by administrative changes, for the immigrants are in the main persons employed in and about boats and ships whose position has been unaffected.

The following table gives the actual number of immigrants from other parts from which the large numbers of them come:—

| Born in— | Found in Calcutta City. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
| Bihar and Orissa ... ... ... | 149,742 | 165,313 | 204,484 | 185,635 |
| United Provinces ... ... ... | 54,110 | 90,414 | 89,695 | 67,534 |
| Rajputana Agency ... ... ... | 8,912 | 14,701 | 20,888 | 28,252 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... ... | | 1,926 | 2,666 | 4,747 |
| Punjab ... ... ... ... ... | 3,591 | 6,658 | 8,635 | 8,955 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... ... | 1,547 | 2,064 | 5,130 | 8,036 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... ... | 1,221 | 1,922 | 3,014 | 3,425 |
| China ... ... ... ... ... | 766 | 1,709 | 2,349 | 3,041 |
| Europe ... ... ... ... ... | 5,325 | 6,701 | 7,630 | 7,811 |

The number of immigrants from every part beyond the limits of Bengal increased much between 1891 and 1901. The number from the United

Provinces, the immigrants from which belong mainly to the artisan class began to fall off between 1901 and 1911 mainly owing to the fact that industrial progress was continued rather in the suburbs and further up the Hooghly than in the city itself. The immigrants from Bihar and Orissa, mainly casual labourers and domestic servants, went on increasing up to 1911, especially the number from Orissa. Immigration from Cuttack and Balasore has always been more conspiciously of a temporary character than immigration from other parts. Very few Oriyas have come to stay and bring up their children in the city to swell the number of the native born, and this partly explains how the figures continue to show an increase in the number of Oriya immigrants even during the last decade in which there has been a decided decrease in the number born in Bihar and Orissa taken together. Immigrants from other parts of India are less numerous, but they increased very much more rapidly in proportion to their numbers up to 1911 than those from Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. And in every case the increase has been continued during the last ten years. These immigrants include larger proportions of the mercantile class than those from Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. Trade development has proceeded continuously in Calcutta, although industrial progress has now passed further away from the heart of the city. The immigration from Rajputana has shown a phenomenal increase of recent years. This increase marks the invasion of the Marwari community into business circles in Calcutta. There are now some four times as many in Calcutta who were born in Rajputana,—Bikanir and Jaypur sending the largest contingents—as there were 30 years ago. Natives of Bombay, many of them belonging to the same class, although much less numerous, have increased in an even greater proportion. The increase of those born in the Punjab and Madras shows signs of falling off, but it has not yet been turned to a decrease. Those from the Central Provinces have increased very much during the last ten years, a fact to be put down to the rapid opening up of the Province since the beginning of the century. The Chinese continue to come in larger and larger numbers, their efficiency and good workmanship being always able to find remunerative employment for them as soon as they arrive in spite of difficulties in respect of language. The number born in Europe according to the latest Census is 47 per cent. greater than it was according to the Census of 1891, inspite of a decrease in the numbers born in European continental countries for which the war is responsible. The returns of 1921 are moreover believed to be somewhat incomplete in respect of Europeans.

It may be asked whether there are signs to show that the transfer of the headquarters of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi or the separation of Bihar and Orissa from Bengal have materially affected the population of Calcutta. During the last decade there has been, it is true, an increase in the proportion of native born in the city, and a decrease in the number born in Bihar, but on the other hand there has also been a decrease in a greater proportion in the number of immigrants from the Burdwan Division in Bengal and a similar falling off in immigration from the United Provinces, while there has been an increase in the number born in Orissa. The falling off of immigration from the United Provinces for which an explanation has been found in the fact that industrial progress has continued of late years rather in the neighbourhood of Calcutta than in the city itself, began moreover in the previous decade. The great increase in the number of immigrants from Rajputana, Bombay, etc., who are mainly of mercantile classes would seem to show that Calcutta's importance as a business centre has in nowise diminished. The city may have lost a few officials from the changes that have been made, but otherwise it has been little affected

It is common experience of most great cities that they reach a stage in which the proportion of immigrants begins to fall off. London reached it long ago. The proportion of native born was 629 per mille in 1881 and rose to 655 in 1891, 665 in 1901 and 682 in 1911. There are signs from the figures of the last Census that Calcutta has reached this stage, though it probably

contains a smaller proportion of native-born than London ever did. Commerce and industry have been so long established in England that the industrial and commercial centres are among the localities which now-a-days show the greatest proportion native-born and that proportion is on quite a different level than the corresponding proportion in Calcutta. Sheffield, for example, had 70·7 per cent. of its population in 1911 native-born and Sunderland 73·7 per cent. Such towns in the early stages of their history must have had a smaller proportion native-born, but immigration to them was never of a temporary nature to the same extent as the immigration to Calcutta and to the mill towns up and down the Hooghly, and it is unlikely that the proportion of native-born in them was ever as low as it now is in Calcutta. The proportion is very much smaller in some of the mill towns than it is in Calcutta. No less than 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of Titagarh for example were born outside Bengal and 79 per cent. as those of Bhadreswar. It may be expected that in the future the proportion native-born in Calcutta will slowly increase. This is not to be taken as indication that Calcutta's position as a metropolis is threatened. It is normal progress, and progress towards stability and a better ordered manner of life in the City.

# CHAPTER III.

## Religion.

19. **Introductory.**—This chapter is commentary on the figures contained in Table VI of the Volume of Census Tables for Calcutta and their comparison with the figures contained in the corresponding table of previous Censuses. Three Subsidiary Tables are printed at the end of the chapter giving:—

I.—A general distribution of the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs by religion.

II.—The local distribution of Hindus and Muhammadans and its variations since 1901.

III.—The number of Christians, locality by locality and its variations since 1901.

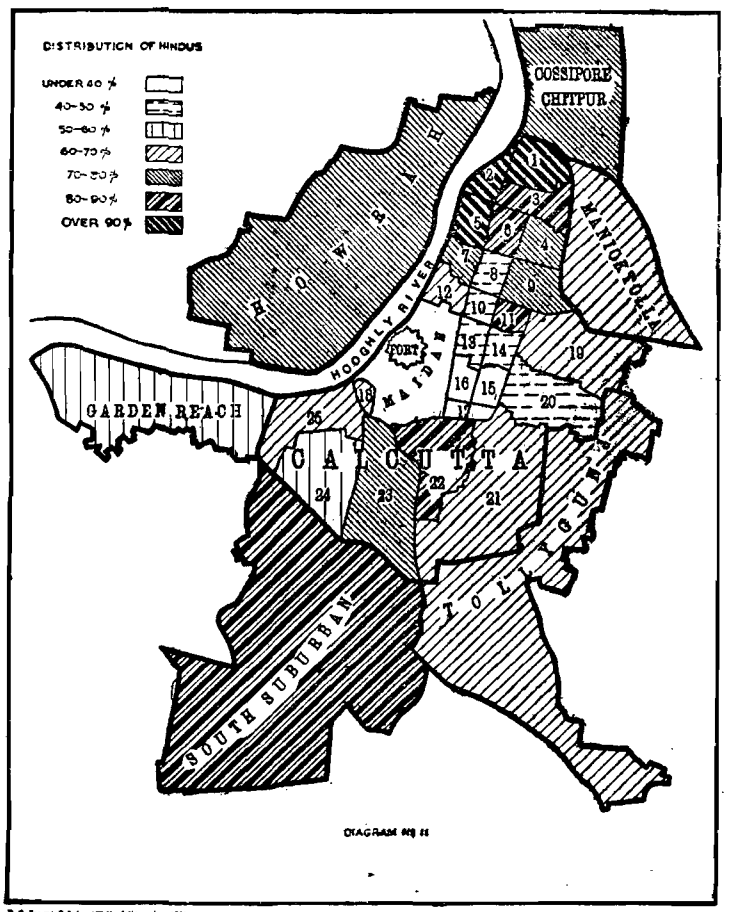
20. **General distribution by religions—Hindus and Muhammadans.**—Nearly 71 per cent. of the population of the City and Suburbs is Hindu, 24½ per cent. Muhammadan and 3¼ per cent. Christian, leaving only rather more than 1¼ per cent. to be made up by adherents to nine other religions and persons of indefinite belief. The proportion of Hindus has increased by about 8 per cent. since 1881. It went down nearly 2½ per cent. between 1872 and 1881; up again by about the same amount between 1881 and 1891; from 1891 to 1901 it was almost stationary; it rose by 1½ per cent. between 1901 and 1911, and in the past decade has risen by more than 3 per cent. In the last 20 years, while the total population has increased by 14·7 per cent. the number of Hindus has increased 23·9 per cent. In the last decade Hindus have increased 9·2 per cent. while the total population has increased only 4·3 per cent.

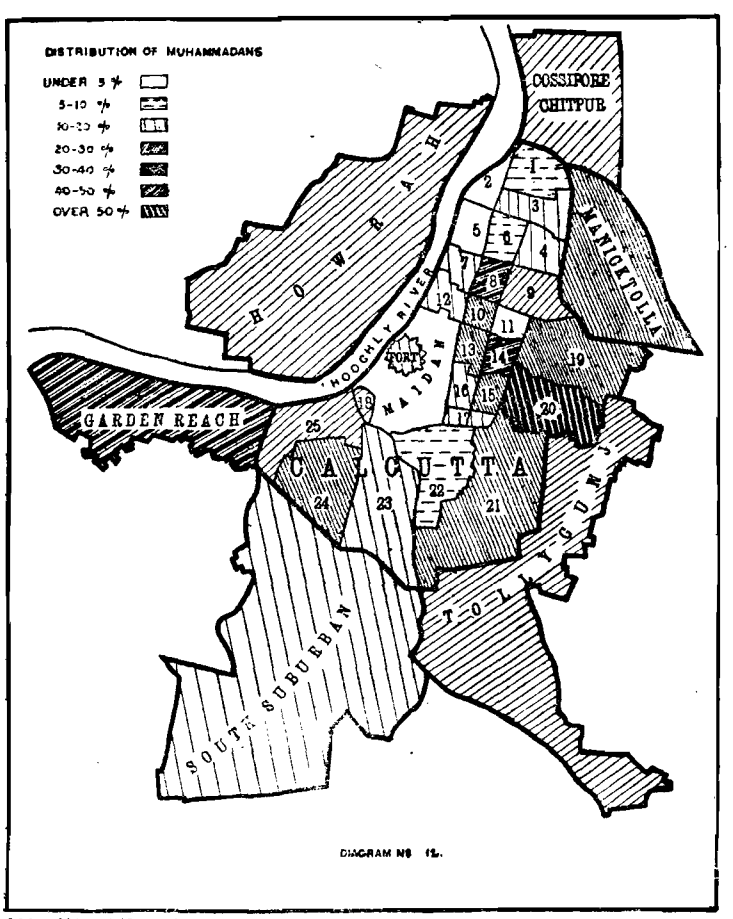
The proportion of Muhammadans has decreased of recent years, especially within the last decade in which the proportion has been reduced by 3½ per cent., against 1½ per cent. in the decade before and little variation at all in the decade from 1891 to 1901. During the last decade there has been a decrease in the actual number of Muhammadans in the City and Suburbs of no less than 8·6 per cent. This is the first time an actual decrease has been shown and it is more remarkable since, in the Province as a whole, the relative progress of the Hindu and Muhammadan population, has been in favour of the latter. The proportion of Muhammadans in Calcutta and its Suburbs, 2,449 per 10,000, is now well under half the proportion in the Province as a whole for which it is 5,359 per 10,000.

21. **Local distribution of Hindus and Muhammadans.**—Hindus very greatly preponderate over Muhammadans in the northern end of the town in Bhowanipore and in the South Suburban Municipality. The number of Hindus per 10,000 is:—

9,710 in Ward 2, Kumartoli, 9,529 in Ward 5, Jorabagan, 9,205 in Ward 1, Shampukur, 8,849 in Ward 6, Jorasanko, 8,602 in Ward 3, Bartola, 8,828 in Ward 22, Bhowanipore and 8,,001 in the South Suburban Municipality.

In Ward 11, Paddapukur, surrounded by wards with a much smaller proportion of Hindus, there are 8,961 per 10,000. The proportion of Hindus is also above the average for the city and its suburbs in Ward 4, Sukea Street, Ward 7, Bara Bazar, Ward 9, Muchipara, Ward 23, Alipore, in Cossipore-Chitpore and Howrah. Hindus are less than a half only in Ward 8, Kalutola, Ward 10, Bowbazar, Ward 13, Fenwick Bazar, Ward 14, Taltola, Ward 15, Collinga, Ward 16, Park Street, Ward 17, Victoria Terrace, Ward 20, Beniapukur and in the Fort and the Port.


DISTRIBUTION OF HINDUS
UNDER 40 %
40-50 %
50-60 %
60-70 %
70-80 %
80-90 %
OVER 90 %
COSSIPORE CHITPUR
MANICKTOLLA
HOWRAH
HOOGHLY RIVER
FORT
MAIDAN
GARDEN REACH
CALCUTTA
TOLLYGUNJ
SOUTH SUBURBAN
DIAGRAM NO 11


DISTRIBUTION OF MUHAMMADANS
UNDER 5 %
5-10 %
10-20 %
20-30 %
30-40 %
40-50 %
OVER 50 %
COSSIPORE CHITPUR
MANICKTOLLA
HOWRAH
HOOGHLY RIVER
FORT
MAIDAN
GARDEN REACH
CALCUTTA
TOLLYGUNJ
SOUTH SUBURBAN
DIAGRAM NO 12.

As the northern end of the town is the stronghold of Hindus so the eastern side of the city is most frequented by Muhammadans. They form half the population of only one ward however, Ward 20, Beniapukur where there are 5,312 per 10,000. They are over 40 per cent. in Ward 14, Taltola, in Ward 8, Kalutola and in Garden Reach and over 30 per cent. in Ward 10, Bowbazar, Ward 13, Fenwick Bazar, Ward 15, Collinga, Ward 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge, Ward 24, Ekbalpur and in Maniktola. They were more than three-quarters of the population enumerated in the Port for they are almost the only Indians who go to sea and form the majority of the crews of the lighters, launches, river steamers and boats which are in use in the Port. Their monopoly in the Port accounts in part for their large proportion in Ekbalpur and Garden Reach at a distance from their stronghold in the eastern part of the town. They form less than 5 per cent. only in Ward 1, Shambazar, Ward 2, Kumartoli, Ward 5, Jorabagan, Ward 6, Jorasanko, Ward 11, Paddapukur and Ward 22, Bhawnipur. In Howrah Muhammadans are in greatest numbers in the marginally noted wards. In Ward 5 they form 46·4 per cent. of the population and in Ward 4, 34·9 per cent. The proportion fall as low as 6·0 per cent. in Ward 6 and 3·0 per cent. in the small Ward No. 10.

| | Muhammadans. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. |
| Ward 5 ... | 7,202 | 4,460 |
| Ward 4 ... | 5,886 | 2,619 |
| Ward 8 ... | 5,695 | 2,517 |
| Ward 7 ... | 2,440 | 788 |
| Ward 3 ... | 2,003 | 893 |
| Ward 9 .. | 1,60[illegible] | 1,071 |

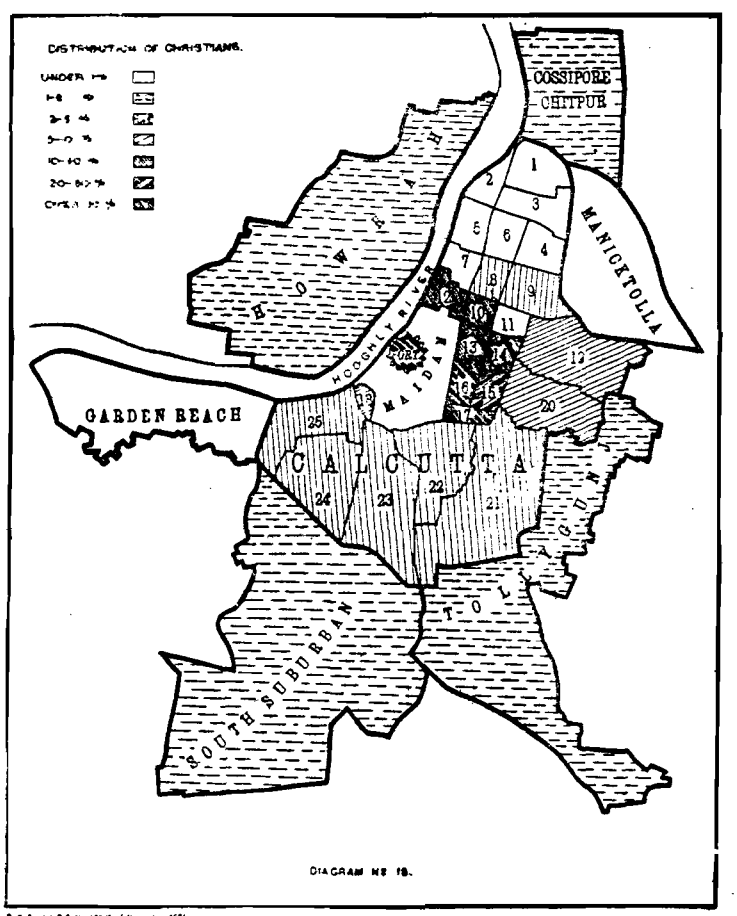
In spite of the fact that Calcutta's population is so remarkably a shifting population, the proportion between Hindus and Muhammadans in each locality has been remarkably constant. Though the occupants of the majority of the houses in any particular locality may have changed between one census and the next, yet from census to census the percentage of Hindus and the percentage of Muhammadans remain very little changed. If the Wards of the City are set down in the order of the proportion of Hindus in each according to the census of 1901, *i. e.*, according to the order of the figures printed in column 4 of the Subsidiary Table II printed at the end of the chapter, the list would be almost exactly the same as if they had been set down in the order of the proportion of Hindus in 1911, *i.e.*, according to the figures in column 3 of that table, and in the order of the proportion in 1921, *i.e.*, according to the figures in column 1. Much of the explanation for this very remarkable feature of the local distribution of the population by religions lies in the fact that a Hindu landlord will not have a Muhammadan tenant if he can help it, and a Hindu very much prefers not to live in a house whose previous occupant has been a Muhammadan. Muhammadans may not have the same prejudice as Hindus have in such a matter, but they prefer to keep their houses for their co-religionists if only in retaliation for the attitude of the Hindus in the matter. The Census figures indicate how little the prejudice so universal in country towns has been given up by those who come to the metropolis.

22. **Tendency towards segregation of the population according to religion.**—It might have been expected that with the process of time there would have been indications of a tendency for Hindu and Muhammadan to mix together more freely. The census figures, however, indicate a contrary tendency. In all the wards of the city predominantely Hindu the proportion of Hindus in the population has been steadily increasing. In every ward from 1 to 6 the number of Muhammadans has actually decreased except in Ward 4, Sukea Street, which of the six contains the greatest number of Muhammadans. The number of Muhammadans has increased in the city only in Ward 4, Ward 19, Ward 20, Ward 21, Ward 23 and Ward 24 where Muhammadans are already numerous. In the central portion of the town, in Ward 10 Bowbazar, Ward 13 Fenwick Bazar Ward 14 Taltola, Ward 15 Collinga, Ward 16 Park Street, Ward 17 Victoria Terrace, Ward 18 Hastings, Ward 19 Entally and Ward 25, Watgunge, where their numbers do not predominate as remarkably as elsewhere, the proportion of Hindus is increasing much less rapidly and in some instances even decreasing. The general impression which the census figures give in this connection is that there is

undoubtedly a tendency towards segregation, that it has been decidedly more marked in the last decade than previously and that its working is most easily apparent in a drawing apart of the Hindu majority from the rest of the community and the reduction of small minorities of Muhammadan in the northern end of the town, in Bhowanipore and in the South Suburbs where Hindus are most numerous.

23. **Christians.**—There were 30,214 Christians in Calcutta City in 1872 and the number to-day is no more than 39,037, so that the increase during this period has been only 29·2 per cent. while the City's total population has grown by 43·4 per cent. During the last 20 years the increase in the City and its Suburbs has been no more than 5·8 per cent. and in the last decade it has been only 0·7 per cent. In the Municipal area of Calcutta the increase has been 2·1 per cent., but the large decreases in the Fort and the Port have brought this down to a decrease of 1·3 per cent. for the City. In the Suburbs Christians are very few, 1·0 per cent. in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas, and 1·2 per cent. in Howrah, but the number in the former is 2½ times what it was 20 years ago although the number in Howrah is about the same. The Christian population forms considerable proportion of the whole only in:—

Ward 16, Park Street 54·5 per cent. Ward 17, Victoria Terrace 39·9 per cent., Ward 15, Collinga 23·6 per cent., Ward 12., Waterloo Street 19·1 per cent., Ward 10, Bowbazar 15·1 per cent., Ward 14, Taltola 14·1 per cent., Ward 13, Fenwick Bazar 13·8 per cent., Ward 18, Hastings 9·6 per cent., Ward 19, Entally 6·2 per cent., Ward 11, Paddapukur 6·1 per cent., Ward 20, Beniapukur 6·1 per cent. Elsewhere the proportion is less than 5 per cent.




The Wards with the largest numbers of Christians are Ward 14, Taltola, 4,456, Ward 10, Bowbazar, 4,102, Ward 13, Fenwick Bazar, 3,599, Ward 19, Entally, 2,986 and Ward 15, Collinga, 2,771. During the past decade there has been a tendency for Christians to leave the north end of the town, but they have spread considerably into the suburbs and in the directions of Ballygunge and Alipore, and, though there has been a considerable increase in

their numbers in the block enclosed by Dharamtola Street, Chowringhee and Lower Circular Road, the Christian community cannot be said to be drawing together into this locality.

The Christians fall by race into three classes, those of European and Allied races, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians. The numbers of each are given in the marginal table. 117 persons who returned indefinite beliefs based on western methods of thought are not included. Unfortunately as many as 1,784 Europeans, 1,960 Anglo-Indians and 3,711 Indian Christians were described as "Christian" only in the census schedules, in spite of the particular instructions issued to enumerators and printed on the back of such schedules as were to be filled up by the house-holders, asking that the sect to which a Christian belonged should be entered. Another 830 Europeans, 616 Anglo-Indians and 870 Indian Christians were vaguely described as Protestant. This came about through the carelessness of individuals who filled up schedules as house-holders and the ignorance of enumerators, most of whom were Hindus, regarding the significance of Christian sects, and lack of interest in getting the returns correct in this matter. The result detracts very considerably from the value of the statistics regarding Christian sects which appear at Table XV in the Tables Volume. The statistics indicate that of the Christians whose sect was returned, 42.0 per cent. were Roman Catholics, but that whereas the proportion among European and Allied races was only 22;5 per cent. and among Indian Christian 38.0 per cent., the majority of the Anglo-Indian Christians 61·4 per cent. were Roman Catholics. 669 persons were returned as belonged to the Armenian Church, 64 to the Greek Church, 17 as being Syrian Christians and the rest as belonging to one or other of the Protestant sects. Among Europeans and Anglo-Indians who were Protestants the Anglican Communion included the majority 81 per cent. among Europeans and 89 per cent. among Anglo-Indians. The denomination most frequently returned by Indian Protestant Christians was Baptist 48 per cent. and next the Anglican Communion 39½ per cent.

| | Europeans and Allied races. | Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta City ... | 12,834 | 13,612 | 12,591 |
| Suburbs in the 24-Parganas ... | 474 | 515 | 1,189 |
| Howrah ... | 817 | 750 | 781 |

24. **Minor religions.**—Three times as many Jains were enumerated as in 1911. There is however, some doubt as to whether the whole increase is a real one. It is possible that a number of Jains were returned as Hindus in 1911. On the occasion of the present Census the leaders of the Swetambari Terapanthi Sect were particularly anxious to discover the number of their sect in Calcutta and undertook to assist in the enumeration in the Marwari quarter in Barabazar, no doubt with the result that the Jain religion was more carefully recorded than on previous occasions. The Swetambari Terapanthi Sect was found to number as many as 2,199 out of 5,678, the total number of Jains. The majority of the community were found in Ward 7. More than half the Buddhists are Chinese and the remainder comprises a miscellany of races, Tibetans and other himalayan races, Singhalese, Burmese, Maghs and a few Japanese. The total has increased by more than one-third since 1911. The Confucians, mainly Chinese with a few Japanese, have also increased by one-third in the decade. They and the Chinese Buddhists were found in the region of the western part of Bowbazar Street and Bentinck Street. The Jews show a slight decrease since 1911. They are mostly domiciled in Calcutta, the majority having been born in the City, and are the only religious section of the population with an excess of females. The Brahmos are only as numerous as they were in 1901, but somewhat more numerous than in 1911 and there are a few Arjyas of whom none were found in 1911. It is now possible for those Hindus who have departed from the standards of Hindu orthodoxy to find kindred spirits in the metropolis, and to live as they wish to live without being obliged to renounce Hinduism and become Brahmos, and the Brahmo Samaj does not seem to be gaining ground. The Zoroastrians are Parsi immigrants. The few Animists are mostly Sonthals and Mundas. Sikh sepoys are less numerous

than formerly, but a considerable number of Sikhs are now employed as taxi-cab drivers, etc., in Calcutta, and they and the Sikhs who are business men are now nearly half as many again as the Sikhs in Calcutta in 1911.

25. **Religion of Permanent inhabitants.**—Those who were enumerated in Calcutta City and had also been born there returned their religion as detailed in the margin. These figures do not refer only to families who live in the City and look upon it as their home, for they necessarily include a number of children of immigrants who have only come to Calcutta for a time, but the comparison between the proportions belonging to the main religions among the native born and among the population as a whole is interesting. Hindus form 69·2 per cent. of the native born against 70·1 per cent. in the population as a whole and females among native born Hindus are 78·7 per thousand males. Muhammadans are 23·6 per cent. among the native born against 24·5 per cent. among the population as a whole and females among native born Muhammadans are 851 per thousand males. Persons of other religions are 7·2 per cent. among the native born and only 4·6 per cent. among the whole population, while females among the native born who are neither Hindu nor Muhammadan are 948 per thousand males. The last figure seems to indicate that most of the native born of other religions are whole families and the children of families who have settled in Calcutta for a considerable time whereas a considerable proportion of the Hindu and Muhammadan males among the native born have either re-immigrated to Calcutta or have stayed on in the city, while their sisters have been sent away and they do not belong therefore to families permanently domiciled in the city. The conclusion is the somewhat unexpected one that those who are neither Hindu nor Muhammadan form a percentage twice as large among the permanent inhabitants of the city as among the population as a whole. More than half the Christians found in the city, 18,621 out of 39,037, were born in it and among the native born Christians there is an excess of females, 1,053 to every thousand males.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindu ... | 118,060 | 92,909 | 210,969 |
| Muhammadan ... | 38,826 | 33,047 | 71,873 |
| Christian ... | 9,070 | 9,551 | 18,621 |
| Buddhist ... | 214 | 230 | 444 |
| Animist ... | None | None | None |
| Others ... | 1,457 | 1,412 | 2,869 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS BY RELIGION.

| RELIGION. | Actual number in 1921. | PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION. | | | VARIATION PER CENT. (INCREASE + DECREASE -). | | Net variation 1901-1921. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911-1921. | 1901-1911. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Hindu ... ... ... ... | 940,841 | 7,088 | 6,774 | 6,625 | + 9·2 | + 13·5 | + 23·9 |
| Musalman ... ... ... | 325,093 | 2,449 | 2,796 | 2,940 | - 8·6 | + 5·6 | - 3·5 |
| Christian ... ... ... ... | 43,563 | 328 | 340 | 359 | + 0·7 | + 5·1 | + 5·8 |
| Brahmo ... ... ... ... | 1,821 | 14 | 13 | 16 | + 11·0 | - 9·9 | 0 |
| Sikh ... ... ... ... | 1,485 | 11 | 8 | 2 | + 48·9 | + 486·5 | + 743·7 |
| Jain ... ... ... ... | 5,678 | 43 | 15 | 11 | + 212·3 | + 46·1 | + 356·4 |
| Buddhist ... ... ... ... | 3,515 | 26 | 20 | 26 | + 38·7 | - 15·4 | + 17·4 |
| Zoroastrian (Parsi) ... ... | 641 | 5 | 4 | 3 | + 29·0 | + 59·3 | + 105·4 |
| Jew ... ... ... ... | 1,820 | 14 | 15 | 16 | - 5·7 | + 1·8 | - 4·1 |
| Animist ... ... ... ... | 1,465 | 11 | 7 | 0 | + 57·7 | + 2011·4 | + 3229·5 |
| Confucian ... ... ... | 1,411 | 11 | 8 | 2 | + 34·8 | + 488·2 | + 692·7 |
| Indefinite belief ... ... ... | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arjya ... ... ... ... | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... | 1,327,547 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | + 4·3 | + 11·0 | + 15·8 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—LOCAL DISTRIBUTION AND VARIATION IN NUMBERS OF HINDUS AND MUHAMMADANS.

| NAME OF WARD. | HINDU. | | | Variation per cent. in number of Hindu. | MUHAMMADAN. | | | Variation per cent. in number of Muhammadans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Proportion per 10,000 | | | | Proportion per 10,000. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1901-1921. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1901-1921. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS ... ...** | ***7,088*** | ***6,774*** | ***6,625*** | ***+ 23·9*** | ***2,449*** | ***2,796*** | ***2,940*** | ***- 3·5*** |
| **CALCUTTA ... ... ... ... ...** | ***7,093*** | ***6,750*** | ***6,505*** | ***+ 16·6*** | ***2,303*** | ***2,696*** | ***2,848*** | ***16·4*** |
| *CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA ...* | *7,206* | *6,900* | *6,665* | *+ 18·4* | *2,192* | *2,561* | *2,822* | *- 14·9* |
| Ward No. 1. Shampukur ... ... | 9,295 | 8,817 | 8,481 | + 32·0 | 769 | 1,157 | 1,505 | - 37·9 |
| ,, 2. Kumartoli ... ... | 9,710 | 9,627 | 9,592 | + 14·1 | 277 | 363 | 402 | - 22·1 |
| ,, 3. Bartola ... ... | 8,662 | 8,324 | 7,894 | + 32·8 | 1,322 | 1,622 | 2,069 | - 22·1 |
| ,, 4. Sukea Street ... ... | 7,876 | 7,672 | 7,611 | + 36·3 | 1,934 | 2, 30 | 2,221 | + 14·7 |
| ,, 5. Jorabagan ... ... | 9,529 | 9,489 | 9,347 | + 9·2 | 286 | 372 | 448 | - 31·6 |
| ,, 6. Jorasanko ... ... | 8,849 | 8,359 | 8,221 | + 16·4 | 922 | 1,533 | 1,668 | - 40·3 |
| ,, 7. Barabazar ... ... | 7,343 | 7,577 | 7,216 | + 6·2 | 1,346 | 1,793 | 2,082 | - 32·5 |
| ,, 8. Kalutola ... ... ... | 4,611 | 4,386 | 4,199 | - 33·1 | 4,277 | 4,792 | 5,022 | - 48·1 |
| ,, 9. Muchipara ... ... | 7,127 | 6,745 | 6,212 | + 21·7 | 2,569 | 2,920 | 3,484 | - 19·9 |
| ,, 10. Bowbazar ... ... | 4,383 | 4,239 | 3,883 | + 13·1 | 3,334 | 3,522 | 3,735 | - 10·6 |
| ,, 11. Paddapukur ... ... | 8,961 | 8,643 | 8,432 | + 23·6 | 403 | 430 | 718 | - 34·7 |
| ,, 12. Waterloo Street ... ... | 6,457 | 5,600 | 5,395 | + 33·0 | 1,160 | 1,536 | 2,170 | - 39·2 |
| ,, 13. Fenwick Bazar ... ... | 4,755 | 4,920 | 5,139 | - 22·7 | 3,650 | 3,674 | 3,678 | - 17·1 |
| ,, 14. Taltola ... ... ... | 4,149 | 3,892 | 3,713 | + 7·1 | 4,451 | 4,820 | 5,161 | - 15·3 |
| ,, 15. Collinga ... ... ... | 3,741 | 3,786 | 4,093 | - 36·0 | 3,776 | 3,992 | 4,719 | - 44·0 |
| ,, 16. Park Street ... ... | 2,879 | 5,013 | 4,116 | - 53·9 | 1,385 | 2,059 | 3,589 | - 76·2 |
| ,, 17. Victoria Terrace ... | 3,896 | 4,246 | 5,771 | - 61·4 | 1,862 | 2,013 | 2,669 | - 60·1 |
| ,, 18. Hastings ... ... ... | 6,344 | 6,323 | 6,325 | - 3·3 | 2,680 | 2,737 | 2,759 | - 6·4 |
| ,, 19. Entally ... ... ... | 6,025 | 6,156 | 6,252 | + 19·4 | 3,328 | 3,112 | 3,041 | + 35·6 |
| ,, 20. Beniapukur ... ... | 4,059 | 3,965 | 3,927 | + 30·3 | 5,312 | 5,624 | 5,784 | + 15·7 |
| ,, 21. Ballygunge-Tollygunge... | 6,079 | 5,442 | 5,443 | + 108·7 | 3,483 | 4,210 | 4,171 | + 56·1 |
| ,, 22. Bhawanipore ... ... | 8,828 | 8,577 | 8,217 | + 24·2 | 689 | 1,056 | 1,524 | - 47·7 |
| ,, 23. Alipore ... ... ... | 7,605 | 7,579 | 7,643 | + 24·6 | 1,983 | 2,080 | 2,143 | + 15·9 |
| ,, 24. Ekbalpore ... ... | 5,836 | 3,933 | 4,448 | + 90·8 | 3,884 | 5,646 | 5,231 | + 8·0 |
| ,, 25. Watgunge ... ... | 6,896 | 6,816 | 6,668 | - 6·0 | 2,859 | 2,894 | 3,185 | - 18·4 |
| FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ... | 3,784 | 3,906 | 3,972 | - 43·1 | 1,880 | 2,344 | 2,602 | - 56·8 |
| PORT ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,707 | 2,569 | 2,787 | - 62·1 | 7,651 | 6,839 | 6,126 | - 22·6 |
| CANALS ... ... ... ... ... | 6,400 | 5,360 | 4,893 | - 75·3 | 3,528 | 4,640 | 5,073 | - 86·9 |
| **SUBURBS IN 24-PARGANAS ... ...** | ***6,605*** | ***6,319*** | ***6,526*** | ***+ 61·6*** | ***3,253*** | ***3,557*** | ***3,394*** | ***+ 53·0*** |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... ... ... | 7,143 | 7,147 | 7,130 | + 38·8 | 2,715 | 2,706 | 2,784 | + 35·1 |
| Maniktola ... ... ... ... ... | 6,265 | 6,123 | 7,037 | + 85·2 | 3,640 | 3,842 | 2,937 | + 157·8 |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... ... | 5,326 | 4,699 | 4,318 | + 99·3 | 4,595 | 5,234 | 5,593 | + 32·7 |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... ... ... | 6,805 | 6,427 | 5,865 | + 95·8 | 2,992 | 3,289 | 4,070 | + 24·1 |
| South Suburbs ... ... ... ... | 8,001 | 7,652 | 7,646 | + 32·3 | 1,719 | 2,119 | 2,218 | - 2·0 |
| **HOWRAH ... ... ... ... ...** | ***7,660*** | ***7,397*** | ***7,361*** | ***+ 29·0*** | ***2,204*** | ***2,458*** | ***2,490*** | ***+ 9·7*** |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—CHRISTIANS NUMBER AND VARIATIONS.

| NAME OF WARD. | ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS. | | | VARIATION PER CENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911 to 1921. | 1901 to 1911. | 1901 to 1921. |
| **CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS** | ***43,563*** | ***43,273*** | ***41,192*** | + ***0·7*** | + ***5·1*** | + ***5·8*** |
| **CALCUTTA** | ***39,037*** | ***39,551*** | ***37,925*** | - ***1·3*** | + ***4·3*** | + ***2·9*** |
| *CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA* | *37,279* | *36,510* | *33,539* | + *2·1* | + *8·9* | + *11·2* |
| Ward No. 1. Shampukur | 42 | 26 | 35 | + 61·5 | - 25·7 | + 20·0 |
| ,, ,, 2. Kumartoli | 17 | 17 | 5 | - 58·8 | + 240·0 | + 40·0 |
| ,, ,, 3. Bartola | 195 | 212 | 150 | - 8·0 | + 41·3 | + 30·0 |
| ,, ,, 4. Sukea Street | 517 | 575 | 568 | - 10·1 | + 1·2 | - 9·0 |
| ,, ,, 5. Jorabagan | 54 | 63 | 59 | - 14·3 | + 6·8 | - 8·5 |
| ,, ,, 6. Jorasanko | 193 | 189 | 209 | + 2·1 | - 9·6 | - 7·7 |
| ,, ,, 7. Barabazar | 211 | 480 | 609 | - 56·0 | - 21·2 | - 65·4 |
| ,, ,, 8. Kalntola | 1,164 | 2,010 | 2,845 | - 42·1 | - 29·3 | - 59·1 |
| ,, ,, 9. Muchipara | 1,584 | 1,691 | 1,596 | - 6·3 | + 6·0 | - 0·8 |
| ,, ,, 10. Bowbazar | 4,102 | 4,240 | 5,181 | - 3·3 | - 18·2 | - 20·8 |
| ,, ,, 11. Paddapukur | 1,989 | 2,623 | 2,337 | - 24·2 | + 12·2 | - 14·9 |
| ,, ,, 12. Waterloo Street | 1,358 | 1,377 | 1,256 | - 1·4 | + 9·6 | + 8·1 |
| ,, ,, 13. Fenwick Bazar | 3,599 | 3,487 | 3,505 | + 3·2 | - 0·5 | + 2·7 |
| ,, ,, 14. Taltola | 4,456 | 3,988 | 3,534 | + 11·7 | + 12·8 | + 26·1 |
| ,, ,, 15. Collinga | 2,771 | 2,528 | 1,944 | + 9·6 | + 30·0 | + 42·5 |
| ,, ,, 16. Park Street | 2,059 | 1,514 | 1,345 | + 36·0 | + 12·6 | + 53·1 |
| ,, ,, 17. Victoria Terrace | 1,257 | 1,141 | 789 | + 10·2 | + 44·6 | + 59·3 |
| ,, ,, 18. Hastings | 411 | 515 | 407 | - 20·2 | + 26·5 | + 1·0 |
| ,, ,, 19. Entally | 2,986 | 3,199 | 2,610 | - 6·7 | + 22·6 | + 14·4 |
| ,, ,, 20. Beniapukur | 2,177 | 1,513 | 772 | + 43·9 | + 96·0 | + 182·0 |
| ,, ,, 21. Ballygunge-Tollygunge | 1,722 | 1,194 | 1,034 | + 44·2 | + 15·5 | + 66·5 |
| ,, ,, 22. Bhawanipore | 2,110 | 1,843 | 1,207 | + 14·5 | + 52·7 | + 74·8 |
| ,, ,, 23. Alipore | 781 | 428 | 317 | + 82·5 | + 35·0 | + 146·4 |
| ,, ,, 24. Ekbalpore | 861 | 918 | 675 | - 6·2 | + 36·0 | + 27·6 |
| ,, ,, 25. Watgunge | 673 | 739 | 550 | - 8·9 | + 34·4 | + 22·4 |
| FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN | 891 | 1,645 | 1,578 | - 45·8 | + 4·2 | - 43·5 |
| PORT | 867 | 1,396 | 2,793 | - 37·9 | - 50·0 | - 69·0 |
| CANALS | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| **SUBURBS IN 24-PARGANAS** | ***2,178*** | ***1,518*** | ***985*** | + ***43·7*** | + ***53·9*** | + ***121·1*** |
| Cossipore-Chitpore | 647 | 609 | 338 | + 6·2 | + 80·2 | + 91·4 |
| Maniktola | 472 | 164 | 65 | + 187·8 | + 152·3 | + 626·2 |
| Garden Reach | 220 | 187 | 187 | + 17·6 | ... | + 17·6 |
| Tollygunge | 224 | 125 | 45 | + 79·2 | + 177·8 | + 397·8 |
| South Suburbs | 615 | 431 | 350 | + 42·7 | + 23·1 | + 75·7 |
| **HOWRAH** | ***2,348*** | ***2,206*** | ***2,282*** | + ***6·4*** | - ***3·3*** | + ***2·9*** |

# CHAPTER IV.

## Sex, Age and Civil Condition.

26. **Sex.**—In the Census Report for Bengal, a chapter on Age precedes chapters on sex and civil condition. The great disparity between the numbers of the sexes of Calcutta, however, renders it advisable to discuss the statistics of sex before the statistics of age, for the peculiarities of the sex constitution of the population must affect the interpretation of the age statistics to a considerable extent. This chapter deals with sex, age and civil condition in that order and is commentary upon the figures which appear in Tables VII, XIV and XV of the Tables Volume. At the end of the chapter appear twelve subsidiary tables which have been complied from these tables and deal with—

I.—The number of females per 1,000 males of each main religion in the several age periods at each of the last three censuses.

II.—The number of females per 1,000 males in certain selected castes.

III.—The vital statistics according to sex for the last two decades.

IV.—Deaths according to age for certain years of the last decade.

V.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex at the last three censuses.

VI.—Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in selected castes.

VII.—Birth and death rates for each sex for each year of the decade.

VIII.—Deaths according to their cause during each year of the decade.

IX.—Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex and religion in each age period at each of the last three censuses.

X.—Distribution of 10,000 of each sex and religion by age and civil condition.

XI.—Proportion of sexes of each main religion in each age period and each different civil condition.

XII.—Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex in each age period for selected castes.

27. **Proportion of the sexes.**—Calcutta city has only 470 females per 1,000 males, the proportion in Howrah is very little greater, 520, and it is still abnormally small, 614, in the suburbs in the 24-Parganas. A remarkable disproportion between the sexes in favour of males is a feature of the population which has been brought out by each successive census in the case of almost all Indian cities, but as has already been mentioned in Chapter I it is not as prominent in the case of all the great cities as in the case of Calcutta. It is noticeable in the case of country-towns in Bengal where there are on an average 816 females per 1,000 males, but is much more remarkable in the case of industrial and commercial centres in the Province outside Calcutta in which there are on the average only 537 females per 1,000 males, a proportion only slightly higher than in Calcutta itself. The proportion falls below that of Calcutta in the instances given in the margin. A disproportionately small female element is not a feature of urban population in other parts of the world; rather the contrary. The recent census revealed an excess of females in almost every part of England and Wales, but it was proportionately greater in urban areas, where there were 1,101 females per 1,000 males than in rural areas, where the number was only 1,025. A similar distribution is to be found in France, while in America and the British Colonies, where there is an excess of males, that excess is much more apparent in rural areas than in the towns. Industrialism and commercialism in England moreover do not by any means necessarily spell the breaking up of family life and a disparity of females in the localities touched by them as in India. According to the census of 1911, the towns in England with the highest proportion of females were certain watering places, Bournemouth, Hastings, East

| Town. | Females per 1,000 males. |
|---|---|
| Chandpur | ... 421 |
| Champdani | .. 434 |
| Titagarh | ... 436 |
| Budge Budge | ... 438 |
| Kanchrapara | ... 439 |

bourne, Southport and Bath, but close following them came such industrial and commercial centres as Hallifax with 1,193 females per 1,000 males, Huddersfield and Blackburn with 1,155 and Rochdale with 1,141, while London had 1,128.

The following table shows the proportion of females to males in Calcutta and Suburbs at each successive census compared with the corresponding figures for the average industrial or commercial town in Bengal outside Calcutta, for the average country-town and for the Province as a whole:—

| | FEMALES PER 1 000 MALES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1872. |
| Calcutta City ... ... | 470 | 475 | 507 | 526 | 556 | 552 |
| Suburbs in the 24-Parganas ... | 614 | 656 | 680 | 722 | not available | |
| Howrah ... ... | 520 | 562 | 577 | 655 | not available. | |
| Average industrial or commercial town in Bengal outside Calcutta ... | 537 | 582 | 605 | 685 | 767 | 798 |
| Average country town in Bengal ... | 816 | 841 | 869 | 903 | 971 | 947 |
| Bengal as a whole ... ... | 934 | 945 | 960 | 973 | 994 | 992 |

The great excess of males in Calcutta is no new thing, but the excess of males in the towns of Bengal outside Calcutta generally is increasing fast. The amenities of town life, much as they have been improved of recent years by drainage schemes and the supply of filtered water, do not attract the Bengali. He is more than ever inclined to leave his family in the country when he has to go to a town and there is little indication that organized industry is tending to attract permanent settlers from beyond the borders of the Province to the towns in which it has been developed. The fact that the female element in Calcutta has decreased much less rapidly of late years than formerly may be read as an indication that a limit to such decrease is about to be reached, and that the improved conditions of life, which are gradually being introduced, have not been altogether without their effect in inducing men to give up leaving their womenfolk at home, and allow them an opportunity of sharing in the advantages, which the civilization of the city supplies. There is no indication of any such approach to a limit in other towns in Bengal.

As the figures given in Subsidiary Table I printed at the end of this chapter indicate, the limit has been passed in the case of Christians; the proportion of females to males among them was practically the same in 1911 as in 1901, and there has been a distinct increase during the past decade. It has already been noticed that a larger proportion of them than of the Hindus and Muhammadans in the city are permanent or semi-permanent inhabitants, and there is no doubt that they, as a body, do appreciate the improvement which the last 20 or 30 years have seen in the city. That a large section of the Hindu community has its eyes open to the same advantages is also indicated by the figures. In 1891, there were 545 Hindu females per 1,000 males in the city and the figure fell to 527 in 1901 and 495 in 1911, but it has risen to 496 at the last census and there has, moreover, been a very decided increase in the proportion of females to males among Hindus in the ages between 20 and 40. The proportions between 20 and 25 has risen from 366 per mille males to 385, between 25 and 30 from 335 to 367 and between 30 and 40 from 357 to 369 since 1911. As will be seen on reference to Subsidiary Table II, the number of Baidya women per 1,000 males between the ages of 20 and 40, the Baidyas being typical of the upper middle class of Bengali Hindus. has increased from 426 to 464. The increase in the proportion of females to males of all ages has been a decided one in the case of Bengali-speaking Hindus and in the north end of the town where they have mostly congregated, showing that the Bengali Hindus at least are beginning to appreciate the advantages of family life in Calcutta.

Among Muhammadans there is little indication of anything of the sort*. There were 457 Muhammadan females per 1,000 Muhammadan males in the city in 1891; the proportion fell to 435 in 1901, 390 in 1911 and now to

* That a small section among the better class Muhammadans is following the same lead is indicated by the fact that the number of females per 1,000 males in the age period 20—40 among the Saiyads has risen in the decade from 301 to 334.

354. In the age periods 20—25, 25—30, 30—40 and 40—50 the proportions are now as low as 293, 261, 265 and 266. There is some sign that a limit is being reached between the ages of 25 and 40, but the very lowness of the level that has been reached may be sufficient to account for this.

The corresponding figures for Howrah show no sign even among Christians that the proportion of females will not go on decreasing. Those for the suburbs in the 24-Parganas are less regular. For this the invasion and subjection to urban conditions of certain areas formerly almost rural in character and the fact that the figures for former censuses refer only to Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach are responsible.

The following table shows the number of females per 1,000 males in each ward of the city and each separate suburb in 1921 and in 1911, and the figures for 1921 are illustrated by the map in diagram No. 14 on this page:—

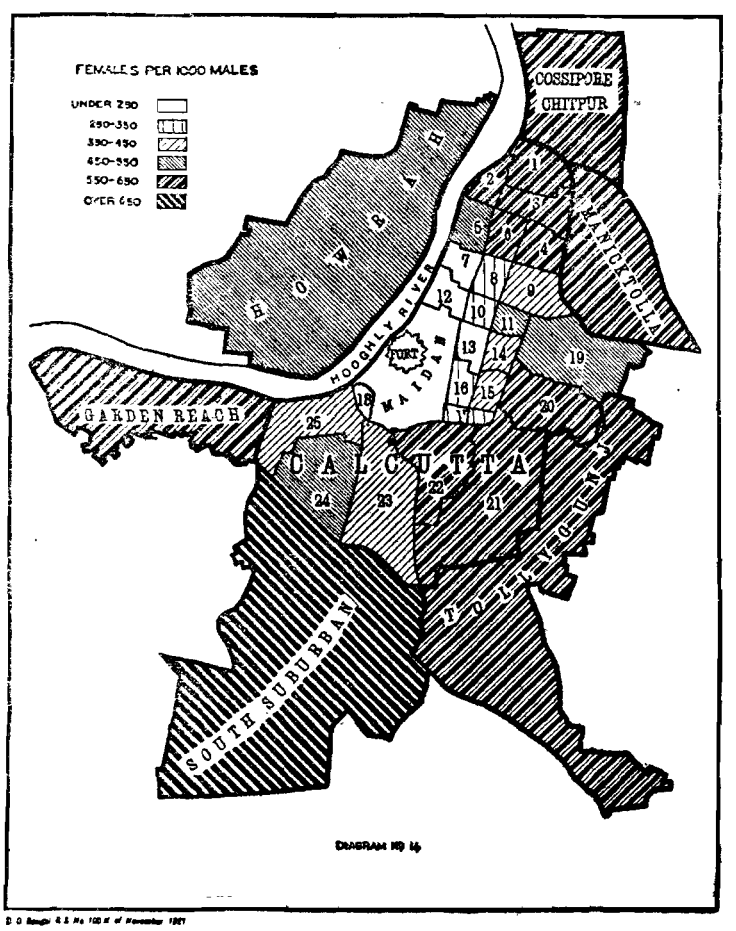



DIAGRAM NO 14

| | | Females per 1,000 males. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1921. | 1911. |
| Ward No. | 1. Shampukur ... ... ... | 640 | 635 |
| ,, ,, | 2. Kumartoli ... ... ... | 604 | 565 |
| ,, ,, | 3. Bortola ... ... ... | 631 | 666 |
| ,, ,, | 4. Sukea Street ... ... ... | 559 | 623 |
| ,, ,, | 5. Jorabagan ... ... ... | 462 | 441 |
| ,, ,, | 6. Jorasanko ... ... ... | 590 | 579 |
| ,, ,, | 7. Barabazar ... ... ... | 201 | 207 |
| ,, ,, | 8. Kalutola ... ... ... | 304 | 358 |
| ,, ,, | 9. Muchipara ... ... ... | 427 | 478 |
| ,, ,, | 10. Bowbazar ... ... ... | 337 | 343 |
| ,, ,, | 11. Paddapukur ... ... ... | 544 | 571 |
| ,, ,, | 12. Waterloo Street ... ... ... | 103 | 111 |
| ,, ,, | 13. Fenwick Bazar ... ... ... | 228 | 248 |
| ,, ,, | 14. Taltola ... ... ... | 419 | 472 |
| ,, ,, | 15. Collinga ... ... ... | 414 | 412 |
| ,, ,, | 16. Park Street ... ... ... | 348 | 182 |
| ,, ,, | 17. Victoria Terrace ... ... ... | 272 | 234 |
| ,, ,, | 18. Hastings ... ... ... | 602 | 396 |
| ,, ,, | 19. Entally ... ... ... | 526 | 587 |
| ,, ,, | 20. Beniapukur ... ... ... | 625 | 634 |
| ,, ,, | 21. Ballygunge Tollygunge ... ... | 643 | 683 |
| ,, ,, | 22. Bhawanipore ... ... ... | 600 | 653 |

| | Females per 1,000 males. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. |
| Ward No. 23. Alipore ... ... ... ... | 412 | 428 |
| „ „ 24. Ekbalpore .. ... ... | 476 | 679 |
| „ „ 25. Watgunge ... .. ... | 417 | 391 |
| FORT AND MAIDAN ... ... ... ... | 92 | 125 |
| PORT ... ... .. ... ... | 1 | 4 |
| CANALS ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... ... ... | 556 | 565 |
| Maniktola ... ... .. ... ... | 643 | 694 |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... ... | 551 | 637 |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... ... | 624 | 624 |
| South Suburbs ... ... ... ... | 747 | 747 |
| Howrah ... ... ... ... ... | 520 | 562 |

The proportion of females is naturally very low in the Fort and the Port and on the Canals. It is almost as low in Ward No. 12, Waterloo Street, with its numerous business quarters containing few but watchmen during the night, and very low also in Barabazar, Kalutola and Fenwick Bazar. That it is not higher in Park Street and Victoria Terrace is due to the large number of male servants kept in European households. In other parts the proportion of females varies generally with the distance from the centre of the city. The localities in which there has been an increase of the female element in the population are two, one consisting of the four wards in the north end of the town where Hindus and especially Bengali Hindus most predominate, Shampukur, Kumartoli, Jorabagan and Jorasanko, and the other in the centre of the European quarter, Park Street, Victoria Terrace and Collinga where the tendency has been for two or three European families to occupy a house formerly inhabited by one, or to live in flats, and for each to employ fewer servants than formerly. The large increase of the proportion in Hastings is due to the removal of the Presidency Jail from its old site on the Maidan and the exclusion of the number of its inmates who were counted in Hastings in 1911. That the number of females per 1,000 males has been reduced by nearly a third in Ekbalpore, Ward No. 24, and by one-sixth in Kolutola, Ward No. 8, is to be accounted for by the disturbance caused by the clearings made for the new dock and for Central Avenue. That the proportion for Watgunge instead of having been affected in the same way has somewhat increased may be put down partly to the closing of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard.

Seeing that the total number of women between the ages of 15 and 40 who were returned as married in the city is no more than 103,397 out of 498,113 persons between these ages it is not to be wondered that there is much prostitution in Calcutta. The total number of women who were returned as prostitutes in the City was 8,877, in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas 641 and in Howrah 1,296, and it is most unlikely that these numbers include all the loose women of the town, for by no means all who engage in it are prepared to admit to the occupation of a prostitute. The number in the City is as many as one in every 18 women between 15 and 40, and in some sections of the population is large enough materially to affect the statistics of sex. A very large number of prostitutes, for example, returned their caste as Baisnab, and among Baisnabs of all ages there are 1,159 females per 1,000 males, 1,170 females per 1,000 males in the ages between 20 and 40, and no less than 1,458 women over 40, a large number of whom must have been prostitutes retired from their trade, per 1,000 males above that age. In no other section of the community for which statistics were prepared in the form of Census Table XIV was there an excess of adult females over adult males except among the Anglo-Indian where there was found to be a slight excess, due no doubt to the fact that numbers of men belonging to families domiciled in Calcutta go out to employment on railways, etc., beyond the limits of the city leaving their womenfolk at home.

28. **Vital statistics and sex in the natural population.**—The vital statistics of Calcutta and its Suburbs according to sex are given in Subsidiary Table III printed at the end of this chapter, and deaths are given by sex and age in Subsidiary Table IV printed after it for 1912, 1914, 1917, 1918 and

1919. Whatever may be said of the record of vital statistics in the Suburbs and over the rest of Bengal, it is generally admitted that reliance can be placed on the return of births and deaths which take place in Calcutta city.

The number of deaths of females which takes place is much lower than the number of deaths of males as was only to be expected from the great preponderance of males in the population, but the death-rate among females (deaths of females per mille of the female population) is much higher than the death-rate among males. During the last decade, there were, on the average, 733 deaths of females per 1,000 deaths of males, while there were, on the average, only about 473 females per 1,000 males living in the city. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the sex proportion is furthest from the normal in age periods in which the death-rate is lowest. There is not a great disproportion in the ages of infancy and old age in both of which the death-rate is high, but males are in excess of females in proportions approaching 3 to 1 between the ages of 20 and 50 and many of them are temporary imigrants who would not have been able to come to Calcutta to work if they had not been in good health. In a normal year, such as 1912, 1914 or 1917, as will be seen from Subsidiary Table IV, more than a quarter of the deaths among males occurred under the of 5 and something approaching another quarter at ages over 50. In the earlier age, females must have been as many as 925 per 1,000 males on the average during the decade and after the age of 50 not less than 650 per 1,000 males. The healthiness of the immigrant male population is demonstrated by the fact that deaths of males between the ages of 20 and 30 are commonly not more than 40 per cent. more than the deaths of females though in these ages males are in excess of females in the population to the extent of three to one. Mortality would seem to be greater among older immigrants, for between the ages of 30 and 40 the normal death-rate among males in the city is almost double that of females. though the proportionate excess of males is still about the same, while between 40 and 50 the death-rate is distinctly more than twice as great among males as among females though the proportionate excess of males has decreased. The years 1918 and 1919 were abnormal on account of the influenza epidemic which everywhere seems to have caused greatest mortality among those in middle life. If we compare the mortality statistics of 1918 and 1919 with those for such years as 1912 or 1914 (the figures are given in Subsidiary Table IV), we see that the excess mortality in 1918 and in 1919 over that in 1912 or 1914 was greatest in the ages 20—30 and 30—40 and that in the case of males it was about three times what it was in the case of females. As males were about three times as many as females in these age periods, the figures indicate that the epidemic attacked males and females with about equal severity. The number of deaths in other age periods was above normal in these years, for children and old people were not altogether immune, and deaths among adults necessarily spell neglect for the children, but the figures for Calcutta show very clearly that it was persons between 20 and 50 among whom the disease levied its heaviest toll.

The "natural population", of Calcutta, the number of persons wherever found, who had been born in the city, shows a great excess of males. The census of 1881 showed it as including 1,018 females per 1,000 males. The figures fell to 983 according to the census of 1891, 928 according to that of 1901, 869 according to that of 1911 and 800 according to the recent census. As was mentioned in the last chapter, such a low proportion cannot be accepted as correct, but it seems certain that the excess of males who were born in Calcutta is a peculiarly large one. In almost every part of the world more male infants than female infants are born, but in most parts the excess of males at birth is eliminated in the early period of life, for male children are decidedly less hardy than female children, and the mortality among them is greater than among females. Throughout life, in fact, except during the period in which women bear their first children, the mortality among males is higher than among females, for though they may be the stronger, they are more exposed to risks than females as soon as they reach maturity and even before reaching it. The causation of sex is a matter into which human experience and human knowledge have not probed

very deep. The theory that the excess of males at birth follows a predilection for the male sex among first-born children, which held sway at one time, may now be taken to have been exploded. No doubt the normal excess of male infants is the result of selection among the human race in early stages of civilization in which the family with more sons had an obvious advantage over that with a large proportion of daughters, but direct evidence of the workings of the process at the present day is very difficult to obtain. It seems that statistics of births during the recent years go a long way to prove the theory first advanced and discussed on the basis of figures for belligerent countries in the case of the war between Sweden and Russia in 1789-90, that war has an appreciable effect upon the male ratio at births in the direction of raising it. The bearing of the figures for births in Bengal in the last decade on the subject is discussed in the census report for the Province. Another theory which has been advanced is that the male ratio tends to be higher in rural than in urban areas. The figures for Calcutta by no means support this for not only is the number of males disproportionately very high in the natural population of Calcutta and has become increasingly so with the development of the city, but the proportion of males at birth, disclosed by the vital statistics, as the figures given in column 11 of Subsidiary Table III show, is also phenomenally large. During the last decade in Calcutta, there were only 887 female births to every 1,000 male births, and only 907 in the decade before. The increased excess of males at birth during the decade may have been the effect of the war, but the excess in Calcutta in both periods has been very much greater than the excess in the Province as a whole in which the corresponding figures were 933 for the decade 1911—20 and 941 for the decade 1901—10. The disparity of the sexes in Calcutta is a clear indication that it is males and not females who are wanted in Calcutta, just as it is males and not females who are wanted after a great war has made inroads on the male population. May it not be the case that both the theories which have just been mentioned are part of more far-reaching proposition to the effect that nature by some means, at present not understood by the medical profession, contrives to supply an excess of males when and where males are most needed?

## Age.

29. **Introductory.**—The age returns are one of the curiosities of an Indian census and in this respect Calcutta was not an exception. The difficulty is that all but a very small proportion of the people of India have any but the vaguest ideas as to their ages. The lack of knowledge of age is an instance in which the civilization of India is centuries behind that of Europe. The matter will be found discussed, and the vagaries of the resultant age returns explained, in Chapter V of the Census Report for Bengal. There an attempt has been made to discover what is the true age distribution of the population and to show to what extent and in what direction at each point the age distribution obtained direct from the census returns needs correction to give the true age distribution. Since the knowledge of age is in much the same state now as at previous census enumerations in Calcutta, and in much the same state in Calcutta as in other parts of India the crude age distribution obtained direct from the returns may well be used in comparing the result of this census with former censuses and in comparing the age distribution in Calcutta with that in other parts of India. Moreover, since independent enquiries, for example, the enquiry as to age at death, which is made when deaths are registered, would meet with the same knowledge, or lack of knowledge, of age as was met with during the census enumeration, it should be the crude figures and not the corrected age distribution which should be used for direct comparison with the results obtained by such an enquiry. It is however valuable to discover what the true age distribution is, and it is essential to have it before comparisons can be drawn with the statistics of European cities and countries in which the population has a sound knowledge of its age.

30. **Correction of the age distribution for Calcutta.**—The application of the corrected age distribution, obtained as explained in Chapter V of the Census Report for the Province, to discover the true age distribution of the population of Calcutta will be detailed at length in this paragraph, which is

indeed an essay on the application of the age corrections obtained for the whole population of the Province to the population of a part of it. The same method may be applied with less difficulty to most other parts, for the age distribution in them is usually far less noticeably abnormal than in Calcutta. The first two columns of the following table give for males and females the crude numbers in each quinquennial age period obtained direct from the census returns for the Province as a whole: the second pair gives the corresponding graduated numbers taken from Subsidiary Table IA printed at the end of Chapter V of the Provincial Report; and the third pair gives the crude numbers for the population of Calcutta and its suburbs.

DISTRIBUTION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS OF 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES.

| Age. | BENGAL. | | | | CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AS OBTAINED FROM RETURNS. | | GRADUATED FIGURES. | | AS OBTAINED FROM RETURNS. | | CORRECTED DISTRIBUTION. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Under 5 ... ... | 1,209 | 1,370 | 1,564 | 1,557 | 568 | 1,041 | 739 | 1,181 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 1,544 | 1,605 | 1,300 | 1,302 | 651 | 1,152 | 521 | 933 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 1,247 | 1,031 | 1,159 | 1,162 | 801 | 898 | 748 | 1,011 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 896 | 1,037 | 1,034 | 1,033 | 924 | 931 | 1,067 | 927 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 792 | 972 | 943 | 938 | 1,309 | 1,090 | 1,567 | 1,050 |
| 25—30 ... ... | 947 | 966 | 844 | 838 | 1,337 | 1,003 | 1,199 | 869 |
| 30—35 ... ... | 804 | 745 | 743 | 737 | 1,296 | 1,022 | 1,205 | 1,010 |
| 35—40 ... ... | 681 | 538 | 639 | 634 | 892 | 625 | 842 | 735 |
| 40—45 ... ... | 577 | 509 | 535 | 534 | 878 | 693 | 821 | 726 |
| 45—50 ... ... | 384 | 302 | 416 | 417 | 425 | 342 | 463 | 472 |
| 50—55 ... ... | 350 | 346 | 303 | 307 | 413 | 459 | 361 | 407 |
| 55—60 ... ... | 166 | 149 | 211 | 216 | 152 | 179 | 194 | 259 |
| 60 and over ... | 403 | 430 | 309 | 324 | 354 | 557 | 273 | 420 |

Assuming that the same tendencies to error occurred in Calcutta in giving ages as in the rest of the Province, the same tendencies to exaggerate at certain stages of life and to understate at others, to plump for round numbers and so on, the effect of which have been eliminated in graduating the Provincial figures, we can make allowance for these tendencies in Calcutta by altering the distribution given by the crude figures for Calcutta in the same proportion in the case of each age period as we altered the crude figures for the Province. This is the manner in which the figures in the last two columns have been obtained. Each figure in column 7 is the corresponding figure in column 5 increased or reduced in the same proportion as the figure in column 1 has been increased or reduced to give the figure in column 3.* It is not to be imagined that the age distribution given in the last column is perfectly correct. Indeed it has manifest defects; the number for males, for instance, for the age periods 30—35, 40—45 and 50—55 are obviously too large compared with the numbers for the periods 25—30, 35—40, 45—50 and 55—60. This must have been the result of Calcutta people having behaved somewhat differently from the people of the Province as a whole in plumping for round numbers, when they gave their age. In Calcutta the persons who plumped for even multiples of 5 rather than odd multiples were proportionately more numerous than was generally the case. Such people probably belonged to the numerous class of totally uneducated coolies. The effect might be removed by replacing the figures by another series obtained by taking means. " Bloxam's method of

* A slight adjustment has been necessary both in column 7 and in column 8 to bring the total in each to 10,000.

smoothing," however, is all very well for a series such as that of the distribution by annual periods so long as means are not taken of more than 5 consecutive numbers at a time, but in such a series it is dangerous to take means of more than 5 numbers at a time, and to use the method at all when dealing with a distribution by quinquennial periods is equally dangerous, for besides removing errors it is apt to obliterate variations which are real and are not due to error at all. The figures in the last two columns may be relied upon to be each a distribution from which the effect of broad tendencies in the direction either of exaggeration or understatement have been, as far as possible, eliminated, and in spite of defects, which they may still contain, they give a distribution which is a good deal nearer the truth than the crude figures.

The age distribution for females departs far less from the normal than that for males. The invasion by a large number of males between the ages of 20 and 45 is responsible for the fact that the proportion of boys below 15 is so low, and that the proportion of old men appears less than the normal. The age distribution of females is not disturbed by a like invasion of young women. Among females, the proportion in the ages 15—30 is not far from the normal, but it rises very much above the normal after 30 is reached and remains abnormally high in all the later age periods. The proportion in the ages of childhood is small among females although not nearly so small as among males and the proportion remains low between 15 and 20 the first few years of an Indian woman's married life. That the abnormally high proportion found in later age periods appears first and in a very noticeable manner in the age period 30—35 is significant. Thirty appears to mark the age up to which a woman is secluded in her home in the country, and must be sheltered from the stress of Calcutta life though even if she comes to the city she will remain secluded within the four walls of her house until she is very much older inspite of the fact that she may belong to the poorest class.

31. **Age distribution in Calcutta and London.**—The age distribution of the population of Calcutta is very different from the age distribution in Bengal as a whole. It will be interesting to compare the variations from the normal for the Province displayed in the ages of the population of Calcutta with the variations displayed by the London population from the normal for England and Wales. In the following table is shown the graduated distribution by quinquennial age periods for the population of Bengal, the corrected distribution for the population of Calcutta and the distribution for London and for the whole of England and Wales as obtained at the census of 1911 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF THE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

| Age. | Bengal. | | Calcutta. | | England and Wales 1911. | | London 1911. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Under 5 ... ... | 1,564 | 1,557 | 739 | 1,181 | 1,110 | 1,030 | 1.104 | 973 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 1,300 | 1,302 | 521 | 933 | 1,058 | 994 | 1,015 | 908 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 1,159 | 1,162 | 748 | 1,011 | 1,004 | 941 | 936 | 847 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 1,034 | 1,033 | 1,067 | 927 | 948 | 903 | 907 | 883 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 943 | 938 | 1,567 | 1,050 | 861 | 898 | 899 | 993 |
| 25—30 ... ... | 844 | 838 | 1,199 | 869 | 834 | 872 | 892 | 964 |
| 30—35 ... ... | 743 | 737 | 1,205 | 1,010 | 788 | 805 | 819 | 841 |
| 35—40 ... ... | 639 | 634 | 842 | 735 | 724 | 724 | 743 | 748 |
| 40—45 ... ... | 535 | 534 | 821 | 726 | 616 | 621 | 640 | 643 |
| 45—50 ... ... | 416 | 417 | 463 | 472 | 532 | 538 | 551 | 551 |
| 50—55 ... ... | 303 | 307 | 361 | 407 | 440 | 448 | 456 | 454 |
| 55—60 ... ... | 211 | 216 | 194 | 259 | 348 | 360 | 348 | 355 |
| 60 and over ... | 309 | 324 | 273 | 420 | 737 | 866 | 690 | 740 |

The figures are illustrated in the two diagrams Nos. 15 and 16 on this page. The first one contrasts the distribution for Bengal and Calcutta and for England and Wales and London for males, and the second for females. The age distributions in the case of Calcutta are much further from the normal than those for London, but the abnormalities show something of the same character in the two cities. There is a reduced proportion of children both in Calcutta and London, and an increased proportion in the ages of 20 and onwards disappearing after the age of 55. The abnormalities of the age distribution of males in Calcutta and London are in the same direction at every age, but differ in a very remarkable manner in degree. The proportion in the ages of childhood in London is not reduced at any point by more than 5 or 6 per cent., whereas in Calcutta it is reduced by a half. Similarly, the increased proportion in the ages of early manhood are increased in Calcutta by something like 50 per cent. above the normal for Bengal, while the increase of the proportion at this age in London is again no more than 5 per cent. The age distribution of females in Calcutta is, as has already been noticed, far less abnormal than that of males. The opposite is the case with the distribution for females in London. Calcutta is flooded with immigrants between the ages of 20 and 45 the great majority of whom are males. London has a less disproportionately great excess of persons in the same ages, but the majority of the excess is in females and not in males. The abnormality in the age distribution of females in London, moreover, has practically disappeared by the age of 35 for the large number of servant-girls and female shop-assistants who are mainly responsible for the abnormality are younger than 35. In Calcutta the excess of females in the adult ages appears most noticeably after the age of 30 is passed.

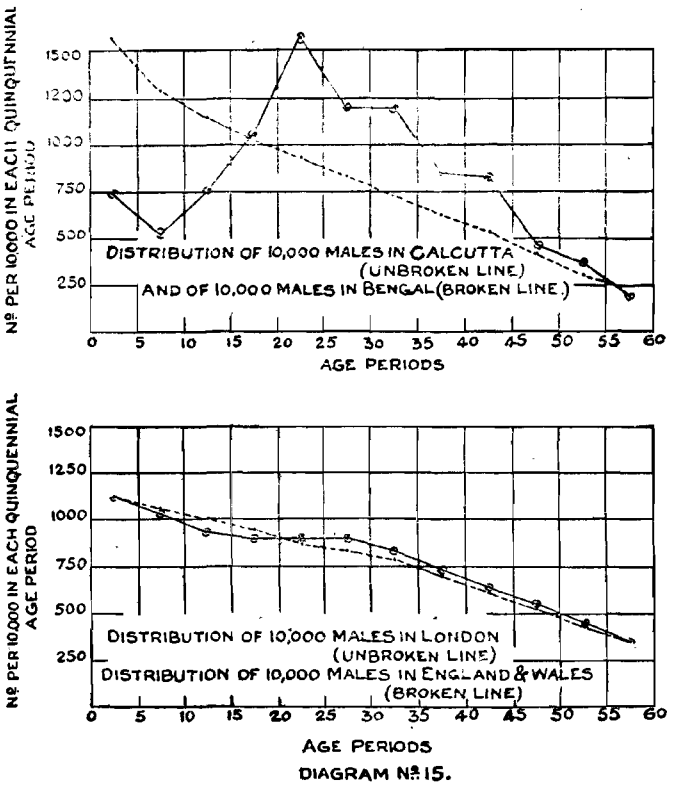


DIAGRAM Nº 15.

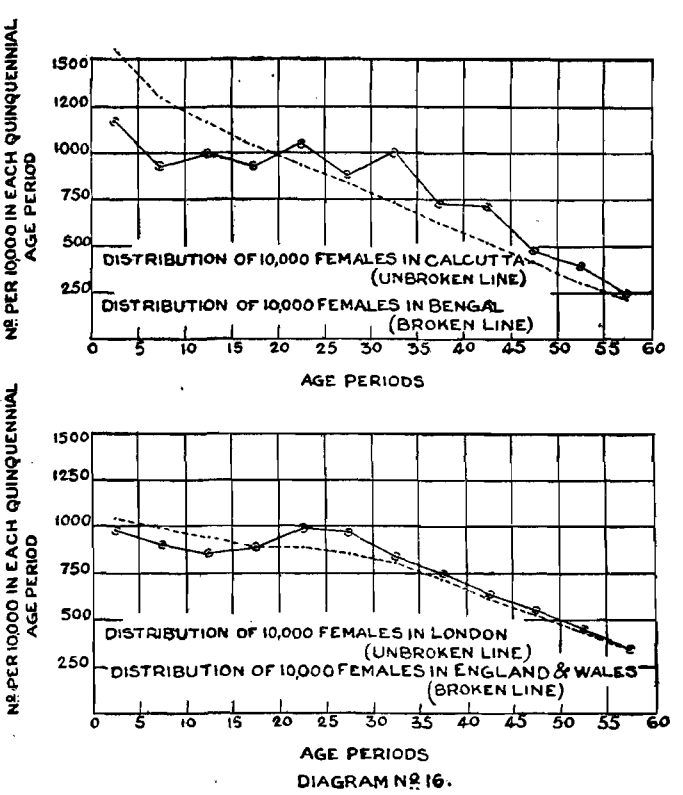


DIAGRAM Nº 16.

32. **Variations in the age distribution.**—For the purpose of comparing the age distribution of Calcutta's population obtained from the results of

successive censuses there is no need to apply corrections to the crude figures. Each time they were obtained in exactly the same manner and we have no reason to imagine that the tendencies to inaccuracy have varied considerably. The age distribution obtained at the last three censuses is given in Subsidiary Table V at the end of this chapter. The figures for 1901 and 1911 unfortunately do not include the population of Tollygunge and the South Suburban Municipality which were not then counted as suburbs of Calcutta, but the males in them in 1901 were only 2·87 per cent. of the males in Calcutta and Suburbs and only 3·43 per cent. in 1911, so that the variations between their age distribution and that of males in the rest of Calcutta could have had very little effect upon the distribution if they had been included. The females in these two suburbs were, however, 4·45 per cent. of the total number of females in 1901 and 4·90 per cent., so that, if they had been included, though the age distribution would have been little affected, the effect would have been rather more noticeable than in the case of males. Certain decided tendencies are apparent in the variations which the table shows. In the case of males there was a decided tendency, between 1901 and 1911, for the distribution to pass even further from the normal distribution than it had already gone. There was a distinct increase in the proportion of the male population between the ages of 20 and 35. The proportion below the age of 20 remained much the same, but the proportion above 40 distinctly decreased. The explanation is that there was a flood of young adult male immigrants rather than an exodus of old men, and but for this flood there would have been an increase in the proportion of children. The variation during the last decade has been in a different direction. There has been a decided decrease in the proportion of males who are between the ages of 20 and 35. Apparently the flood between 1901 and 1911 did not altogether recede. The excess males between 20 and 35 who came in that period did not by any means all leave again, for the increase in the proportion between the ages of 35 and 50 during the last 10 years has been decided, and the decrease in the proportion between 30 and 35 has not been great. The decrease has been greatest between 20 and 30 showing that there has been a very distinct falling off in the number of younger adult immigrants. The proportion below the age of 20 has very decidedly increased but there has been little change in the proportion above the age of 50. The variations of the age distribution in the case of males have been in the direction of bringing it nearer to the normal, but as has already been seen it is still very far away.

To turn to the age distribution for females, between 1901 and 1911 there was an important increase in the proportion of female children and in adult females up to the age of 30, the increase being most marked below the age of 10 and between the ages of 20 and 30, while there was a distinct decrease in the proportion from 35 onwards. It seems that during that decade there was a decided movement contrary to the prejudice against bringing young women and their children into Calcutta. Since 1911, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of girls below 5 among the females, and the increased proportion between 20 and 30 has in this decade been very small, but the proportion 30 and 40 has decidedly increased, as has also the proportion between 5 and 20, while the proportion above 40 has decreased as in the decade before It appears, therefore, that the movement in the direction of bringing young women and their children to the city has received a set-back, though not a complete reverse. The young women and their children who were brought in the previous decade do not seem to have been sent out again, for the increases between 10 and 20 represent the young girls who came in or were born in the city between 1901 and 1911 and the increase in the age 5—10 shows that the movement continued well into the last decade, while the marked increases between 35 and 45 show that at least the older ones among those women who came in the decade 1901—11 aged between 20 and 35 have stayed on.

33. **Proportion of children and old people.**—The figures showing the proportion of children to married females in the reproductive ages are a useful measure of the fecundity of the population of an area not greatly affected by migration, but are of less value in such a place as Calcutta. Such figures as well as figures indicating the proportion of old people to those between 15

and 40, a useful measure of longevity, and of married females ages 15—40 to females of all ages are given below for the last 3 censuses:—

| — | Proportion of children both sexes per 100. | | | | | | Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40. | | | | | | Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons aged 15—40. | | | Married females aged 15—40. | | | 1921. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911 | 1901. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Calcutta and Suburbs. | 29 | 27 | 27 | 128 | 132 | 129 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 15 | 36 | 34 | 33 |

Figures for 1901 and 1911 refer to Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach only.

The figures indicate a distinct tendency towards the increase of the number of married women in reproductive ages and of children in proportion to the numbers of both sexes in this age, but the most reliable measure of natural fecundity which the census figures supply, the proportion of children below 10 to married females between 15 and 40, shows a decrease. The proportion of old people to adults from 15—40 shows a distinct tendency to decrease.

34. **Mean age.**—The expression "mean age" is used with its literal meaning, the average age of those forming the population of a definite locality at a particular time. Though it has no connection with "mean expectation of life" and is of little but academic interest, it forms a useful means of comparing the age-constitution of the population of different localities and of estimating the change in the age-constitution for the same locality from time to time. The mean ages for Calcutta based on the crude figures of the census returns is given for males and females in the last line of Subsidiary Table V, but the figures are repeated in the marginal table and contrasted with the corresponding figures for the mean age also obtained direct from the census returns for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa together. It will be seen that the mean age of the population of Calcutta is very much higher than for rural areas. This is due, of course, to the paucity of children. Outside the city and its suburbs, the mean age of females is generally about the same as that of males. In Calcutta, on the other hand, it is decidedly lower. Outside, the mean age fell very slightly between 1901 and 1911, but has shown a tendency to rise in the last decade owing to the fall in the birth-rate of the last few years. On the other hand in Calcutta, the mean age has shown a decided tendency to decrease due to the increased proportion of persons below the age of about 40 and the decreased proportion of those who are older. The fall, it will be noticed, was greater between 1901 and 1911 than in the last decade, but it has continued. It has been greater in the case of females than in the case of males. The fall of one year in the mean age of fmales between 1901 and 1911, is, in such a figure, a very large one, and is significant of the strength of the movement in the direction of bringing more young women into the town.

MEAN AGE.

| | | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta and Suburbs ... | Male | 28·6 | 26·8 | 29·4 |
| | Female | 26·5 | 27·2 | 28·2 |
| Bengal, Bihar and Orissa | Male | 24·1 | 23·8 | 24·0 |
| | Female | 24·0 | 24·0 | 24·4 |

If the mean age of the population of Calcutta is to be compared with the mean age of any section of the population of European countries, America or the British Colonies, it must be the mean age based not on the crude figures obtained direct from the census returns, but on the adjusted figures as in paragraph 30 above. The mean age according to the graduated age distribution is 27·79 years in the case of males and 26·30 years in the case of females. In spite of the paucity of children in Calcutta, the mean age of the population is lower than in London for the population of which the mean age in 1911 was 28·34 years for males and 28·68 years for females. These figures are but slightly higher than the mean ages for England and Wales, whereas there is much greater difference between the mean ages in Calcutta and the mean ages in Bengal as a whole. It will be noticed that in London the mean age for females is slightly higher than the mean age

for males. In Calcutta, the reverse is the case and the difference is a year and a half against only some three months in the case of London.

35. **Birth-rates.**—Reference has already been made to vital statistics in reference to the proportion of the sexes. The figures for the birth-rate and the death-rate returned in Calcutta and its suburbs in each year of the last decade are to be found in Subsidiary Table VII at the end of this chapter. The means for the decade of figures showing male births per mille of the male population per annum and female births per mille of the female population per annum, 16·1 and 28·0, are distinctly higher than in the previous decade at the beginning of which they were very low indeed. They were higher than the average in 1911 and fell steadily until 1916, the real fall being somewhat greater than the figures show, for they are based for each year on the population in 1911, which must have increased somewhat as each year passed. They rose abruptly in 1916 and further in 1917. The rise of prices in 1918 did not much affect the figures for that year, but produced a decided reduction in 1919 and a further in 1920 in which year the rates were lower than in any other year out of the ten. The following table shows the birth-rate expressed as the number of births of both sexes per mille of the total population of 1911 in the City and the several Suburbs :—

| | REPORTED BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION 1911, MALES AND FEMALES TOGETHER. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta with Suburbs. | Calcutta. | Cossipore-Chitpore. | Maniktola. | Garden Reach. | Tollygunge. | South Suburbs. | Howrah. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1911 ... ... | 21·6 | 21·7 | 14·9 | 17·1 | 19·8 | 23·5 | 30·4 | 22·3 |
| 1912 ... ... | 20·8 | 21·6 | 16·4 | 13·4 | 17·6 | 20·5 | 23·5 | 20·1 |
| 1913 ... ... | 19·9 | 20·5 | 16·6 | 13·7 | 16·8 | 16·7 | 23·4 | 20·1 |
| 1914 ... ... | 19·4 | 19·4 | 16·8 | 12·6 | 17·5 | 18·3 | 26·7 | 21·6 |
| 1915 ... ... | 18·7 | 18·5 | 18·7 | 12·9 | 10·3 | 20·3 | 24·8 | 22·1 |
| 1916 ... ... | 21·3 | 20·9 | 20·4 | 16·2 | 15·6 | 20·0 | 23·7 | 26·1 |
| 1917 ... ... | 21·9 | 20·9 | 24·2 | 17·7 | 19·6 | 24·8 | 28·2 | 26·4 |
| 1918 ... ... | 21·2 | 20·3 | 21·8 | 17·5 | 20·7 | 26·4 | 27·1 | 25·2 |
| 1919 ... ... | 19·1 | 18·5 | 18·5 | 14·8 | 17·0 | 24·7 | 22·9 | 23·2 |
| 1920 ... ... | 17·2 | 17·1 | 17·5 | 13·5 | 15·4 | 18·5 | 20·0 | 18·3 |
| Average for the decade ... | 20·1 | 19·9 | 18·6 | 14·9 | 17·0 | 21·4 | 25·1 | 22·5 |

The variations in the annual birth-rate for Calcutta city, Maniktola, Garden Reach and Howrah are illustrated in diagram No. 17 in which, for the sake of comparison, the level of the annual birth-rate in the Province as a whole is also shown. The birth-rate for every part of the city and its suburbs is very low compared with its level in the Province as a whole. Variations in birth-rates follow the economic condition of the population, and the noticeable fact that the birth-rate in Calcutta city has varied less than in the Province as a whole is to be put down either to Calcutta not having felt the changes in economic pressure as much as the Province did as a whole or to the birth-rate in Calcutta showing less elasticity in responding to such changes than outside. With the excellent means of communication of modern times, changes in the price of food stuffs and other necessities of life take place almost simultaneously in all parts of the Province and in Calcutta. Moreover, a rise in the price of food-stuffs might be expected to hit Calcutta people harder than people outside who obtain most of their food from their own lands.

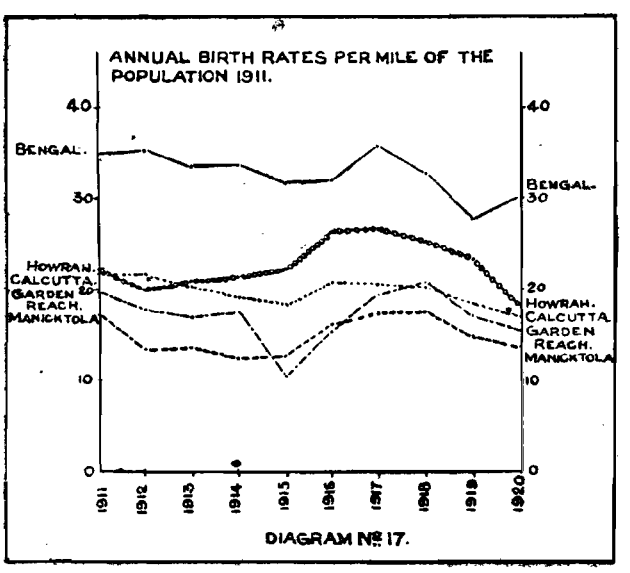


DIAGRAM No. 17.

We should expect, therefore that if it were equally elastic in Calcutta and outside, the birth-rate would change more rapidly and not less rapidly in Calcutta than outside with changes in prices. Since this does not appear to be the case we must conclude that the birth-rate in Calcutta shows less elasticity in response to changes in economic conditions than in other parts. It follows therefore that with the people who live in Calcutta there is a wider margin between means of subsistence and necessities of life than outside, in other words, that the Calcutta people are decidedly better off than the people of the Province as a whole.

That the birth-rate in Maniktola and Garden Reach is so much lower than in the city is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the males are not in such excess in the Suburbs as in the City itself. Generally the variations in the birth-rate from year to year in the several Suburbs follow the direction of variation in the City and in the Province as a whole, but in each of the three suburbs for which figures are illustrated in diagram No. 17. the variations are much wider than in the City, showing that the birth-rate has greater elasticity, or, in other words, that the margin between means of subsistence of necessities of ife is much less than in the City. The very decided rise in the birth-rate in 1916 in Calcutta and all its suburbs, coming a year earlier than the corresponding rise in the rate for the Province as a whole, is significant of the fact that comparatively early in the war, Calcutta began to take advantage of its position beyond the reach of danger and entered on a period of commercial and industrial activity and prosperity in which the Province as a whole shared only when the price of jute rose later. Moreover, this prosperity was sustained longer in Calcutta than in the Province as a whole. The weight of high prices reduced the birth-rate in Bengal to its minimum in 1919 and there was some recovery in 1920. In Calcutta commercial and industrial activity maintained the birth-rate comparatively high in 1919, but it fell rapidly in 1920 when commercial and industrial stagnation ensued. The higher birth-rate in Tollygunge and the South Suburbs than in the other suburbs is only to be expected from the much greater proportion of females in the population.

36. **Death-rates.**—The death-rates for Calcutta and its suburbs given in Subsidiary Table VII were very much lower for the years from 1911 to 1917 than the average for the previous decade, and even the high mortality caused by the influenza epidemic at the end of the last decade was not able to raise the mean death-rates for 1911-20 to the level of the mean rates for 1901-10. There is, no doubt that there has been of recent years a very great improvement in the health of the city. The low death-rates of 1916 and 1917 had never been approached before. That the Suburbs have not shared in the great improvement which has been manifest in the City is shown by the figures of the following table in which death-rates are given as the number of deaths of male and female together per mille of the total population:—

| | REPORTED DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1911, MALES AND FEMALES TOGETHER. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta with Suburbs. | Calcutta. | Cossipore-Cnitpore. | Maniktola. | Garden Reach. | Tollygunge. | South Suburbs. | Howrah. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1911 ... ... | 26·9 | 27·2 | 28·4 | 37·3 | 23·9 | 15·7 | 23·5 | 24·2 |
| 1912 ... ... | 28 1 | 28·1 | 33·8 | 40·0 | 26·6 | 16·3 | 23·2 | 25·2 |
| 1913 ... ... | 29·5 | 29·2 | 35·6 | 36·4 | 25·2 | 16·0 | 22·8 | 30·6 |
| 1914 ... ... | 29·2 | 28·3 | 29·1 | 34 6 | 28·1 | 10·7 | 19·9 | 35·8 |
| 1915 ... ... | 29·3 | 28·5 | 30 6 | 38·2 | 24·6 | 17·1 | 26·3 | 33·1 |
| 1916 ... ... | 24·9 | 24·6 | 26·3 | 32·3 | 19 4 | 15·4 | 19·3 | 26·6 |
| 1917 ... ... | 24·5 | 23·8 | 26·6 | 29·6 | 21 7 | 15·3 | 18·6 | 28·2 |
| 1918 ... ... | 35·6 | 35·0 | 38·7 | 44 3 | 26 8 | 21·9 | 26·8 | 40·5 |
| 1919 ... ... | 43·0 | 42·2 | 39·4 | 49·0 | 29·0 | 18·2 | 26·2 | 55·2 |
| 1920 ... ... | 39·9 | 39·4 | 30·9 | 54·0 | 24·0 | 22·9 | 26·3 | 48·6 |
| Average for the decade ... | 31·1 | 30·6 | 31 9 | 39·6 | 24·9 | 16·9 | 23·3 | 34·8 |

The variations in the annual death-rates in Calcutta City, Maniktola, Garden Reach and Howrah are illustrated in diagram No. 18 in which the level of annual death-rates in the Province as a whole is also shown for the

sake of comparison. There was a steady rise in the death-rate in Bengal as a whole from 1911 to 1915 and the fact that the Calcutta death-rate rose correspondingly much less may be read as indicating a steady improvement in the conditions which make for the healthiness of the city. The years 1916 and 1917 saw a great fall in the death-rate for the Province in which Calcutta shared. Then came the influenza epidemic of 1918 which raised the death-rate for 1918 in Calcutta and in the whole Province to just the same extent. The year 1919 saw an improvement outside Calcutta but not in it. In Calcutta, as in all the suburbs, there was greater mortality in 1919 than in 1918, and in 1920 also its level in Calcutta was as much above that in the Province as a whole as it had been in 1919. The epidemic came from outside India; it appeared first in Calcutta, but it seems that it hung about longer and caused greater mortality in its later stages in Calcutta than outside.

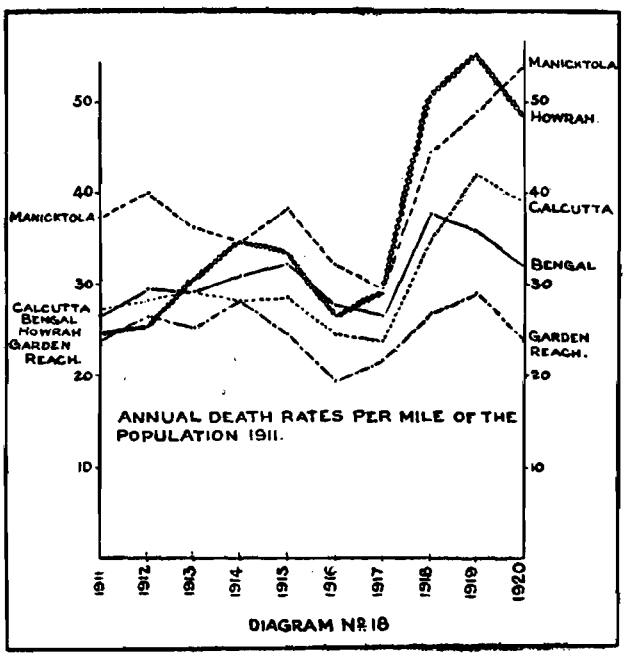


DIAGRAM Nº 18

The death-rate in Maniktola was greater every year of the decade than in Calcutta, and greater in Howrah than in the City every year after 1912. On the average for the decade, the mortality rates have been 30 per cent. higher in Maniktola and 14 per cent. higher in Howrah than in the City. The level in Cossipore-Chitpore has also been rather higher than in the City. On the other hand, the rates in Garden Reach, Tollygunge and the South Suburbs have been, as they ought to be, decidedly lower than in Calcutta itself. It is the high mortality in Maniktola that is, as has already been pointed out, a very serious menace to the health of the city. There was relatively some little improvement in Maniktola in 1912 and 1913 and it shared equally with other parts in the improvements of 1916 and 1917, and in the disabilities of 1918 and 1919, but the death-rate rose to its highest point in the decade in 1920 when the city and all the other suburbs were beginning to reduce their mortality. The relative position of Calcutta and Howrah in respect of mortality are worthy of examination. The direction of the variations from year to year in the annual death-rate in Howrah, has been much the same as for the city, but as the decade passed, Howrah, which had formerly shown a rather lower mortality than the city, has now reached a position in which its mortality rate is very much higher. Whether the change in their relative positions is due to improvement of the conditions of life in Calcutta or retrogression in Howrah, the change is a significant one. Neither in the case of Howrah nor of Maniktola can the change in the level of mortality rates relative to the level in the city be put down to any great extent to improvements in the accuracy of the returns for deaths in them, for if it had been that there were much fewer ommissions in recent returns, the same would have been the case in respect of births as well as of deaths. The birth-rate figures give little or no indication of this.

37. **Death from specific causes.**—Subsidiary Table VIII printed at the end of this chapter details the number of deaths returned during each year of the decade from plague, fever, pulmonary affections, dysentery and diarrhœa, cholera and small-pox. The suppression of palgue in Calcutta has met with great success. There were, on the average, 4,680 deaths annually from plague in the city, Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach

between 1901 and 1910, and the figures for 1901, 1902 and 1903 were 7,883, 7,278 and 8,222. The average figure for the last decade was only 612 for the City and all its suburbs including Howrah, Tollygunge and the South Suburbs and for the last seven years of the decade 1914 to 1920 only 209. There are always sporadic cases of cholera especially towards the end of the dry season. The number was somewhat reduced in 1916, 1917 and 1918, but there was something in the nature of an epidemic in 1919 when 5,384 persons died of the disease, twice as many as died annually of it on the average for the other nine years of the decade. There were two outbreaks of small-pox, one in 1914 and 1915 and another in 1919 and 1920. Dysentery and diarrhœa take their regular toll and caused an average of 4,317 deaths annually in the last ten years. The mortality from such diseases seems to have been slightly on the increase especially towards the south from which direction there have been frequent complaints of the insufficient supply of filtered water. The mortality from fever between 1911 and 1917 was annually about 6,000 or a little over and from pulmonary affections about the same. In the year 1918, the deaths rose almost, and, in 1919 quite, to double the normal and did not greatly fall in 1920. The increased number of deaths represents approximately the mortality from the great outbreak of influenza which appeared in Calcutta first in June 1918, after touching almost every part of the world. The first outbreak was comparatively mild, though it spread with remarkable rapidity and the wave spent itself in some three months. It was followed in October 1918 by a second wave in which the disease took a much more virulent form. It frequently induced complications in heart, lungs, throat, intestines and other organs of the body and caused a great many deaths. Some fatal cases in which lungs and throat were affected were classed as deaths from pulmonary affections, and most of the rest as deaths from fever for febrile symptoms were always much in evidence. A few, no doubt, were entered as due to other causes, but an estimate of the mortality from the disease, which continued through 1919 and into 1920, as the excess mortality from fever and pulmonary affections in these three years over the normal for the 5 years previous may be considered a reasonably accurate one. According to such an estimate the influenza epidemic caused some 32,000 deaths in Calcutta and its Suburbs.

## Civil Condition.

38. The proportionate distribution of the persons of each sex and religion in each period of age according as they are unmarried, married or widowed is given in Subsidary Table IX at the end of the chapter and their proportionate distribution according to age and civil condition in Subsidiary Table X, while the figures of Subsidiary Table IX for 1921 are illustrated by diagram No. 19 on this page. Seeing that so large a proportion of the population is recruited from outside the city, it would naturally be expected that the proportions of unmarried, married and widowed in each section of the population in each sex and age period would be much the same as in the country outside, although the peculiar constitution of the population according to sex and age would show itself in variations from the normal in the proportions of the sexes in each civil condition, and in the distribution by civil condition of the numbers in all ages taken together. Generally speaking this is the case.

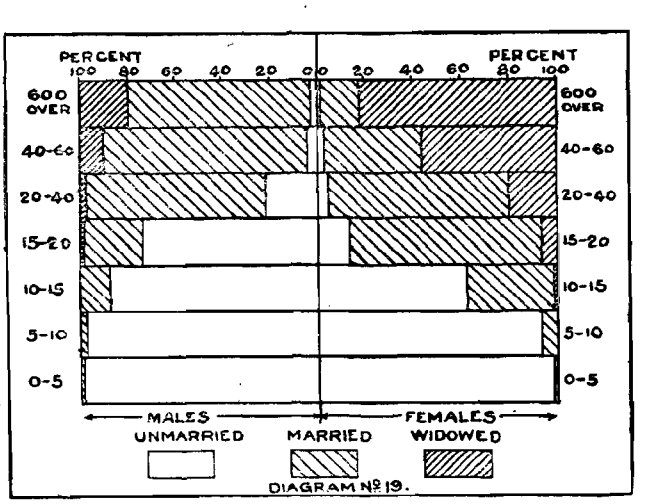


DIAGRAM No 19.

The characteristics of the statistics of civil condition found generally in India, the universality and the early age of marriage noticeable when the statistics are compared with those for European countries, and the high proportion of widowed females are apparent in the statistics for Calcutta as well as for other parts of the country. The number of males without physical disability who pass through life without being married is small and the number of females infinitesimal. More than a third of the females between 10 and 15 in Calcutta have been married and more than six-sevenths of those between 15 and 20. A quarter of the males between 15 and 20 are married and more than three-quarters of those between 20 and 40, while only one in 30 of those who have passed the age of 40 has not been married. One-fifth of the women between 20 and 40 are widows as are more than one-half between 40 and 60 and five-sixths of those over 60. Similar proportions are found generally in India. There are, however, certain contrasts between the proportions in Calcutta and in the Province of Bengal as a whole which are significant. The proportions unmarried, married and widowed for each sex in each age period in Bengal and in Calcutta are contrasted in the following table:—

CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN AGE PERIOD.

| Age. | | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 0 – 5 | Calcutta | 988 | 12 | 0 | 990 | 9 | 1 |
| | Bengal | 994 | 6 | 0 | 987 | 12 | 1 |
| 5—10 | Calcutta | 974 | 25 | 1 | 962 | 36 | 2 |
| | Bengal | 956 | 42 | 2 | 891 | 103 | 6 |
| 10—15 | Calcutta | 891 | 107 | 2 | 615 | 368 | 17 |
| | Bengal | 868 | 126 | 6 | 494 | 481 | 25 |
| 15—20 | Calcutta | 737 | 259 | 6 | 134 | 809 | 60 |
| | Bengal | 665 | 321 | 14 | 97 | 846 | 57 |
| 20—40 | Calcutta | 224 | 750 | 26 | 46 | 752 | 202 |
| | Bengal | 151 | 800 | 49 | 17 | 802 | 181 |
| 40—60 | Calcutta | 37 | 887 | 76 | 23 | 423 | 554 |
| | Bengal | 23 | 853 | 124 | 7 | 422 | 571 |
| 60 and over | Calcutta | 33 | 777 | 190 | 13 | 163 | 824 |
| | Bengal | 21 | 710 | 269 | 6 | 145 | 849 |
| All ages | Calcutta | 369 | 596 | 35 | 302 | 475 | 223 |
| | Bengal | 490 | 462 | 48 | 336 | 473 | 191 |

The high proportion married among the males in Calcutta of all ages, 596 per mille against only 462 per mille is due to the peculiar age distribution in the city, the small proportion of children and old people compared with adult males under 50. It might have been expected that the proportion married among the females would also be abnormally high since the number of children is low. That this is not so is a feature of the statistics which must not pass unnoticed. The proportion of females returned as unmarried is at every age higher than in Bengal as a whole and the contrast becomes a striking one when adult ages are reached. Between 20 and 40, there are proportionately nearly three times as many females unmarried in Calcutta as in Bengal as a whole. The explanation lies in the fact that a third of the prostitutes of that age returned themselves as unmarried and these alone represent more than half the total of unmarried fmales in that age period.

It will be noticed that throughout the above table in the case of either sex, the proportion unmarried is decidedly greater in Calcutta than in Bengal as a whole and one might be tempted to jump to the conclusion that contact with Western civilization has raised the age of marriage in the city above that in the rural areas, but the fact that the proportion of both sexes unmarried remains higher in Calcutta than outside it throughout life shows at least that this is not the only explanation of the figures. The number of females who are or were prostitutes, or are intended to become prostitutes when they are old enough affect the figures for females in all ages. Among persons really settled in Calcutta the very fact that males are in such great excess naturally makes it more difficulty for a man to find a wife. Among immigrant males it is only to be expected that the proportion unmarritd would be higher than in the country districts from which they have come, for the bachelor certainly finds it easier to tear himself away from home than the man with a wife and family. Moreover in his own country, it is only poverty that interferes with the marriage of any healthy child, and it is especially the poor man whom economic conditions drive in from rural areas to find a livelihood in the city. Such considerations alone afford sufficient explanation for the lower proportion married in Calcutta than outside and it would certainly not be safe to base the above mentioned conclusion on the statistics under discussion. Evidence to support it should rather be sought in the variations in the proportions in each age period found to have been married at successive census enumerations, and in the comparison of the statistics of marriage for the more advanced and the more backward sections of the community. The variations in the proportion married in each age period at the last three censuses are to be obtained from Subsidiary Table IX. It will be noticed that in the last 10 years there must have been a very decided increase in the number of infant marriages below the age of five. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table XII that such marriages take place most frequently among the mercantile classes represented in the table by the Agarwalas who are from up-country and the Shahas who are of Bengali extraction, and among the Muhammadans, rather more often among the better class of them represented by the Saiyads than among the rest. Partly, no doubt, it is due to the great increase of recent years in numbers of the up-country mercantile community who favour marriage at a very early age that the increased number of infant marriages is due, but it is not entirely so. There has been a decided decrease in the proportion of females between 5 and 10 in the whole population who are married, but in the case of males the figures for whom are the more useful in the present connection since the statistics for females are so far disurbed by the presence of prostitution, though the proportion between 5 and 10 who are married is considerably lower than in 1901, it is somewhat higher than 10 years ago, and among Muhammadans higher now than in 1901 or in 1901. The figures in columns 9 and 27 of Subsidiary Table XII show how the lowest classes represented by the Doms have now taken to child-marriage, and that while the mercantile classes and the Muhammadans still adhere to it strongly, the higher classes have by no means given it up, and marriages under the age of 12 are common even among adherents to the Brahmo Samaj and Indian Christians. There is on the whole then very little evidence indeed to show that child-marriage is becoming less frequent than formerly or that the effort of a small minority among the most enlightened section of the Indian community in Calcutta towards discouraging child-marriage has had any appreciable result even in the town itself.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

| AGE. | ALL RELIGIONS. | | | HINDUS. | | | MUSALMANS. | | | CHRISTIANS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **CALCUTTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—1 | 854 | 922 | 861 | 860 | 943 | 877 | 775 | 883 | 808 | 1,025 | 835 | 898 |
| 1—2 | 864 | 925 | 904 | 873 | 952 | 895 | 761 | 877 | 914 | 1,014 | 825 | 988 |
| 2—3 | 938 | 940 | 953 | 976 | 950 | 941 | 807 | 915 | 967 | 933 | 923 | 1,003 |
| 3—4 | 985 | 1,017 | 1,003 | 1,010 | 1,022 | 991 | 884 | 1,017 | 1,025 | 1,044 | 1,012 | 1,043 |
| 4—5 | 926 | 880 | 868 | 959 | 865 | 848 | 830 | 903 | 879 | 883 | 956 | 1,015 |
| **Total 0—5** | **917** | **937** | **916** | **939** | **945** | **910** | **818** | **924** | **917** | **977** | **909** | **988** |
| 5—10 | 876 | 901 | 896 | 902 | 890 | 885 | 753 | 879 | 869 | 1,129 | 1,031 | 1,177 |
| 10—15 | 546 | 558 | 599 | 562 | 557 | 596 | 419 | 485 | 537 | 1,032 | 1,056 | 1,048 |
| 15—20 | 462 | 467 | 511 | 487 | 487 | 530 | 322 | 368 | 419 | 944 | 936 | 969 |
| 20—25 | 372 | 364 | 383 | 385 | 366 | 386 | 293 | 321 | 354 | 689 | 633 | 546 |
| 25—30 | 350 | 323 | 341 | 367 | 335 | 353 | 261 | 264 | 291 | 751 | 571 | 550 |
| **Total 0—30** | **513** | **504** | **530** | **534** | **514** | **537** | **388** | **439** | **478** | **893** | **803** | **811** |
| 30—40 | 352 | 337 | 377 | 369 | 357 | 399 | 265 | 264 | 308 | 699 | 607 | 620 |
| 40—50 | 375 | 423 | 467 | 407 | 459 | 504 | 266 | 314 | 373 | 571 | 692 | 664 |
| 50—60 | 537 | 592 | 596 | 591 | 663 | 648 | 364 | 417 | 478 | 736 | 742 | 697 |
| 60 and over | 770 | 828 | 863 | 879 | 927 | 984 | 517 | 619 | 660 | 1,027 | 1,107 | 1,048 |
| **Total 30 and over** | **415** | **436** | **479** | **446** | **471** | **515** | **301** | **331** | **388** | **693** | **898** | **888** |
| **Total all ages** | **470** | **475** | **507** | **488** | **495** | **527** | **354** | **390** | **435** | **806** | **760** | **761** |
| **SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—1 | 920 | 914 | 882 | 936 | 911 | 868 | 877 | 910 | 925 | 1,033 | 944 | 375 |
| 1—2 | 911 | 1,008 | 1,029 | 798 | 1,025 | 1,077 | 1,169 | 980 | 920 | 1,357 | 1,250 | 4,000 |
| 2—3 | 986 | 941 | 1,010 | 971 | 892 | 1,020 | 1,028 | 987 | 1,003 | 703 | 2,600 | 778 |
| 3—4 | 1,050 | 998 | 1,035 | 1,069 | 1,011 | 981 | 1,021 | 981 | 1,090 | 1,160 | 1,154 | 1,571 |
| 4—5 | 913 | 972 | 884 | 929 | 1,048 | 870 | 871 | 894 | 913 | 1,462 | 1,000 | 500 |
| **Total 0—5** | **980** | **958** | **961** | **954** | **985** | **952** | **884** | **948** | **975** | **1,083** | **1,204** | **944** |
| 5—10 | 918 | 919 | 903 | 923 | 932 | 841 | 905 | 900 | 990 | 1,066 | 1,118 | 1,143 |
| 10—15 | 614 | 836 | 626 | 594 | 593 | 616 | 642 | 682 | 633 | 807 | 1,250 | 1,429 |
| 15—20 | 673 | 715 | 709 | 609 | 624 | 629 | 847 | 892 | 784 | 717 | 2,278 | 1,074 |
| 20—25 | 601 | 587 | 597 | 535 | 508 | 535 | 772 | 745 | 716 | 1,128 | 772 | 1,565 |
| 25—30 | 498 | 471 | 463 | 459 | 416 | 423 | 596 | 588 | 551 | 845 | 667 | 400 |
| **Total 0—30** | **683** | **679** | **670** | **637** | **613** | **622** | **776** | **780** | **752** | **940** | **1,037** | **923** |
| 30—40 | 461 | 484 | 513 | 434 | 438 | 504 | 522 | 578 | 532 | 711 | 541 | 575 |
| 40—50 | 471 | 530 | 551 | 465 | 517 | 565 | 491 | 557 | 532 | 488 | 471 | 364 |
| 50—60 | 665 | 726 | 677 | 703 | 733 | 705 | 607 | 718 | 628 | 458 | 435 | 500 |
| 60 and over | 863 | 878 | 901 | 916 | 937 | 928 | 779 | 797 | 752 | 1,350 | 636 | 1,750 |
| **Total 30 and over** | **528** | **571** | **579** | **518** | **547** | **586** | **553** | **618** | **570** | **625** | **515** | **522** |
| **Total all ages** | **614** | **632** | **628** | **585** | **584** | **605** | **675** | **714** | **670** | **817** | **808** | **735** |
| **HOWRAH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—1 | 850 | ... | ... | 858 | ... | ... | 818 | ... | ... | 897 | ... | ... |
| 1—2 | 871 | ... | ... | 891 | ... | ... | 823 | ... | ... | 625 | ... | ... |
| 2—3 | 942 | ... | ... | 959 | ... | ... | 913 | ... | ... | 750 | ... | ... |
| 3—4 | 954 | ... | ... | 913 | ... | ... | 1,087 | ... | ... | 903 | ... | ... |
| 4—5 | 868 | ... | ... | 864 | ... | ... | 880 | ... | ... | 1,150 | ... | ... |
| **Total 0—5** | **898** | **914** | **959** | **895** | **907** | **974** | **909** | **932** | **934** | **871** | **919** | **773** |
| 5—10 | 875 | 878 | 909 | 900 | 911 | 926 | 813 | 795 | 865 | 930 | 979 | 894 |
| 10—15 | 561 | 568 | 585 | 574 | 573 | 604 | 517 | 547 | 530 | 570 | 727 | 783 |
| 15—20 | 541 | 579 | 577 | 546 | 565 | 583 | 505 | 618 | 547 | 846 | 872 | 829 |
| 20—25 | 475 | | | 450 | | | 563 | | | 788 | | |
| 25—30 | 379 | | | 358 | | | 442 | | | 707 | | |
| **Total 0—30** | **589** | 438 | 451 | **580** | 416 | 444 | **593** | 498 | 465 | **722** | 787 | 599 |
| 30—40 | 402 | | | 411 | | | 362 | | | 748 | | |
| 40—50 | 420 | 562 | 585 | 442 | 602 | 623 | 343 | 451 | 489 | 594 | 605 | 714 |
| 50—60 | 588 | | | 619 | | | 493 | | | 663 | | |
| 60 and over | 774 | 932 | 990 | 875 | 1,052 | 1,118 | 503 | 649 | 679 | 1,500 | 1,047 | 773 |
| **Total 30 and over** | **458** | ... | ... | **479** | ... | ... | **383** | ... | ... | **730** | ... | ... |
| **Total all ages** | **520** | **562** | **577** | **525** | **559** | **586** | **494** | **566** | **548** | **725** | **783** | **695** |

NOTE.—Figures for 1901 and 1911 shown against suburbs in the 24-Parganas refer to Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach, figures for Tollygunge and South Suburbs not being available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

### CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

| CASTES. | NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages. | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| AGARWALA ... ... ... ... ... | 320 | 546 | 453 | 307 | 243 | 266 | 335 |
| ANGLO-INDIAN ... ... ... ... | 1,063 | 1,023 | 1,200 | 908 | 1,153 | 1,068 | 985 |
| BAIDYA ... ... ... ... ... | 656 | 945 | 957 | 734 | 600 | 464 | 755 |
| BAISHNAB ... ... ... ... ... | 1,159 | 1,168 | 941 | 599 | 1,081 | 1,170 | 1,458 |
| BRAHMAN ... ... ... ... ... | 491 | 962 | 892 | 545 | 510 | 329 | 513 |
| BRAHMO ... ... ... ... ... | 901 | 1,000 | 736 | 1,038 | 1,686 | 841 | 688 |
| DOM ... ... ... ... ... ... | 885 | 964 | 1,005 | 994 | 1,238 | 558 | 671 |
| INDIAN CHRISTIAN ... ... ... ... | 804 | 985 | 1,119 | 946 | 738 | 705 | 705 |
| JUGI AND JOGI ... ... ... ... | 841 | 1,154 | 1,011 | 691 | 758 | 697 | 930 |
| CHASI KAIBARTA ... ... ... ... | 752 | 914 | 807 | 558 | 670 | 658 | 999 |
| JALIA KAIBARTA ... ... ... ... | 764 | 1,142 | 760 | 318 | 765 | 623 | 1,179 |
| SHAHA ... ... ... ... ... | 388 | 959 | 716 | 422 | 298 | 299 | 354 |
| SAIYAD ... ... ... ... ... | 436 | 1,048 | 735 | 530 | 419 | 334 | 377 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—VITAL STATISTICS ACCORDING TO SEX.

| YEAR. | NUMBER OF BIRTHS. | | | NUMBER OF DEATHS. | | | Excess of male births over female births. | Excess of male deaths over female deaths. | Excess of deaths over births. | Number of female births per 1,000 male births. | Numbers of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **CALCUTTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1901 ... ... | 4,798 | 4,331 | **9.129** | 19,358 | 13,098 | **32.456** | 467 | 6,260 | 23,327 | 903 | **677** |
| 1902 ... ... | 6,368 | 5,764 | **12.122** | 18,639 | 12,771 | **31.410** | 604 | 5,868 | 19,288 | 907 | **685** |
| 1903 ... ... | 6,894 | 6,288 | **13.182** | 17,391 | 12,374 | **29.765** | 606 | 5,017 | 16,583 | 912 | **718** |
| 1904 ... ... | 7,911 | 7,339 | **15.250** | 15,858 | 11,465 | **27.323** | 572 | 4,399 | 12,073 | 920 | **723** |
| 1905 ... ... | 8,392 | 7,245 | **15.637** | 18,820 | 13,361 | **32.181** | 1,147 | 5,459 | 16,544 | 863 | **710** |
| 1906 ... ... | 7,861 | 7,222 | **15.083** | 17,462 | 12,831 | **30.293** | 639 | 4,631 | 15,210 | 919 | **735** |
| 1907 ... ... | 8,326 | 7,898 | **16.224** | 18,347 | 13,595 | **31.942** | 828 | 4,752 | 15,718 | 903 | **741** |
| 1908 ... ... | 8,840 | 9,203 | **17.043** | 16,255 | 11,434 | **27.689** | 637 | 4,821 | 10,646 | 928 | **703** |
| 1909 ... ... | 10,206 | 9,217 | **19.423** | 16,369 | 12,577 | **28.946** | 989 | 3,792 | 9,523 | 903 | **768** |
| 1910 ... ... | 8,914 | 8,192 | **17.106** | 13,353 | 10,375 | **23.728** | 722 | 2,978 | 6,622 | 919 | **777** |
| **Average 1901—1910** | ***7,870*** | ***7,150*** | ***15,020*** | ***17,185*** | ***12,388*** | ***29,573*** | ***720*** | ***4,797*** | ***14,553*** | ***909*** | ***721*** |
| 1911* ... ... | 10,237 | 9,278 | **19.515** | 14,048 | 10,348 | **24.396** | 959 | 3,700 | 4,881 | 906 | **737** |
| 1912* ... ... | 10,194 | 9,232 | **19.426** | 14,338 | 10,671 | **25.209** | 962 | 3,667 | 5,783 | 906 | **734** |
| 1913* ... ... | 9,445 | 8,941 | **18.386** | 14,820 | 11,368 | **26.188** | 504 | 3,452 | 7,802 | 947 | **767** |
| 1914* ... ... | 9,209 | 8,177 | **17.386** | 14,320 | 11,111 | **25.431** | 1,032 | 3,209 | 8,045 | 888 | **776** |
| 1915* ... ... | 8,810 | 7,768 | **16.578** | 14,678 | 10,912 | **25.590** | 1,042 | 3,766 | 9,012 | 882 | **743** |
| 1916* ... ... | 9,826 | 8,911 | **18.737** | 12,473 | 9,625 | **22.098** | 915 | 2,848 | 3,361 | 908 | **772** |
| 1917* ... ... | 9,035 | 8,872 | **18.807** | 12,057 | 9,273 | **21.360** | 1,063 | 2,814 | 2,553 | 893 | **767** |
| 1918* ... ... | 9,767 | 8,399 | **18.166** | 18,652 | 12,719 | **31.371** | 1,368 | 5,933 | 13,205 | 860 | **682** |
| 1919* ... ... | 8,840 | 7,725 | **16.565** | 22,339 | 15,300 | **37.639** | 1,115 | 6,839 | 21,274 | 874 | **694** |
| 1920* ... ... | 8,555 | 6,820 | **15.375** | 20,579 | 14,697 | **35.276** | 1,735 | 5,882 | 19,901 | 797 | **714** |
| **Average 1911—1920** | ***9,482*** | ***8,412*** | ***17,894*** | ***15,853*** | ***11,622*** | ***27,475*** | ***1,070*** | ***4,231*** | ***9,581*** | ***887*** | ***733*** |
| **SUBURBS OF THE 24-PARGANAS.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1901* ... ... | 658 | 548 | **1.206** | 926 | 759 | **1.685** | 110 | 167 | 479 | 833 | 820 |
| 1902* ... ... | 825 | 711 | **1.536** | 813 | 684 | **1.497** | 114 | 129 | -39 | 862 | 841 |
| 1903* ... ... | 756 | 619 | **1.375** | 773 | 622 | **1.395** | 137 | 151 | 20 | 819 | 805 |
| 1904* ... ... | 859 | 731 | **1.590** | 619 | 545 | **1.164** | 128 | 74 | -426 | 851 | 880 |
| 1905* ... ... | 820 | 729 | **1.548** | 734 | 564 | **1.298** | 92 | 170 | -250 | 888 | 768 |
| 1906* ... ... | 746 | 586 | **1.332** | 765 | 590 | **1.355** | 160 | 175 | 23 | 786 | 771 |
| 1907* ... ... | 842 | 703 | **1.545** | 822 | 715 | **1.537** | 139 | 107 | -8 | 835 | 870 |
| 1908* ... ... | 914 | 756 | **1.670** | 622 | 518 | **1.140** | 158 | 104 | -530 | 827 | 833 |
| 1909* ... ... | 1,205 | 1,003 | **2.208** | 2,089 | 1,681 | **3.720** | 202 | 358 | 1,512 | 832 | 824 |
| 1910* ... ... | 1,187 | 1,078 | **2.265** | 2,337 | 1,687 | **4.024** | 111 | 650 | 1,761 | 908 | 722 |
| **Average 1901—1910*** | ***891*** | ***746*** | ***1,637*** | ***1,045*** | ***837*** | ***1,882*** | ***135*** | ***208*** | ***255*** | ***847*** | ***801*** |
| 1911 ... ... | 2,057 | 1,871 | **3.928** | 2,964 | 2,523 | **5.487** | 186 | 441 | 1,559 | 910 | 851 |
| 1912 ... ... | 1,820 | 1,604 | **3.424** | 3,292 | 2,725 | **6.017** | 216 | 567 | 2,593 | 881 | 828 |
| 1913 ... ... | 1,776 | 1,573 | **3.349** | 3,122 | 2,703 | **5.825** | 203 | 419 | 2,476 | 886 | 866 |
| 1914 ... ... | 1,811 | 1,652 | **3.463** | 2,941 | 2,419 | **5.360** | 159 | 522 | 1,897 | 912 | 823 |
| 1915 ... ... | 1,534 | 1,684 | **3.218** | 3,074 | 2,710 | **5.784** | -150 | 364 | 2,566 | 1,098 | 882 |
| 1916 ... ... | 1,866 | 1,809 | **3.675** | 2,526 | 2,243 | **4.769** | 57 | 283 | 1,094 | 969 | 888 |
| 1917 ... ... | 2,301 | 2,054 | **4.355** | 2,538 | 2,184 | **4.722** | 247 | 354 | 367 | 893 | 860 |
| 1918 ... ... | 2,225 | 2,048 | **4.273** | 3,695 | 3,014 | **6.709** | 177 | 681 | 2,436 | 920 | 816 |
| 1919 ... ... | 1,919 | 1,719 | **3.638** | 3,856 | 3,156 | **7.012** | 200 | 700 | 3,374 | 896 | 819 |
| 1920 ... ... | 1,721 | 1,517 | **3.238** | 3,637 | 3,099 | **6.736** | 204 | 538 | 3.498 | 882 | 852 |
| **Average 1911—1920** | ***1,903*** | ***1,753*** | ***3,656*** | ***3,164*** | ***2,678*** | ***5,842*** | ***150*** | ***486*** | ***2,186*** | ***921*** | ***846*** |
| **HOWRAH.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911 ... ... | 2,139 | 1,946 | **3.935** | 2,465 | 1,868 | **4.333** | 293 | 597 | 348 | 863 | 758 |
| 1912 ... ... | 1,942 | 1,656 | **3.598** | 2,603 | 1,914 | **4.517** | 286 | 689 | 919 | 853 | 735 |
| 1913 ... ... | 1,906 | 1,692 | **3.598** | 2,962 | 2,518 | **5.480** | 214 | 444 | 1,882 | 888 | 850 |
| 1914 ... ... | 2,008 | 1,856 | **3.864** | 3,503 | 2,905 | **6.414** | 152 | 604 | 2,550 | 924 | 828 |
| 1915 ... ... | 2,046 | 1,903 | **3.949** | 3,284 | 2,642 | **5.926** | 143 | 642 | 1,977 | 930 | 805 |
| 1916 ... ... | 2,457 | 2,215 | **4.672** | 2,609 | 2,153 | **4.762** | 242 | 456 | 90 | 902 | 825 |
| 1917 ... ... | 2,519 | 2,241 | **4.760** | 2,750 | 2,306 | **5.056** | 303 | 444 | 296 | 878 | 839 |
| 1918 ... ... | 2,331 | 2,188 | **4.519** | 4,259 | 2,998 | **7.257** | 143 | 1,261 | 2,738 | 939 | 704 |
| 1919 ... ... | 2,137 | 2,019 | **4.156** | 5,542 | 4,347 | **9.889** | 118 | 1,195 | 5,733 | 945 | 784 |
| 1920 ... ... | 1,694 | 1,585 | **3.280** | 4,670 | 4,035 | **8.705** | 109 | 635 | 5,425 | 936 | 864 |
| **Average 1911—1920** | ***2,118*** | ***1,917*** | ***4,035*** | ***3,465*** | ***2,769*** | ***6,234*** | ***201*** | ***698*** | ***2,199*** | ***905*** | ***799*** |

* Tollygunge and South Suburbs not included.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE IN 1912, 1914, 1917, 1918 AND 1919 IN CALCUTTA CITY.

| AGE PERIODS. | NUMBER OF DEATHS OF EACH SEX FOR DIFFERENT AGES. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912. | | 1914. | | 1917. | | 1918. | | 1919. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0—1 ... ... ... | 2,844 | 2,200 | 3,697 | 2,219 | 2,466 | 2,033 | 2,812 | 2,284 | 3,153 | 2,775 |
| 1—5 ... ... ... | 1,163 | 1,056 | 1,206 | 1,199 | 1,006 | 994 | 1,507 | 1,446 | 1,908 | 1,973 |
| 5—10 ... ... ... | 555 | 473 | 532 | 488 | 374 | 353 | 622 | 709 | 878 | 858 |
| 10—15 ... ... ... | 470 | 336 | 451 | 333 | 288 | 238 | 508 | 387 | 650 | 474 |
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 700 | 526 | 569 | 577 | 430 | 444 | 888 | 703 | 995 | 769 |
| 20—30 ... ... ... | 1,973 | 1,225 | 1,967 | 1,361 | 1,433 | 1,059 | 2,951 | 1,654 | 3,669 | 1,889 |
| 30—40 ... ... ... | 2,000 | 1,040 | 1,913 | 1,076 | 1,534 | 848 | 3,067 | 1,337 | 3,568 | 1,562 |
| 40—50 ... ... ... | 1,489 | 696 | 1,538 | 774 | 1,314 | 572 | 2,248 | 877 | 2,735 | 1,079 |
| 50—60 ... ... ... | 1,149 | 657 | 1,174 | 672 | 1,089 | 547 | 1,454 | 794 | 1,760 | 966 |
| 60 and over ... ... ... | 2,195 | 2,462 | 2,273 | 2,412 | 2,153 | 2,185 | 2,595 | 2,528 | 3,028 | 3,155 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

| AGE. | 1921. | | 1911.* | | 1901.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 ... ... ... ... | 133 | 231 | 135 | 251 | 130 | 217 |
| 1—2 ... ... ... ... | 67 | 118 | 67 | 126 | 90 | 158 |
| 2—3 ... ... ... ... | 113 | 215 | 120 | 228 | 117 | 216 |
| 3—4 ... ... ... ... | 128 | 254 | 118 | 243 | 115 | 223 |
| 4—5 ... ... ... ... | 127 | 231 | 117 | 212 | 120 | 201 |
| 5—10 ... ... ... ... | 651 | 1,152 | 609 | 1,112 | 576 | 996 |
| 10—15 ... ... ... ... | 801 | 898 | 725 | 833 | 726 | 841 |
| 15—20 ... ... ... ... | 924 | 931 | 910 | 911 | 913 | 929 |
| 20—25 ... ... ... ... | 1,309 | 1,090 | 1,388 | 1,095 | 1,285 | 994 |
| 25—30 ... ... ... ... | 1,337 | 1,003 | 1,454 | 999 | 1,381 | 937 |
| 30—35 ... ... ... ... | 1,296 | 1,022 | 1,330 | 975 | 1,309 | 979 |
| 35—40 ... ... ... ... | 892 | 625 | 847 | 587 | 820 | 622 |
| 40—45 ... ... ... ... | 878 | 693 | 855 | 739 | 906 | 826 |
| 45—50 ... ... ... ... | 425 | 342 | 383 | 354 | 424 | 393 |
| 50—55 ... ... ... ... | 413 | 459 | 414 | 500 | 476 | 562 |
| 55—60 ... ... ... ... | 152 | 179 | 146 | 190 | 201 | 228 |
| 60 and over ... ... ... ... | 354 | 557 | 382 | 645 | 411 | 678 |
| **MEAN AGE** ... ... ... ... | ***28·6*** | ***28·5*** | ***28·8*** | ***27·2*** | ***29·4*** | ***28·2*** |

* Figures for 1911 and 1901 refer only to Calcutta, Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

| CASTE. | MALES.—NUMBER PER MILLE AGED. | | | | | FEMALES.—NUMBER PER MILLE AGED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0—5. | 5—12. | 12—15. | 15—40. | 40 and over. | 0—5. | 5—12. | 12—15. | 15—40. | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| AGARWALA ... ... ... ... | 59 | 100 | 50 | 596 | 195 | 119 | 141 | 48 | 488 | 204 |
| ANGLO-INDIAN ... ... ... ... | 97 | 160 | 84 | 450 | 209 | 93 | 180 | 72 | 461 | 194 |
| BAIDYA ... ... ... ... ... | 99 | 135 | 60 | 550 | 156 | 143 | 196 | 67 | 414 | 180 |
| BAISHNAB ... ... ... ... ... | 78 | 133 | 69 | 483 | 237 | 79 | 108 | 36 | 479 | 298 |
| BRAHMAN ... ... ... ... ... | 63 | 100 | 49 | 586 | 202 | 123 | 183 | 54 | 429 | 211 |
| BRAHMO ... ... ... ... ... | 90 | 155 | 81 | 444 | 250 | 100 | 110 | 94 | 505 | 191 |
| DOM ... ... ... ... ... | 105 | 142 | 62 | 466 | 225 | 114 | 161 | 70 | 484 | 171 |
| INDIAN CHRISTIAN ... ... ... | 73 | 136 | 74 | 515 | 202 | 89 | 190 | 87 | 457 | 177 |
| JUGI AND JOGI ... ... ... ... | 97 | 141 | 71 | 479 | 212 | 133 | 169 | 58 | 405 | 235 |
| CHASI KAIBARTTA (Mahisya) ... | 61 | 94 | 61 | 582 | 202 | 74 | 101 | 45 | 511 | 269 |
| JALIA KAIBARTTA (Adi Kaibartta) | 62 | 111 | 75 | 574 | 178 | 92 | 111 | 31 | 491 | 275 |
| SHAHA ... ... ... ... ... | 55 | 83 | 51 | 592 | 219 | 134 | 154 | 56 | 456 | 200 |
| SAIYAD ... ... ... ... ... | 49 | 95 | 52 | 573 | 231 | 117 | 161 | 64 | 459 | 199 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR EACH SEX IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECADE.

### CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.

| YEAR. | NUMBER PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN POPULATION OF 1911. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BIRTHS. | | DEATHS. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1911 ... ... ... ... | 17·1 | 30·2 | 23·2 | 34·2 |
| 1912 ... ... ... ... | 16·6 | 29·0 | 24·3 | 35·5 |
| 1913 ... ... ... ... | 15·8 | 28·3 | 24·8 | 38·5 |
| 1914 ... ... ... ... | 15·5 | 27·1 | 24·7 | 38·1 |
| 1915 ... ... ... ... | 14·7 | 26·3 | 25·0 | 37·7 |
| 1916 ... ... ... ... | 18·8 | 30·0 | 20·9 | 32·5 |
| 1917 ... ... ... ... | 17·5 | 30·5 | 20·7 | 31·9 |
| 1918 ... ... ... ... | 17·0 | 28·3 | 31·6 | 43·5 |
| 1919 ... ... ... ... | 15·3 | 26·6 | 37·7 | 53·4 |
| 1920 ... ... ... ... | 14·2 | 23·0 | 34·3 | 50·7 |
| ***Average*** ... ... ... | ***16·1*** | ***28·0*** | ***26·7*** | ***39·6*** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—DEATHS ACCORDING TO THEIR CAUSE DURING EACH YEAR OF THE DECADE.

### CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

| YEAR. | DEATHS FROM— | | | | | | | Total number of deaths. | Total number of births. | Excess of deaths over births. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Plague. | Fever. | Pulmonary affections. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Other causes. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1911 ... ... ... | 1,832 | 6,701 | 5,929 | 3,120 | 2,667 | 54 | 13,913 | **34,216** | **27,428** | 6,788 |
| 1912 ... ... ... | 1,905 | 6,427 | 6,096 | 3,371 | 3,536 | 97 | 14,311 | **35,743** | **26,448** | 9,295 |
| 1913 ... ... ... | 914 | 7,017 | 6,662 | 4,489 | 2,745 | 161 | 15,505 | **37,493** | **25,333** | 12,160 |
| 1914 ... ... ... | 479 | 6,131 | 6,780 | 4,278 | 3,454 | 1,234 | 14,849 | **37,205** | **24,713** | 12,492 |
| 1915 ... ... ... | 193 | 6,313 | 6,541 | 4,030 | 2,781 | 3,602 | 13,840 | **37,300** | **23,745** | 13,555 |
| 1916 ... ... ... | 84 | 5,726 | 6,210 | 4,099 | 2,104 | 123 | 13,283 | **31,629** | **27,084** | 4,545 |
| 1917 ... ... ... | 98 | 5,957 | 6,238 | 4,064 | 1,546 | 128 | 13,037 | **31,158** | **27,892** | 3,266 |
| 1918 ... ... ... | 220 | 11,205 | 11,558 | 4,373 | 2,581 | 858 | 14,742 | **45,337** | **26,958** | 18,379 |
| 1919 ... ... ... | 338 | 11,690 | 12,641 | 5,301 | 5,384 | 2,771 | 16,615 | **54,740** | **24,359** | 30,381 |
| 1920 ... ... ... | 53 | 8,704 | 11,774 | 5,024 | 3,394 | 3,869 | 17,899 | **50,717** | **21,893** | 28,824 |
| ***Total*** ... ... | ***6,118*** | ***75,871*** | ***80,429*** | ***42,169*** | ***30,192*** | ***12,897*** | ***148,044*** | ***395,518*** | ***255,853*** | ***139,665*** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and Main Age period at each of the last three Censuses.

### CALCUTTA.

| Religion, sex and age. | Unmarried. | | | Married. | | | Widowed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **ALL RELIGIONS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ... ... | ***369*** | ***339*** | ***319*** | ***598*** | ***625*** | ***637*** | ***35*** | ***36*** | ***44*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 988 | 995 | 994 | 12 | 5 | 6 | ... | 0·1 | 0·03 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 974 | 978 | 967 | 25 | 22 | 31 | 1 | 0·3 | 2 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 891 | 889 | 863 | 107 | 109 | 132 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 735 | 686 | 614 | 259 | 308 | 372 | 6 | 6 | 14 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 224 | 186 | 165 | 750 | 787 | 804 | 26 | 27 | 31 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 37 | 37 | 44 | 887 | 886 | 861 | 76 | 77 | 95 |
| 60 and over ... | 33 | 32 | 34 | 777 | 773 | 762 | 190 | 195 | 204 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***302*** | ***284*** | ***257*** | ***475*** | ***484*** | ***462*** | ***223*** | ***252*** | ***281*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 990 | 995 | 992 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 962 | 949 | 924 | 36 | 48 | 70 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 615 | 483 | 447 | 368 | 498 | 521 | 17 | 19 | 32 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 131 | 101 | 105 | 809 | 824 | 808 | 60 | 75 | 87 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 46 | 51 | 36 | 752 | 727 | 710 | 202 | 222 | 254 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 23 | 27 | 16 | 423 | 376 | 374 | 554 | 597 | 610 |
| 60 and over ... | 13 | 18 | 14 | 163 | 153 | 152 | 824 | 849 | 834 |
| **HINDU.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ... ... | ***374*** | ***335*** | ***312*** | ***589*** | ***627*** | ***642*** | ***37*** | ***38*** | ***46*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 987 | 995 | 995 | 13 | 5 | 5 | ... | 0·1 | ... |
| 5—10 ... ... | 977 | 980 | 966 | 22 | 20 | 32 | 1 | 0·3 | 2 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 900 | 887 | 862 | 98 | 111 | 133 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 747 | 679 | 608 | 246 | 314 | 381 | 7 | 7 | 11 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 225 | 173 | 149 | 748 | 798 | 819 | 27 | 29 | 32 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 36 | 37 | 45 | 880 | 876 | 852 | 84 | 87 | 103 |
| 60 and over ... | 33 | 33 | 33 | 761 | 752 | 748 | 206 | 215 | 219 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***284*** | ***261*** | ***230*** | ***467*** | ***453*** | ***448*** | ***249*** | ***286*** | ***322*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 990 | 995 | 992 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0·2 | 1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 963 | 948 | 914 | 35 | 50 | 78 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 550 | 381 | 327 | 429 | 595 | 632 | 21 | 24 | 41 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 57 | 41 | 46 | 872 | 871 | 850 | 71 | 88 | 104 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 35 | 40 | 23 | 725 | 690 | 663 | 240 | 270 | 314 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 18 | 25 | 13 | 387 | 332 | 326 | 595 | 643 | 661 |
| 60 and over ... | 10 | 16 | 14 | 142 | 110 | 128 | 848 | 874 | 858 |
| **MUSALMAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ... ... | ***327*** | ***312*** | ***295*** | ***643*** | ***659*** | ***665*** | ***30*** | ***29*** | ***40*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 987 | 995 | 991 | 13 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | 0·1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 962 | 959 | 962 | 38 | 31 | 35 | ... | 0·4 | 3 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 849 | 880 | 845 | 149 | 118 | 149 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 679 | 669 | 588 | 315 | 326 | 389 | 6 | 5 | 23 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 188 | 166 | 147 | 787 | 810 | 823 | 25 | 24 | 30 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 23 | 23 | 27 | 919 | 923 | 900 | 58 | 54 | 73 |
| 60 and over ... | 22 | 15 | 28 | 829 | 833 | 801 | 149 | 152 | 171 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***298*** | ***288*** | ***268*** | ***533*** | ***523*** | ***522*** | ***169*** | ***189*** | ***210*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 985 | 993 | 988 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 949 | 944 | 927 | 47 | 53 | 68 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 681 | 584 | 551 | 306 | 403 | 428 | 11 | 13 | 21 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 139 | 78 | 72 | 822 | 870 | 868 | 39 | 52 | 62 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 21 | 20 | 21 | 870 | 855 | 842 | 109 | 125 | 137 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 7 | 8 | 9 | 523 | 490 | 480 | 470 | 502 | 511 |
| 60 and over ... | 4 | 8 | 6 | 215 | 181 | 190 | 781 | 811 | 804 |
| **CHRISTIAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ... ... | ***559*** | ***604*** | ***600*** | ***412*** | ***380*** | ***351*** | ***29*** | ***36*** | ***49*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 1,000 | 999 | 1,000 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... ... | 994 | 995 | 1,000 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... ... | 985 | 983 | 1,000 | 14 | 16 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 15—20 ... ... | 936 | 980 | 913 | 64 | 39 | 85 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 482 | 552 | 558 | 503 | 428 | 416 | 15 | 20 | 26 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 127 | 155 | 154 | 809 | 752 | 702 | 64 | 93 | 144 |
| 60 and over ... | 112 | 131 | 100 | 652 | 605 | 614 | 236 | 264 | 286 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***507*** | ***505*** | ***503*** | ***379*** | ***363*** | ***350*** | ***114*** | ***139*** | ***147*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 1,000 | 998 | 1,000 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... ... | 988 | 995 | 1,000 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 10—15 ... ... | 981 | 970 | 970 | 17 | 28 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 784 | 723 | 716 | 206 | 261 | 270 | 10 | 16 | 14 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 243 | 289 | 247 | 678 | 645 | 633 | 79 | 86 | 120 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 133 | 132 | 89 | 548 | 496 | 496 | 319 | 372 | 415 |
| 60 and over ... | 86 | 108 | 70 | 251 | 195 | 263 | 663 | 697 | 667 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*contd.*

## SUBURBS.

| RELIGION, SEX AND AGE. | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **ALL RELIGIONS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES | ***378*** | ***359*** | ***325*** | ***579*** | ***593*** | ***626*** | ***43*** | ***48*** | ***89*** |
| 0—5 | 995 | 998 | 999 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 983 | 984 | 974 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10—15 | 918 | 888 | 887 | 80 | 109 | 108 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 15—20 | 721 | 644 | 608 | 270 | 344 | 382 | 9 | 12 | 10 |
| 20—40 | 179 | 173 | 143 | 784 | 789 | 821 | 37 | 38 | 36 |
| 40—60 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 878 | 865 | 858 | 90 | 101 | 106 |
| 60 and over | 19 | 25 | 25 | 762 | 738 | 782 | 219 | 237 | 193 |
| FEMALES | ***273*** | ***257*** | ***230*** | ***493*** | ***493*** | ***483*** | ***234*** | ***250*** | ***287*** |
| 0—5 | 997 | 995 | 998 | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 941 | 925 | 902 | 57 | 74 | 91 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 10—15 | 444 | 371 | 352 | 535 | 604 | 606 | 21 | 25 | 42 |
| 15—20 | 38 | 38 | 41 | 893 | 885 | 861 | 69 | 77 | 98 |
| 20—40 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 778 | 770 | 719 | 205 | 215 | 267 |
| 40—60 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 388 | 371 | 371 | 603 | 617 | 622 |
| 60 and over | 6 | 5 | 4 | 118 | 117 | 151 | 876 | 878 | 845 |
| **HINDU.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES | ***378*** | ***346*** | ***317*** | ***576*** | ***601*** | ***626*** | ***46*** | ***53*** | ***57*** |
| 0—5 | 996 | 998 | 999 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 984 | 987 | 976 | 16 | 13 | 23 | ... | 0·2 | 1 |
| 10—15 | 920 | 895 | 897 | 77 | 103 | 98 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 15—20 | 740 | 666 | 613 | 251 | 324 | 376 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 20—40 | 196 | 187 | 152 | 768 | 776 | 808 | 36 | 37 | 40 |
| 40—60 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 864 | 842 | 828 | 99 | 118 | 127 |
| 60 and over | 19 | 30 | 27 | 726 | 697 | 766 | 255 | 273 | 207 |
| FEMALES | ***255*** | ***225*** | ***201*** | ***470*** | ***458*** | ***456*** | ***275*** | ***317*** | ***343*** |
| 0—5 | 998 | 996 | 998 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 936 | 916 | 870 | 61 | 81 | 119 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| 10—15 | 380 | 289 | 248 | 591 | 682 | 696 | 29 | 38 | 56 |
| 15—20 | 24 | 24 | 33 | 891 | 864 | 847 | 85 | 112 | 120 |
| 20—40 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 722 | 695 | 650 | 260 | 295 | 340 |
| 40—60 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 328 | 292 | 318 | 664 | 703 | 676 |
| 60 and over | 5 | 4 | 4 | 85 | 84 | 142 | 910 | 912 | 854 |
| **MUSALMAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES | ***374*** | ***378*** | ***335*** | ***588*** | ***582*** | ***630*** | ***38*** | ***40*** | ***35*** |
| 0—5 | 993 | 997 | 999 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 983 | 981 | 970 | 16 | 18 | 30 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 10—15 | 909 | 879 | 874 | 89 | 118 | 123 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 15—20 | 666 | 602 | 593 | 326 | 385 | 349 | 8 | 13 | 8 |
| 20—40 | 135 | 139 | 117 | 828 | 822 | 854 | 37 | 39 | 29 |
| 40—60 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 907 | 907 | 904 | 72 | 73 | 65 |
| 60 and over | 19 | 16 | 19 | 820 | 799 | 811 | 161 | 185 | 170 |
| FEMALES | ***298*** | ***285*** | ***273*** | ***539*** | ***543*** | ***529*** | ***163*** | ***162*** | ***198*** |
| 0—5 | 996 | 994 | 998 | 4 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 947 | 931 | 942 | 51 | 67 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10—15 | 528 | 456 | 473 | 463 | 532 | 502 | 9 | 12 | 25 |
| 15—20 | 49 | 45 | 40 | 912 | 924 | 896 | 39 | 31 | 64 |
| 20—40 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 885 | 877 | 834 | 103 | 105 | 149 |
| 40—60 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 511 | 497 | 475 | 482 | 482 | 518 |
| 60 and over | 6 | 8 | 5 | 183 | 170 | 166 | 811 | 822 | 829 |
| **CHRISTIAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES | ***568*** | ***605*** | ***568*** | ***395*** | ***367*** | ***391*** | ***37*** | ***28*** | ***41*** |
| 0—5 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 978 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 915 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | 355 | 496 | 558 | 597 | 485 | 423 | 48 | 19 | 19 |
| 40—60 | 74 | 220 | 53 | 834 | 692 | 800 | 92 | 88 | 147 |
| 60 and over | ... | 600 | ... | 800 | 200 | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | ... |
| FEMALES | ***520*** | ***555*** | ***460*** | ***377*** | ***387*** | ***472*** | ***103*** | ***58*** | ***88*** |
| 0—5 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 979 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 14 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 966 | 982 | 950 | 26 | 18 | 50 | 8 | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 579 | 659 | 724 | 368 | 317 | 441 | 53 | 24 | 35 |
| 20—40 | 146 | 190 | 180 | 754 | 756 | 802 | 100 | 54 | 38 |
| 40—60 | 109 | 214 | ... | 544 | 548 | 767 | 347 | 238 | 233 |
| 60 and over | 37 | ... | ... | 111 | 286 | 286 | 852 | 714 | 714 |

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 and 1901 refer only to Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—*concluded.*

### HOWRAH.

| RELIGION, SEX AND AGE. | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **ALL RELIGIONS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ... ... | ***384*** | ***350*** | ***338*** | ***594*** | ***603*** | ***621*** | ***42*** | ***47*** | ***41*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 995 | 998 | 989 | 5 | 2 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 958 | 980 | 973 | 41 | 19 | 27 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 10—15 ... ... | 899 | 857 | 854 | 98 | 139 | 142 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 720 | 645 | 593 | 273 | 344 | 394 | 7 | 11 | 13 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 194 | 173 | 161 | 771 | 787 | 806 | 35 | 40 | 33 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 34 | 38 | 37 | 870 | 863 | 872 | 96 | 99 | 91 |
| 60 and over ... | 25 | 26 | 33 | 785 | 743 | 745 | 190 | 231 | 222 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***286*** | ***248*** | ***229*** | ***516*** | ***502*** | ***487*** | ***218*** | ***250*** | ***284*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 993 | 995 | 978 | 7 | 5 | 21 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 941 | 912 | 917 | 56 | 81 | 80 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 473 | 377 | 306 | 501 | 600 | 657 | 26 | 23 | 37 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 76 | 51 | 26 | 868 | 881 | 878 | 56 | 68 | 96 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 16 | 16 | 10 | 789 | 778 | 732 | 195 | 206 | 258 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 9 | 8 | 3 | 431 | 365 | 318 | 560 | 627 | 679 |
| 60 and over ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | 158 | 110 | 103 | 837 | 885 | 895 |
| **HINDU.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES .. ... | ***374*** | ***354*** | ***343*** | ***584*** | ***598*** | ***612*** | ***42*** | ***48*** | ***45*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 996 | 997 | 988 | 4 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 951 | 981 | 980 | 49 | 18 | 19 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 910 | 871 | 874 | 86 | 125 | 122 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 746 | 668 | 614 | 248 | 322 | 375 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 205 | 181 | 171 | 761 | 780 | 795 | 34 | 39 | 34 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 37 | 44 | 43 | 864 | 848 | 854 | 99 | 108 | 103 |
| 60 and over ... | 31 | 34 | 42 | 755 | 709 | 709 | 214 | 257 | 249 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***255*** | ***237*** | ***212*** | ***499*** | ***477*** | ***462*** | ***246*** | ***286*** | ***326*** |
| 0—5 ... .. | 993 | 997 | 972 | 7 | 3 | 27 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 941 | 923 | 919 | 55 | 70 | 78 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 450 | 330 | 251 | 520 | 644 | 705 | 30 | 26 | 44 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 33 | 50 | 12 | 905 | 870 | 875 | 62 | 80 | 113 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 12 | 14 | 4 | 754 | 733 | 684 | 234 | 253 | 312 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 8 | 7 | 2 | 384 | 324 | 268 | 608 | 669 | 730 |
| 60 and over ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 124 | 93 | 84 | 872 | 903 | 915 |
| **MUSALMAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ... ... | ***323*** | ***335*** | ***313*** | ***635*** | ***623*** | ***656*** | ***42*** | ***42*** | ***31*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 989 | 999 | 994 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... ... | 979 | 977 | 951 | 19 | 23 | 49 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... ... | 857 | 816 | 800 | 140 | 181 | 197 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 601 | 551 | 511 | 390 | 434 | 469 | 9 | 15 | 20 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 145 | 138 | 112 | 815 | 817 | 858 | 40 | 45 | 30 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 22 | 18 | 16 | 893 | 909 | 930 | 85 | 73 | 54 |
| 60 and over ... | 10 | 9 | 12 | 860 | 819 | 843 | 130 | 172 | 145 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***295*** | ***269*** | ***268*** | ***582*** | ***582*** | ***589*** | ***123*** | ***149*** | ***165*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 994 | 989 | 995 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... ... | 938 | 878 | 906 | 62 | 116 | 89 | ... | 6 | 5 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 524 | 481 | 428 | 462 | 504 | 554 | 14 | 15 | 18 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 214 | 20 | 27 | 753 | 947 | 931 | 33 | 33 | 42 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 14 | 9 | 8 | 913 | 903 | 875 | 73 | 88 | 117 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 602 | 522 | 494 | 390 | 473 | 504 |
| 60 and over ... | 10 | 3 | 3 | 292 | 164 | 168 | 698 | 833 | 829 |
| **CHRISTIAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES ... ... | ***560*** | ***521*** | ***569*** | ***414*** | ***449*** | ***395*** | ***26*** | ***30*** | ***36*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... ... | 985 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... ... | 978 | 961 | 1,000 | 22 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 ... ... | 974 | 936 | 949 | 26 | 64 | 51 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—40 ... ... | 431 | 405 | 484 | 542 | 573 | 495 | 27 | 22 | 21 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 79 | 115 | 121 | 865 | 811 | 781 | 56 | 74 | 98 |
| 60 and over ... | 88 | 23 | 57 | 765 | 814 | 679 | 147 | 163 | 264 |
| FEMALES ... ... | ***427*** | ***428*** | ***454*** | ***460*** | ***434*** | ***424*** | ***113*** | ***138*** | ***122*** |
| 0—5 ... ... | 991 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... ... | 987 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... ... | 933 | 1,000 | 958 | 67 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 ... ... | 677 | 561 | 618 | 293 | 427 | 361 | 30 | 12 | 21 |
| 20—40 ... ... | 214 | 185 | 247 | 701 | 735 | 674 | 85 | 80 | 79 |
| 40—60 ... ... | 61 | 95 | 100 | 689 | 442 | 556 | 250 | 463 | 344 |
| 60 and over ... | 20 | 89 | ... | 333 | 772 | 341 | 647 | 689 | 659 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE PERIODS AND CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND MAIN RELIGION.

| RELIGION AND AGE. | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **CALCUTTA—** | | | | | | |
| **All Religions** | ***3,693*** | ***5,983*** | ***344*** | ***3,024*** | ***4,748*** | ***2,228*** |
| 0—10 | 1,124 | 22 | ... | 2,130 | 51 | 4 |
| 10—15 | 691 | 83 | 2 | 555 | 331 | 15 |
| 15—40 | 1,798 | 3,938 | 134 | 294 | 3 362 | 813 |
| 40 and over | 80 | 1,920 | 208 | 45 | 804 | 1,396 |
| **Hindu** | ***3,743*** | ***5,893*** | ***364*** | ***2,839*** | ***4,674*** | ***2,487*** |
| 0—10 | 1,162 | 21 | 1 | 2,143 | 49 | 3 |
| 10—15 | 691 | 75 | 2 | 479 | 374 | 19 |
| 15—40 | 1,814 | 3,929 | 141 | 181 | 3,504 | 960 |
| 40 and over | 76 | 1,868 | 220 | 36 | 747 | 1,505 |
| **Musalman** | ***3,267*** | ***6,430*** | ***303*** | ***2,980*** | ***5,331*** | ***1,689*** |
| 0—10 | 973 | 27 | ... | 2,136 | 70 | 6 |
| 10—15 | 660 | 116 | 1 | 628 | 284 | 10 |
| 15—40 | 1,581 | 4,185 | 128 | 202 | 4,013 | 448 |
| 40 and over | 53 | 2,102 | 174 | 14 | 964 | 1,225 |
| **Christian** | ***5,587*** | ***4,123*** | ***290*** | ***5,064*** | ***3,793*** | ***1,143*** |
| 0—10 | 1,456 | 5 | ... | 1,898 | 12 | ... |
| 10—15 | 922 | 13 | 1 | 1,175 | 21 | 2 |
| 15—40 | 2,909 | 2,214 | 67 | 1,741 | 2,780 | 310 |
| 40 and over | 300 | 1,891 | 222 | 250 | 980 | 831 |
| **SUBURBS—** | | | | | | |
| **All Religions** | ***3,776*** | ***5,788*** | ***436*** | ***2,726*** | ***4,934*** | ***2,340*** |
| 0—10 | 1,480 | 16 | 1 | 2,213 | 71 | 3 |
| 10—15 | 818 | 72 | 2 | 397 | 478 | 19 |
| 15—40 | 1,408 | 3,696 | 170 | 98 | 3,669 | 809 |
| 40 and over | 70 | 2,004 | 263 | 18 | 716 | 1,509 |
| **Hindu** | ***3,784*** | ***5,755*** | ***461*** | ***2,544*** | ***4,702*** | ***2,754*** |
| 0—10 | 1,348 | 14 | ... | 2,111 | 70 | 3 |
| 10—15 | 778 | 65 | 2 | 327 | 508 | 23 |
| 15—40 | 1,581 | 3,760 | 176 | 88 | 3,502 | 1,037 |
| 40 and over | 77 | 1,916 | 283 | 18 | 622 | 1,689 |
| **Musalman** | ***3,736*** | ***5,884*** | ***380*** | ***2,980*** | ***5,393*** | ***1,627*** |
| 0—10 | 1,757 | 21 | 1 | 2,380 | 72 | 3 |
| 10—15 | 904 | 88 | 2 | 500 | 438 | 8 |
| 15—40 | 1,023 | 3,571 | 155 | 87 | 3,986 | 403 |
| 40 and over | 52 | 2,204 | 222 | 13 | 897 | 1,213 |
| **Christian** | ***5,680*** | ***3,945*** | ***375*** | ***5,199*** | ***3,769*** | ***1,032*** |
| 0—10 | 2,219 | 25 | ... | 2,921 | 20 | 10 |
| 10—15 | 1,209 | ... | ... | 1,154 | 31 | 10 |
| 15—40 | 2,118 | 2,277 | 175 | 1,001 | 3,126 | 419 |
| 40 and over | 134 | 1,643 | 200 | 123 | 592 | 593 |
| **HOWRAH—** | | | | | | |
| **All Religions** | ***3,644*** | ***5,937*** | ***419*** | ***2,660*** | ***5,164*** | ***2,176*** |
| 0—10 | 1,239 | 31 | ... | 2,088 | 72 | 3 |
| 10—15 | 741 | 80 | 3 | 420 | 446 | 23 |
| 15—40 | 1,593 | 3,968 | 177 | 134 | 3,857 | 808 |
| 40 and over | 71 | 1,858 | 239 | 18 | 789 | 1,344 |
| **Hindu** | ***3,737*** | ***5,844*** | ***418*** | ***2,547*** | ***4,996*** | ***2,457*** |
| 0—10 | 1,206 | 35 | ... | 2,059 | 60 | 4 |
| 10—15 | 746 | 71 | 3 | 404 | 466 | 27 |
| 15—40 | 1,708 | 3,955 | 172 | 77 | 3.749 | 947 |
| 40 and over | 77 | 1,783 | 244 | 16 | 712 | 1,479 |
| **Musalman** | ***3,230*** | ***6,349*** | ***421*** | ***2,948*** | ***5,820*** | ***1,232*** |
| 0—10 | 1,322 | 21 | 1 | 2,245 | 82 | 1 |
| 10—15 | 715 | 117 | 3 | 458 | 403 | 13 |
| 15—40 | 1,147 | 4,101 | 194 | 228 | 4,300 | 323 |
| 40 and over | 46 | 2,110 | 223 | 17 | 1,035 | 895 |
| **Christian** | ***5,606*** | ***4,137*** | ***257*** | ***4,265*** | ***4,600*** | ***1,135*** |
| 0—10 | 1,881 | 15 | ... | 1,874 | 20 | ... |
| 10—15 | 970 | 22 | ... | 709 | 51 | ... |
| 15—40 | 2,579 | 2,212 | 110 | 1,570 | 3,212 | 386 |
| 40 and over | 176 | 1,888 | 147 | 112 | 1,317 | 750 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION FOR THE MAIN RELIGIONS.

| CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS AND RELIGION. | NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ALL AGES. | | | 0—10. | | | 10—15. | | | 15—40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **CALCUTTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Religions ... | 385 | 374 | 3,043 | 890 | 1,098 | 3,219 | 377 | 1,876 | 4,379 | 77 | 425 | 2,842 | 268 | 197 | 3,162 |
| Hindu ... ... | 376 | 393 | 3,389 | 914 | 1,155 | 2,615 | 343 | 2,461 | 4,900 | 49 | 442 | 3,374 | 237 | 198 | 3,388 |
| Musalman ... | 323 | 293 | 1,968 | 776 | 934 | 5,667 | 337 | 866 | 2,524 | 45 | 339 | 1,236 | 91 | 162 | 2,496 |
| Christian ... | 731 | 741 | 3,180 | 1,050 | 2,100 | ... | 1,028 | 1,241 | 2,000 | 483 | 1,012 | 3,757 | 671 | 418 | 3,012 |
| **SUBURBS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Religions ... | 443 | 523 | 3,292 | 917 | 2,709 | 3,000 | 297 | 4,104 | 5,300 | 43 | 609 | 2,918 | 156 | 219 | 3,519 |
| Hindu ... ... | 393 | 478 | 3,489 | 915 | 3,031 | 6,000 | 245 | 4,571 | 6,091 | 33 | 544 | 3,454 | 137 | 190 | 3,485 |
| Musalman ... | 539 | 619 | 2,888 | 915 | 2,315 | 1,333 | 373 | 3,352 | 3,000 | 57 | 754 | 1,758 | 176 | 275 | 3,683 |
| Christian ... | 747 | 780 | 2,244 | 1,075 | 667 | ... | 779 | ... | ... | 386 | 1,121 | 1,952 | 750 | 294 | 2,417 |
| **HOWRAH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Religions ... | 380 | 452 | 2,698 | 877 | 1,192 | 3,429 | 235 | 2,880 | 4,189 | 94 | 506 | 2,365 | 129 | 221 | 2,926 |
| Hindu ... ... | 358 | 449 | 3,078 | 892 | 1,050 | 11,000 | 284 | 3,452 | 4,724 | 24 | 497 | 2,901 | 110 | 209 | 3,175 |
| Musalman ... | 451 | 453 | 1,444 | 839 | 1,950 | 400 | 316 | 1,708 | 2,250 | 98 | 518 | 821 | 180 | 242 | 1,984 |
| Christian ... | 552 | 806 | 3,200 | 723 | 1,000 | ... | 530 | 1,667 | ... | 442 | 1,053 | 2,533 | 458 | 506 | 3,700 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.—DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.

## CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

| CASTES. | MALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ALL AGES. | | | 0—5. | | | 5—12. | | | 12—20. | | | 20—40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| AGARWALA ... ... ... | 331 | 613 | 56 | 987 | 13 | ... | 965 | 30 | 5 | 631 | 360 | 9 | 130 | 826 | 44 | 54 | 779 | 167 |
| ANGLO-INDIAN ... ... ... | 606 | 355 | 39 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 966 | 23 | 11 | 418 | 555 | 27 | 102 | 763 | 135 |
| BAIDYA ... ... ... ... | 547 | 425 | 28 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 991 | 9 | ... | 921 | 77 | 2 | 327 | 658 | 15 | 47 | 815 | 138 |
| BAISHNAB ... ... ... | 458 | 477 | 65 | 997 | 3 | ... | 988 | 12 | ... | 854 | 138 | 8 | 245 | 708 | 47 | 47 | 758 | 195 |
| BRAHMAN ... ... ... ... | 422 | 537 | 41 | 996 | 4 | ... | 986 | 14 | ... | 846 | 151 | 3 | 238 | 712 | 30 | 51 | 819 | 130 |
| BRAHMO ... ... ... ... | 568 | 397 | 35 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 992 | 8 | ... | 935 | 59 | 6 | 456 | 517 | 27 | 79 | 821 | 100 |
| DOM ... ... ... ... | 363 | 587 | 50 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 946 | 51 | 3 | 568 | 424 | 8 | 104 | 847 | 49 | 20 | 850 | 130 |
| INDIAN CHRISTIAN ... ... | 524 | 434 | 42 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 989 | 11 | ... | 914 | 83 | 3 | 320 | 652 | 28 | 48 | 802 | 150 |
| JUGI AND JOGI ... ... ... | 460 | 497 | 43 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 982 | 16 | 2 | 877 | 117 | 6 | 172 | 804 | 24 | 32 | 814 | 154 |
| CHASHI KAIBARTTA (Mahisya) | 405 | 557 | 38 | 998 | 2 | ... | 977 | 23 | ... | 838 | 161 | 1 | 214 | 758 | 28 | 34 | 843 | 123 |
| JALIA KAIBARTTA (Adi Kaibartta). | 455 | 496 | 49 | 993 | 7 | ... | 959 | 41 | ... | 786 | 211 | 3 | 270 | 689 | 41 | 60 | 772 | 168 |
| SHAHA ... ... ... ... | 337 | 622 | 41 | 986 | 14 | ... | 964 | 34 | 2 | 722 | 275 | 3 | 153 | 817 | 30 | 26 | 853 | 121 |
| SAIYAD ... ... ... ... | 389 | 574 | 37 | 984 | 16 | ... | 967 | 33 | ... | 843 | 157 | ... | 241 | 721 | 38 | 18 | 897 | 85 |

| CASTES. | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ALL AGES. | | | 0—5. | | | 5—12. | | | 12—20. | | | 20—40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| AGARWALA ... ... ... | 254 | 614 | 132 | 993 | 7 | ... | 917 | 77 | 6 | 23 | 954 | 23 | 6 | 903 | 91 | 4 | 546 | 450 |
| ANGLO-INDIAN ... ... ... | 558 | 349 | 93 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 876 | 120 | 4 | 278 | 664 | 58 | 123 | 500 | 377 |
| BAIDYA ... ... ... ... | 405 | 440 | 155 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 974 | 26 | ... | 367 | 603 | 30 | 18 | 845 | 137 | 4 | 396 | 600 |
| BAISHNAB ... ... ... | 211 | 370 | 419 | 989 | 7 | 4 | 866 | 119 | 15 | 92 | 812 | 96 | 53 | 524 | 423 | 24 | 187 | 809 |
| BRAHMAN ... ... ... ... | 327 | 481 | 192 | 995 | 5 | ... | 931 | 67 | 2 | 159 | 797 | 44 | 22 | 795 | 183 | 11 | 398 | 591 |
| BRAHMO ... ... ... ... | 561 | 330 | 109 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 926 | 74 | ... | 865 | 135 | ... | 353 | 561 | 86 | 36 | 540 | 424 |
| DOM ... ... ... ... | 261 | 564 | 175 | 947 | 53 | ... | 715 | 282 | 3 | 174 | 770 | 56 | 16 | 820 | 164 | 7 | 392 | 601 |
| INDIAN CHRISTIAN ... ... | 516 | 327 | 157 | 998 | 2 | ... | 989 | 11 | ... | 771 | 212 | 17 | 204 | 648 | 148 | 77 | 344 | 579 |
| JUGI AND JOGI ... ... ... | 298 | 442 | 260 | 997 | 3 | ... | 898 | 102 | ... | 55 | 898 | 47 | 13 | 716 | 271 | 4 | 275 | 721 |
| CHASHI KAIBARTTA (Mahisya) | 184 | 362 | 454 | 988 | 11 | 1 | 801 | 188 | 11 | 79 | 739 | 182 | 35 | 461 | 504 | 17 | 174 | 809 |
| JALIA KAIBARTTA (Adi Kaibartta). | 197 | 419 | 384 | 993 | 7 | ... | 731 | 178 | 91 | 55 | 793 | 152 | 35 | 561 | 404 | 13 | 255 | 732 |
| SHAHA ... ... ... ... | 300 | 503 | 194 | 997 | 3 | ... | 909 | 91 | ... | 126 | 839 | 35 | 17 | 805 | 178 | 7 | 370 | 623 |
| SAIYAD ... ... ... ... | 337 | 518 | 145 | 996 | 4 | ... | 959 | 41 | ... | 333 | 634 | 33 | 28 | 874 | 98 | 9 | 467 | 524 |

# CHAPTER V.

## Nationality, Race and Caste.

39. **Introductory.**—This chapter deals with the statistics in Table XIII of the Census Tables Volume and three subsidiary tables appear at the end of it giving analyses of:—

I. Variations in the numbers of the principal castes, tribes, and races since 1901.

II. Variations in the numbers of Europeans in the several quarters of the City and Suburbs since 1901.

III. Variations in the number of Anglo-Indians in the several quarters of the City and Suburbs since 1901.

The population of Calcutta is indeed a heterogeneous agglomeration of races. In the Census of 1911, no less than 397 separate nationalities, races and castes were returned by the inhabitants, and it is probable that more were returned in 1921, though it was not considered worth while to compile figures showing separately the numbers belonging to castes with few representatives. The compilation of statistics for the castes of Indian races followed the arrangements made for the Province as a whole, which were that separate figures should be compiled for each district for every Hindu caste, every Animist or Buddhist race or tribe and every section of the Muhammadan community, so numerous that its total approached one per mille of the population of the Province, and that separate figures should also be given for other sections for any district where one of them formed an important element of the district population. Following this arrangement, separate statistics were compiled and are presented in Census Table XIII for Calcutta for every section which formed one per mille of the total population in Bengal or a proportion approaching that, and figures were added to show each other Indian caste which numbered as many as one per mille of Calcutta's population in 1911. As the numbers of Japanese, Chinese and European foreign races were not very great, it was not difficult to give details separately for each of them and this has also been done. Figures appear in Table XIII for 83 Hindu Budhhist and Animist castes and races,, 7 sections of the Muhammadans, 12 other Asiatic races, English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish, the people of 9 British Dominions and of 17 non-Asiatic Foreign races.

The numerous claims by various sections of the community to the names belonging to other castes or new names invented during the last thirty years and intended to define the caste as having a certain status among other castes, did not exercise the minds of the busy city population or create the same heart burnings as in rural areas, though the Shahas showed some anxiety to be called Vaisya Shahas and to see that the Sunris should not be permitted to appear as Shahas, and the Chasi Kaibarttas or Mahisyas much anxiety that the Jalia Kaibarttas and others should not be permitted to use a name which bore any resemblance to Mahisya.

40. **Castes.**—The Hindu castes in the city and its suburbs which number each as many as 10,000 caste men are given in order in the margin. As might be expected from what has already been seen of the composition of the population, the castes stand in a very different order than when arranged according to their numbers in Bengal as a whole. Foreign immigration is responsible for the much larger proportion in Calcutta than outside belonging to castes found in greatest numbers in other

| Races. | Number. |
|---|---|
| Brahman ... ... ... | 159,225 |
| Kayastha ... ... ... | 135,408 |
| Chasi Kaibartta (Mahisya) ... | 57,027 |
| Goala ... ... ... | 37,016 |
| Chamar ... ... ... | 34,825 |
| Subarnabanik ... ... | 31,503 |
| Teli and Tili ... ... ... | 28,110 |
| Tanti and Tatwa ... ... | 27,422 |
| Kahar ... ... ... | 24,408 |
| Gandhabanik ... ... | 23,133 |
| Baisnab ... ... ... | 20,187 |

| Caste. | Population. |
|---|---|
| Muchi ... ... ... | 17,025 |
| Rajput (Chhatri) ... ... | 16,209 |
| Jalia Kaibartta (Adi Kaibartta) ... | 16,181 |
| Khandait ... ... ... | 15,385 |
| Napit ... ... ... | 15,236 |
| Baidya ... ... ... | 14,101 |
| Bhoba ... ... ... | 13,603 |
| Bagdi ... ... ... | 11,821 |
| Kamar .. ... ... | 10,458 |

Provinces. This is especially noticeable in respect of the functional castes, Chamar, Goala, Tanti, Tatwa and Kamar and also the Khandaits, the Rajputs (Chhatri), Dosads, Pasis, Kansaris and the up-country merchants castes, Oswal Mahesri and Agarwala. Among the Bengalis the *Bhadralok* are in great force. Brahmans, of course, include a number of up-country Brahmans, but they with the Kayasthas and Baidyas, who are all Bengalis, make up as many as 308,734 which must be half the total number of Bengali Hindus. The functional castes numerous in Bengal, Napit, Muchi, Sutradhar, Mayra etc., are proportionately as numerous in the city as outside, while Subarnabaniks and Gandhabaniks who are traditionally traders, Telis who are nowadays very commonly shopkeepers and the sweeper castes are more numerous. The castes which are in proportionately very small numbers are the great cultivating castes, the Rajbansis of North Bengal and the Namasudras of Eastern Bengal, and the Eastern Bengal weaver caste the Jugis. Many of the Pods who are cultivators and boatmen and are very numerous in the 24-Parganas and Khulna do not seem to have come to Calcutta itself, though there are more of them in the suburbs, and the Chota Nagpur tribes, Sontals, Mundas, Bauris, etc., avoid the city. Bagdis on the other hand have come in considerable numbers.

The Muhammadans, properly speaking, have no caste, but there are sections among them corresponding in some measure to the Hindu castes, some of them functional such as the Jolahas and Kulus, and others such as Pathans, Moghals and Saiyads claiming to have racial distinctions from others. The dividing lines are much less impassable than among Hindus, and there is no doubt that many Muhammadans avoided being returned as Jolaha, Kulu, etc., who should have been so returned, and called them Sheikhs, not only at this but at former censuses, though this was less a feature of the census in the case of Muhammadans in Calcutta than in Eastern Bengal. The great majority of the Muhammadans in Calcutta and in its suburbs, 284,378 out of the total of 325,093 were returned as Sheikhs, 17,951 as Pathans, 5,683 as Saiyids, 5,506 as Jolahas and but small numbers by other designations.

41. **Comparison with the statistics of 1911.**—Because Howrah, Tollygunge and the South Suburban Municipality have this time been treated as suburbs of Calcutta, it is not possible to compare figures for the City and Suburbs with those of former censuses, but caste figures for Calcutta City for 1921, 1911 and 1901 are placed in juxtaposition in columns 3, 4 and 5 of Subsidiary Table I at the end of the chapter, and the variations in the numbers of each caste in columns 6 and 7. There has been a great increase in the case of the Bengali *Bhadralok* castes especially during the last ten years. Brahmans, Kayasthas and Baidyas increased by 20·3 per cent. 18·0 per cent. and 21·8 per cent. between 1901 and 1911, but between 1911 and 1921, their increases have been 21·1 per cent. 33·9 per cent. and 50·1 per cent. That the flood of up-country workers is receding and Bengalis are somewhat regaining lost ground in the City is exemplified by the contrast between the increase in the number of Muchis and the decrease in the number of Chamars. Though Calcutta people were too busy to excite themselves as greatly over caste claims as people in rural areas, there are indications that in some cases the value of the statistics has been vitiated by individuals having returned their caste in a different manner from that in which it was returned on former occasions. There is no other possible explanation, for instance, for the decrease in the number of Aguris and the increase in the number of Khatris, the decrease in the number of Sunris and the increase in the number of Shahas, and the decrease in the number of Kalus, who called themselves Telis, Jolahas, who have called themselves Sheiks, and so on. Such individuals did themselves no manner of good by their action, and it has not only vitiated the comparison between the numbers of their castes at different times but

has thrown a suspicion of uncertainty upon the value of the comparison in the case of other castes. The apparent decrease in the numbers of Oswals, Agarwalas andMahesris is curious. It seems probable that numbers of them have this time been returned as Gandhabaniks, though, on the other hand, it may be that numbers of the latter returned thmselevs as Oswals, Agarwalas or Mahesris in 1911 when these three castes showed an increase, and the Gandhabaniks a decrease. There has, it will be noticed, been a distinct decrease since 1911 in many of the castes which supply casual labourers and the like, Bagdi, Bhuiya, Kahar, Kaora, Koiri, Kurmi, Nuniya, Pasi. It is true that all these come from the west, and that immigration from Bihar and the United Provinces has decreased, but the result has been partly produced by the fact that trade was very slack at the time of the census and there were fewer goods to be handled than usual. Though their numbers are still very small there has been an increase of the East Bengal castes, Namasudra and Jugi as also of the Kaibarttas.

42. **Europeans and allied races.**—The census statistics show 13,192 persons of European and allied races and 14,866 Anglo-Indians in Calcutta and its suburbs. In enumerating such, it is not possible to ensure arriving at the correct figures for it is impossible to prevent some Indian Christians from returning themselves as Anglo-Indians and some Anglo-Indians from returning themselves as Europeans. Experience at former censuses in India and that of 1911 in England showed how unsatisfactory was the arrangement by which census schedules were filled up by householders. This had been the arrangement for the enumeration of Europeans and Anglo-Indians hitherto used in India, but the less intelligent or well educated among them had made numerous mistakes and showed great carelessness on former occasions, and an attempt was made on this to arrange for the appointment of enumerators to deal with blocks consisting of the houses of Europeans, etc., in the wards where they were most numerous and were not of the better educated class. The Boy Scout Association undertook to supply the enumerators and to supervise their work. At the last moment it was, however, unable to send out enough Scouts to do more than part of the work, and its Scout Masters proved unreliable as Supervisors. Some Boy Scouts did good work, but European Police Sergeants in one part and paid men, Bengalis, in many others had to be employed to fill the gaps. In spite of what happened, there was no breakdown in the enumeration of the European blocks and the schedules filled up in them showed more accuracy and fewer marks of carelessness than some of the schedules filled up even by the better educated European householders. Schedules to be filled up in this manner were used in the better class European quarters and in parts where a few Europeans lived isolated among the Indian communities. They were distributed and collected again by the enumerators who were filling up the schedules for Indians It was in respect of these that, as has already been pointed out, there were omissions. The enumerators' difficulties were sometimes with the Europeans themselves. They were even received in a hostile attitude by some sorts of Europeans and some of the worst cases were those in which aliens, by which non-British Europeans is meant, were concerned, but the greatest trouble was caused by servants who kept putting the enumerators off or keeping them waiting by saying their master was out or could not be approached. It seems that in some cases the schedules handed over to the servants never reached their masters and in others the schedules filled up by the householders were not returned by the servants to the enumerators. Advertisements put in the newspapers on the census day and the two mornings following, requesting that schedules found not to have been collected should be sent in by post, brought in a certain number but this did not set matters right. Managers of hostels and boarding houses, those in charge of boarding schools, and the like were made responsible by the Census Act for the enumeration of the occupants of their establishments, but they took their responsibilities in very different manners. The manager of Spence's Hotel filled up the schedules very carefully with his own hand not only for visitors but for servants. The manager of another Hotel, not a Britisher, had made the forms over to a Bengali clerk who left office at 6 in the evening of the census night after locking them up and putting the key in his pocket. The next morning they were blank but

the manager under a threat of prosecution filled them up in the course of the day. So much has been written on this subject to show that it was the European community itself which was responsible for the fact that the enumeration of it was not as complete as was the enumeration of the Indian communities. It has already been mentioned that the omissions were perhaps 800. They were enough seriously to affect the figures of th European community, but not enough appreciably to affect the population of the City as a whole, and in respect of the census of the Province they were of no account at all. They were noticed at the time in the Press but were much exaggerated, and it was possible to disprove the few alleged instances of similar omissions among other communities. The figures obtained show that there were 1,541 fewer Europeans and 556 fewer Anglo-Indians in the city than in 1911. This reduction is due in part to the more careful discrimination between Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, made possible by the restricted use of schedules to be filled in by householders themselves. There were moreover, 523 fewer Europeans and 42 fewer Anglo-Indians in the Fort than in 1911, and, since trade was slack and there happened to be no ship in the river with passengers on board, there were 354 fewer Europeans and 63 fewer Anglo-Indians in the Port. There were 74 more Europeans and 215 more Anglo-Indians in Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach than in 1911 but the figures are not available to show how many Tolloygune and the South Suburban Municipalities contained at that time.

The numbers of Europeans returned in each ward of the city and each of the suburban municipalities in 1921 and 1911 is shown in Subsidiary Table II at the end of the chapter and the corresponding figures for Anglo-Indians in Subsidiary Table III. Park Street, Ward 16, with 1,434, Fenwick Bazar, Ward 13, with 1,405 and Collinga, Ward 15, with 1,154 include the greatest numbers of Europeans, and the parts which follow are Waterloo Street, Ward 12, with 897, the Fort with 877, Bhawanipore, Ward 22, with 732, the Port with 693, Ballygunge-Tollygunge, Ward 21, with 692, Victoria Terrace, Ward 17, with 609, Taltola, Ward 14, with 473 and Alipore, Ward 23, with 452. The figures show a greatly increased number of Europeans in Fenwick Bazar, Park Street, Ballygunge and Alipore. The effect of more accurate discrimination between Anglo-Indians and Europeans is seen in the comparison of the figures for 1911 and 1921 in the marginal table. The Europeans in the three wards for which figures are given have been reduced by 855 while Anglo-Indians have increased by 926. There are other wards in which Anglo-Inidans have increased and Europeans decreased, Victoria Terrace, Waterloo Street and Watgunge, and it seems probable that the more accurate discrimination between the two classes has been responsible for reducing the number of Europeans by at least a thousand. The effect of the war is shown in the decrease in the numbers from the continent of Europe as is shown by the figures in the margin. Portuguese have not been included as it is doubtful how many of them are really Europeans. The total of the numbers belonging to the nations mentioned has been reduced by 516. Taking omissions to have been 800, allowing for the reduced European population of the Fort and the Port and the more correct discrimination between Europeans and Anglo Indians, it would seem that between 1911 and 1921 the number of the British residents in Calcutta city including the Irish who must still be counted among the British, has increased by some 1,600. In 1911, with the

| Ward. | Europeans returned. | | Anglo-Indians returned. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 10. Bowbazar ... ... ... ... | 221 | 703 | 3,412 | 2,987 |
| 14. Taltala ... ... ... ... | 473 | 663 | 1,902 | 1,760 |
| 19. Entally ... ... ... ... | 150 | 338 | 1,692 | 1,333 |

| | Found in Calcutta City. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. |
| Austrians ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 70 |
| Belgians ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 39 |
| Danes ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 19 |
| Dutch ... ... ... ... ... | 39 | 63 |
| French ... ... ... ... ... | 207 | 312 |
| German ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 281 |
| Greeks ... ... ... ... ... | 91 | 115 |
| Italians ... ... ... ... ... | 78 | 106 |
| Norwegians ... ... ... ... | 10 | 9 |
| Russians ... ... ... ... ... | 29 | 49 |
| Spaniards ... ... ... ... ... | 28 | 33 |
| Swedes ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 22 |
| Swiss ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 39 |
| Total ... | 541 | 1,057 |

discrimination between Europeans and Anglo-Indians which has been exercised at the census of 1921 and excluding the Fort and Port population, they could have been but little over 8,000 so that the increase has been about 20 per cent.

The proportions between English, Wales, Scotch and Irish has varied considerably. The Irish in Calcutta were much more numerous in 1901 than they have been since owing to the fact that there was an Irish regiment in the Fort. This had been replaced by a Scotch regiment in 1911 and an English regiment occupied it in 1921. This is responsible for the fact that the Scotch in Calcutta City are now only 997 in place of 1,584 ten years ago. There are now 10 Englishmen to one Scotchman in the City but only 3 Englishmen to one Scotchman in the Suburbs. In the City as well as in the Suburbs there is one Irishman to 15 Englishmen. British Colonials, Australians, New-zealanders, Tasmanians, Canadians and South Africans have increased from 138 in the City in 1911 to 276 in 1921.

43. **The Armenians.**—Calcutta City now has 966 Armenians and the Suburbs 40. The City had 815 in 1911 so that there has been an increase by 18½ per cent. This flourishing community takes an active part in the business of the City and for its size owns a great deal of house property. There has been a definite movement on its part into the European quarters which has added to the difficulty which Europeans have had of recent years in finding accommodation.

44. **Japanese and Americans.**—When as at the beginning of the war India was cut off from supplies from enemy countries and could no longer obtain cheap German goods and Austrian glass and crockery, while the import of Swedish matches was reduced, the Japanese had a great opportunity of establishing themselves as India's suppliers of such goods. They took it, for they were able to produce cheaply and to sell such articles as matches, buttons, etc., which were attempted to be made in this country, at prices lower than the cost of making them in India. Japanese came to Calcutta in considerable numbers to push their country's trade, but the articles which they produced were of such bad quality and they were so often crooked in their dealings that it was easy to foretell what has since taken place, that as soon as supplies from other sources would again be available, their trade would begin to diminish almost as rapidly as it has grown. The total number of Japanese in Calcutta in 1911 was but 92. In 1921 it was 387, more than four times as many, but a year or two earlier it was still more. Americans also reaped considerable advantage in trade with India during the war, though they supplied machinery, motor cars, tinned food and such commodities and did not compete with the Japanese in supplying the same articles. There is little indication that they will as rapidly lose their advantage. The number of Americans in the city was 111 in 1911 and has risen to 173 while there are 19 more in the suburbs. They have been included with Europeans in the figures in Subsidiary Table II at the end of the chapter.

45. **Chinese.**—The Chinese are not traders but artizans, especially carpenters and bootmakers. Compared with Indians they are excellent workmen, and are always able to find remunerative employment in spite of the difficulties of language which they meet, especially when they first arrive. Their number in the City has increased from 2,437 in 1911 to 3,479 by some 43 per cent., and there are a few in the Suburbs who bring the total to 3,545; 38 per cent. of them are Confucians, 2 per cent. Christians and the rest Buddhists.

46. **Anglo-Indians.**—Anglo-Indians were returned in rather greater numbers than Europeans, 14,886 in the City and Suburbs and 13,621 in the City itself. The term replaces " Eurasian " which was formerly in use to describe persons of mixed European and Indian parentage and was in one way a more useful term for it is required to include persons having the blood of other European races besides English in their veins. Anglo-Indians are most numerous in Bow Bazar, Ward 10, where there are 3,412, Taltola, Ward 14, where there are 1,902, Entally, Ward 19, where there are 1,692 and Fenwick Bazar, Ward 13, where there are 1,207. In 1911 there were as many as 1,530

in Kaluatola, Ward 8 but the clearing for the Central Avenue displaced a large number of them and there are now only 555 in that ward. There are very few of them in the North End of the town and the number in Paddapukur, Ward 11, has decreased from 1,190 to 704. There are also very few of them in the southern suburbs and it seems that they avoid localities which are predominantly Hindu. During the decade there has been a decided move on their part into Maniktola where there were only 30 in 1911 and are now 261. Their total number in the municipal area of Calcutta has decreased by 451 which is balanced in part by the increase of 231 in Maniktola. The community cannot be said to be a thriving one. It is finding it increasingly difficult to obtain employment and has suffered perhaps more than any other from the rise in prices and the difficulty of obtaining house accommodation at reasonable cost.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

| CASTES, TRIBES, OR RACES. | CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS. | CALCUTTA. | | | | | SUBURBS IN 24-PARGANAS. | HOWRAH. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number. | Total Number. | | | Percentage of variation. | | Total Number. | Total Number. |
| | 1921. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911 to 1921. | 1901 to 1911. | 1921. | 1921. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **INDIAN RACES.** | | | | | | | | |
| Agarwala | 7,438 | 6,826 | 10,729 | 4,303 | - 36·4 | + 149·3 | 122 | 490 |
| Aguri | 373 | 235 | 1,671 | 2,012 | - 85·9 | - 16·9 | 9 | 129 |
| Bagdi | 11,821 | 3,628 | 4,866 | 7,182 | - 25·4 | - 32·2 | 5,458 | 2,735 |
| Baidya | 14,101 | 12,633 | 8,4 8 | 6,909 | + 50·1 | + 21·8 | 784 | 684 |
| Baishnab | 20,187 | 10,429 | 12,793 | 14,079 | - 18·5 | - 9·1 | 6,587 | 3,171 |
| Barui | 2,935 | 1,555 | 1,877 | 1,774 | - 17·2 | + 5·8 | 380 | 1,000 |
| Bhuiya | 2,958 | 1,976 | 2,126 | 1,022 | - 7·1 | + 108·0 | 665 | 317 |
| Brahman | 159,225 | 120,270 | 99,31 | 82,539 | + 21·' | + 20·3 | 16,660 | 22,295 |
| Brahmo (caste unspecified) | 1,821 | 1,759 | 1,529 | 1,799 | + 15·0 | - 15·0 | 26 | 36 |
| Chamar | 34,825 | 20,259 | 27,073 | 24,586 | - 25 2 | + 10·1 | 9,398 | 5,168 |
| Chasadhoba | 480 | 65 | 1,634 | 563 | - 96·0 | + 190·2 | 75 | 340 |
| Dhoba | 13,603 | 8,594 | 9,217 | 9,826 | - 6·8 | - 6·2 | 2,627 | 2,382 |
| Dom | 5,189 | 3,928 | 5,490 | 9,625 | - 28·5 | - 43·0 | 516 | 745 |
| Dosad | 9,057 | 5,894 | 8,803 | 7,787 | - 33·0 | + 13·0 | 1,430 | 1,733 |
| Gandhabanik | 23,133 | 18,493 | 7,184 | 9,468 | + 157·4 | - 24·1 | 1,274 | 3,366 |
| Goala | 37,016 | 24,121 | 26,556 | 22,945 | - 9·2 | + 15·7 | 7,316 | 5,579 |
| Halwai | 1,614 | 1,269 | 1,651 | 1,582 | - 23·1 | + 4·4 | 213 | 132 |
| Hari | 2,847 | 992 | 2,999 | 1,581 | - 66·9 | + 89·7 | 160 | 1,695 |
| Indian (Christian) | 14,351 | 12,394 | 10,901 | 9,908 | + 13·7 | + 10·0 | 1,176 | 781 |
| Jain (caste unspecified). | 5,678 | 5,524 | 1,797 | 1,241 | + 207·4 | + 44·8 | 146 | 8 |
| Jogi or Jugi | 4,976 | 2,802 | 2,430 | 2,923 | + 15·3 | - 16·9 | 1,538 | 636 |
| Kahar | 24,408 | 18,906 | 22,085 | 19,253 | - 14·4 | + 14·7 | 1,832 | 3,676 |
| Kaibartta Chasi (Mahisya). | 57,027 | 24,472 | 23,921 | 2,123 | + 2·3 | + 1,026·8 | 18,673 | 13,882 |
| Kaibartta Jalya (Adi-Kaibartta). | 16,181 | 8,423 | 3,476 | 476 | + 84·8 | + 630·3 | 1,646 | 8,112 |
| Kalu | 4,922 | 2,871 | 3,764 | 4,314 | - 23·7 | - 12·7 | 1,249 | 802 |
| Kamar | 10,458 | 7,603 | 7,283 | 7,103 | + 4·4 | + 2·5 | 1,361 | 1,494 |
| Kandu | 2,347 | 1,149 | 1,898 | 1,870 | - 39·5 | + 1·5 | 397 | 801 |
| Kansari | 4,392 | 4,087 | 4,449 | 3,009 | - 8·1 | + 13·8 | 118 | 187 |
| Kaora | 6,326 | 3,449 | 4,177 | 3,302 | - 17·4 | + 26·5 | 2,063 | 814 |
| Kayastha | 135,408 | 106,088 | 79,244 | 67,140 | + 33·9 | + 18·0 | 14,634 | 14,686 |
| Khandait | 15,385 | 9,940 | 9,785 | 5,834 | + 1·6 | + 67·7 | 3,268 | 2,177 |
| Khatri | 9,488 | 7,710 | 3,818 | 5,259 | + 101·9 | - 27·4 | 936 | 842 |
| Koiri | 5,002 | 2,517 | 3,905 | 3,552 | - 35·5 | + 9·9 | 1,401 | 1,083 |
| Kumhar | 5,236 | 1,992 | 2,403 | 2,127 | - 17·1 | + 13·0 | 2,632 | 612 |
| Kurmi | 10,794 | 7,285 | 8,395 | 6,320 | - 13·2 | + 32·8 | 1,191 | 2,315 |
| Laibegi | 1,623 | 1,596 | 1,757 | 3,048 | - 9·2 | - 42·4 | 19 | 8 |
| Lohar | 1,500 | 898 | 1,192 | 625 | - 24·7 | + 90·7 | 245 | 357 |
| Mahesri | 1,832 | 1,749 | 2,605 | 1,004 | - 32·9 | + 159·5 | 78 | 5 |
| Mali | 2,264 | 1,554 | 1,581 | 1,574 | - 1·7 | + ·0·4 | 339 | 371 |
| Malla | 2,919 | 1,928 | 2,766 | 3,802 | - 30 3 | - 27·2 | 166 | 825 |
| Mayra | 8,615 | 6,230 | 5,948 | 6,785 | + 4·7 | - 12·3 | 1,192 | 1,193 |
| Muchi | 17,052 | 12,271 | 10,516 | 8,477 | + 16·7 | + 24·1 | 2,732 | 2,049 |
| Namasudra | 3,146 | 1,804 | 1,141 | 1,313 | + 58·1 | - 13·1 | 1,161 | 181 |
| Napit | 15,236 | 9,932 | 11,120 | 12,162 | - 10·7 | - 8·6 | 2,746 | 2,558 |
| Nuniya | 2,402 | 1,150 | 1,607 | 1,180 | - 28·4 | + 36·2 | 910 | 342 |
| Oswal | 477 | 461 | 2,043 | 1,344 | - 77·4 | + 52·0 | 12 | 4 |
| Pasi | 4,041 | 1,311 | 1,743 | 1,542 | - 24·8 | + 13·0 | 1,531 | 1,199 |
| Pod (Poundra) | 6,306 | 1,415 | 1,455 | 2,187 | - 2·7 | - 33·5 | 4,289 | 602 |
| Rajput (Chhatri) | 16,209 | 11,145 | 12,905 | 8,408 | - 13·6 | + 53·5 | 1,907 | 3,157 |
| Rajwar | 1,279 | 1,145 | 980 | 517 | + 16·8 | + 89·6 | 91 | 43 |
| Sadgop | 16,821 | 10,761 | 10,835 | 11,757 | - 0·7 | - 7·8 | 3,402 | 2,658 |
| Sikh (caste unspecified) | 1,485 | 1,372 | 932 | 153 | + 47·2 | + 509·2 | 112 | 1 |
| Sonar | 5,040 | 3,604 | 4,385 | 4,194 | - 17·8 | + 4·6 | 632 | 804 |
| Subarnabanik | 31,503 | 28,593 | 28,205 | 25,190 | + 1·4 | + 12·0 | 851 | 2,059 |
| Sunri | 3,277 | 2,120 | 4,140 | 7,024 | - 48·8 | - 10·2 | 590 | 567 |
| Shaha | 8,178 | 7,432 | 2,169 | | + 242·6 | | 622 | 124 |
| Sutradhar | 6,942 | 5,048 | 5,516 | 5,656 | - 8·5 | - 2·5 | 1,057 | 837 |
| Tambuli | 3,260 | 2,603 | 2,904 | 4,932 | - 10·4 | - 41·1 | 279 | 378 |
| Tanti and Tatwa | 27,422 | 19,285 | 19,424 | 20,692 | - 0·7 | - 6·1 | 4,029 | 4,108 |
| Teli and Tili | 28,110 | 17,865 | 18,466 | 14,825 | - 3·3 | + 24·6 | 3,594 | 6,651 |
| Tiyar | 1,677 | 272 | 798 | 954 | - 65·9 | - 16·4 | 948 | 457 |
| Jolaha | 5,506 | 3,302 | 7,145 | 166 | - 53·8 | + 4,204·2 | 953 | 1,251 |
| Pathan | 17,951 | 10,857 | 17,160 | 12,555 | - 36·7 | + 36·7 | 3,612 | 3,482 |
| Saiyad | 5,683 | 3,981 | 6,175 | 6,798 | - 35·5 | - 9·2 | 1,119 | 583 |
| Sheik | 284,378 | 180,632 | 207,275 | 228,741 | - 12·9 | - 9·4 | 66,386 | 37,360 |
| **OTHER RACES.** | | | | | | | | |
| Armenian | 1,006 | 986 | 815 | 777 | + 18·5 | + 4·9 | 21 | 19 |
| Chinese | 3,545 | 3,479 | 2,437 | 1,577 | + 42·8 | + 54·5 | 63 | 3 |
| Japanese | 387 | 384 | 92 | 66 | + 317·4 | + 39·4 | 1 | 2 |
| Jew | 1,820 | 1,820 | 1,919 | 1,889 | - 5·2 | + 1·6 | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Indian | 14,886 | 13,621 | 14,177 | 14,482 | - 3·9 | - 2·1 | 515 | 750 |
| English | 9,811 | 9,086 | 9,215 | 8,330 | - 1·4 | + 10·6 | 278 | 447 |
| Scotch | 1,280 | 997 | 1,584 | 1,127 | - 37·1 | + 40·6 | 94 | 189 |
| Irish | 656 | 598 | 990 | 1,629 | - 39·6 | - 39·2 | 16 | 42 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES, SINCE 1911.

| LOCALITY. | 1921. | | | 1911. | | | TOTAL VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS** ... ... | *13,192* | *8,347* | *4,845* | Not available. | | | Not available. | | |
| **CALCUTTA** ... ... ... ... ... | *11,941* | *7,525* | *4,416* | *12,482* | *8,834* | *4,648* | *- 1,541* | *- 1,309* | *- 232* |
| *CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA* ... | *10,371* | *6,963* | *4,308* | *10,978* | *6,519* | *4,459* | *- 607* | *- 456* | *- 151* |
| Ward 1, Shampukur ... ... ... | 10 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | + 10 | + 6 | + 4 |
| ,, 2, Kumartoli ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 5 | - 2 | + 1 | - 3 |
| ,, 3, Bartola ... ... ... | 16 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 | + 9 | + 3 | + 6 |
| ,, 4, Sukea Street ... ... ... | 32 | 19 | 13 | 62 | 45 | 17 | - 30 | - 26 | - 4 |
| ,, 5, Jorabagan ... ... ... | 37 | 19 | 18 | 32 | 18 | 14 | + 5 | + 1 | + 4 |
| ,, 6, Jorasanko ... ... ... | 53 | 44 | 9 | 3 | ... | 3 | + 50 | + 44 | + 6 |
| ,, 7, Barabazar ... ... ... | 124 | 97 | 27 | 165 | 136 | 29 | - 41 | - 39 | - 2 |
| ,, 8, Kalutola ... ... ... | 285 | 72 | 213 | 209 | 126 | 83 | + 76 | - 54 | + 130 |
| ,, 9, Muchipara ... ... ... | 352 | 198 | 154 | 266 | 162 | 104 | + 86 | + 36 | + 50 |
| ,, 10, Bowbazar ... ... ... | 221 | 135 | 86 | 703 | 432 | 271 | - 482 | - 297 | - 185 |
| ,, 11, Paddapukur ... ... ... | 196 | 99 | 97 | 450 | 249 | 201 | - 254 | - 150 | - 104 |
| ,, 12, Waterloo Street ... ... | 897 | 632 | 665 | 1,107 | 762 | 345 | - 210 | - 130 | - 80 |
| ,, 13, Fenwick Bazar ... ... | 1,405 | 862 | 543 | 1,274 | 735 | 539 | + 131 | + 127 | + 4 |
| ,, 14, Taltolla ... ... ... | 475 | 267 | 206 | 665 | 349 | 314 | - 190 | - 82 | - 108 |
| ,, 15, Collinga ... ... ... | 1,154 | 633 | 521 | 1,193 | 662 | 531 | - 39 | - 29 | - 10 |
| ,, 16, Park Street ... ... ... | 1,434 | 831 | 603 | 1,158 | 702 | 456 | + 276 | + 129 | + 147 |
| ,, 17, Victoria Terrace ... ... | 609 | 361 | 248 | 812 | 517 | 295 | - 203 | - 156 | - 47 |
| ,, 18, Hastings ... ... ... | 276 | 119 | 157 | 319 | 187 | 132 | - 43 | - 68 | + 25 |
| ,, 19, Entally ... ... ... | 150 | 75 | 75 | 313 | 158 | 155 | - 163 | - 83 | - 80 |
| ,, 20, Beniapukur ... ... ... | 203 | 118 | 85 | 179 | 85 | 94 | + 24 | + 33 | - 9 |
| ,, 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge ... | 692 | 432 | 260 | 456 | 279 | 177 | + 236 | + 153 | + 83 |
| ,, 22, Bhawanipore ... ... | 752 | 446 | 286 | 678 | 407 | 271 | + 54 | + 39 | + 15 |
| ,, 23, Alipore ... ... ... | 452 | 263 | 189 | 291 | 168 | 123 | + 161 | + 95 | + 66 |
| ,, 24, Ekbalpore ... ... ... | 387 | 211 | 156 | 326 | 157 | 169 | + 41 | + 54 | - 13 |
| ,, 25, Watgunge ... ... ... | 195 | 113 | 82 | 304 | 176 | 128 | - 109 | - 63 | - 46 |
| FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ... ... | 877 | 772 | 105 | 1,457 | 1,295 | 162 | - 580 | - 523 | - 57 |
| PORT ... ... ... ... ... ... | 693 | 690 | 3 | 1,047 | 1,020 | 27 | - 354 | - 330 | - 24 |
| CANALS ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS** ... | *453* | *288* | *165* | Not available. | | | Not available. | | |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... ... | 209 | 130 | 79 | 188 | 119 | 69 | + 21 | + 11 | + 10 |
| Maniktola ... ... ... ... ... | 64 | 43 | 21 | 28 | 19 | 9 | + 36 | + 24 | + 12 |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... ... | 127 | 84 | 43 | 110 | 84 | 26 | + 17 | ... | + 17 |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... ... | 49 | 29 | 20 | Not available. | | | Not available. | | |
| South Suburbs ... ... ... ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | Ditto. | | | Ditto. | | |
| **HOWRAH** ... ... ... ... ... | *798* | *534* | *264* | *803* | *489* | *309* | *- 10* | *+ 35* | *- 45* |

Armenians are excluded.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF ANGLO-INDIANS, SINCE 1911, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH WARD OF CALCUTTA.

| LOCALITY. | 1921. | | | 1911. | | | TOTAL VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-). | | | Percentage in 1921 to total number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS** ... | ***14,886*** | ***7,216*** | ***7,670*** | Not available. | | | Not available. | | | |
| **CALCUTTA** ... ... ... ... | ***13,621*** | ***6,564*** | ***7,057*** | ***14,177*** | ***6,920*** | ***7,257*** | ***- 556*** | ***- 356*** | ***- 200*** | ... |
| *CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA* | *13,599* | *6,544* | *7,055* | *14,050* | *6,880* | *7,220* | *- 451* | *- 336* | *- 165* | ... |
| Ward 1, Shampukur ... ... | 5 | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | + 1 | - 2 | + 3 | ... |
| ,, 2, Kumartoli ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 | 2 | 6 | - 7 | - 1 | - 6 | ... |
| ,, 3, Bartola ... ... | 8 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 6 | - 3 | - 1 | - 2 | 0·1 |
| ,, 4, Sukea Street ... ... | 19 | 10 | 9 | 125 | 98 | 27 | - 106 | - 88 | - 18 | 0·1 |
| ,, 5, Jorabagan ... ... | 11 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 10 | - 5 | ... | - 5 | 0·1 |
| ,, 6, Jorasanko ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ,, 7, Barabazar ... ... | 51 | 43 | 8 | 248 | 236 | 12 | - 197 | - 193 | - 4 | 0·4 |
| ,, 8, Kalutola ... ... | 555 | 240 | 315 | 1,530 | 740 | 790 | - 975 | - 500 | - 475 | 4·1 |
| ,, 9, Muchipara ... ... | 535 | 243 | 292 | 754 | 384 | 350 | - 199 | - 141 | - 58 | 3·9 |
| ,, 10, Bowbazar ... ... | 3,412 | 1,756 | 1,656 | 2,987 | 1,473 | 1,514 | + 425 | + 283 | + 142 | 25·1 |
| ,, 11, Paddapukur ... ... | 704 | 326 | 378 | 1,190 | 553 | 637 | - 486 | - 227 | - 259 | 5·2 |
| ,, 12, Waterloo Street ... | 346 | 190 | 156 | 201 | 89 | 112 | + 145 | + 101 | + 44 | 2·5 |
| ,, 13, Fenwick Bazar ... | 1,207 | 586 | 621 | 1,271 | 594 | 677 | - 64 | - 8 | - 56 | 8·9 |
| ,, 14, Taltolla ... ... | 1,902 | 991 | 911 | 1,760 | 918 | 842 | + 142 | + 73 | + 69 | 14·0 |
| ,, 15, Collinga ... ... | 880 | 458 | 422 | 904 | 449 | 455 | - 24 | + 9 | - 33 | 6·5 |
| ,, 16, Park Street ... ... | 272 | 95 | 177 | 100 | 36 | 64 | + 172 | + 59 | + 113 | 2·0 |
| ,, 17, Victoria Terrace ... | 313 | 180 | 133 | 174 | 93 | 81 | + 139 | + 87 | + 52 | 2·3 |
| ,, 18, Hastings ... ... | 67 | 26 | 41 | 106 | 44 | 62 | - 39 | - 18 | - 21 | 0·5 |
| ,, 19, Entally ... ... | 1,692 | 702 | 990 | 1,333 | 477 | 856 | + 359 | + 225 | + 134 | 12·4 |
| ,, 20, Baniapukur ... ... | 472 | 189 | 283 | 380 | 174 | 206 | + 92 | + 15 | + 77 | 3·5 |
| ,, 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge | 114 | 57 | 57 | 84 | 40 | 44 | + 30 | + 17 | + 13 | 0·8 |
| ,, 22, Bhawanipore ... ... | 210 | 54 | 156 | 243 | 116 | 127 | - 33 | - 62 | + 29 | 1·5 |
| ,, 23, Alipore ... ... | 210 | 62 | 148 | 37 | 9 | 28 | + 173 | + 53 | + 120 | 1·5 |
| ,, 24, Ekbalpore ... ... | 279 | 136 | 143 | 366 | 173 | 193 | - 87 | - 37 | - 50 | 2·0 |
| ,, 25, Watgunge ... ... | 336 | 189 | 147 | 240 | 119 | 121 | + 96 | + 70 | + 26 | 2·5 |
| FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 49 | 21 | 28 | - 42 | - 16 | - 26 | ... |
| PORT ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 15 | ... | 78 | 69 | 9 | - 63 | - 54 | - 9 | ... |
| CANALS ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS** ... | ***515*** | ***258*** | ***257*** | Not available. | | | Not available. | | | |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... | 228 | 105 | 123 | 240 | 111 | 129 | - 12 | - 6 | - 6 | ... |
| Maniktola ... ... ... ... | 261 | 138 | 123 | 30 | 20 | 10 | + 231 | + 118 | + 113 | ... |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... | 18 | 10 | 8 | 22 | 13 | 9 | - 4 | - 3 | - 1 | ... |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | Not available. | | | Not available. | | | |
| South Suburbs ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | Ditto. | | | Ditto. | | | |
| **HOWRAH** ... ... ... | ***750*** | ***394*** | ***356*** | ***789*** | ***404*** | ***385*** | ***- 39*** | ***- 10*** | ***- 29*** | ... |

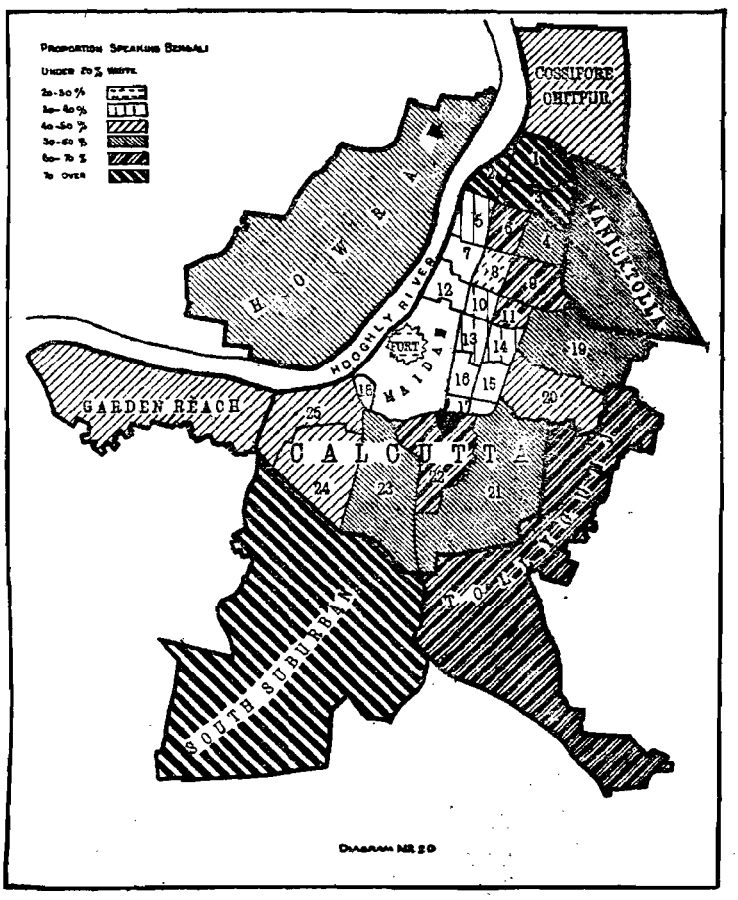
## CHAPTER VI.

### Language.

47. **Introductory.**—The cosmopolitan character of Calcutta's population is emphasised by the fact that no less than 57 different languages were returned as their mother tongues by its inhabitants. In this number, Mundari, Sontali, Koda and Tuni are counted separately though they are more correctly dialects of one language Khewari, but the remainder are all truly different languages. Thirty-four are languages of India, 9 are languages of Asiatic countries beyond India, and 14 are European languages. The statistics are given in Census Table X. One subsidiary table is printed at the end of the chapter giving the proportions of the population speaking Bengali, Hindi or Urdu and English in each Ward of the City and each Suburban Municipality.

48. **Distribution of the population by language.**—An Indian language is the mother tongue of 97·2 per cent. of the total population. Those speaking European languages are 2·35 per cent. and those speaking non-Indian Asiatic languages 0·43 per cent.; 53·3 per cent. of the people in Calcutta and Suburbs talk Bengali, 37·2 per cent. Hindi or Urdu, and 4·6 per cent. Oriya. Eight other Indian languages claim more than a thousand persons; Rajsthani (including Marwari) 7,655; Gujarati 6,185; Telugu 4,735; Panjabi 3,091; Tamil 2,011; Eastern Pharaia (Khas) 1,457; Kherwari (Mundari, Sontali, Koda and Turi dialects) 1,266 and Kurukh (Oraon) 1,016. English is the language of all but 490 of those who returned European languages.

49. **Bengali.**—Bengali is the mother tongue of just under half, 49·3 per cent. of the population of the City. The proportion is a shade higher 50·9 per cent. in Howrah, but somewhat greater in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas, 58·3 per cent. The proportion in each Ward of the City and each Suburban Municipality given in column 2 of the table at the end of the chapter is illustrated by the map in diagram No. 20. The proportion is highest in the South Suburban Municipality which includes areas almost rural in character, has hardly been touched by industrial developments and has the lowest proportion of immigrants. Next comes the Wards of the North End of the City, where some three-quarters of the population of Shampukur, Kumartoli and Bartola talk Bengali. The proportion falls rapidly in the business centre of the town, but remains high in the Eastern Wards; Sukea Street, 58·9 per cent, Jorasanko 61·7 per cent., Muchipara 65·7 per cent., and Paddapukur 69·7 per cent. In all these wards, it is much higher than across the canal in Maniktola, 54·7 per cent., and Cossipore-Chitpore, 40·3 per cent. It falls low in the European business and residental quarters, but is just over



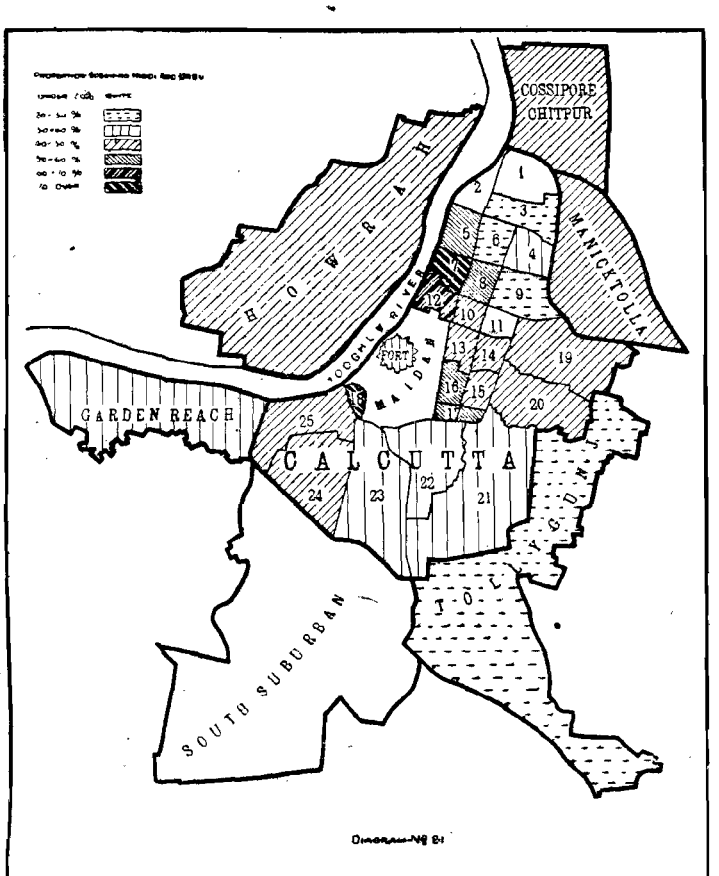
half in Entally and just under half in Beniapukur. In Ballygunge-Tollygunge, Bhowanipore and Alipore it rises to 56·7 per cent., 60·8 per cent., and 56·3 per cent. and to 66·8 per cent. in Tollygunge Municipality, but falls below half towards the Docks, in Ekbalpore 49·9 per cent., Watgunge 46·4 per cent., and Garden Reach 44·5 per cent.

In 1901, Bengali was the language of 51·3 per cent. of the city population. The proportion fell to 49·0 per cent. in 1901, so that it was rather lower 10 years ago than it is to-day. Speaking generally, there has not been much change in the proportion in the several wards, though it has distinctly risen in the North End of the town which Bengalis are gradually appropriating to themselves. It has fallen somewhat in Sukea Street, Ward 4, but has risen in Muchipara and Puddapukur. It is much the same as it was in Jorabagan and Barabazar, but the clearing for the Central Avenue seems to have disturbed Bengalis more than others and there is a decrease in Kalutola, though on the other hand there has been an increase in Bow Bozar. In the European quarters the proportion is little changed. In the South Eastern Wards it has risen, for the number of up-country Muhammadans has fallen off. In Bhowanipore, Alipore and Ekbalpore there has been some reduction, but a large increase in Watgunge, where the areas cleared for the Dock displaced large numbers of up-country coolies who lived in the huts South of the Canal. In Garden Reach those whose language was Bengali were 521 per mille in 1901, but are now only 445. In Maniktola, the proportion has risen from 517 to 547, but it has fallen in Cossipore-Chitpore from 450 to 403. Figures for Tollygunge, the South Suburbs and Howrah for 1911 are not available.

| Ward. | Number per 10,000 whose language is Bengali. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1. Shampukur ... ... ... ... | 765 | 722 |
| 2. Kumartoli ... ... ... ... | 775 | 775 |
| 3. Bartola ... ... ... ... | 735 | 675 |
| 4. Sukea Street ... ... ... ... | 589 | 662 |
| 6. Jorasanko ... ... ... ... | 617 | 563 |
| 9. Muchipara ... ... ... ... | 657 | 651 |
| 11. Paddapukur ... ... ... ... | 697 | 671 |

| Ward. | Number per 1,000 whose language was Bengali. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. |
| 19. Entally ... ... ... ... | 539 | 421 |
| 20. Beniapukur ... ... ... ... | 484 | 331 |
| 21. Ballygunge-Tallygunge ... ... | 567 | 501 |
| 22. Bhawanipore ... ... ... ... | 608 | 681 |
| 23. Alipore ... ... ... ... | 563 | 590 |
| 24. Ekbalpore ... ... ... ... | 499 | 510 |
| 25. Watgunge ... ... ... ... | 464 | 348 |

50. **Hindi or Urdu.**—That Hindi or Urdu is the mother tongue of as many as 37·2 per cent. of the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs, though there is no rural area within 100 miles in which the proportion is more than some 2 per cent. is eloquent of the fact that much of Calcutta's population is recruited from a distance. The nearest district in which most of the people speak Hindi or Urdu is Bhagalpur which is 170 miles away. The proportion speaking Hindi or Urdu in each Ward of the City and each Suburban Municipality given in column 3 of the table at the end of the chapter is illustrated in diagram 21. It is greatest in the small Hastings Ward and next in Barabazar,



70·0 per cent., and the adjoining wards, Jorabagan, 56·0 per cent. to the North, Kalutola, 54·5 per cent. to the East, and Waterloo Street, 66·8 per cent. to the South. It is also very high in the European quarters, in Park Street, 52·2 per cent. and Victoria Terrace, 53·0 per cent., and but little lower in Fenwick Bazar 46·5 per cent., Collinga 48·2 per cent. and Taltola 40·7 per cent. It is 46·7 in Beniapukur, essentially a Muhammadan quarter, but falls towards the South to rise again in the vicinity of the Docks to 42·6 per cent. in Ekbalpore and 45·3 per cent. in Watgunge, while among the Port population, it is as high as 58·0 per cent. In the Suburbs taken together, it is higher than in the City and is 45·1 per cent. in Cossipore-Chitpore, 40·3 per cent. in Maniktola and 41·4 per cent. in Howrah, for industrial concerns employing many up-country artizans and labourers are now to be found in Howrah and further up and down the Hooghly rather than in the city itself.

In 1901, Hindi or Urdu was the mother tongue of 40·5 per cent. of the population of the city. In 1911, the proportion rose to 41·1 per cent., but during the last ten years there has been a change, and it has fallen to 36·8. per cent. There has been a decrease of no less than 34,111 in the actual number who speak Hindi or Urdu, which shows that the flood of Hindustani speaking people who come to Calcutta to find a livelihood, has fallen off very much during the last ten years. The decrease in the proportion has been most noticeable in the North End of the town, though there has been an increase in Barabazar, and in Jorasanko and Waterloo Street to the North and South of it, as well a slight increase in Sukea Street and a larger one in Bowbazar. In Taltola, Collinga and Park Street, there has been a decided decrease. An important change in the direction of a decrease has come about in Entally and Beniapukur and there has been a decrease in Ballygunge-Tollygunge, but, on the other hand, considerable increase in Bhowanipore and Alipore and a large decrease in Watgunge. In Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktola and Garden Reach, the proportion has fallen, but it has risen very much in Howrah. The statistics of language reveal a tendency for the Bengalis and the up-country people to draw apart in the City, as the statistics by religions indicates that Hindus and Muhammadans are tending to do.

51. **English.**—The proportion whose language is English is 2·3 in the City and Suburbs, but there are few English in the Suburbs and the proportion in the City is 3·1 per cent. The proportion in each Ward is shown in the fourth column of the table at the end of this chapter. More than a third of the population of Victoria Terrace and Park Street returned English as their mother tongue and almost a third of the population of the Fort. The proportion was 20·2 per cent. in Collinga, 19·2 per cent. in Waterloo Street, 14·2 per cent. in Barabazar, 10·8 per cent. in Fenwick Bazar and smaller proportions elsewhere. In 1911, the proportion speaking English in the City as a whole was returned the same as in 1921; but the proportion inside Lower Circular Road has risen by reason of the fact that Europeans are now living at much closer quarters than ten years ago and are keeping fewer servants each. The proportion speaking Hindi or Urdu in this part of the City has fallen for the same reason, but not the proportion speaking Bengali for Europeans employ few Bengali speaking servants. The proportion whose language is English has also risen in Ballygunge and has doubled itself in Alipore since Europeans have taken to living so far out

*Subsidiary Table.*

| Locality. | Number per mille of the population speaking— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengali. | Hindi or Urdu. | English. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| *CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS* ... ... ... | *533* | *372* | *23* |
| *CALCUTTA* ... ... ... ... | *493* | *368* | *31* |
| *CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA* ... ... | *532* | *360* | *30* |
| Ward 1 Shampukur ... ... ... ... | 765 | 153 | 1 |
| „ 2 Kumartoli ... ... ... ... | 775 | 155 | 1 |
| „ 3 Bartola ... ... ... ... | 735 | 218 | 1 |
| „ 4 Sukea Street ... ... ... | 589 | 303 | 1 |
| „ 5 Jorabagan ... ... ... ... | 349 | 560 | 1 |
| „ 6 Jorasanko ... ... ... ... | 617 | 257 | 1 |
| „ 7 Bara Bazar ... ... ... ... | 189 | 700 | 5 |
| „ 8 Kalutola ... ... ... ... | 225 | 545 | 25 |
| „ 9 Muchipara ... ... ... ... | 657 | 222 | 13 |
| „ 10 Bowbazar ... ... ... ... | 352 | 485 | 142 |
| „ 11 Paddapukur ... ... ... ... | 697 | 154 | 51 |
| „ 12 Waterloo Street ... ... ... | 62 | 668 | 192 |
| „ 13 Fenwick Bazar ... ... ... | 365 | 465 | 108 |
| „ 14 Taltola ... ... ... ... | 379 | 407 | 81 |
| „ 15 Collinga ... ... ... ... | 177 | 482 | 202 |
| „ 16 Park Street ... ... ... ... | 58 | 522 | 370 |
| „ 17 Victoria Terrace ... ... ... | 75 | 530 | 377 |
| „ 18 Hastings ... ... ... ... | 129 | 780 | 83 |
| „ 19 Entally ... ... ... ... | 539 | 414 | 28 |
| „ 20 Beniapukur ... ... ... ... | 484 | 467 | 23 |
| „ 21 Ballygunge-Tollygunge ... ... ... | 567 | 398 | 18 |
| „ 22 Bhawanipore ... ... ... | 608 | 326 | 18 |
| „ 23 Alipore ... ... ... ... | 563 | 383 | 31 |
| „ 24 Ekbalpore ... ... ... ... | 499 | 426 | 23 |
| „ 25 Watgunge ... ... ... ... | 464 | 453 | 14 |
| Fort William and Maidan ... ... ... | 268 | 360 | 329 |
| Port ... ... ... ... ... | 364 | 580 | 44 |
| Canals ... ... ... ... ... | 665 | 326 | ... |
| Suburbs in the 24-Parganas ... ... ... | 583 | 344 | 4 |
| Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... ... ... | 403 | 451 | 7 |
| Maniktola ... ... ... ... ... | 547 | 403 | 5 |
| Garden Reach ... ... ... ... | 445 | 359 | 3 |
| Tollygunge ... ... ... ... ... | 668 | 246 | 2 |
| South Suburban Municipality ... ... ... | 878 | 95 | ... |
| Howrah City ... ... ... ... | 509 | 414 | 10 |

## CHAPTER VII.

### Education.

52. **Introductory.**—This Chapter deals with the statistics of Census Table VIII giving the numbers literate, illiterate and literate in English according to age and religion and Census Table IX giving the same statistics according to caste but without reference to age. Four subsidiary tables are printed at the end of the chapter in which are analysed by means of proportionate figures:—

I. Education by age, sex and religion;
II. English Education by sex and age;
III. Progress by Education since 1881; and
IV. Education by caste.

At the census in 1881 and in 1891, the population was divided into three classes: "Illiterate," "Learning" and "Literate." Those under instruction either at home or at school or college were entered as learning to whatever stage their education had progressed. Those no longer under instruction who could read and write were recorded "Literate," and the rest "Illiterate" It was found however that, in spite of instructions, enumerators wrote down as illiterate children who had just begun to learn, and as literate those who certainly could read and write but were still proceeding with more advanced studies, with the result that the number returned as "Learning" was far less than the number shown by the returns of the Education Department as being under instruction in schools and colleges. Accordingly in 1901 and since statistics have been prepared only for the two main categories, "Literate" and "Illiterate," the former being those who can both read and write and the latter those who cannot. In 1911 and 1921, but not in 1901, a standard was prescribed namely, that only those whose education had gone so far as to make them able to write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it should be returned as literate. If strictly applied, this standard would exclude a number of persons, the large body, for instance, who can read but have not got further with their writing than signing their names or keeping accounts. Such persons were probably returned as literate in 1901, but the comparison between the figures of 1901 and 1911 renders it probable that the new standard has not been as strictly applied by the enumerators as it might have been. It will be noticed that in the subsidiary tables at the end of the chapter, the proportion of literates is given per mille of the population aged 5 and over, instead of per mille of the population of all ages as in former census reports. The change was made to bring the manner of setting forth such statistics into line with that commonly in use in European countries. To obtain these figures it has been assumed that none who were returned as literate were below the age of five, and the proportion has been calculated by dividing the number of literates by the number according to the statistics of Table VII who were returned as aged 5 and over. The proportion for former census given in the sub-tables have been obtained in the same manner. The adoption of this innovation has entailed the introduction of the element of uncertainty as to age into the statistics of literacy, but on the other hand it has secured the advantage that the statistics for two localities may be compared without the necessity for making allowances for the different proportions of young children in each. The anomalies in the age returns have shown themselves much the same all over India and at each successive enumeration, so that their existence does not vitiate comparison between the statistics of different parts of the country at different times, though some adjustment is necessary before a strictly justifiable comparison can be made with the figures for European countries.

53. **General distribution and variation.**—In all 472,965 persons out of the 1,327,547 inhabitants of Calcutta and its Suburbs are literate. The number per mille aged 5 and over is 385 but the proportion is very different for the two sexes. For males it is 465 but for females only 214. In the matter of

education not only is Calcutta City much in advance of its Suburbs, but the disproportion between the progress of education among males and females is less marked in the City than in the Suburbs. Considerably more than half the males in the City over the age of 5 can read and write and more than a quarter of the females. In Howrah not quite a third of the males over five and only one in eight of the females can do so, and in all the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas the proportions are considerably lower still. In the Province as a whole the corresponding proportions are 181 literate per mille males aged 5 and over 21 per mille females and 104 per mille of both sexes, so that the Metropolis is much in advance of the rest of the Province in the education of its males, and, while education is still only just beginning to make an impression on the female population outside, in Calcutta it is well advanced.

| | Literate per mille aged 5 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Calcutta city ... ... ... | 530 | 271 | 450 |
| Suburbs in the 24-Parganas ... | 302 | 88 | 223 |
| Howrah ... ... ... ... | 326 | 127 | 259 |

Since Tollygunge, the South Suburbs and Howrah were not treated as suburbs on former occasions it is not possible to obtain figures to show the progress of education in the City with its suburbs. It is possible, however, to give an analysis of the progress of education in the City and this is done in Subsidiary Table III at the end of this chapter. To obtain the proportion literate from the figures for 1881 and 1891 those who were returned as "learning" and whose age was above 15 have been treated as literate and those of them whose age was below 15 as illiterate. The figures show that there was a decrease in the proportion of literates between 1881 and 1891 and again in the case of males in the next decade. As there was no change in the standard between 1881 and 1891 it must be assumed that the change which the figures show was a real one, and it is not difficult to account for it in the increasing flood of uneducated immigrants in search of employment as artizans and labourers. This flood continued to increase in force up to 1911, and the standard literacy for census purposes having been raised between 1901 and 1911, the progress in education in the decade must have been even greater than the figures indicate. The progress has been continued in the last 10 years, and no less than 112 per mille has been added to proportion of literates per mille aged 5 and over. It has become slightly more noticeable through the reduced immigration of illiterates to engage in manual labour, but is witness of the great progress which Calcutta is making towards civilization. The progress of female education is even more remarkable. For every two women per mille who were literate in 1911 there are now three, and the Elementary Education of females is now nearly on the same level in the City as was that of males 20 years ago.

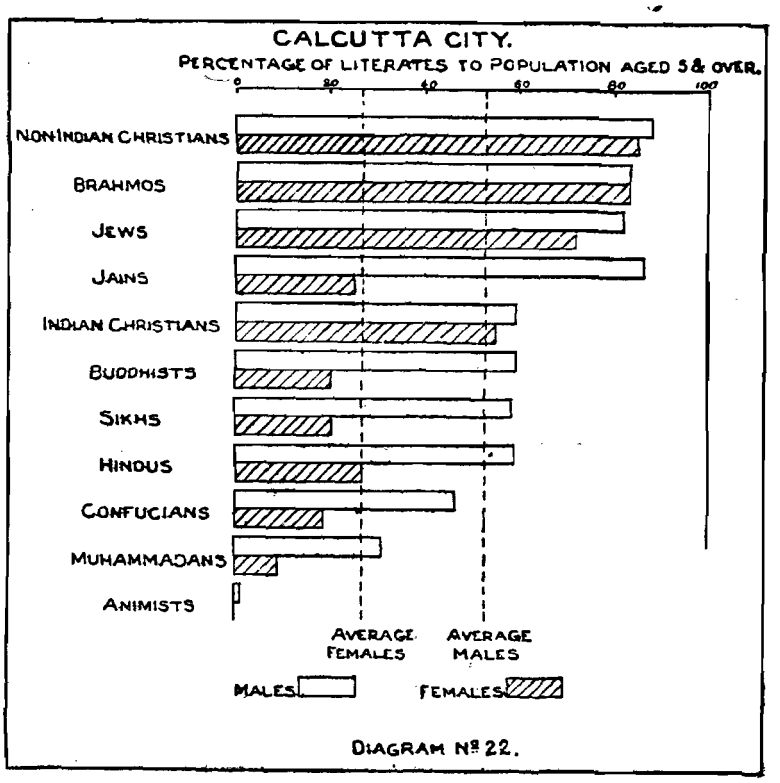
In the matter of education Madras has shown itself in the past the most advanced of the great cities of India. Calcutta has now passed it in the extent of education among its females, of whom 271 per mille aged 5 and over are literate against 250 in Madras, but in male education Madras still has a long lead with 737 literates per mille males aged 5 and over against Calcutta's 535. The proportion of females to males is, however, much greater in Madras than in Calcutta with the result that when both sexes are taken together, Calcutta has as many as 450 literate per mille aged 5 and over against 507 in Madras. In the matter of education Bombay is far behind. There are numerous mills and factories within the City's limits which employ large bodies of uneducated artizans, and among the whole population there are no more than 241 literate per mille aged 5 and over.

54. **Literacy by Religion.**—The number of literates and the total population of each religion in the City and Suburbs are given in the marginal Table. 77·5 per cent. of the literates are Hindus and 13·3 per cent. Muhammadans. Though Christians are only about one to every eight Muhammadans, they supply more than half as many to the number of literates, 7·1 per cent. of the total. The adherents to other religions are in much smaller numbers and the supply a much smaller

| | Total number. | Number literate. |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus ... ... | 940,841 | 366,629 |
| Muhammadans ... | 325,093 | 62,857 |
| Christians ... | 43,680 | 33,365 |
| Jains ... ... | 5,678 | 3,849 |

| | Total number | Number literate. |
|---|---|---|
| Buddhist ... | 3,515 | 1,714 |
| Brahmo ... ... | 1,821 | 1,367 |
| Jew ... ... | 1,820 | 1,249 |
| Sikh ... ... | 1,485 | 684 |
| Animist ... ... | 1,465 | 24 |
| Confucian ... | 1,411 | 570 |
| Parsi ... ... | 641 | 525 |
| Arjya ... ... | 97 | 55 |

quota of literates. The proportion of literates per mille aged 5 and over is given for each religion for the City, the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas and Howrah in Sub-Table I, and the proportions for the City are illustrated in diagram No. 22. The Parsis take the lead though they are not included in the diagram as their total numbers are so small. After them come the




Christians who are not Indians, and the reason that Parsis have the lead of them in the matter of literacy is that they have a proportionately greater number between the ages of 5 and 10. There are proportionately fewer of them over 10 who are illiterate than among the Parsis, but the number is not altogether insignificant for there were 278 males and 361 females among Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians over 10 years of age in the City who were returned as unable to read and write. Next to the non-Indian Christians come the Brahmos among whom Elementary education has gone as far in the case of females as in the case of males. The Jewish community is in advance of the Jains for education among the women of the latter community is very much more backward than among the former, though literacy among Jain males is practically as frequent as among Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Among Indian Christians not quite 60 per cent. of the males over 5 years of age can read and write, but the proportion among females is almost as great, and for both sexes together Indian Christians are, therefore, well ahead of Budhists, Sikhs and the great body of the Hindus though in each the proportion of literates among males is about the same. Literacy among Hindu women is rather more common than among Budhists and Sikh women and the proportion for them is almost exactly the same as the proportion for females of all religions, while literacy among Hindu males is rather higher than the average. The Muhammadans come very far behind the Hindus. The proportion of literates among their males over 5 is barely half as great as among Hindu males, and among their females only a third as great as among Hindu females. Animists as usual outside the city also are very nearly all illiterate.

In the Suburbs, Christians both Indians and others, and the few Brahmos, Sikhs and Jains that are to be found, show generally about the same proportions of literates as in the City. The reduced proportion in the Suburbs is

found among the Hindus and Muhammadans. Literates per mille males aged 5 and over are but little more than half as many both among Hindus and Muhammadans in the Suburbs as they are in the City, and the proportion among females, especially in the case of Muhammadans, is further reduced. In the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas there is not one in fifty Muhammadan females aged 5 and over who can read and write and only one in forty in Howrah. The proportion is one in nine Hindu females aged 5 and over in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas, and one in seven in Howrah against more than one in four in the city.

55. **Education by caste.**—There are Hindus in Calcutta belonging to a great many different castes including some in every part of the social scale from the Brahmans at the top to the sweeper castes at the bottom and there is great variety in the proportion of literates among them. In the following table is given the number who are literate per mille males and females of all ages in each of the Hindu castes and corresponding sections among the Muhammadans found in large numbers in the City and its Suburbs. The castes are placed in the order of the proportion literate among the males in each:—

| Caste. | Number literate per mille of each sex. | | Caste. | Number literate per mille of each sex. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. |
| Baidya ... ... | 823 | 626 | Teli and Tili ... ... | 439 | 124 |
| Oswal ... ... ... | 806 | 111 | Chasi Kaibatra (Mahisya) ... | 417 | 57 |
| Subarnabanik ... ... | 750 | 241 | Sutradhar ... ... | 413 | 151 |
| Brahman ... ... | 749 | 372 | Barui ... ... | 412 | 55 |
| Shaha ... ... ... | 745 | 202 | Napit ... ... | 389 | 117 |
| Mahesri ... ... | 742 | 84 | Sudra ... ... | 384 | 80 |
| Kayestha ... ... | 736 | 386 | Baishnab ... ... | 367 | 73 |
| Agarwala ... ... | 716 | 103 | Mali ... ... ... | 349 | 123 |
| Tambuli ... ... | 676 | 175 | Kumhar ... ... | 339 | 72 |
| Sadgop ... ... | 663 | 212 | Kalu ... ... ... | 324 | 60 |
| Kapali ... ... ... | 652 | 281 | Jalia Kaibartta ... ... | 318 | 26 |
| Gandhabanik ... ... | 645 | 149 | Pathan (Muhammadan) ... | 312 | 60 |
| Kansari ... ... | 593 | 135 | Goala ... ... | 309 | 74 |
| Khatri ... ... | 536 | 222 | Pod ... ... ... | 264 | 26 |
| Sunri ... ... ... | 536 | 140 | Namasudra ... ... | 262 | 41 |
| Jugi or Jogi ... ... | 506 | 106 | Halwai ... ... | 259 | 32 |
| Aguri ... ... ... | 500 | 56 | Sheikh (Muhammadan) ... | 243 | 46 |
| Tanti ... ... ... | 496 | 160 | Kahar ... ... | 215 | 21 |
| Saiyad (Muhammadan) ... | 494 | 169 | Lalbegi ... ... | 216 | 12 |
| Kamar ... ... | 483 | 152 | Malo ... ... ... | 198 | 28 |
| Rajput (Chhatri) ... ... | 476 | 83 | Khandait ... ... | 195 | 35 |
| Behara ... ... | 462 | 269 | Kurmi ... ... | 190 | 24 |
| Sonar ... ... | 455 | 102 | Rajbansi ... ... | 190 | 45 |
| Mayra ... ... | 451 | 158 | Dhoba ... ... | 189 | 31 |
| Chasadhoba ... ... | 446 | 68 | Dom ... ... ... | 175 | 2 |

| Caste. | Number literate per mille of each sex. | | Caste. | Number literate per mille of each sex. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. |
| Bagdi ... ... | 165 | 23 | Koiri ... ... ... | 103 | 13 |
| Lohar ... ... | 165 | 42 | Nuniya ... ... | 90 | 6 |
| Tiyar ... ... | 160 | 22 | Malla ... ... | 81 | 10 |
| Bauri ... ... | 155 | 55 | Chamar ... ... | 75 | 3 |
| Bhuimali ... ... | 138 | ... | Bhuiya ... ... | 74 | 9 |
| Kandu ... ... | 133 | ... | Pasi ... ... ... | 61 | 9 |
| Jolaha ... ... | 128 | 11 | Sontal (Hindu) ... ... | 52 | 9 |
| Dosadh ... ... | 118 | 20 | Oraon (Hindu) ... ... | 34 | ... |
| Hari ... ... ... | 112 | 1 | Rajwar ... ... | 19 | 5 |
| Muchi ... ... | 112 | 6 | Sontal (Animist) ... ... | 11 | ... |
| Patni ... ... | 105 | ... | Oraon (Animist) ... ... | 10 | ... |

In male vernacular education the Bengali *Bhadralok* castes and the mercantile castes take the lead together. The Baidyas come first but the Oswals and Subarnabaniks come before the Brahmins, the Shahas and Mahesris also before the Kayasthas, and the Agarwallas close behind them. The next caste is Tambuli which in Calcutta is composed of dealers in grain, lime and such commodities and shopkeepers. In female education the Bengali *Bhadralok* are well in front. The up-country mercantile classes, Oswal, Mahesri and Agarwala pay little attention to the education of their women folk who are very strictly secluded behind the *pardah*. There are, however, more literate women among the Bengali merchant classes. It is perhaps unexpected that so large a proportion of the Kapalis, Kansaris, Jugis, Tantis, Kamars, Sonars and Telis who live in Calcutta can read and write, but even outside the City these castes are much more often literate than the cultivators, and those of them who have come to Calcutta are generally engaged in business connected with their traditional caste occupation on a scale large enough to make it necessary for them to be able to keep accounts. Education among females of these castes in Calcutta, it will be noticed, is a long way behind that among males. More than a third of the males among the Sutradhars, Naptis, Malis, and Kumhars are literate, but the proportion is smaller in the case of the other functional castes, who are either in a very small way of business or more commonly the employees of others, Goalas, Dhobas, Lohars, Muchis and Chamars. It is low also among the labouring classes and boatmen, Kahars, Malos, Bagdis, Tiyars, Bauris, Koiris, Patnis, Nuniyas, Mallas, Bhuiyas, and Pasis, and lowest of all among the few aborigines from Chota Nagpur who come to the city. Among the sweeper castes it is perhaps not as low as might have been expected, though there is practically no education of females among the Lalbegis, Doms, Bhuimalis and Haris. The level of education among males of the cultivating classes is generally much higher in Calcutta than outside, for they are few and the ones who have come in would naturally be expected to be the better educated among them. Their females are not often literate among the Chasi Kaibarttas, Pods, Namasudras, Rajbansis, and Chasadhobas nor among the Jalia Kaibarttas, and female education is very backward compared with male education in the case of Aguris and Rajputs. The Saiyads, generally Muhammadans of the better class, are considerably in advance of the rest of the community and the Beharas are more often literate than the greater body of Sheikhs.

The Statistics of Literacy by caste for 1911 and 1921 are compared in Subsidiary Table IV. There has been progress in every section of the community for which statistics are available for the purpose of comparison. The

proportion has gone down, however, among Kayastha males, possibly because some persons of lower castes have now returned themselves as Kayasthas, and among the males of the Kansari and the Mali castes. Generally speaking progress has been much more noticeable in the education of females than of males in the castes whose standard of male education is high, among the Oswals, Agarwalas, Subarnabaniks, Sunris, Telis, and Tambulis of the mercantile classes, among the Brahmans and Baidyas and among the best educated of the functional castes for example the Tantis and the Sutradhars. On the other hand progress has been more noticeable among males than among females in the more backward castes, for examples the Dhobas, Chasi Kaibarttas, Jalia Kaibarttas, Kahars, Dosads, Muchis, and Doms.

56. **Literacy according to age.**—The Statistics of Literacy by age present one curious feature. The proportion who can read and write rises through the age periods 5-10, 10-15 and 15-20 but then drops again. This is not due to lapse from literacy and a clue to the true explanation in the case of males is to be found in the fact that the drop is greater in Howrah than in the City and that there is a drop in the case of Hindus, but not in the case of Muhammadans The cause is the influx of a body of illiterate immigrants in search of employment, most of whom are Hindus. The drop in 1911 in the City was from 470 literates per mille aged 15-20 to 417 per mille aged 20 and over. This time it is but from 559 per mille aged 15-20 to 540 per mille aged 20 and over, showing how much less is the effect of this flood of illiterate immigrants now than 10 years ago. The corresponding drop in the case of females is a greater one, from 355 to 251 in the City, from 133 to 82 in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas and from 188 to 115 in Howrah, and it comes from a totally different cause. The influx of coolie women is quite insufficient to explain it and the reason for it is that Female Education is comparatively an innovation, and women over 20 had not the same opportunity of learning in their childhood as the younger generation. Lapse from literacy may have contributed, for the education of a girl stops very early. She becomes a woman at 14 and her schooling except in very rare instances finishes before that, so that she may often forget what she has learnt among the duties and responsibilities of her home which she asumes so early. The early age at which the girl's education stops is the explanation of the fact among Hindus, Parsis and Jains the proportion of literate females is greater between 10 and 15 than between 15 and 20.

57. **English Education.**—More than one in every five over the age of 5 years among the population of Calcutta can read and write English. The proportion is but half as great in Howrah and a third as great in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. If the European, Armenian and Anglo-Indian population of the City is excluded the number among the rest who are literate in English is 242 per mille males aged 5 and over 34 per mille females aged 5 and over. In the knowledge of English Christians, more than two-thirds of whom are wholly or partly of English extraction, naturally take the lead, but it is interesting to note that there are as many as 1,937 persons, 1,134 males and 803 females who are Christians other than Indian Christians and can read and write another language but are not literate in English. The majority of Parsis, Jews and Brahmos can read and write English, the proportion being almost three-quarters in the case of male Parsis. 402 per mille of the Indian Christians over five years of age can do the same, 456 per mille of the males and 335 per mille of the females. Among Hindus 295 per mille of the males over 5 are literate in English against 242 in the whole Indian population, and 39 per mille females over 5 against 34 in the Indian population. Muhammadans are far behind, the proportion being only two-fifths of that in the whole Indian population in the case of males and one-half in the case of females. Only half as many among the Jain males know English as among the Hindu males, but on the other hand literacy in English among their females is further advanced than among Hindu females.

Among the Hindu castes those which include the greatest number who can read and write English are the Baidyas 4,819 per 10,000 aged 5 and over the Kayasthas 3,393, and the Brahmans 3,053, and these three Bhadralok

castes account for more than two-thirds, 69·2 per cent. of the Indians who are literate in English in the City and Suburbs. The mercantile classes make up much of the rest, the Shahas with 2,598 per 10,000, the Subarnabaniks with 2,481, the Sunris with 1,548 and the Gandhabaniks with 1,475 being in advance of the up-country merchants, the Agarwalas with 789, the Oswals with 640 and the Mahesris with 547, and it may be noticed that the education of females of these castes in English is almost non-existent. Many other castes come before the last three, for Sadgops with 2,113, Kapalis with 2,089, Tambulis with 2,481, Khatris with 1,591, Tantis with 1,501, Aguris with 1,366, Baruis with 1,353, Jugis with 1,296 and even Kamars with 1,109, Sudras with 1,081, Telis with 1,077 and Mayras with 1,018, have more than 10 per cent. of their number capable of reading and writing English. English education is closed to no caste. Some males even among the Bagdis, Bauris, Nuniyas, Chamars, Muchis, Doms and Haris now have a knowledge of English. Among the Muhammadans more of the Saiyads than of other sections have been educated in English, and both among their males and their females almost half of those who can read and write at all, can also read and write English. Among the Behara males English education has also gone far but none of their women have learnt the language.

58. **Progress of English Education.**—Twenty years ago only 1,401 per 10,000 of the males in the City aged 5 and over and 506 of the females were literate in English. The proportion in 1911 were 1,931 for males and 624 for females and in 1921, 2,619 for males and 798 for females. The progress in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas has been as fast, though in the case of females especially it is very far behind. In Howrah English education in 1911 almost reached the same standard as in the City for males, but for both males and females it has fallen off during the last ten years.

59. **English Education and age.**—It is remarkable that literacy in English is acquired in Calcutta at a very early age. Both in the City and in the Suburbs the proportion literate in English is greater between the ages of 10 and 15 than above the age of 20. In the case of males the influx of uneducated adult emigrants is responsible. In the case of females the novelty of English education and the early age at which schooling comes to an end is emphasized by the fact that among females the proportion literate in English is distinctly higher between the ages of 10 and 15 than between the ages of 15 and 20.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—EDUCATION BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION.

| RELIGION. | NUMBER PER MILLE, WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER PER MILLE, AGED 5 AND OVER, WHO ARE ILLITERATE. | | | NUMBER PER MILLE, AGED 5 AND OVER, WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aged 5 and over. | | | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 and over. | | | | | | | |
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| **CALCUTTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions ... ... | **450** | 530 | 271 | 359 | 214 | 534 | 396 | 559 | 355 | 540 | 251 | **550** | 470 | 729 | **206** | 262 | 80 |
| Hindus ... ... ... | **487** | 590 | 269 | 415 | 199 | 596 | 421 | 625 | 357 | 600 | 247 | **513** | 410 | 731 | **213** | 295 | 39 |
| Musalmans ... ... | **253** | 310 | 84 | 101 | 94 | 289 | 96 | 322 | 119 | 326 | 76 | **747** | 690 | 916 | **84** | 106 | 17 |
| Christians ... ... | **837** | 847 | 824 | 750 | 794 | 924 | 870 | 907 | 891 | 839 | 808 | **163** | 153 | 176 | **723** | 743 | 698 |
| *Indian Christians* ... | *574* | *592* | *551* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *426* | *408* | *449* | *402* | *456* | *335* |
| *European and other Christians.* | *864* | *878* | *846* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *136* | 122 | 154 | *791* | *801* | *779* |
| Buddhists ... ... | **531** | 594 | 208 | 248 | 145 | 420 | 200 | 726 | 197 | 608 | 223 | **469** | 406 | 792 | **176** | 196 | 75 |
| Animists ... ... | **2** | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | **998** | 996 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aryas ... ... ... | **625** | 704 | 500 | 800 | 833 | 375 | 667 | 750 | .. | 757 | 417 | **375** | 296 | 500 | **341** | 481 | 118 |
| Brahmos ... ... | **830** | 831 | 829 | 702 | 833 | 854 | 862 | 831 | 901 | 851 | 796 | **170** | 169 | 171 | **668** | 694 | 638 |
| Sikhs ... ... ... | **508** | 584 | 203 | 200 | 97 | 424 | 143 | 712 | 194 | 594 | 232 | **492** | 416 | 797 | **102** | 117 | 43 |
| Parsis ... ... ... | **901** | 896 | 910 | 625 | 786 | 931 | 964 | 700 | 828 | 938 | 944 | **98** | 104 | 90 | **723** | 742 | 690 |
| Jews ... ... .. | **765** | 818 | 715 | 684 | 667 | 691 | 792 | 791 | 898 | 890 | 682 | **235** | 182 | 285 | **653** | 704 | 605 |
| Jains ... ... ... | **693** | 864 | 253 | 450 | 221 | 782 | 367 | 917 | 288 | 900 | 236 | **302** | 136 | 747 | **131** | 156 | 67 |
| Confucians ... ... | **429** | 464 | 190 | 100 | 188 | 308 | 200 | 396 | 167 | 482 | 191 | **571** | 536 | 810 | **78** | 79 | 71 |
| **SUBURBS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions ... ... | **223** | 302 | 88 | 137 | 50 | 291 | 132 | 339 | 133 | 319 | 82 | **777** | 698 | 912 | **71** | 107 | 11 |
| Hindus ... ... ... | **264** | 347 | 114 | 181 | 60 | 363 | 178 | 373 | 177 | 359 | 105 | **736** | 653 | 886 | **89** | 135 | 7 |
| Musalmans ... ... | **123** | 192 | 18 | 59 | 12 | 145 | 24 | 227 | 31 | 215 | 17 | **877** | 808 | 982 | **20** | 32 | 1 |
| Christians ... ... | **800** | 831 | 761 | 401 | 692 | 710 | 812 | 925 | 684 | 929 | 781 | **200** | 169 | 239 | **612** | 651 | 562 |
| *Indian Christians* ... | *670* | *666* | *744* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *330* | *394* | *256* | *383* | *381* | *453* |
| *European and other Christians.* | *734* | *890* | *525* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *266* | *110* | *473* | *718* | *871* | *516* |
| Buddhists ... ... | **283** | 294 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 313 | 0 | **757** | 706 | 1,000 | **105** | 118 | 0 |
| Animists ... ... | **36** | 29 | 63 | 133 | 0 | 77 | 125 | 74 | 0 | 21 | 80 | **964** | 971 | 937 | **11** | 8 | 21 |
| Brahmos ... ... ... | **818** | 929 | 625 | 1,000 | 0 | 750 | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 800 | **182** | 71 | 375 | **636** | 857 | 250 |
| Sikhs ... ... ... | **317** | 431 | 34 | 200 | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | 581 | 59 | **683** | 569 | 966 | **40** | 56 | 0 |
| Jains ... ... ... | **323** | 692 | 387 | 286 | 0 | 333 | 600 | 733 | 167 | 732 | 421 | **377** | 308 | 613 | **29** | 28 | 32 |
| Confucians ... ... | **375** | 462 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 500 | 0 | 515 | 0 | **625** | 538 | 1,000 | **21** | 26 | 0 |
| **HOWRAH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All religions ... ... | **259** | 325 | 127 | 244 | 103 | 369 | 175 | 377 | 188 | 320 | 115 | **741** | 675 | 873 | **106** | 146 | 24 |
| Hindus ... ... ... | **288** | 362 | 140 | 282 | 113 | 419 | 197 | 414 | 208 | 356 | 125 | **712** | 638 | 860 | **118** | 170 | 14 |
| Musalmans ... ... | **123** | 169 | 25 | 85 | 28 | 172 | 46 | 196 | 34 | 175 | 20 | **877** | 831 | 975 | **22** | 31 | 1 |
| Christians ... ... | **794** | 834 | 738 | 119 | 139 | 741 | 813 | 692 | 798 | 981 | 796 | **206** | 166 | 262 | **754** | 804 | 684 |
| *Indian Christians* ... | *521* | *580* | *474* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *479* | *470* | *526* | *412* | *474* | *340* |
| *European and other Christians.* | *815* | *847* | *763* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *187* | *153* | *237* | *813* | *847* | *763* |
| Buddhists ... ... | **553** | 553 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 565 | ... | **447** | 447 | ... | **43** | 43 | ... |
| Animists ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1,000** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brahmos ... ... | **813** | 789 | 846 | ... | 3,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 867 | 625 | **187** | 211 | 154 | **688** | 632 | 769 |
| Parsis ... ... ... | **737** | 917 | 429 | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 600 | **263** | 83 | 571 | **737** | 917 | 429 |
| Jains ... ... ... | **250** | 400 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 667 | 9 | **750** | 600 | 1,000 | **250** | 400 | 0 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—ENGLISH EDUCATION BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

| LOCALITY. | LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20 | | 20 and over. | | All ages (5 and over.) | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... | 1,378 | 559 | 2,906 | 1,141 | 3,191 | 1,118 | 2,619 | 743 | 2,619 | 798 |
| Suburbs* ... ... | 220 | 68 | 1,112 | 195 | 1,433 | 149 | 1,117 | 104 | 1,068 | 113 |
| Howrah ... ... ... | 756 | 136 | 1,941 | 212 | 1,979 | 284 | 1,408 | 252 | 1,463 | 237 |

| LOCALITY. | LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911. | | | | | | | | | | 1901. | |
| | 5—10. | | 10—15. | | 15—20. | | 20 and over. | | All ages (5 and over.) | | All ages (5 and over.) | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... | 1,079 | 433 | 2,414 | 853 | 2,475 | 776 | 1,883 | 604 | 1,931 | 624 | 1,401 | 506 |
| Suburbs ... ... | 86 | 26 | 818 | 126 | 1,107 | 130 | 808 | 83 | 723 | 78 | 564 | 58 |
| Howrah ... ... ... | 1,543 | 507 | 1,970 | 804 | 2,134 | 589 | 1,805 | 228 | 1,832 | 351 | 916 | 137 |

* Figures for 1911 and 1901 refer to Cossipore-Chitpur, Maniktala and Garden Reach only.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

| LOCALITY. | NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aged 5 and over. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Male. | | | | | Female. | | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... | 530 | 418 | 335 | 345 | 377 | 271 | 194 | 128 | 100 | 101 |

| LOCALITY. | NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15—20. | | | | | | 20 and over. | | | | | | 15 and over. | |
| | Male. | | | Female. | | | Male. | | | Female. | | | Male. | Female. |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1891. |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... | 559 | 470 | 425 | 355 | 260 | 204 | 540 | 419 | 323 | 251 | 166 | 108 | 292 | 90 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—EDUCATION BY CASTE.

### *(a) For those castes for which statistics of age are available.*

### CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

| CASTE. | NUMBER OF LITERATES PER 1,000, AGED 5 AND OVER. | | | NUMBER OF LITERATES IN ENGLISH PER 10,000, AGED 5 AND OVER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | | | 1921. | | |
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Agarwala ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **535** | 761 | 116 | **855** | 1,275 | 75 |
| Bauri ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **126** | 161 | 32 | **224** | 311 | 0 |
| Baidya ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **843** | 914 | 730 | **5,453** | 7,655 | 1,928 |
| Baishnab ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **227** | 398 | 79 | **585** | 1,206 | 48 |
| Brahmin ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **681** | 799 | 424 | **3,328** | 4,611 | 537 |
| Dom ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **105** | 195 | 2 | **167** | 314 | 0 |
| Jugi or Jogi ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **364** | 560 | 122 | **1,461** | 2,563 | 97 |
| Chasi Kaibartta ... ... ... ... ... ... | **281** | 444 | 62 | **752** | 1,269 | 54 |
| Jalia Kaibartta ... ... ... ... ... ... | **207** | 339 | 29 | **498** | 849 | 18 |
| Shaha ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **643** | 788 | 233 | **2,815** | 3,744 | 200 |
| Saiyad ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **425** | 519 | 191 | **2,115** | 2,725 | 609 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## (b) *For other castes.*

### CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

| CASTE. | NUMBER PER 1,000 OF ALL AGES, WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF ALL AGES, WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | | | 1911.* | | | 1921. | | | 1911.* | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| HINDU. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agarwala ... ... ... | 494 | 716 | 103 | 415 | 627 | 39 | 739 | 1,199 | 67 | 439 | 672 | 25 |
| Aguri ... ... ... | 284 | 500 | 56 | Not available | | | 1,366 | 2,660 | ... | Not available. | | |
| Bagdi ... ... ... | 97 | 168 | 23 | 75 | 148 | 8 | 185 | 355 | 7 | 149 | 302 | ... |
| Baidya ... ... ... | 745 | 823 | 626 | 690 | 821 | 487 | 4,819 | 6,897 | 1,653 | 4,224 | 6,476 | 739 |
| Baishnab ... ... ... | 209 | 367 | 73 | 169 | 322 | 55 | 539 | 1,111 | 45 | 389 | 863 | 35 |
| Barui ... ... ... | 313 | 412 | 55 | Not available | | | 1,355 | 1,853 | 49 | Not available. | | |
| Bauri ... ... ... | 115 | 155 | 27 | Ditto | | | 209 | 298 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Bhuimali ... ... ... | 119 | 138 | 0 | Ditto | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Bhuiya ... ... ... | 58 | 74 | 9 | Ditto | | | 115 | 151 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Bhumij ... ... ... | 378 | 429 | 0 | Ditto | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Brahman ... ... ... | 625 | 749 | 372 | 572 | 713 | 266 | 3,053 | 4,320 | 471 | 2,706 | 3,831 | 271 |
| Chamar ... ... ... | 55 | 75 | 3 | 44 | 57 | 3 | 89 | 98 | 69 | 21 | 28 | 0 |
| Chasadhoba ... ... | 271 | 446 | 68 | Not available | | | 708 | 1,318 | 0 | Not available. | | |
| Dhoba ... ... ... | 131 | 186 | 31 | 79 | 110 | 21 | 449 | 679 | 27 | 230 | 347 | 8 |
| Dom ... ... ... | 93 | 175 | 2 | 32 | 54 | 2 | 149 | 281 | 0 | 12 | 21 | 0 |
| Dosadh ... ... ... | 93 | 118 | 20 | 61 | 79 | 15 | 50 | 68 | 4 | 74 | 102 | 7 |
| Gandhabanik ... ... | 460 | 645 | 149 | 448 | 653 | 147 | 1,475 | 2,270 | 136 | 1,484 | 2,401 | 139 |
| Goala ... ... ... | 255 | 309 | 74 | 172 | 208 | 58 | 548 | 701 | 62 | 349 | 441 | 60 |
| Halwai ... ... ... | 210 | 259 | 32 | Not available | | | 342 | 428 | 29 | Not available. | | |
| Hari ... ... ... | 56 | 112 | 1 | Ditto | | | 99 | 198 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Jugi or Jogi ... ... | 523 | 506 | 106 | Ditto | | | 1,295 | 2,315 | 84 | Ditto. | | |
| Kahar ... ... ... | 169 | 215 | 21 | 115 | 142 | 12 | 224 | 291 | 11 | 105 | 130 | 6 |
| Kaibartta Chasi (Mahisya) | 282 | 417 | 57 | 226 | 341 | 45 | 702 | 1,192 | 50 | 852 | 1,011 | 35 |
| Kaibartta Jalia (Adi-Kaibartta). | 191 | 318 | 26 | 137 | 223 | 36 | 459 | 797 | 16 | 215 | 369 | 34 |
| Kalu ... ... ... | 225 | 324 | 60 | Not available | | | 492 | 749 | 65 | Not available. | | |
| Kamar ... ... ... | 365 | 483 | 152 | 312 | 456 | 103 | 1,109 | 1,657 | 118 | 846 | 1,386 | 56 |
| Kandu ... ... ... | 106 | 133 | 0 | Not available | | | 258 | 324 | 0 | Not available. | | |
| Kansari ... ... ... | 451 | 593 | 135 | 355 | 615 | 78 | 903 | 1,384 | 32 | 1,452 | 2,721 | 64 |
| Kaora ... ... ... | 61 | 106 | 13 | 43 | 77 | 8 | 112 | 217 | 0 | 35 | 69 | 0 |
| Kapali ... ... ... | 507 | 652 | 281 | Not available | | | 2,089 | 3,249 | 285 | Not available. | | |
| Kayastha ... ... ... | 612 | 736 | 386 | 598 | 755 | 328 | 3,393 | 4,881 | 673 | 3,218 | 4,906 | 361 |
| Khandait ... ... ... | 189 | 195 | 35 | Not available | | | 316 | 328 | 25 | Not available. | | |
| Khatri ... ... ... | 465 | 536 | 222 | 468 | 498 | 131 | 1,591 | 1,959 | 331 | 994 | 1,286 | 104 |
| Kochi ... ... ... | 102 | 99 | 143 | Not available | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | Not available. | | |
| Koiri ... ... ... | 87 | 103 | 13 | Ditto | | | 95 | 111 | 23 | Ditto. | | |
| Kumhar ... ... ... | 256 | 339 | 72 | Ditto | | | 726 | 1,168 | 25 | Ditto. | | |
| Kurmi ... ... ... | 153 | 190 | 24 | Ditto | | | 261 | 325 | 38 | Ditto. | | |
| Lalbegi ... ... ... | 119 | 216 | 12 | Ditto | | | 357 | 664 | 20 | Ditto. | | |
| Lohar ... ... ... | 148 | 165 | 42 | Ditto | | | 568 | 686 | ... | Ditto. | | |
| Maheshri ... ... ... | 496 | 742 | 84 | Ditto | | | 547 | 864 | 15 | Ditto. | | |
| Mal ... ... ... ... | 159 | 179 | 0 | Ditto | | | 55 | 60 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Mali ... ... ... | 264 | 349 | 123 | 233 | 373 | 90 | 858 | 1,189 | 46 | 839 | 1,161 | 147 |
| Malla ... ... ... | 70 | 81 | 10 | Not available | | | 85 | 96 | 25 | Not available. | | |
| Malo ... ... ... | 174 | 198 | 28 | Ditto | | | 215 | 248 | ... | Ditto. | | |
| Mayra ... ... ... | 560 | 451 | 158 | 314 | 403 | 110 | 1,019 | 1,441 | 86 | 780 | 1,086 | 114 |

* Figures for 1911 cover only Calcutta and three Suburban municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur, Maniktola and Garden Reach.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*concluded.*

## (*b*) *For other castes*—concluded.

### CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS—*concluded.*

| CASTE. | NUMBER PER 1,000 OF ALL AGES, WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF ALL AGES, WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | | | 1911.* | | | 1921. | | | 1911.* | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| HINDU—*concld.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muchi ... ... ... | **84** | 112 | 6 | **43** | 57 | 5 | **69** | 90 | 2 | **91** | 124 | **3** |
| Munda ... ... ... | **71** | 109 | ... | Not available | | | **476** | 727 | ... | Not available. | | |
| Namasudra ... ... | **177** | 262 | 41 | Ditto | | | **569** | 892 | 45 | Ditto. | | |
| Napit ... ... ... | **304** | 398 | 117 | **224** | 303 | 72 | **954** | 1,388 | 102 | **578** | 863 | 28 |
| Nuniya ... ... ... | **68** | 90 | 6 | Not available | | | **109** | 143 | 16 | Not available. | | |
| Oraon ... ... ... | **27** | 34 | 0 | Ditto | | | **0** | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Oswal ... ... ... | **646** | 806 | 111 | **545** | 714 | 27 | **840** | 831 | 0 | **605** | 802 | ... |
| Pasi ... ... ... | **46** | 61 | 9 | Not available | | | **43** | 52 | 19 | Not available. | | |
| Patni ... ... ... | **70** | 105 | 0 | Ditto | | | **0** | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Pod ... ... ... | **160** | 264 | 26 | Ditto | | | **483** | 858 | 7 | Ditto. | | |
| Rajbansi (Ksbattriya) ... | **134** | 190 | 45 | Ditto | | | **210** | 323 | 30 | Ditto. | | |
| Rajput ... ... ... | **423** | 476 | 83 | **369** | 425 | 89 | **618** | 703 | 69 | **655** | 772 | 75 |
| Rajwar ... ... ... | **16** | 19 | 5 | Not available | | | **16** | 19 | 0 | Not available. | | |
| Sadgop ... ... ... | **464** | 663 | 212 | **394** | 606 | 120 | **2,113** | 3,617 | 208 | **1,647** | 2,863 | 76 |
| Shaha ... ... ... | **593** | 745 | 202 | Not available | | | **2,598** | 3,537 | 173 | Not available. | | |
| Santal ... ... ... | **30** | 52 | 6 | Ditto | | | **27** | 52 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Sonar ... ... ... | **532** | 455 | 102 | **182** | 246 | 36 | **854** | 1,270 | 76 | **324** | 467 | ... |
| Subarnabanik ... ... | **528** | 750 | 241 | **450** | 680 | 164 | **2,481** | 4,182 | 272 | **2,171** | 3,837 | 103 |
| Sudra ... ... ... | **288** | 384 | 80 | Not available | | | **1,085** | 1,559 | 53 | Not available. | | |
| Sunri ... ... ... | **405** | 536 | 140 | **431** | 598 | 90 | **1,548** | 2,202 | 224 | **1,523** | 2,228 | 94 |
| Sutradhar ... ... ... | **318** | 413 | 151 | **272** | 391 | 111 | **964** | 1,461 | 100 | **1,031** | 1,757 | 37 |
| Tambuli ... ... ... | **490** | 676 | 175 | **463** | 712 | 90 | **1,793** | 2,729 | 207 | **1,618** | 2,362 | 96 |
| Tanti ... ... ... | **351** | 496 | 160 | **296** | 460 | 111 | **1,501** | 2,557 | 116 | **1,317** | 2,418 | 81 |
| Teli and Tili ... ... | **339** | 439 | 124 | **295** | 394 | 80 | **1,077** | 1,530 | 99 | **880** | 1,231 | 92 |
| Tiyar ... ... ... | **97** | 160 | 22 | Not available | | | **102** | 187 | 0 | Not available. | | |
| MUSALMAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Behara ... ... ... | **424** | 462 | 269 | Not available | | | **1,742** | 2,170 | 0 | Not available. | | |
| Jolaha ... ... ... | **93** | 128 | 11 | Ditto | | | **78** | 113 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Kulu ... ... ... | **80** | 56 | 143 | Ditto | | | **400** | 556 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Nikari ... ... ... | **44** | 81 | 0 | Ditto | | | **0** | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| Pathan ... ... ... | **252** | 312 | 60 | **216** | 265 | 50 | **652** | 821 | 112 | **517** | 664 | 33 |
| Saiyad ... ... ... | **395** | 494 | 169 | **310** | 384 | 117 | **1,968** | 2,592 | 537 | **1,086** | 1,475 | 65 |
| Sheikh ... ... ... | **182** | 243 | 46 | **125** | 172 | 24 | **533** | 736 | 74 | **265** | 376 | 17 |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oraon ... ... ... | **8** | 10 | 0 | Not available | | | **40** | 50 | 0 | Not available. | | |
| Santal ... ... ... | **5** | 11 | 0 | Ditto | | | **0** | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | | |
| CONFUCIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese ... ... ... | **405** | 450 | 139 | Not available | | | **706** | 733 | 545 | Not available. | | |
| Japanese ... ... ... | **364** | 364 | 364 | Ditto | | | **1,818** | 2,727 | 909 | Ditto. | | |

* Figures for 1911 cover only Calcutta and three Suburban municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur, Maniktola and Garden Reach.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## Infirmities.

60. **Introductory.**—As at previous censuses, four infirmities were recorded, viz., insanity, deaf-mutism, total blindness and leprosy. A change has been made at this census, for all deaf and dumb were enumerated as such in place of only those who had been deaf and dumb from birth. The difference is not an important one, for though many persons become deaf in later years, very few lose the power of speech after they have once attained to it, and the change was made owing to the difficulty which arose in enquiring whether such persons had been afflicted from birth or not, which was thought to result in a number being wrongly excluded because the enumerator had not been able to satisfy himself that the afflictions had been present from earliest childhood. As on previous occasions meticulous instructions were issued to prevent those suffering from leucoderma and similar afflictions being returned as lepers. The diagnosis of leprosy in its early stages is not easy to the layman in medical science, and the enumerators were only required to write a man down as leper when his disease had reached the ulcerous stage. The statistics of infirmities are to be found in Tables XII and XIIA. of the Census Tables Volume and are analysed in three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter showing—

I. The number of afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four censuses.

II. The number afflicted per 100,000 in each age period and the proportion of female to male sufferers at each census.

III. The distribution of the infirm according to age per 10,000 of each sex.

In these tables, figures are given separately for Calcutta, for the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas, and for Howrah for 1921, but owing to the fact that Tollygunge, the South Suburban Municipality and Howrah were not accounted suburbs of Calcutta at previous censuses, the figures for 1901 and 1911 for the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas refer only to Cossipore-Chitpur, Manicktola and Garden Reach, and the corresponding figures for Howrah are not available.

61. **General Distribution.**—Altogether 2,324 persons in the City and Suburbs were returned as suffering from one or more of the four infirmities, among whom 15 unfortunate beings were doubly afflicted, *i.e.*, suffered both from insanity and leprosy, or from insanity and deaf-mutism, or were both blind and lepers, or were blind and deaf-mutes, or were deaf-mutes and lepers or were insane and blind. The distribution between Calcutta and its Suburbs is shown in the marginal table.

| | Calcutta. | Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. | Howrah. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Insane ... | 317 | 136 | 86 |
| Deaf-mute | 478 | 69 | 45 |
| Blind ... | 523 | 171 | 166 |
| Lepers ... | 259 | 30 | 44 |

62. **Insanity.**—The number of insane persons in Calcutta is slightly less than in 1911, but not so much less as it might have been expected to be since the Bhowanipore Asylum for European and Anglo-Indian lunatics has become no more than a receiving station and place of observation from which proved lunatics are drafted to Ranchi. The proportion of the insane to the total population is, however, much less than it was in 1891 and 1901 and much lower than in the Province as a whole. In Calcutta, it is about the same for males as for females, but outside, it is much higher for females than for males. The proportion of the insane in the Suburbs in 24-Paganas is very much greater than in the City and it is also considerably greater in Howrah. Since 1901, it has much increased in the Suburbs in

the 24-Parganas. Insanity in Calcutta increases with age. In the Province as a whole the proportion is highest between the ages of 25 and 35 and, thereafter, is considerably reduced, but this does not appear to be the case in Calcutta, though the numbers dealt with are perhaps too small to justify drawing conclusions from them. Formerly, the existence of the Bhowanipore Asylum inflated the proportion of insane among Anglo-Indians and Europeans and it stood considerably higher than it stood among Indian communities. This is no longer the case. Among the castes for which Table XIIA. was prepared the Kayasthas and the Sheikhs (Muhammadans) include the greater numbers of insane persons, but these numbers again are not large enough for the proportions in each caste to be valuable for statistical purposes.

63. **Deaf-mutism.**—There has been a large increase in the number of deaf-mutes according to the Census of 1921. This is, no doubt, largely due to the change which was made in reference to the record of such persons, but it seems likely that there has been a real increase in the number of such persons. They are much more frequently to be found in the City than in its Suburbs. That the City contains as many as 478 of these poor creatures many of whom are homeless beggars would be reckoned a blot on the civilisation of a European town. The age-distribution of deaf-mutes in Calcutta is abnormal. Deaf-mutes are usually short-lived, but in Calcutta, the proportion between them and the unafflicted increases with age, and though it is possible that numbers suffering from senile deafness and the decay of their other faculties may have been returned as deaf-mutes, it seems that numbers of these unfortunates must have been sent down to Calcutta by relations no longer willing to support them, to earn their own bread by begging.

64. **Blindness.**—The number of the blind in Calcutta is a considerably less proportion of the population than in the Suburbs and at least in the case of males is lower than in the Province as a whole. That the number in Calcutta is very much less than in 1901 or in 1911 is to be put down to the efforts of medical skill, for operations for cataract are frequently carried out in the hospitals. The fact that the proportion blind is much higher among females than among males is due partly to the fact that men suffering from cataract have recourse to the surgeon more freely than women and partly to the life women lead in Calcutta, shut up as they are in small dark rooms often filled with the acrid smoke of cowdung fires at which they cook their food. In the Province as a whole there are more men blind than women.

65. **Leprosy.**—Of the 299 lepers in Calcutta city, 197 males and 62 females, the inmates of the Gobra Leper Asylum accounted for more than half (139)—109 males and 30 females. The number of lepers at large in the City at the time of the census was therefore 120—88 males and 32 females—and the proportion they bore to the total population was 14 per 100,000 for males and 11 per 100,000 in the case of females. The proportion among males is less than in any district of the Province except Bakarganj, Noakhali, Rajshahi and Dinajpur. The proportion among females is, however, lower in several districts, Noakhali, Bakarganj, Tippera, Chittagong, Faridpur, Khulna, Jessore, Dacca, Pabna, Bogra, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Hooghly than in Calcutta. The proportions in the City have changed very little in the last 20 years. The proportions in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas are 19 per 100,000 for males and 4 per 100,000 for females and the proportions in Howrah 26 and 15. The greatest number of lepers are between the ages of 25 and 40, but the proportion among the smaller numbers at greater ages are rather higher than in the ages of earlier maturity. The sections of the community, which include the greatest numbers are the Sheikhs and the Indian Christians, for the charity which is expended in efforts to care for those who are afflicted is almost all Christian charity and conversion to Christianity not infrequently follows the development of the symptoms of leprosy. The proportion of lepers among the Sheikhs is high, but not very much out of proportion to their large numbers. The proportion is low among the Kayasthas and also among the other *bhadralok* Hindu castes

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

| CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS. | INSANE. | | | | | | | | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... | 36 | 39 | 60 | 71 | 33 | 33 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 28 | 37 | 24 | 53 | 35 | 44 | 42 |
| Suburbs in 24-Parganas ... ... | 64 | 63 | 27 | * | 55 | 49 | 26 | * | 34 | 40 | 39 | * | 26 | 25 | 43 | * |
| Howrah ... ... ... ... | 47 | * | * | * | 37 | * | * | * | 26 | * | * | * | 16 | * | * | * |

| CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS. | BLIND. | | | | | | | | LEPERS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... | 51 | 63 | 70 | 38 | 72 | 92 | 105 | 60 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 26 | 21 | 26 | 22 | 25 |
| Suburbs in 24-Parganas ... | 67 | 62 | 69 | * | 91 | 105 | 102 | * | 19 | 19 | 22 | * | 4 | 9 | 10 | * |
| Howrah ... ... ... ... | 76 | * | * | * | 103 | * | * | * | 26 | * | * | * | 15 | * | * | * |

NOTE.—The figures for 1911, 1901 and 1891 shown against "Suburbs in 24-Parganas" exclude the figures for Tollygunge and South Suburbs as the information is not available.

* Not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.

| AGE. | NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000. | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INSANE. | | DEAF-MUTE. | | BLIND. | | LEPERS. | | | | | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Insane. | Deaf-mute. | Blind. | Leper. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Calcutta—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 3 | 10 | 9 | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 | ... |
| 5—10 | 19 | 6 | 66 | 33 | 27 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 286 | 440 | 500 | 1,000 |
| 10—15 | 13 | ... | 79 | 53 | 48 | 27 | ... | 8 | ... | 368 | 304 | ... |
| 15—20 | 22 | 11 | 70 | 37 | 34 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 231 | 244 | 100 | 667 |
| 20—25 | 27 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 18 | 22 | 8 | 13 | 478 | 355 | 467 | 571 |
| 25—30 | 41 | 44 | 33 | 44 | 17 | 24 | 38 | 34 | 371 | 464 | 500 | 313 |
| 30—35 | 42 | 55 | 27 | 51 | 29 | 38 | 39 | 17 | 471 | 682 | 478 | 161 |
| 35—40 | 47 | 59 | 36 | 43 | 31 | 43 | 63 | 27 | 423 | 400 | 471 | 143 |
| 40—45 | 60 | 45 | 52 | 55 | 45 | 60 | 45 | 25 | 281 | 393 | 500 | 208 |
| 45—50 | 34 | 119 | 64 | 50 | 112 | 109 | 64 | 60 | 1,333 | 294 | 367 | 353 |
| 50—55 | 55 | 30 | 59 | 74 | 91 | 155 | 63 | 44 | 286 | 667 | 913 | 375 |
| 55—60 | 63 | 57 | 146 | 134 | 126 | 229 | 63 | ... | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | ... |
| 60—65 | 43 | 51 | 146 | 102 | 335 | 330 | 60 | 63 | 800 | 471 | 667 | 714 |
| 65—70 | 120 | 39 | 90 | 197 | 389 | 394 | 120 | ... | 250 | 1,667 | 789 | ... |
| 70 and over | 112 | 84 | 239 | 302 | 797 | 1,122 | 112 | 134 | 714 | 1,200 | 1,340 | 1,143 |
| **ALL AGES** | **36** | **33** | **52** | **53** | **51** | **72** | **32** | **21** | **428** | **480** | **666** | **315** |
| **Suburbs—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 | 21 | 11 | 52 | ... | 41 | 11 | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 250 | ... |
| 5—10 | ... | ... | 54 | 39 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667 | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 32 | 26 | 48 | 26 | 24 | 13 | 8 | ... | 500 | 333 | 333 | ... |
| 15—20 | 51 | 50 | 34 | 50 | 25 | 38 | 25 | ... | 667 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| 20—25 | 59 | 33 | 39 | ... | 46 | 11 | 20 | ... | 333 | ... | 143 | ... |
| 25—30 | 66 | 48 | 18 | 36 | 48 | 24 | 12 | 24 | 364 | 1,000 | 250 | 1,000 |
| 30—35 | 92 | 58 | 23 | 12 | 29 | 58 | 11 | ... | 315 | 250 | 1,000 | ... |
| 35—40 | 74 | 8 | 50 | 40 | 17 | 20 | ... | ... | 333 | 333 | 500 | ... |
| 40—45 | 55 | 118 | 16 | 17 | 70 | 135 | 63 | ... | 1,000 | 500 | 889 | ... |
| 45—50 | 120 | 105 | 34 | 35 | 69 | 105 | 17 | ... | 429 | 500 | 750 | ... |
| 50—55 | 151 | 52 | 17 | ... | 151 | 181 | 33 | ... | 222 | ... | 778 | ... |
| 55—60 | 180 | 63 | ... | ... | 495 | 439 | ... | ... | 250 | ... | 636 | ... |
| 60—65 | 68 | 246 | 68 | 82 | 439 | 739 | 135 | 41 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 1,385 | 250 |
| 65—70 | 389 | ... | ... | 158 | 649 | 1,266 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,600 | ... |
| 70 and over | ... | 325 | ... | 54 | 458 | 703 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 1,444 | ... |
| **ALL AGES** | **84** | **55** | **34** | **26** | **67** | **91** | **19** | **4** | **528** | **468** | **839** | **111** |
| **Howrah—** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 | ... | ... | 13 | 44 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 34 | ... | 80 | 13 | 57 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 143 | 800 | ... |
| 10—15 | 9 | 17 | 57 | 34 | 94 | 34 | ... | ... | 1,000 | 333 | 200 | ... |
| 15—20 | 34 | 47 | 26 | 16 | 26 | 32 | 9 | 32 | 750 | 333 | 667 | 2,000 |
| 20—25 | 61 | 26 | ... | ... | 6 | 65 | 31 | ... | 200 | ... | 5,000 | ... |
| 25—30 | 41 | 62 | 23 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 35 | 62 | 571 | 250 | 500 | 667 |
| 30—35 | 105 | 40 | 29 | ... | 70 | 40 | 18 | ... | 167 | ... | 250 | ... |
| 35—40 | 43 | 49 | 9 | 24 | 17 | 146 | 43 | 24 | 400 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 200 |
| 40—45 | 69 | 84 | ... | 21 | 78 | 168 | 17 | ... | 500 | ... | 889 | ... |
| 45—50 | 20 | ... | 30 | ... | 118 | 180 | 59 | 45 | ... | ... | 667 | 333 |
| 50—55 | 77 | 68 | 39 | 34 | 212 | 205 | 96 | 68 | 500 | 500 | 545 | 400 |
| 55—60 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | 179 | 360 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 1,333 | ... |
| 60—65 | ... | 118 | 43 | ... | 510 | 296 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 417 | ... |
| 65—70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 630 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 and over | ... | 168 | 73 | ... | 1,248 | 1,346 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 941 | ... |
| **ALL AGES** | **47** | **37** | **26** | **16** | **76** | **103** | **26** | **15** | **410** | **324** | **711** | **294** |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

| AGE. | INSANE. | | | | | | | | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **CALCUTTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 45 | 43 | 30 | 126 | 105 | ... | 144 | 261 | 279 | 636 | 333 | 561 | 581 | 392 | 80 | 505 |
| 5—10 | 315 | 171 | 60 | 126 | 211 | ... | 216 | 74 | 774 | 1,098 | 905 | 841 | 710 | 1,765 | 1,040 | 707 |
| 10—15 | 270 | 214 | 239 | 126 | ... | 426 | 432 | 435 | 1,177 | 1,445 | 1,048 | 561 | 903 | 784 | 1,040 | 909 |
| 15—20 | 586 | 726 | 269 | 377 | 316 | 319 | 791 | 522 | 1,269 | 1,272 | 952 | 935 | 645 | 1,177 | 1,280 | 202 |
| 20—25 | 1,036 | 940 | 1,493 | 1,038 | 1,168 | 1,064 | 1,223 | 34 | 980 | 983 | 1,143 | 936 | 710 | 1,177 | 800 | 404 |
| 25—30 | 1,577 | 1,496 | 1,791 | 1,509 | 1,368 | 1,277 | 935 | 78 | 867 | 809 | 905 | 841 | 839 | 882 | 640 | 404 |
| 30—35 | 1,532 | 1,624 | 1,842 | 1,447 | 1,684 | 957 | 1,367 | 522 | 681 | 1,041 | 762 | 1,215 | 968 | 1,079 | 400 | 1,010 |
| 35—40 | 1,171 | 983 | 1,731 | 1,635 | 1,158 | 1,170 | 1,079 | 2,522 | 619 | 462 | 619 | 934 | 516 | 882 | 480 | 505 |
| 40—45 | 1,441 | 1,239 | 895 | 1,164 | 947 | 1,916 | 1,367 | 1,217 | 867 | 694 | 867 | 654 | 710 | 686 | 720 | 1,111 |
| 45—50 | 405 | 856 | 478 | 1,006 | 1,263 | 957 | 1,007 | 1,217 | 526 | 462 | 571 | 654 | 322 | 98 | 320 | 606 |
| 50—55 | 631 | 769 | 537 | 503 | 421 | 851 | 504 | 956 | 464 | 578 | 667 | 654 | 645 | 294 | 720 | 808 |
| 55—60 | 270 | 427 | 328 | 566 | 316 | 319 | 288 | 608 | 434 | 173 | 286 | 467 | 451 | .... | 320 | 1,414 |
| 60 and over | 721 | 513 | 507 | 377 | 1,053 | 745 | 647 | 435 | 1,084 | 347 | 952 | 748 | 2,000 | 784 | 2,160 | 1,415 |
| **Total** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** |

| AGE. | BLIND. | | | | | | | | LEPER. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| **CALCUTTA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 32 | 208 | 202 | 351 | 144 | ... | 167 | 213 | 152 | 51 | ... | 174 | ... | ... | ... | 453 |
| 5—10 | 319 | 494 | 177 | 234 | 239 | 151 | 67 | 213 | 101 | 51 | 56 | 174 | 323 | ... | 161 | 345 |
| 10—15 | 733 | 520 | 328 | 585 | 335 | 340 | 166 | 356 | ... | 306 | 111 | 348 | 323 | ... | 161 | 862 |
| 15—20 | 637 | 364 | 556 | 585 | 96 | 38 | 367 | 71 | 305 | 306 | 667 | 435 | 645 | 400 | 323 | 517 |
| 20—25 | 478 | 545 | 404 | 468 | 335 | 377 | 333 | 284 | 355 | 306 | 1,000 | 783 | 645 | 400 | 968 | 862 |
| 25—30 | 446 | 701 | 758 | 351 | 335 | 604 | 333 | 142 | 1,624 | 1,735 | 1,333 | 869 | 1,613 | 1,333 | 645 | ... |
| 30—35 | 732 | 701 | 1,439 | 468 | 526 | 491 | 467 | 567 | 1,574 | 1,531 | 1,222 | 1,130 | 806 | 934 | 1,290 | 862 |
| 35—40 | 541 | 571 | 328 | 585 | 363 | 302 | 400 | 142 | 1,777 | 765 | 1,111 | 1,826 | 806 | 1,733 | 1,613 | 517 |
| 40—45 | 764 | 1,013 | 1,111 | 818 | 574 | 792 | 833 | 993 | 1,218 | 1,735 | 1,333 | 1,478 | 806 | 1,333 | 1,129 | 862 |
| 45—50 | 955 | 571 | 631 | 702 | 526 | 566 | 433 | 851 | 863 | 663 | 667 | 522 | 968 | 400 | 323 | 1,035 |
| 50—55 | 733 | 1,039 | 783 | 1,286 | 1,005 | 1,207 | 967 | 1,489 | 812 | 1,226 | 1,167 | 696 | 968 | 1,200 | 968 | 690 |
| 55—60 | 382 | 338 | 379 | 2,748 | 574 | 453 | 667 | 2,269 | 305 | 357 | 333 | 435 | ... | 267 | 1,935 | 1,724 |
| 60 and over | 3,248 | 2,935 | 2,904 | 819 | 4,928 | 4,679 | 4,800 | 2,411 | 914 | 969 | 1,000 | 1,130 | 2,097 | 2,000 | 484 | 1,379 |
| **Total** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** | **10,000** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX—*contd.*

| AGE. | INSANE. | | | | | | | | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **SUBURBS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 225 | ... | ... | Not available. | 213 | 714 | ... | Not available. | 1,064 | 833 | 833 | Not available. | ... | ... | 1,177 | Not available. |
| 5—10 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | 1,277 | 2,778 | ... | | 1,818 | 4,286 | 1,176 | |
| 10—15 | 449 | 526 | ... | | 426 | ... | 1,000 | | 1,277 | 1,667 | 2,500 | | 909 | 1,429 | 1,177 | |
| 15—20 | 674 | 351 | 1,177 | | 851 | 714 | ... | | 851 | 833 | ... | | 1,818 | 1,428 | ... | |
| 20—25 | 1,011 | 1,930 | 2,353 | | 638 | 357 | 1,000 | | 1,277 | 278 | 833 | | ... | ... | 588 | |
| 25—30 | 1,236 | 2,466 | 2,941 | | 851 | 1,429 | 2,000 | | 638 | 555 | 417 | | 1,364 | ... | 1,765 | |
| 30—35 | 1,798 | 1,754 | 1,176 | | 1,064 | 2,143 | 2,000 | | 851 | 1,389 | 833 | | 455 | 2,143 | 588 | |
| 35—40 | 1,011 | 526 | 1,177 | | 638 | 714 | 1,000 | | 1,277 | 556 | 834 | | 909 | ... | ... | |
| 40—45 | 787 | 702 | ... | | 1,489 | 1,429 | 1,000 | | 425 | ... | 833 | | 455 | 714 | 588 | |
| 45—50 | 787 | 1,404 | 588 | | 638 | 357 | ... | | 425 | ... | 417 | | 454 | ... | ... | |
| 50—55 | 1,011 | 176 | ... | | 426 | 357 | 2,000 | | 213 | 1,111 | 1,250 | | ... | ... | 1,177 | |
| 55—60 | 449 | ... | 588 | | 213 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 417 | | ... | ... | 588 | |
| 60 and over | 562 | 175 | ... | | 2,553 | 1,786 | ... | | 425 | ... | 833 | | 1,818 | ... | 1,176 | |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | |

| AGE. | BLIND. | | | | | | | | LEPER. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| **SUBURBS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 430 | 714 | 232 | Not available. | 128 | 667 | 500 | Not available. | ... | ... | ... | Not available. | ... | ... | ... | Not available. |
| 5—10 | 107 | 714 | 465 | | ... | 334 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10—15 | 322 | 714 | 465 | | 128 | 167 | ... | | 370 | 588 | 714 | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15—20 | 323 | 1,072 | 930 | | 385 | 167 | ... | | 1,111 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20—25 | 753 | 357 | 233 | | 128 | 333 | 250 | | 1,111 | ... | 714 | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25—30 | 860 | 357 | 232 | | 256 | 333 | 250 | | 741 | 588 | 715 | | 6,667 | ... | ... | |
| 30—35 | 538 | 357 | 698 | | 641 | 833 | 750 | | 741 | 1,765 | 714 | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 35—40 | 215 | 536 | 698 | | 128 | 333 | 1,000 | | ... | 1,765 | 714 | | ... | 2,000 | 2,500 | |
| 40—45 | 968 | 357 | 930 | | 1,026 | 500 | 500 | | 2,963 | 1,765 | 1,429 | | ... | ... | 2,500 | |
| 45—50 | 430 | 536 | 465 | | 385 | 500 | 500 | | 370 | 588 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 50—55 | 968 | 179 | 233 | | 897 | 1,000 | 1,750 | | 741 | 588 | 1,429 | | ... | 4,000 | 2,500 | |
| 55—60 | 1,183 | 357 | ... | | 898 | 333 | 750 | | ... | 588 | ... | | ... | ... | 2,500 | |
| 60 and over | 2,903 | 3,750 | 4,419 | | 5,000 | 4,500 | 3,750 | | 1,852 | 1,765 | 3,571 | | 3,333 | 4,000 | ... | |
| Total | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX—*concld.*

| AGE. | INSANE. | | | | | | | | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **HOWRAH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | ... | Not available. | | | ... | Not available. | | | 294 | Not available. | | | 2,728 | Not available. | | |
| 5—10 | 492 | | | | ... | | | | 2,059 | | | | 909 | | | |
| 10—15 | 164 | | | | 400 | | | | 1,765 | | | | 1,818 | | | |
| 15—20 | 656 | | | | 1,200 | | | | 882 | | | | 909 | | | |
| 20—25 | 1,639 | | | | 800 | | | | ... | | | | ... | | | |
| 25—30 | 1,147 | | | | 1,600 | | | | 1,177 | | | | 909 | | | |
| 30—35 | 2,951 | | | | 1,200 | | | | 1,471 | | | | ... | | | |
| 35—40 | 820 | | | | 800 | | | | 294 | | | | 909 | | | |
| 40—45 | 1,311 | | | | 1,600 | | | | ... | | | | 909 | | | |
| 45—50 | 164 | | | | ... | | | | 588 | | | | ... | | | |
| 50—55 | 656 | | | | 800 | | | | 588 | | | | 909 | | | |
| 55—60 | ... | | | | ... | | | | 294 | | | | ... | | | |
| 60 and over | ... | | | | 1,600 | | | | 588 | | | | ... | | | |
| **Total** | **10,000** | | | | **10,000** | | | | **10,000** | | | | **10,000** | | | |

| AGE. | BLIND. | | | | | | | | LEPERS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| **HOWRAH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 412 | Not available. | | | ... | Not available. | | | ... | Not available. | | | ... | Not available. | | |
| 5—10 | 516 | | | | 580 | | | | ... | | | | ... | | | |
| 10—15 | 1,031 | | | | 290 | | | | ... | | | | ... | | | |
| 15—20 | 309 | | | | 290 | | | | 294 | | | | 2,000 | | | |
| 20—25 | 103 | | | | 725 | | | | 1,471 | | | | ... | | | |
| 25—30 | 206 | | | | 145 | | | | 1,765 | | | | 4,000 | | | |
| 30—35 | 1,237 | | | | 435 | | | | 882 | | | | ... | | | |
| 35—40 | 206 | | | | 869 | | | | 1,471 | | | | 1,000 | | | |
| 40—45 | 928 | | | | 1,159 | | | | 588 | | | | ... | | | |
| 45—50 | 619 | | | | 580 | | | | 882 | | | | 1,000 | | | |
| 50—55 | 1,134 | | | | 869 | | | | 1,471 | | | | 2,000 | | | |
| 55—60 | 309 | | | | 580 | | | | 294 | | | | ... | | | |
| 60 and over | 2,990 | | | | 3,478 | | | | 882 | | | | ... | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **10,000** | | | | **10,000** | | | | **10,000** | | | | **10,000** | | | |

# CHAPTER IX.

## Occupations.

66. **Introductory.**—This chapter deals with the statistics contained in Tables XVII to XXII of the Census Tables Volume for Calcutta and its Suburbs. Tables XVII to XXI are statistics of Occupation obtained from the schedules of the census itself following a scheme of classification altered only slightly from that used in 1911 in the manner described on the title page to Table XVII. Table XXII contains statistics obtained from a special return required to be filled in by the managers of all factories with as many as ten employees each.

This chapter deals first with the statistics of occupation obtained from the census schedules for the population as a whole, and afterwards with the statistics of organised industry obtained from the Special Industrial Return. The first four subsidiary tables printed at the end of it refer to the first part and give:—

I.—A general distribution of the population by occupation.

II.—A distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population between the City, its Suburbs in the 24-Parganas and Howrah.

III.—An analysis of the occupations of females.

IV.—Figures of the occupations of selected castes.

The remaining eight subsidiary tables refer to the second part and give figures obtained from Census Table XXII in reference to—

V.—The distribution of industries and persons employed.

VI.—Particulars of establishments employing 20 men in 1911 and 1921 (the statistics collected in 1911 referred only to factories employing 20 men and upwards each).

VII.—An analysis of the organization of industrial concerns.

VIII.—An analysis of the statistics of birth-place of skilled employees.

IX.—A similar analysis in respect of unskilled employees.

X.—An analysis of the employment of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

XI.—The distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

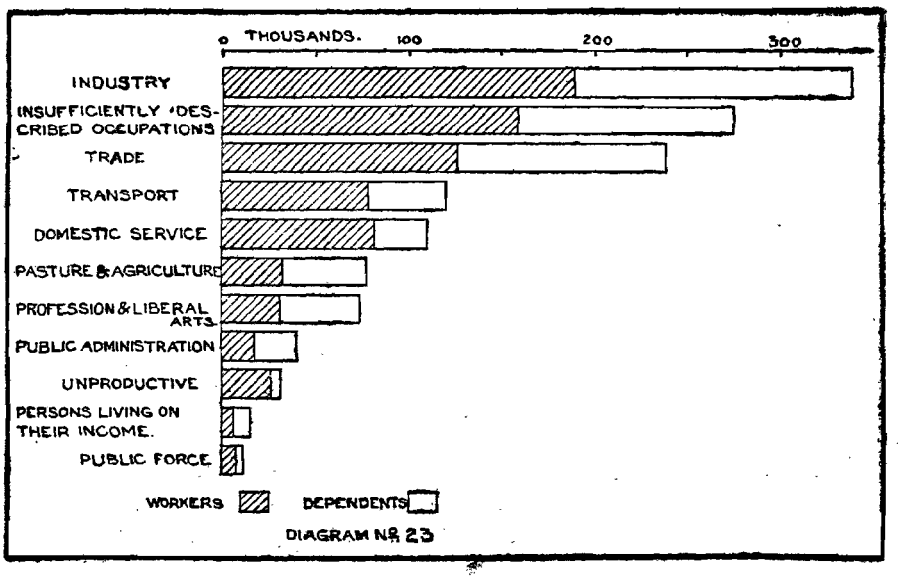
XII.—The distribution of power employed in industry.

Some further introduction of the occupational statistics obtained from the census schedules to the student of them is, however, necessary. Individuals were required to describe their main occupation as precisely as possible, and if they had another occupation subsidiary to it, to give that also in a separate column provided for the purpose. No attempt was made to guide the enumerators as to the terms by which occupations should be described, for to have done so would have meant that a certain amount of classification would have been done by the enumerators themselves, which could have been done much more satisfactorily in the course of tabulation. If any classification had been done by the enumerators it would have been impossible moreover to obtain uniformity or even to ascertain what system had been used, whereas a full record can be kept of classification done in the compilation offices, and for the benefit of the student of the figures an alphabetical list (in English) of significant occupational entries found in the schedules has been printed as an appendix to Chapter XII of the Provincial Census Report which gives against each entry the group number of the occupational classification scheme. Whatever scheme of classification is used there must be some occupations even among these decribed with precision whose classification is

not at once obvious, but the greatest difficulty is to obtain precision. The Bengali *bhadralok* are very apt to give their occupation by the term *chakuri* literally "service," the business classes by the term *Byabasha* "trade" and labourers by the term *dainik majur* "daily labourer." Strict injunctions were given to enumerators to avoid the use of these terms and of other vague terms of the sort, but even in rural areas where the enumerators had ample time to do their work and their Supervisors to check it, the result was not altogether satisfactory. In the Province as a whole the descriptions of its occupation given by 2 per cent. of the population did not enable any more detailed calssification to be made than to divide them into (*a*) manufacturers, businessmen and contractors, (*b*) clerks, accountants, book-keepers, etc., and (*c*) labourers and workmen. This proportion was as much as 21½ per cent. in Calcutta, 16 per cent. in the suburbs in the 24-Parganas and 23 per cent. in Howrah, against 16 per cent. in Calcutta and 12 per cent. in the suburbs in 1911, so that the census of occupations was not so satisfactory in Calcutta, though in the Province as a whole it was more satisfactory, than in 1911. The contrast between the small proportion whose occupation was indefinitely described in rural areas and in Calcutta is largely due to the fact, that the rural population is largely agricultural and there is no difficulty in describing agricultural occupations with sufficient precision to identify them as such.

67. **Distribution of the population by occupation.**—The following summary of the statistics of occupation in Calcutta and Suburbs illustrated by diagram No. 23 shows at a glance how the population of Calcutta finds a means of livelihood:—

| | WORKERS. | | WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE. | FEMALE. | |
| | Thousands. | Thousands. | Thousands. |
| Pasture and agriculture ... ... | 28 | 4 | 78 |
| Industry ... ... | 177 | 16 | 331 |
| Transport ... ... | 77 | 1 | 120 |
| Trade ... ... | 116 | 10 | 239 |
| Public force ... ... | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| Public administration ... ... | 18 | 0 | 40 |
| Professions and liberal arts ... ... | 28 | 3 | 74 |
| Persons living on their income ... ... | 4 | 2 | 15 |
| Domestic service ... ... | 60 | 21 | 110 |
| Insufficiently described occupation ... ... | 153 | 6 | 276 |
| Unproductive ... ... | 8 | 18 | 31 |




There is a large body of casual labourers in the town, who will fetch and carry for anyone who will give them a few hours' work, and whose occupation could not have been more accurately described than by such a term as "casual

labourer," "coolie," etc. A great many men in regular employment used the same terms so that the numbers that appear in the statistics against "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified" is 53,362 male workers with dependents who bring the total up to 71,558 in the City and Suburbs. These workers, however, are only one-third the total number who described their occupation insufficiently for purposes of classification. The greater number, 88,771 male and 1,745 female workers with dependents bringing the total up to 186,273, is that which appears in the statistics against "cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops." In spite of the instructions issued, these people described themselves by their individual occupation in the establishment in which they worked without giving information sufficient to enable the establishment to be classified; and the enumerators failed to appreciate the fact that such entries were insufficient for the purpose of the classification of occupations.

68. **Pasture and agriculture.**—It may at first sight appear a little surprising that in a great commercial and industrial city as many as 78,000 should be found dependent on pasture and agriculture. Some 31,000 of these are, however, found in the surburbs in the 24-Parganas which on the southern side extend right into the country and some 9,000 in Howrah which does the same, but this still leaves 50,022 dependent on pasture and agriculture in the city itself. This, however, includes no less than 35,743 living on income from the rent of agricultural land and another 3,065 who are their managers, clerks, agents, etc., and leaves only 6,798 ordinary cultivators and 4,720 field labourers, who had no doubt come into the city either casually on business, or as temporary immigrants to find work in the city during the season of the year when there was nothing to do on their land. The large figure for those living on income from rent of land is interesting. These are some of the absentee landlords of whom Bengal has so many, and the increase in their number as shown by the last three censuses has been very remarkable. In 1901 only 5,414 workers, that is actual landlords, were returned and 11,920 dependents, total 17,384. In 1911 these numbers had risen to 6,707 workers and 15,158 dependents, in all 21,965; and the present census shows 10,686 workers and 25,057 dependents, in all 35,743. This means that the number of persons of the landlord class who have taken to living in Calcutta instead of remaining on their estates has doubled itself in 20 years. In Calcutta and its suburbs together the number of this class is 42,869, which is as much as $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total of the class in the Province. When it is remembered that generally speaking it is only the biggest landlords who can afford to live in Calcutta, it will be realized that the figures show absenteeism to be very real feature of the land system of the country.

69. **Industry.**—Out of the 330,887 persons dependent upon industry, 84,672, about a-quarter, are textile workers and their dependents, but 32,384 of these belong to the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas and 39,614 to Howrah so that the City itself has only 12,674. The textile industries have in fact been crowded out of the City itself. Only 10,738 workers in jute mills and jute presses, and their dependents were enumerated in the City while 26,772 were found in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas and 38,096 in Howrah. To what an extent the jute industry has been driven beyond the limits of the suburbs will be appreciated when it is stated that those supported by it in the city and its suburbs are but 17·3 per cent. of the total for Bengal.

Industries of dress and the toilet support 62,252 persons, 26,401 of whom are tailors, dressmakers, etc., and their families, 14,771 boot and shoemakers and their dependents, and 12,805 washermen and those supported by them. Building industries support 33,303, wood industries 27,642, metal industries 23,891, food industries 19,036, construction of means of transport 8,506, ceramics 7,560, chemical products 5,706, production and transmission of physical forces 4,231 and other industries 50,390. Of the latter workers in precious stones and metals and their families are 15,550; sweepers, scavengers, etc., 14,990; printers, lithographers, etc., 9,575; and book-binders and stichers, etc., 7,294. Generally speaking the City itself has the greater share in the industries which do not require much space or require to be near the centre of business. Workers in precious stones, book-binders, printers, boot and shoemakers, carpenters, cabinet makers, butchers, tailors, etc.,

are numerous in the city, while textile factory workers, ship and boat builders, factory iron workers, etc., are more numerous in Howrah and the suburbs in the 24-Parganas.

The figures obtained from the industrial returns give a firmer basis for commentary upon the statistics of organized industry, but the following figures for Calcutta city alone, referring to outdoor industries or industries generally operated in a small way are very interesting:—

| | 1901. | | 1911. | | 1921. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Workers. | Dependents. | Workers. | Dependents. | Workers. | Dependents. |
| Tailors, milliners, etc. ... | 7,446 | 8,323 | 7,120 | 7,546 | 5,750 | 5,014 |
| Boot and shoemakers ... | 10,437 | 4,553 | 11,498 | 5,630 | 9,385 | 3,146 |
| Carpenters ... | 7,188 | 4,377 | 7,113 | 4,235 | 11,569 | 5,218 |
| Masons and bricklayers ... | 12,302 | 8,443 | 12,806 | 8,425 | 7,585 | 5,128 |
| Washermen ... | 6,143 | 3,710 | 4,776 | 3,339 | 5,074 | 2,872 |

Tailors and shoemakers are decidedly less numerous than they were. The former began to decrease in numbers before 1911 but not the latter. Both are tending to move away from the City into the suburbs. Carpenters on the other hand have apparently increased very much in numbers since 1911, but not masons and brick-layers for comparatively very little building was going on in 1921 in spite of the fact that many building sites, for instance, along the Central Avenue had been cleared and were ready to be rebuilt. The very high price of building materials was the cause of this stagnation in the building trade. The tendency between 1901 and 1911 for the washermen to go outside the city seems to have been arrested during the last 10 years, but the most interesting feature brought out by the statistics for them, and repeated in the statistics for each of these five industries is the great reduction in the proportion of dependents who live in the city with the actual workers.

70. **Transport.**—There are 45,287 supported by transport service by road, 37,034 by transport by water, 30,604 by transport by rail and 7,356 by Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Service. Owners, drivers, etc., of mechanically driven vehicles and their families are now 10,795 and the owners and those employed on other vehicles and their dependents 25,201 the majority of both being found in the City itself and few on the Howrah side of the river. It is curious to note that as many as 901 persons still depend upon that primitive conveyance the palki for their living. Transport by water was returned as supporting a very much smaller number of persons than in 1911 owing to the stagnation in the export and import trade in the Port at the time of the census. The greatest reduction was in boatmen and lightermen, for " boat owners, boatmen and towmen " and their dependents were 20,078 in Calcutta itself in 1911, while the present number returned is only 13,701. The number in the City employed by the railways and their families is rather less than 10 years ago, but with Howrah now accounted a suburb of Calcutta the total is 65 per cent. more than that for Calcutta, Maniktola, Cossipore-Chitpore and Garden Reach in 1911. The Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services supported only 2,872 persons in the city in 1901 but the number grew to 4,813 in 1911 and has now reached 5,848.

71. **Trade.**—Of the commercial population, 69,786, or more than a quarter of the total are supported by purveying food. The actual number is really much greater, for as many as 67,575 were returned as general store-keepers or just as shop-keepers without the kind of shop being specified at all, and a large proportion of these must have been sellers of food in various forms. Brokerage commission and export was returned as supporting 22,102; trade in textile materials 15,227; in articles of luxury 11,976; banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance 7,855; trade in fuel 7,036; in clothing and

toilet articles 5,861; and in skins, leather, etc., 4,264 (a much smaller number than in 1911), while hotel keepers and liquor vendors and their families are as many as 9,444. The last number has grown very much of late years for the number supported by keeping hotels, serais, eating houses, etc., in the city was only 1,351 in 1901, 2,112 in 1911 and now 4,730. Otherwise comparison between the figures of former censuses and the statistics of the last in reference to the distribution of the commercial population according to trade they follow is difficult on account of the very large number who on this occasion returned themselves either as general storekeepers or just as shopkeepers.

**72. Public Force.**—The troops in Calcutta were on the occasion of the last census only half as many as in 1911 or 1901, for the Alipore Lines were almost empty. The number of the Police Force itself, 4,105, was rather less than in 1911 and the number of dependents upon its members living in the City decidedly less, so that service in the Public Force was at this census found to support a considerably smaller number than 10 years ago.

73. **Public Administration.**—Public Administration including Police Service supported 33,423 persons in the City in 1901. In 1911 service in the Police supported 5,540 and in the rest of the Public Administration 31,285 so that there was an increase of 3,402. The present figure for those supported in Public Administration is 33,655. The actual workers have increased from 13,102 to 15,540, but dependents are slightly fewer in numbers showing that the Government servant cannot as easily afford to keep his dependents with him in Calcutta as he could formerly. The actual number in the employment of the State is less than 10 years ago, 8,170 in place of 8,582, for there was considerable reduction owing to the transfer of the headquarters of the Government of India to Delhi, but there has been a large increase in the number of workers in Municipal employment in the city, from 4,497 males to 7,361.

74. **Professions and liberal arts.**—Of the 74,135 persons in Calcutta and its suburbs supported in the professions and liberal arts, the law claims the greatest number 17,743; medicine 16,557, letters, arts and sciences 14,568; religion 14,393; and education 10,874. The law found actual employment for 2,034 persons in the city in 1901 and they had 5,592 dependents. The corresponding figures in 1911 were 2,865 workers and 7,368 dependents and in 1921, 6,303 workers and 9,293 dependents. Apparently, therefore, there has been a great increase in the numbers who find employment in the law especially in the last 10 years, but proportionally much fewer of them are able to afford to keep their families in Calcutta with them than formerly. Priests, ministers of religion, etc., in the city were 4,829 in 1911, but are now 4,189 and the total number supported by religion has been reduced from 13,860 to 10,466 in the decade, for religious mendicants and the like are much fewer than they were. It is typical of India that the legal profession should outnumber the medical profession, the educational profession and the profession of letters, arts and sciences. There is probably no other country in the world where such results are to be found. The number of medical practitioners of all kinds in Calcutta city was 1,861 in 1901, 2,513 in 1911 and now 2,932 and the total number supported by the practise of medicine has increased from 8,800 in 1901 to 10,848 in 1911 and 13,433 in 1921, so that the profession is growing, and, as the large number of dependents whom it is able to support in the city indicates, it is prospering. Letters, arts and sciences support a number which is increasing as fast, the figures of this census showing the greatest excess among authors, journalists, photographers, etc., Education supported 6,873 persons in the city in 1901, 7,331 in 1911 and now 9,106. The teaching profession has not grown as fast in the city as the last two that have been mentioned, but it has made steady progress, though the smaller number of dependents compared with the number of actual workers shows that the profession is not as well paid.

75. **Persons living on their income.**—14809 in the City and its Suburbs were found living principally on their incomes. Compared with European standards the proportion they bear to the total population is low. In part this is due to the fact that India

is not a country of thrift, and those who are able to do so do not save as they do in Europe, but what is mainly responsible for the result is that the successful Bengali invests his capital in land, and when his income is derived from rent of agricultural land he is counted among those supported by agriculture. The number returned in the City as living principally on their incomes has fallen since 1911 from 19,072 to 11,450. Pensioners and such persons of fixed income have been very hard hit by the great increase in the cost of living in Calcutta, and though a few owners of house property have done very well from the boom in land and property values in Calcutta, the class which lives principally on its income has very often had to leave the city and go into the country.

76. **Domestic service.**—Domestic service in the city and its suburbs supports 60,243 male workers and 20,999 female workers who have with them only 28,680 dependents. Domestic servants returned in the city in 1901 were 83,979 actual workers with 30,918 dependents, in 1911 79,564 actual workers with 30,530 dependents, and in 1921 only 69,035 workers with 22,021 dependents. The change that has come about in the last 10 years is significant of the changed position of those who can afford to keep servants. The advent of the motor car has made some difference, for private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc., 5,675 in 1911 and now only 2,218, but the chief cause for the reduction in the number of domestic servants is shortage of house accommodation, and the fact that such new accommodation as has been provided in the decade has often been in the form of flats, while houses formerly occupied by one European family have now either been divided into flats or are being shared by more than one family. Either arrangements means that each family requires fewer servants.

77. **Unproductive occupations.**—In Calcutta and its Suburbs no less than 31,092 persons are supported by unproductive occupations. Excluding 4,117 inmates of jails and asylums (and 7 who returned themselves as dependents upon them!) the remainder are beggars, vagrants, etc., 10,982, nearly two-thirds of whom are women, 3,578 dependents on the alms they receive, and 10,814 prostitutes with 1,552 dependents upon them. Beggars, vagrants, etc., were returned in the city in 1901 at 7,651 with 2,378 dependents, in 1911 at 4,390 workers, the number of dependents not being available, and in 1921 at 6,691 with 2,641 dependents. The increase in 1921 is in female beggars only, the number of male beggars being almost exactly the same as 10 years ago. The number of prostitutes in the City in 1901 was 14,369 with 2,520 dependents, in 1911 12,848, the number of their dependents not being available, and in 1921, 8,877 with 1,330 dependents. Prostitution is therefore much less than it used to be in the city, but the fact that there is still one acknowledged prostitute to every 43 males aged between 20 and 50 shows what is the moral result of conditions which have brought together a population in which males outnumber females by more than two to one.

78. **Occupations according to religion.**—As the Hindus constitute majority of the population they naturally predominate in most of the occupations, but by no means in proportion to their numbers in several notable instances. In the jute industries, jute spinning and weaving, jute pressing, and rope, twine and string making; there are as many as 30,182 Muhammadan workers and their dependents to 47,694 Hindus. Muhammadans as might be expected supply nearly all the butchers and form the majority of the bakers and they outnumber the Hindus in the tobacco trade. They are also in a large majority among the tailors and outnumber Hindus among masons and bricklayers. They are much more numerous than Hindus in the occupations of book-binding and transport by water, and are somewhat more numerous among the carters, etc., but in trade generally Hindus are four to every Muhammadan and in Public Administration and the liberal arts there is only one Muhammadan to every six Hindus.

More than a third of the Muhammadan population is supported by industry, one-sixth by transport, nearly one-seventh by trade, only one-twentieth in Public Administration and the liberal arts and about one-eleventh in domestic service. Of the Christian community one-third is supported by service in the Public Administration and by the liberal arts,

one-sixth by transport, only one-twelfth by industry and one-eleventh by domestic service. The number engaged in trade and their dependents according to the statistics is only two-fifteenths of the total number of the community, but it is in fact much larger for no less than 8,617 Christians returned their occupation so vaguely that they could only be classified as "cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and others employed in unspecified shops, warehouses and offices." Most of these must have been employed in some sort of trade.

79. **Workers and dependents.**—The most remarkable abnormality in the occupational statistics for Calcutta is to be found in the proportion between workers and dependents. Among the 1,327,457 inhabitants of the City and its suburbs there are 760,251 workers and 567,296 dependents, that is to say, only 746 dependents per thousand workers. The corresponding proportion in Bengal is 1,827, two and half times as great, and the difference is of course due to the fact that so many of the inhabitants of the city are temporary immigrants who work there only for a time and leave their families at home. The following statement shows the proportion for the more important classes of occupations:—

| | PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO WORKERS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Calcutta. | Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. | Howrah. |
| Industry ... ... | 67 | 88 | 81 |
| Transport ... ... | 43 | 94 | 81 |
| Trade ... ... | 87 | 94 | 105 |
| Public administration ... ... | 117 | 139 | 175 |
| Profession ... ... | 124 | 150 | 122 |
| Domestic service ... ... | 32 | 33 | 79 |
| Unproductive ... ... | 20 | 24 | 11 |

Those engaged in unproductive occupations, beggars, prostitutes, etc., naturally have the smallest number of dependents with them in the town, and the class which comes next to them are the domestic servants. Those employed in transport in the city also have very few dependents with them, but the proportion is higher in the suburbs. There are fewer dependents in proportion to workers in Trade than in Public Administration and the Professions. The comparison between the figures for those employed in Public Administration and the Professions in Calcutta City are especially interesting. They seem to indicate that the average Government employee is not so easily able on his pay to keep his family with him as the average professional man.

It will be interesting to compare the proportions of dependents to workers in each class of occupation disclosed by this and the last census. The figures are as given in the following statement:—

| | PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO WORKERS IN CALCUTTA CITY. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1921. | 1911. |
| Industry ... ... | 67 | 67 |
| Transport ... ... | 43 | 39 |
| Trade ... ... | 87 | 79 |
| Public administration ... ... | 117 | 139 |
| Professions ... ... | 124 | 139 |
| Domestic service ... ... | 32 | 38 |
| Unproductive ... ... | 20 | 16 |

They refer to Calcutta City only as complete figures for the Surburbs in 1911 are not available. It will appear that only traders, transport workers and those engaged in unproductive occupations have more dependents with them in the city than 10 years ago. The greatest increase is in the case of traders, who have been able to improve their position in this respect. Both the professional man and the Government servant have had to take to the expedient

of leaving their families at home to a greater extent than formerly. The Government servant was as well off in this respect as the professional man 10 years ago, but this is no longer the case. Among those supported by the legal profession in 1911 there were as many as 257 dependents per hundred workers but the proportion has now dropped to 147, for the legal profession is now very much more crowded than it used to be. In the medical profession there were 182 dependents per hundred worders, very many fewer than in the law, but the proportion in the medical porfession is now 160, rather more than in the law.

In order to make the statistics for Calcutta comparable with those for European countries it will be convenient to set forth the proportion between the numbers over the age of 10 who are occupied and unoccupied. It is in such form that these statistics are usually discussed in European countries. Statistics of occupations according to age have not been prepared in Bengal but assuming that all those under the age of 10 were unoccupied we find that in Calcutta itself 872 per mille males over the age of 10 are occupied, in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas 888 and in Howrah 886. The corresponding proportion for Bengal as a whole is 812 and for England and Wales in 1911 it was 838 (842 in urban districts and 826 in rural districts).

80. **Occupation of females.**—While so large a proportion of the male population of Calcutta consists of workers there are no more than 52,660 females who work for their living in the City itself, 15,043 in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas and 12,214 in Howrah. The total 81,091 is but 18·3 per cent. of the female population. The occupations mentioned below are those in which women most often take part, the numbers against each being the number of female workers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Domestic service | 20,999 |
| Prostitution | 10,814 |
| Begging | 6,691 |
| Textiles | 6,633 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 3,593 |
| Sweepers | 2,254 |
| Living on their income | 1,992 |
| Income from rent of land | 1,988 |
| Midwives, etc. | 1,243 |
| Rice-pounding and husking | 1,238 |
| Trade in fuel | 1,092 |

In the City there are 111 females earning their own living per 1,000 males, in the Suburbs in the 24-Parganas 145 and in Howrah 125, while the corresponding proportion in Bengal as a whole is 157. Assuming that all the females returned as workers were over the age of 10, the proportion of females aged 10 and over occupied in the City and its Suburbs is 214 per mille against only 141 in the Province as a whole. The corresponding proportion in England and Wales according to the Census of 1911 was much higher, 325 per mille, and in London as much as 409, and it has certainly risen very much during the last 10 years.

81. **Occupation and race or caste.**—The figures given in Subsidiary Table IV at the end of the chapter show that trade and transport employ the energies of Europeans about equally. Each supports considerably more than a fifth of the European population, while contractors, clerks, etc., in unspecified business and their dependents number nearly 14 per cent., those employed in the Public Force are 12½ per cent., Industry 12 per cent., Arts and Professions 9 per cent. and Public Administration 5 per cent. Employment as contractors, clerks, etc., in unspecified business, and in transport support each considerably more than a quarter of the Anglo-Indian community and Arts and Professions nearly 15 per cent. of it, but it engages little in either trade or industry. Trade in one form and another supports nearly two-fifths of the Armenians, 16½ per cent. are professional

men and only 8½ and 6½ per cent. engaged in transport or industry. The returns for Indian castes show that in Calcutta though the predilection of each caste for its traditional occupation has by no means disappeared, very many have taken to other occupations, more, generally speaking, than in rural areas. Three-quarters of the Dhobas are washermen, but only 34½ per cent. of the Bhuimalis are scavengers, though most of the 27 per cent. returned as domestic servants were probably sweepers, only 30 per cent. of the Chamars and Muchis are employed in leather work, 27½ per cent. of the Baruis are growers of betel, 19½ per cent. of the Kamars are blacksmiths, 13 per cent. of the Goalas are herdsmen and milkmen, 11 per cent. of the Baidyas are medical men and only 6 per cent. of the Brahmans are priests.

## The Industrial Census.

82. **Introductory.**—An attempt was made in dealing with the census statistics in 1901 to distinguish between workers in factories and those engaged in home industries, and also between "owners, managers and superior staff" and "operatives," but the entries in the census schedules proved far too vague to permit of accurate information on these points being obtained, and a census of organised industry was attempted in connection with the Census of 1911. Owners, agents or managers of all industrial or manufacturing concerns in which at least 20 persons were employed were required to fill up a return giving the following particulars:—

(1) The character of the mill or factory, *e.g.*, jute mill or cotton mill.

(2) The nature of ownership, *e.g.*, conducted by Government, controlled by a public company or owned by private persons.

(3) The castes or nationalities of the owners or managers.

(4) The nature of the mechanical power employed.

(5) The number of—(*a*) persons in superior employ, (*b*) skilled operatives and (*c*) unskilled workmen, in the last two cases the numbers being divided into two classes, viz., persons over and under 14 years of age.

It was decided by the Government of India at the instance of the Department of Industries both to extend and to elaborate the Industrial Census in 1921. It was made to include all factories with as many as 10 employees, and returns of caste, age and birth-place were required to be made for all operatives as well as the particular operation in which each skilled employee was occupied. A complete account of the nature and extent of the power used was also asked. From the returns the elaborate statistics contained in the seven parts of Table XXII have been obtained. Part IV giving statistics for skilled operatives, showing the number of children under 14 separate from adults of either sex, the number belonging to the castes returned and the birth-places of skilled workmen employed in various factory processes, has been prepared only for cotton mills, jute mills, silk filatures and mills, iron foundries, iron and steel works, machinery and engineering works, paper mills, flour mills, railway workshops, steamer workshops and shipwrights, and dockyard workshops. Part V gives similar figures for unskilled labourers in establishments of the same nature and similar figures, but obtained from the general schedules instead of the industrial returns, for day labourers and coolies, workers in docks and ships and railway and steamer coolies.

83. **Numbers employed in organised industry.**—Calcutta and its Suburbs were found to contain 1,007 industrial concerns each with as many as 10 employees. The total number of persons employed was found to be 142,276 males and 12,614 females, compared with 176,592 males and 16,407 females returned as actual workers in industry whether organised or unorganised in the schedules of the general census. The figures are not strictly comparable for the figures of the industrial census include those who came into the City or its Suburbs to work in factories by day, whereas the figures of the general census include only those found in the City and its Suburbs

on the census night. They show, however, that most of the industrial work carried on in Calcutta is done in establishments which employ at least 10 men. The character of the establishments was as follows:—

| | Number of concerns. | TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES. Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Textile and connected industries ... | 77 | 57,655 | 10,452 |
| Leather industries ... ... | 27 | 1,484 | 100 |
| Wood industry ... ... | 47 | 1,595 | 8 |
| Metal industries ... ... | 121 | 25,647 | 100 |
| Glass and earthenware industries ... | 27 | 2,933 | 573 |
| Industries connected with chemical products | 153 | 7,107 | 493 |
| Food industries ... ... | 100 | 4,129 | 729 |
| Industries of dress ... ... | 109 | 2,305 | 5 |
| Furniture industries ... ... | 18 | 819 | 8 |
| Building industries ... ... | 18 | 757 | 37 |
| Workshops maintained in connection with means of transport ... ... | 62 | 20,146 | 27 |
| Production and transmission of physical forces ... ... ... | 12 | 2,451 | 26 |
| Industries of luxury ... ... | 236 | 15,248 | 56 |

84 **Textile industries.**—Thirteen jute mills employing 47,275 males and 9,039 females form the most important item in the list of textile factories. Eleven are controlled by registered companies and two privately owned, one by an Indian. The 13 managers and most of the supervising staff are European or Anglo-Indian while Indians are employed in clerical work. Not quite half the male operatives were counted as skilled and about a fifth of the female employees. These 13 mills account for 71 per cent. of all the females employed in Calcutta and its Suburbs in organised industry and the same proportion of the child workers. Of the skilled operatives, 24,301 in all, more than a third were born in the United Provinces, about a third in Bengal, practically all of whom came from Calcutta or adjoining districts, nearly a sixth from South Bihar, about one-nineth from North Bihar, and about one-twentieth, almost all the rest, from Orissa. Of the unskilled labourers 31,204 in all, one-third were born in the United Provinces, one-fifth in South Bihar, one-eighth in Orissa, one-eleventh in North Bihar and one-twentieth from Madras. Only just over one-eighth were born in Bengal and almost all of them in Calcutta or adjoining districts. When allowance is made for the fact that a large number of the operatives born in Bengal are the children of up-country people, it will be realised that the Bengalis take practically no part in the jute industry in Calcutta and its Suburbs. The labour is mainly recruited from the eastern districts of the United Provinces and the adjoining districts of Bihar, while Oriyas and Madrasis come in as unskilled rather than as skilled operatives. Nine of the mills use steam power to drive their machinery directly, and the remaining four electricity generated on the premises. The total number of looms is 7,506, 4,778 in Howrah, 1,765 in the suburbs in the 24-Parganas and 963 in Calcutta itself.

The five cotton spinning and weaving mills within the limits of the City and its Suburbs employ 5,187 males and 1,088 females and their labour force is little more than a tenth that of the jute mills. Bengalis take the same insignificant part in this industry as in the jute industry and its labour is recruited from much the same direction except that rather more of it comes from Orissa. Four of the five mills are privately owned by Indians and there are only two with European managers. Two in the city are very small indeed. The power used is steam power.

The statistics of the jute presses, 30 in number, seem to indicate that the figures obtained from the general census are incorrect in showing so many employed in jute pressing as they do. This mistake probably arose from careless entries in the schedules allocating a number of those actually employed in jute mills to jute presses, but jute pressing is a seasonal industry and it may be that a number who find employment in the jute presses in the season returned this as their occupation, though they were out of work or doing something else at the time of the actual census.

The silk weaving industry with two filatures and mills only is a very small one in Calcutta.

85. **Wood industries.**—There are 47 concerns employing 1,595 men and 8 women. Thirty-seven of them are privately owned by Indians and only 6 are controlled by registered companies. The directors of 5 of them are Europeans and these 5 only have European managers. Fifteen only employ mechanical power and in the case of 12 of them it is steam.

86. **Leather and analogous industries.**—There are 27 factories devoted to leather industries employing 1,484 men and 100 women, only a very small proportion of the total number employed in leather industries organised and unorganised. Factories of this nature employing each 20 men and more in Calcutta, Manicktolla, Cossipore-Chitpore and Garden Reach in 1911 had a larger labour staff than those in Calcutta and all its six suburbs in 1921, and the industry has therefore declined. Twenty-one out of the 27 factories are privately owned by Indians, though 7 in all have European or Anglo-Indian managers. Only 4 use mechanical power. In three cases it is steam and in one case electricity supplied from outside.

Eighteen of the 27 factories are tanneries, 4 in Calcutta and 14 in the suburbs, 8 are leather factories and the last is a bone mill.

87. **Metal industries.**—There are 121 concerns employing 25,647 men and 100 women. Machinery and engineering works are 34 and they have 15,245 employees; 45 are iron foundries with 4,168; and 23 are iron and steel works with 2,153. Of the machinery and engineering works 20 with 3,118 employees are in the City, 12 with 11,800 employees in Howrah and 2 with 327 employees in the suburbs on the eastern side of the river. Of them all 2 are controlled by Government, 18 by registered companies, the directors of 13 of which are Europeans, and the remaining 14 are privately owned, 11 of them by Indians. Nineteen works have European managers and the industry employs 156 European and Anglo-Indians in supervision, 380 in clerical work and 28 as skilled workmen. Thirty concerns use mechanical power, 9 steam, 4 oil and 17 electricity, supplied from outside in the case of 14. Of the 8,837 skilled workmen employed no less than 6,160 men were born in Bengal, all but 470 of whom came from districts adjoining Calcutta, while 996 came from the United Provinces, 761 from South Bihar, 388 from Orissa, 235 from North Bihar and 119 from Madras. On the other hand very few of the unskilled workmen were born in Bengal, the largest numbers coming from Orissa and the United Provinces.

Most of the iron foundries are in Howrah and all but six are privately owned, 38 by Indians and one by an European. Of the six which are companies, 2 have European directors only and 4 both Indians and Europeans on the Board. Only four of the total number employ European managers. The majority of the skilled labour comes from districts in Bengal adjoining Calcutta as does nearly half the unskilled labour, the United Provinces and Orissa supplying the largest quota to the remainder. Thirty-five concerns use mechanical power and in the case of 26 it is steam.

Most of the iron and steel works are in Calcutta and only four are controlled by companies, 3 with European and one with Indian directors. The rest are privately owned, 16 of them by Indians, and are small concerns making light steel trunks. Five in all have European managers. Most of the skilled labour comes from Bengal and from the neighbourhood of the City, but there is some also from the United Provinces and adjoining parts of Bihar. Only a fifth of the unskilled labour comes from the City and its neighbourhood, the greater number coming from the United Provinces and adjoining Bihar districts, more distant districts in Bengal, and Orissa. Eleven concerns use mechanical power and in the case of 7 it is electricity supplied from outside.

There are 7 brass works 6 of them in Calcutta itself, but only one is a large one with 753 employees.

88. **Glass and earthenware industries.**—Of the 27 concerns in the City and its Suburbs, 23 are brick and tile factories found in the Suburbs in

the 24-Parganas mostly in the South Suburbs and Tollygunge and employing 4,013 persons, 520 of whom are females. One belongs to Government, one to a company which has Indian directors, and 21 are privately owned, all but one by Indians. Only one of the 23 has a European manager. None of them uses mechanical power.

89. **Industries connected with chemical products.**—There are 153 concerns employing 7,600 persons, 493 of whom are females, dealing with chemical products. The most numerous are oil mills of which the city alone has 62 with 1,963 employees. There is one large paint and varnish works in Howrah with 682 employees and a small one in the City. Other concerns are aerated water factories, soap and candle factories, chemical works, lac factories, drug and medicine works, perfume factories and cardboard factories.

90. **Industries of dress.**—There are 109 concerns which employ 2,305 men and only 5 women. The absence of women in such an industry appears incongruous compared with the circumstances of such industries in Euorpean countries, but it is not so in India. There is one, an Army Clothing Factory, which belongs to Government, and only 6 belong to registered companies. The great majority 96 are privately owned by Indians. Seven concerns have European managers, but only two Europeans or Anglo-Indians are employed as skilled workmen. Seven concerns use mechanical power, 6 of them electricity supplied from outside.

91. **Food industries.**—100 concerns employ 4,858 persons 729 of whom are women. Fifty-one of them are rice mills employing 950 men and 520 women and 7 are flour mills employing 1,226 men and 15 women. One of the rice mills belongs to a company with European directors, the rest are privately owned and managed by Indians. All use mechanical power, 41 steam and 10 electricity supplied from outside. All but 2 of the flour mills are owned by registered companies, 3 having Boards of European Directors, one Indian and one mixed, and all five have European managers. The two privately owned mills belong to Indians. There is little skilled labour required in a modern flour mill and half of it comes from Bengal. The unskilled labour comes half from Orissa and a quarter from the United Provinces. All 7 flour mills use mechanical power, 6 of them steam and one electricity supplied from outside.

92. **Workshops maintained in connection with the maintenance of means of transport.**—Sixty-two concerns employing 20,146 men and 27 women are employed in construction of means of transport. 9 are shipwrights and dockyard workshops which employ 11,679 men and 6 women. One is controlled by Government and the rest by registered companies, the directors of which are Europeans except in the case of one which has a mixed Board. All 9 have European managers and employ Europeans and Anglo-Indians in supervision while there are 24 skilled workmen who are partly or wholly of European extraction. Of the skilled workmen, 7,054 in number, no less than 4,603 were born in Calcutta or adjoining districts in Bengal, and the rest come mainly from Orissa 672, the United Provinces 655 and adjoining districts of Bihar. Of the unskilled labourers on the other hand only one-eighth were born in Calcutta and the adjoining districts in Bengal, but more come from the further parts of the Province. More than half come from the eastern districts of the United Provinces and adjoining districts of Bihar. Five of the nine concerns use steam power to drive their machinery direct. Two others use electricity generated on the premises and two electricity supplied from outside.

The City and Suburbs include 8 railway workshops employing 1,678 men and 13 women. Among the skilled labourers employed, 35 per cent. of the workmen were born in Calcutta and its neighbourhood and as much as 21 per cent. in the United Provinces. Practically all the unskilled labour comes from outside the Province. Tramway workshops employ 1,371, and there are 24 motor car works all in Calcutta itself and employing as many as 2,646.

93. **Industries of luxury.**—Calcutta and its suburbs contain 236 factories engaged in industries of luxury, of which as many as 199 are Printing Presses employing 12,658 males and 38 females. Practically all are in the City itself. Many of them are however very small, and in fact the number employing only between 10 and 20 men each is almost half the total. Six belong to Government, 22 to registered companies (13 European and 9 Indian) 10 are privately owned by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, and 161, the great majority though it includes all the smallest, are the private property of Indians. In all 29 have European managers, 102 use mechanical power which is steam in the case of 6, obtained from oil engines in the case of one, and in the case of the remaning 95 is electricity supplied from outside.

94. **The power used in industry.**—517 industrial establishments. in Calcutta and Suburbs use mechanical power. In the case of 259, steam engines drive the machinery directly, in the case of 15 oil engines do so, and in the case of 7 gas engines. The horse-power of the steam engines totals 70,892, of the oil engines 504 and of the gas engines 1,191. The three together generate 72,587 horse-power. In 16 establishments the machinery is electrically driven, electricity being generated on the premises by steam engines of 24,092 horse-power and oil engines of 288 horse-power. The total power of the dynamos is 8,730 kilowatts. In 220 establishments the machinery is driven by electricity supplied from outside by the Company which lights Calcutta, and whose power obtained from steam engines of 28,000 horse-power has been included in the total of 70,892 horse-power mentioned above. The 220 establishments have motors generating in all 11,514 horse-power. To estimate the total power used by industry we should, if we count in the engines of the electric power station, leave out the motors driven off the Company's current and put the total at 96,967 horse-power.

The greatest users of power are the following:—

| | Power generated on the premises. (Horse-power of engines.) | | Electricity supplied from outside. (Horse-power of motors.) | Total horse-power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Used to drive machinery direct. | Used to drive dynamos. | | |
| Jute mills ... ... ... | 19,341 | 15,000 | 99 | 34,440 |
| Cotton mills ... ... ... | 5,550 | ..... | 115 | 5 665 |
| Shipwrights and Dockyard workshops ... | 2,792 | 399 | 2,127 | 5,318 |
| Jute presses ... ... ... | 2,129 | 450 | 2,280 | 4,859 |
| Arms factories ... ... ... | 1,302 | 942 | 2,409 | 4,653 |
| Machinery and Engineering works ... | 494 | 3,212 | 656 | 4,362 |
| Tramway workshops ... ... | ..... | 3,797 | ..... | 3,797 |
| Flour mills ... ... ... | 2,213 | ..... | 290 | 2,503 |
| Oil mills ... ... ... | 2,357 | ..... | 40 | 2,397 |
| Rice mills ... ... ... | 1,054 | ..... | 539 | 1,593 |
| Iron foundries ... ... ... | 872 | ..... | 152 | 1,024 |
| Printing presses ... ... ... | 163 | ..... | 849 | 1,012 |
| Railway workshops ... ... ... | 962 | ..... | 10 | 972 |
| Ice factories ... ... ... | 669 | ..... | ..... | 669 |

and there is in addition the electric light works with engines of 28,000 horse-power . It is interesting to note that the biggest industrial user of the Company's current is the Arms factories and after it jute presses, shipwrights, workshops, and, a long way behind, printing presses, machinery and engineering works and the rice mills, and that ultimately Calcutta depends almost entirely on steam power.

95. **The place of origin of the coolie population.**—In Part V of Table XXII along with the birth-place and caste statistics obtained from the Industrial Returns will be found figures obtained from the general census for the caste and birth-place of "Railway and steamer coolies" (the porters at the railway stations and steamer ghats) and also for those who returned themselves as "day labourers and coolies" in the City and its suburbs, including also all the labour force of the docks. The birth-place figures show that more than a quarter of the railway porters, etc., come from the United Provinces, about a quarter were born in Calcutta and adjoining districts, and about a quarter come from South Bihar. The day labourers and coolies, including the dock labour, form a very much larger section of the population 93,835 males and 4,048 females. The figures obtained from the industrial census have shown that a much smaller proportion of the unskilled than the skilled in most industries is born in Bengal. They have shown, moreover, that among skilled workers in factory industries, those from the United Provinces outnumber those from North and South Bihar together and are nearly 4 times as many as those from Orissa. Among unskilled labour in organised industry also, the greatest number of workmen come from the United Provinces, but Orissa supplies a much larger quota. On the other hand among casual labourers, the 97,883 for which statistics have been given, only 12,138, one in eight, come from the United Provinces, while 18,366 come from Orissa and no less than 32,924 from Bihar districts. The absence of immigrants from the Chota Nagpur plateau among operatives in organised industry is conspicuous. It is not many of them that come to Calcutta but when they come they seem to favour casual labour rather than employment in factories. 548 of them are railway coolies and 2,254 casual labourers.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—General distribution by Occupation.

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | Calcutta. | | | | Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. | | | | Howrah. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number supported and employed per 10,000 of the whole population. | | Percentage of those supported who are | | Number supported and employed per 10,000 of the whole population. | | Percentage of those supported who are | | Number supported and employed per 10,000 of the whole population. | | Percentage of those supported who are | |
| | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS** | **561** | **219** | **39** | **61** | **730** | **339** | **46** | **54** | **686** | **282** | **41** | **59** |
| **I.—Exploitation of the animals and vegetation** | **560** | **218** | **39** | **61** | **730** | **339** | **46** | **54** | **680** | **280** | **41** | **59** |
| 1. Pasture and agriculture | 551 | 214 | 39 | 61 | 698 | 322 | 46 | 54 | 651 | 268 | 41 | 59 |
| 2. Fishing and hunting | 9 | 4 | 54 | 46 | 34 | 17 | 51 | 49 | 29 | 12 | 41 | 59 |
| **II.—Exploitation of minerals** | **1** | **1** | **60** | **40** | ... | ... | ... | **100** | **6** | **2** | **37** | **63** |
| 3. Mines | 1 | 1 | 58 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 6 | 2 | 37 | 63 |
| 4. Quarries of hard rocks | ... | ... | 82 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Salt, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES** | **4,749** | **2,834** | **60** | **40** | **6,547** | **3,485** | **53** | **47** | **5,718** | **3,160** | **55** | **45** |
| **III.—Industry** | **1,769** | **1,090** | **62** | **38** | **4,284** | **2,317** | **54** | **46** | **3,780** | **2,156** | **57** | **43** |
| 6. Textiles | 140 | 95 | 68 | 32 | 1,443 | 917 | 64 | 36 | 2,028 | 1,234 | 61 | 39 |
| 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. | 4 | 3 | 61 | 39 | 56 | 36 | 65 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Wood | 212 | 145 | 68 | 32 | 229 | 103 | 45 | 55 | 168 | 85 | 50 | 50 |
| 9. Metals | 103 | 56 | 54 | 46 | 258 | 125 | 48 | 52 | 449 | 198 | 44 | 56 |
| 10. Ceramics | 20 | 12 | 60 | 40 | 178 | 133 | 74 | 26 | 88 | 51 | 58 | 42 |
| 11. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous. | 39 | 22 | 58 | 42 | 64 | 30 | 47 | 53 | 38 | 14 | 36 | 64 |
| 12. Food industries | 97 | 57 | 59 | 41 | 298 | 183 | 55 | 45 | 182 | 114 | 63 | 37 |
| 13. Industries of dress and the toilet | 408 | 263 | 65 | 35 | 812 | 318 | 39 | 61 | 359 | 183 | 51 | 49 |
| 14. Furniture industries | 16 | 13 | 77 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 42 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Building industries | 207 | 128 | 62 | 38 | 421 | 235 | 56 | 44 | 261 | 157 | 60 | 40 |
| 16. Construction of means of transport | 43 | 25 | 57 | 43 | 205 | 107 | 52 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 100 | ... |
| 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.). | 38 | 21 | 57 | 43 | 58 | 20 | 52 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 58 | 42 |
| 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries | 444 | 250 | 56 | 44 | 272 | 125 | 46 | 54 | 204 | 119 | 58 | 42 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—*continued.*

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | CALCUTTA. | | | | SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS. | | | | HOWRAH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER SUPPORTED AND EMPLOYED PER 10,000 OF THE WHOLE POPULATION. | | PERCENTAGE OF THOSE SUPPORTED WHO ARE | | NUMBER SUPPORTED AND EMPLOYED PER 10,000 OF THE WHOLE POPULATION. | | PERCENTAGE OF THOSE SUPPORTED WHO ARE | | NUMBER SUPPORTED AND EMPLOYED PER 10,000 OF THE WHOLE POPULATION. | | PERCENTAGE OF THOSE SUPPORTED WHO ARE | |
| | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **IV.—Transport** | **947** | **681** | **70** | **30** | **741** | **382** | **52** | **48** | **904** | **499** | **55** | **45** |
| 19. Transport by air | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Transport by water | 371 | 293 | 79 | 21 | 52 | 31 | 60 | 40 | 117 | 67 | 57 | 43 |
| 21. Transport by road | 382 | 251 | 69 | 31 | 455 | 240 | 53 | 47 | 110 | 59 | 53 | 47 |
| 22. Transport by rail | 150 | 83 | 55 | 45 | 198 | 92 | 47 | 53 | 841 | 354 | 55 | 45 |
| 23. Post office, telegraph and telephone service | 84 | 54 | 53 | 47 | 36 | 19 | 52 | 48 | 36 | 19 | 54 | 46 |
| **V.—Trade** | **2,033** | **1,083** | **53** | **47** | **1,522** | **786** | **52** | **48** | **1,034** | **505** | **49** | **51** |
| 24. Banks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance. | 66 | 30 | 48 | 52 | 54 | 29 | 54 | 46 | 36 | 22 | 61 | 39 |
| 25. Brokerage, commission and export | 227 | 103 | 45 | 55 | 49 | 18 | 36 | 64 | 19 | 9 | 47 | 53 |
| 26. Trade in textiles | 125 | 65 | 52 | 48 | 76 | 36 | 47 | 53 | 110 | 51 | 46 | 54 |
| 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs | 34 | 19 | 55 | 45 | 51 | 30 | 59 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28. Trade in wood | 22 | 12 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 20 | 59 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 86 | 14 |
| 29. Trade in metals | 22 | 10 | 44 | 56 | 23 | 6 | 25 | 75 | 3 | 2 | 74 | 26 |
| 30. Trade in pottery brick and tiles | 1 | 1 | 54 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 89 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31. Trade in chemical products | 16 | 9 | 55 | 45 | 15 | 5 | 37 | 63 | 23 | 13 | 56 | 44 |
| 32. Hostels, cafes, restaurants, etc. | 67 | 46 | 68 | 32 | 104 | 55 | 53 | 47 | 50 | 27 | 54 | 46 |
| 33. Other trade in food-stuffs | 480 | 286 | 60 | 40 | 653 | 352 | 54 | 46 | 585 | 299 | 51 | 49 |
| 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles | 50 | 30 | 60 | 40 | 39 | 20 | 51 | 49 | 22 | 11 | 51 | 49 |
| 35. Trade in furniture | 21 | 13 | 59 | 41 | 33 | 17 | 51 | 49 | 11 | 5 | 44 | 56 |
| 36. Trade in building materials | 3 | 2 | 54 | 46 | 7 | 4 | 61 | 39 | 1 | ... | 82 | 18 |
| 37. Trade in means of transport | 3 | 2 | 46 | 54 | 21 | 15 | 73 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38. Trade in fuel | 54 | 30 | 57 | 43 | 55 | 34 | 61 | 39 | 47 | 19 | 40 | 60 |
| 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. | 100 | 53 | 54 | 46 | 79 | 38 | 48 | 52 | 60 | 16 | 27 | 73 |
| 40. Trade of other sorts | 742 | 372 | 50 | 50 | 227 | 106 | 47 | 53 | 56 | 30 | 54 | 46 |
| **C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS** | **1,145** | **542** | **47** | **53** | **485** | **184** | **40** | **60** | **541** | **237** | **44** | **56** |
| **VI.—Public force** | **97** | **69** | **71** | **29** | **34** | **22** | **64** | **36** | **54** | **33** | **61** | **39** |
| 41. Army | 29 | 25 | 81 | 19 | 1 | ... | 42 | 58 | ... | ... | 62 | 38 |
| 42. Navy | ... | ... | 56 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43. Air force | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44. Police | 68 | 46 | 66 | 34 | 33 | 22 | 64 | 36 | 54 | 33 | 61 | 39 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—*concluded.*

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | CALCUTTA. | | | | SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS. | | | | HOWRAH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER SUPPORTED AND EMPLOYED PER 10,000 OF THE WHOLE POPULATION. | | PERCENTAGE OF THOSE SUPPORTED WHO ARE | | NUMBER SUPPORTED AND EMPLOYED PER 10,000 OF THE WHOLE POPULATION | | PERCENTAGE OF THOSE SUPPORTED WHO ARE | | NUMBER SUPPORTED AND EMPLOYED PER 10,000 OF THE WHOLE POPULATION. | | PERCENTAGE OF THOSE SUPPORTED WHO ARE | |
| | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. | Workers and dependants. | Workers only. | Actual workers. | Dependants. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **VII.—Public administration** | *371* | *171* | *46* | *54* | *145* | *60* | *41* | *58* | *168* | *62* | *37* | *63* |
| 45. Public Administration | 371 | 171 | 46 | 54 | 145 | 60 | 41 | 59 | 168 | 62 | 37 | 63 |
| **VIII.—Professions and liberal arts** | *677* | *302* | *45* | *55* | *286* | *103* | *36* | *64* | *319* | *142* | *45* | *55* |
| 46. Religion | 115 | 56 | 49 | 51 | 78 | 25 | 32 | 68 | 111 | 54 | 50 | 50 |
| 47. Law | 172 | 70 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 13 | 32 | 68 | 64 | 24 | 38 | 62 |
| 48. Medicine | 148 | 57 | 39 | 61 | 59 | 26 | 38 | 62 | 81 | 31 | 38 | 62 |
| 49. Instruction | 100 | 43 | 43 | 57 | 47 | 20 | 43 | 57 | 37 | 15 | 40 | 60 |
| 50. Letters and arts and sciences | 142 | 76 | 54 | 46 | 52 | 18 | 35 | 65 | 26 | 18 | 69 | 31 |
| **D.—MISCELLANEOUS** | *3,545* | *2,229* | *63* | *37* | *2,258* | *1,378* | *61* | *39* | *3,055* | *1,944* | *64* | *36* |
| **IX.—Persons living principally on their income** | *126* | *50* | *39* | *61* | *63* | *25* | *40* | *60* | *100* | *53* | *53* | *47* |
| 51. Persons living principally on their income | 126 | 50 | 39 | 61 | 63 | 25 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 53 | 53 | 47 |
| **X.—Domestic service** | *1,003* | *760* | *76* | *24* | *390* | *292* | *75* | *25* | *518* | *289* | *56* | *44* |
| 52. Domestic service | 1,003 | 760 | 76 | 24 | 390 | 292 | 75 | 25 | 518 | 289 | 56 | 44 |
| **XI.—Insufficiently described occupations** | *2,156* | *1,203* | *56* | *44* | *1,599* | *894* | *56* | *44* | *2,293* | *1,472* | *64* | *36* |
| 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation. | 2,156 | 1,203 | 56 | 44 | 1,599 | 894 | 56 | 44 | 2,293 | 1,472 | 64 | 36 |
| **XII.—Unproductive** | *260* | *216* | *83* | *17* | *206* | *167* | *81* | *19* | *144* | *130* | *90* | *10* |
| 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and Almshouses | 45 | 45 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 96 | 4 |
| 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc. | 215 | 171 | 80 | 20 | 205 | 167 | 81 | 19 | 142 | 128 | 90 | 10 |
| 56. Other unclassified non-productive industries | ... | ... | 86 | 14 | 1 | ... | 23 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER POPULATION IN CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS AND HOWRAH.

| | AGRICULTURE. | | | | INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES). | | | | COMMERCE. | | | | PROFESSIONS. | | | | OTHERS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population supported by agriculture. | Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of population. | PERCENTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF— | | Population supported by industry. | Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of population. | PERCENTAGE ON INDUSTRIAL POPULATION OF— | | Population supported by commerce. | Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of population. | PERCENTAGE ON COMMERCIAL POPULATION OF— | | Population supported by professions. | Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of population. | PERCENTAGE ON PROFESSIONAL POPULATION OF— | | Population supported by others. | Proportion of other population per 1,000 of population. | PERCENTAGE ON OTHER POPULATION OF— | |
| | | | Actual workers. | Dependants. | | | Actual workers. | Dependants. | | | Actual workers. | Dependants. | | | Actual workers. | Dependants. | | | Actual workers. | Dependants. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Calcutta ... | 49,252 | 54 | 38 | 62 | 160,734 | 177 | 62 | 38 | 270,524 | 298 | 59 | 41 | 61,497 | 68 | 45 | 55 | 365,844 | 403 | 62 | 38 |
| Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. | 15,176 | 68 | 46 | 54 | 96,130 | 428 | 54 | 46 | 50,788 | 226 | 52 | 48 | 6,414 | 29 | 36 | 64 | 55,887 | 249 | 60 | 40 |
| Howrah ... | 12,420 | 63 | 41 | 59 | 73,944 | 379 | 57 | 43 | 37,852 | 194 | 52 | 48 | 6,224 | 32 | 45 | 55 | 64,861 | 332 | 62 | 38 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

| Group No. | OCCUPATIONS. | CALCUTTA. | | | SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS. | | | HOWRAH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. | NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. | NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. |
| | | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | ***TOTAL*** ... ... ... | ***476,034*** | ***52,660*** | ***111*** | ***105,532*** | ***15,340*** | ***145*** | ***87,576*** | ***12,241*** | ***125*** |
| | **I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.** | ***17,356*** | ***2,429*** | ***140*** | ***6,760*** | ***845*** | ***125*** | ***4,929*** | ***537*** | ***109*** |
| | 1. PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE | ***16,977*** | ***2,401*** | ***141*** | ***6,394*** | ***822*** | ***129*** | ***4,756*** | ***476*** | ***100*** |
| | (*a*) ORDINARY CULTIVATION ... ... | ***14,556*** | ***2,170*** | ***149*** | ***5,355*** | ***629*** | ***117*** | ***4,450*** | ***457*** | ***103*** |
| 1 | Income from rent of agricultural land. | 8,698 | 1,988 | 229 | 908 | 372 | 410 | 873 | 242 | 277 |
| 2 | Ordinary cultivators ... ... ... | 3,490 | 134 | 38 | 2,019 | 158 | 78 | 2,095 | 128 | 61 |
| 5 | Field labourers ... ... ... ... | 551 | 48 | 87 | 2,155 | 99 | 46 | 1,275 | 57 | 45 |
| | (*b*) GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENINGS. | ***1,947*** | ***214*** | ***110*** | ***874*** | ***171*** | ***196*** | ***149*** | ***1*** | ***7*** |
| 7 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc., growers. | 1,880 | 212 | 113 | 869 | 171 | 197 | 149 | 1 | 7 |
| | (*c*) FORESTRY ... ... ... ... | ***254*** | ***15*** | ***59*** | ***75*** | ***5*** | ***67*** | ***37*** | ... | ... |
| 9 | Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners. | 250 | 15 | 60 | 73 | 5 | 68 | 37 | ... | ... |
| | (*d*) RAISING OF FARM STOCK ... ... | ***220*** | ***2*** | ***9*** | ***90*** | ***17*** | ***189*** | ***120*** | ***18*** | ***150*** |
| 11 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers. | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 30 | ... | ... |
| 14 | Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. | 170 | 2 | 12 | 90 | 17 | 189 | 90 | 18 | 200 |
| | (*e*) RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| | 2. FISHING AND HUNTING ... | ***379*** | ***27*** | ***71*** | ***386*** | ***23*** | ***63*** | ***173*** | ***61*** | ***353*** |
| 17 | Fishing ... ... ... ... ... | 354 | 27 | 76 | 362 | 23 | 64 | 173 | 61 | 353 |
| | **II.—Exploitation of minerals** ... ... | ***76*** | ***2*** | ***26*** | ... | ... | ... | ***36*** | ***10*** | ***278*** |
| | 3. MINES ... ... ... .. ... | ***67*** | ***2*** | ***30*** | ... | ... | ... | ***36*** | ***10*** | ***278*** |
| | **III.—Industry** ... ... ... ... | ***92,722*** | ***6,190*** | ***67*** | ***46,706*** | ***5,281*** | ***113*** | ***37,164*** | ***4,936*** | ***133*** |
| | 6. TEXTILES ... ... ... ... | ***7,890*** | ***719*** | ***91*** | ***18,240*** | ***2,348*** | ***129*** | ***20,542*** | ***366*** | ***174*** |
| 26 | Cotton spinning ... ... ... ... | 275 | 2 | 7 | 1,694 | 515 | 304 | 20 | ... | ... |
| 27 | Cotton sizing and weaving ... ... | 209 | 30 | 144 | 97 | 13 | 134 | 422 | 42 | 100 |
| 28 | Jute spinning and weaving ... ... | 3,277 | 452 | 138 | 4,019 | 587 | 146 | 19,050 | 3,123 | 164 |
| 29 | Rope, twine and string ... ... | 160 | 9 | 56 | 791 | 74 | 94 | 132 | 124 | 939 |
| 34 | Silk spinner ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 76 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Silk weaver ... ... ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | 8. WOOD ... ... ... ... ... | ***12,787*** | ***337*** | ***26*** | ***2,222*** | ***85*** | ***38*** | ***1,548*** | ***80*** | ***52*** |
| 45 | Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds and similar materials. | 1,070 | 247 | 231 | 147 | 68 | 463 | 258 | 69 | 267 |
| | 10. CERAMICS ... ... ... ... | ***985*** | ***111*** | ***113*** | ***2,526*** | ***447*** | ***177*** | ***978*** | ***15*** | ***15*** |
| 55 | Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers. | 520 | 75 | 144 | 571 | 189 | 331 | 258 | 11 | 43 |
| 56 | Brick and tile makers ... ... ... | 392 | 34 | 87 | 1,954 | 258 | 132 | 720 | 4 | 6 |
| | 11. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS. | ***2,008*** | ***60*** | ***30*** | ***614*** | ***62*** | ***101*** | ***216*** | ***46*** | ***213*** |
| 61 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils. | 1,289 | 30 | 23 | 230 | 34 | 148 | 216 | 46 | 213 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS—*continued.*

| Group No. | Occupations. | CALCUTTA. | | | SUBURBS IN THE 24-PARGANAS. | | | HOWRAH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of actual workers. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. | Number of actual workers. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. | Number of actual workers. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. |
| | | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | ***III.—Industry—concld.*** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12. FOOD INDUSTRIES ... ... | ***4,331*** | ***889*** | ***205*** | ***2,935*** | ***733*** | ***250*** | ***2,093*** | ***139*** | ***66*** |
| 65 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour Grinders. | 438 | 583 | 1,331 | 629 | 536 | 852 | 1,349 | 119 | 88 |
| 67 | Grain parchers, etc. ... ... ... | 27 | 99 | 3,667 | 40 | 43 | 1,075 | 23 | 5 | 217 |
| | 13. INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET. | ***22,628*** | ***1,300*** | ***57*** | ***6,562*** | ***587*** | ***89*** | ***3,212*** | ***371*** | ***118*** |
| 77 | Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers of linen. | 5,685 | 165 | 29 | 4,016 | 325 | 81 | 1,031 | 91 | 88 |
| 80 | Washing, dyeing and cleaning ... | 4,351 | 723 | 166 | 1,041 | 211 | 203 | 1,052 | 209 | 199 |
| 81 | Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers. | 2 854 | 131 | 46 | 561 | 37 | 66 | 646 | 45 | 70 |
| | 15. BUILDING INDUSTRIES ... | ***10,718*** | ***870*** | ***81*** | ***4,765*** | ***505*** | ***106*** | ***2,906*** | ***155*** | ***53*** |
| | 18. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES. | ***20,931*** | ***1,785*** | ***85*** | ***2,470*** | ***346*** | ***140*** | ***1,796*** | ***527*** | ***293*** |
| 99 | Makers of bangles, or buds or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rodaries, lingams and sacred thread. | 285 | 4 | 14 | 75 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... |
| 103 | Sweepers, scavangers, etc. ... ... | 5,879 | 1,534 | 261 | 535 | 197 | 368 | 1,349 | 523 | 388 |
| | **IV.—Transport** ... ... ... ... | ***59,013*** | ***987*** | ***17*** | ***8,475*** | ***108*** | ***13*** | ***9,588*** | ***166*** | ***17*** |
| | 20. TRANSPORT BY WATER ... | ***28,554*** | ***37*** | ***1*** | ***696*** | ***3*** | ***4*** | ***1,303*** | ***1*** | ***1*** |
| 109 | Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks streams, rivers and canals. | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 21. TRANSPORT BY ROAD ... ... | ***22,377*** | ***412*** | ***18*** | ***5,301*** | ***86*** | ***16*** | ***1,140*** | ***10*** | ***9*** |
| 112 | Labourers employed on roads and bridges. | 91 | ... | ... | 152 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| | **V.—Trade** ... ... ... ... ... | ***91,993*** | ***6,335*** | ***69*** | ***15,207*** | ***2,427*** | ***160*** | ***8,533*** | ***1,327*** | ***156*** |
| | 26. TRADE IN TEXTILES ... ... | ***5,685*** | ***173*** | ***30*** | ***767*** | ***38*** | ***51*** | ***985*** | ***9*** | ***9*** |
| | 30. TRADE IN POTTERY BRICKS OR TILES. | ***56*** | ***1*** | ***18*** | ***16*** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 33. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFF | ***23,435*** | ***2,658*** | ***113*** | ***6,251*** | ***1,643*** | ***263*** | ***4,676*** | ***1,146*** | ***245*** |
| 131 | Fish dealers ... ... ... ... | 1,313 | 502 | 382 | 741 | 423 | 571 | 277 | 265 | 957 |
| 132 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments. | 6,665 | 185 | 28 | 1,450 | 267 | 184 | 1,240 | 119 | 96 |
| 133 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, cheese, poultry, eggs, etc. | 2,892 | 485 | 168 | 1,160 | 307 | 265 | 520 | 184 | 354 |
| 135 | Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruits and areca nut sellers. | 3,706 | 1,085 | 293 | 1,086 | 254 | 234 | 1,043 | 276 | 265 |
| 136 | Grain and pulse dealers ... ... | 2,265 | 182 | 80 | 784 | 315 | 402 | 634 | 95 | 150 |
| | 38. TRADERS IN FUEL ... ... | ***1,898*** | ***860*** | ***453*** | ***578*** | ***177*** | ***306*** | ***317*** | ***55*** | ***174*** |
| | 39. TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND THE SCIENCES. | ***4,678*** | ***152*** | ***32*** | ***723*** | ***126*** | ***174*** | ***273*** | ***38*** | ***139*** |
| 149 | Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackles flowers, etc. | 324 | 47 | 145 | 190 | 56 | 295 | 23 | 12 | 522 |
| | **C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.** | ***52,878*** | ***5,381*** | ***102*** | ***4,435*** | ***833*** | ***188*** | ***6,014*** | ***772*** | ***128*** |
| | **VI.—Public force** ... ... ... ... | ***6,234*** | ... | ... | ***493*** | ... | ... | ***847*** | ... | ... |
| | **VII.—Public administration** ... ... | ***15,351*** | ***776*** | ***12*** | ***1,294*** | ***50*** | ***39*** | ***1,202*** | ***5*** | ***4*** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—*concluded.*

| Group No. | Occupations. | Calcutta. | | | Suburbs in the 24-Parganas. | | | Howrah. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of actual workers. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. | Number of actual workers. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. | Number of actual workers. | | Number of females per 1,000 males. |
| | | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | **VIII.—Professions and liberal arts** ... | ***25,063*** | ***2,368*** | ***94*** | ***2,140*** | ***163*** | ***76*** | ***2,645*** | ***130*** | ***49*** |
| | 46. RELIGION ... ... ... ... | ***4,926*** | ***190*** | ***39*** | ***551*** | ***19*** | ***34*** | ***1,075*** | ... | ... |
| 166 | Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. | 494 | 23 | 47 | 28 | 4 | 143 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 48. MEDICINE ... ... ... ... | ***4,001*** | ***1,171*** | ***293*** | ***502*** | ***80*** | ***159*** | ***529*** | ***79*** | ***150*** |
| 172 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseiers, etc. | 1,139 | 1,101 | 967 | 188 | 71 | 378 | 257 | 71 | 276 |
| | 49.—INSTRUCTION ... ... ... | ***3,950*** | ***562*** | ***168*** | ***395*** | ***54*** | ***137*** | ***243*** | ***42*** | ***173*** |
| | **D.—MISCELLANEOUS** ... ... ... | ***168,226*** | ***34,172*** | ***203*** | ***24,457*** | ***6,486*** | ***284*** | ***32,832*** | ***5,130*** | ***156*** |
| | **IX.—Persons living principally on their income.** | ***3,115*** | ***1,405*** | ***451*** | ***254*** | ***310*** | ***1,220*** | ***780*** | ***277*** | ***364*** |
| | **X.—Domestic service** ... ... ... | ***51,819*** | ***17,205*** | ***332*** | ***4,297*** | ***2,256*** | ***525*** | ***4,127*** | ***1,517*** | ***368*** |
| 181 | Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants. | 49,249 | 17,205 | 349 | 4,036 | 2,253 | 558 | 3,204 | 1,517 | 473 |
| | **XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.** | ***108,836*** | ***2 360*** | ***22*** | ***18,920*** | ***1,148*** | ***61*** | ***27,135*** | ***1,610*** | ***59*** |
| 187 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. | 32,936 | 1,707 | 52 | 10,635 | 1,135 | 107 | 9,797 | 751 | 77 |
| | **XII.—Unproductive** ... ... ... | ***6,456*** | ***13,202*** | ***2,045*** | ***986*** | ***2,753*** | ***2,792*** | ***810*** | ***1,728*** | ***2,131*** |
| | 55. BEGGARS, VAGRANTS AND PROSTITUTES. | ***2,539*** | ***13,028*** | ***5,132*** | ***983*** | ***2,753*** | ***2,801*** | ***769*** | ***1,723*** | ***2,241*** |
| 189 | Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. | 2,539 | 4,152 | 1,635 | 983 | 2,112 | 2,149 | 769 | 427 | 555 |
| 190 | Procurers and prostitutes ... ... | ... | 8,877 | ... | ... | 641 | ... | ... | 1,296 | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Occupations of selected castes.

### (CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.)

| Caste and occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. | Caste and occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| ANGLO-INDIAN ... ... ... ... ... ... | ***1,000*** | ***26*** | BAGDI ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ***1,000*** | ***58*** |
| Industry ... ... ... ... ... ... | 74 | 42 | Cultivators and fishermen ... ... ... | 145 | 51 |
| Transport ... ... ... ... ... ... | 263 | 17 | Field labourers, etc. ... ... ... ... | 9 | 5 |
| Trade ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81 | 14 | Raisers of live-stock, etc. ... ... ... | 1 | 33 |
| Public adminstration ... ... ... ... | 48 | 28 | Industry ... ... ... ... ... ... | 303 | 38 |
| Arts and professions ... ... ... ... | 148 | 108 | Transport ... ... ... ... ... ... | 73 | 10 |
| Domestic service ... ... ... ... ... | 42 | 100 | Trade ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 105 | 54 |
| Contractors, clerks, etc. ... ... ... | 279 | 5 | Domestic service ... ... ... ... ... | 136 | 149 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65 | 33 | Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 228 | 90 |
| | | | BAIDYA ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ***1,000*** | ***4*** |
| ARMENIANS ... ... ... ... ... ... | ***1,000*** | ***28*** | Physicians ... ... ... ... ... ... | 113 | 1 |
| Industry ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65 | 16 | Income from rent of land ... ... ... ... | 66 | 20 |
| Transport ... ... ... ... ... ... | 86 | 16 | Trade ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 137 | 3 |
| Trade ... ... ... ... ... ... | 539 | 12 | Public adminstration ... ... ... ... | 94 | ... |
| Arts and professions ... ... ... ... | 166 | 70 | Arts and professions ... ... ... ... | 127 | 1 |
| Contractors, etc. ... ... ... ... ... | 107 | 38 | Persons living on their income ... ... ... | 58 | 5 |
| Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 187 | 43 | Contractors, etc. ... ... ... ... ... | 227 | 4 |
| | | | Others ... ... ... ... ... ... | 178 | 6 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES—*concluded.*

## (CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS.)

| Caste and occupation. | Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation. | Number of female workers per 100 males. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **BARUI** | *1,000* | *9* |
| Betel-leaf growers | 275 | 8 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 5 | 11 |
| Industry | 231 | 3 |
| Trade | 132 | 9 |
| Domestic service | 78 | 28 |
| Others | 279 | 13 |
| **BAURI** | *1,000* | *31* |
| Labourers | 189 | 16 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 322 | 97 |
| Extraction of minerals | 10 | ... |
| Industry | 71 | 17 |
| Trade | 82 | 14 |
| Domestic service | 66 | 44 |
| Others | 260 | 4 |
| **BHUIMALI** | *1,000* | *6* |
| Scavengers | 346 | 9 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 9 | ... |
| Industry | 131 | ... |
| Trade | 84 | 13 |
| Domestic service | 271 | ... |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 37 | ... |
| Others | 122 | 18 |
| **BRAHMAN** | *1,000* | *5* |
| Priests | 60 | 2 |
| Income from rent of land | 37 | 23 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 7 | 3 |
| Industry | 79 | 2 |
| Transport | 91 | ... |
| Trade | 140 | 2 |
| Public force | 24 | ... |
| Public administration | 56 | ... |
| Arts and professions | 63 | 1 |
| Domestic service | 172 | 8 |
| Contractors, clerks, etc. | 198 | 2 |
| Others | 73 | 37 |
| **CHAMAR AND MUCHI** | *1,000* | *15* |
| Hide-dressers and cobblers | 297 | 2 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 25 | 717 |
| Field-labourers, wood-cutters, etc. | 2 | 84 |
| Industry | 287 | 28 |
| Transport | 131 | 2 |
| Trade | 41 | 23 |
| Domestic service | 77 | 11 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 86 | 11 |
| Others | 54 | 29 |
| **DHOBA** | *1,000* | *19* |
| Washermen | 747 | 21 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 3 | 9 |
| Field-labourers, etc. | 3 | ... |
| Industry | 82 | 4 |
| Trade | 25 | 21 |
| Domestic service | 36 | 30 |
| Contractors, etc. | 29 | 4 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 21 | 7 |
| Others | 54 | 38 |
| **EUROPEANS** | *1,000* | *10* |
| Industry | 120 | 6 |
| Transport | 213 | 4 |
| Trade | 214 | 5 |
| Public force | 126 | ... |
| Public administration | 50 | 4 |
| Arts and professions | 89 | 80 |
| Contractors | 138 | 10 |
| Others | 50 | 38 |
| **GOALA** | *1,000* | *12* |
| Herdsmen and milkmen | 132 | 17 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 4 | 11 |
| Field-labourers, etc. | 7 | 1 |
| Industry | 170 | 8 |
| Transport | 162 | 1 |
| Trade | 81 | 9 |
| Persons living on their income | 22 | 51 |
| Domestic service | 182 | 18 |
| Contractors, etc. | 79 | 2 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 92 | 1 |
| Others | 69 | 18 |
| **JOGI AND JUGI** | *1,000* | *12* |
| Weavers | 36 | 13 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 20 | 6 |
| Industry | 281 | 6 |
| Trade | 205 | 10 |
| Domestic service | 65 | 68 |
| Contractors, etc. | 81 | 1 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 30 | 16 |
| Others | 282 | 15 |
| **KAMAR** | *1,000* | *16* |
| Blacksmiths | 195 | 1 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 6 | 10 |
| Industry | 267 | 3 |
| Transport | 87 | 2 |
| Trade | 140 | 7 |
| Persons living on their income | 53 | 24 |
| Domestic service | 88 | 134 |
| Contractors, etc. | 57 | 11 |
| Beggars | 43 | 1,359 |
| Others | 64 | 3 |
| **KUMAR** | *1,000* | *21* |
| Potters | 356 | 32 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 19 | 4 |
| Industry | 195 | 7 |
| Transport | 76 | ... |
| Trade | 61 | 16 |
| Domestic service | 62 | 91 |
| Contractors, etc. | 58 | 3 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 77 | 1 |
| Others | 96 | 54 |
| **NAPIT** | *1,000* | *14* |
| Barbers | 367 | 6 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 4 | 3 |
| Field-labourers and wood-cutters | 3 | 19 |
| Industry | 146 | 5 |
| Transport | 57 | 2 |
| Trade | 77 | 14 |
| Domestic service | 153 | 45 |
| Contractors, etc. | 68 | 5 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 33 | 8 |
| Others | 92 | 58 |
| **TELI AND TILI** | *1,000* | *13* |
| Oil-pressers and oil-sellers | 51 | 4 |
| Income from rent of land | 18 | 23 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 4 | 6 |
| Field-labourers, etc. | 4 | 7 |
| Industry | 156 | 7 |
| Transport | 71 | 3 |
| Trade | 346 | 6 |
| Domestic service | 88 | 62 |
| Contractors, etc. | 102 | 6 |
| Labourers (unspecified) | 88 | 5 |
| Others | 72 | 113 |
| **TIYAR** | *1,000* | *30* |
| Boatmen and fishermen | 395 | 18 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 31 | ... |
| Industry | 162 | 27 |
| Trade | 74 | 129 |
| Persons living on their income | 54 | 28 |
| Domestic service | 44 | 46 |
| Others | 240 | 39 |
| **SAIYAD** | *1,000* | *6* |
| Income from rent of land | 40 | 29 |
| Cultivators of all kinds | 11 | 3 |
| Industry | 254 | 6 |
| Transport | 105 | 1 |
| Trade | 144 | 4 |
| Domestic service | 135 | 10 |
| Cotractors, etc. | 83 | 1 |
| Beggars, etc. | 22 | 38 |
| Others | 205 | 5 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED.

## (CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.)

| Industrial Establishment. | Total number of establishments. | Locality. | GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. Total. Males. | Total. Females. | Direction, supervision and clerical. Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Males. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Females. | Indians. Males. | Indians. Females. | Skilled workmen. Males. | Skilled workmen. Females. | Unskilled labourers. Adults. Males. | Unskilled labourers. Adults. Females. | Unskilled labourers. Children. Males. | Unskilled labourers. Children. Females. | Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males. | Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** ... ... ... .. | **1,007** | ... | **142,276** | **12,614** | **1,921** | **59** | **7,297** | **8** | **68,366** | **2,483** | **57,883** | **9,322** | **6,809** | **742** | **88** | **51** |
| **Textiles and connected industries** ... ... ... | **77** | **Calcutta, Suburbs and Howrah.** | **57,655** | **10,452** | **261** | **9** | **1,155** | ... | **25,874** | **2,183** | **24,971** | **7,635** | **5,394** | **625** | **188** | **97** |
| Cotton spinning and weaving mills ... ... | **5** | Ditto ... | **5,187** | **1,088** | 15 | ... | 102 | ... | 1,985 | 329 | 2,648 | 718 | 437 | 41 | 220 | 82 |
| Jute presses ... ... ... ... ... ... | **30** | Ditto ... | **3,188** | **178** | 54 | ... | 348 | ... | 518 | 18 | 2,255 | 155 | 13 | 5 | 54 | 5 |
| Jute mills ... ... ... ... ... ... | **13** | Ditto ... | **47,275** | **9,039** | 179 | 9 | 621 | ... | 22,434 | 1,807 | 19,169 | 6,652 | 4,812 | 571 | 199 | 106 |
| Silk filatures and mills ... ... ... ... | **2** | Calcutta and Suburbs | **354** | **10** | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 254 | 5 | 69 | 5 | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| **Leather industries** ... ... ... ... ... | **27** | **Ditto** ... | **1,484** | **100** | **19** | ... | **135** | ... | **420** | ... | **887** | **99** | **23** | **1** | **68** | **15** |
| **Wood industries** ... ... ... ... ... ... | **47** | **Calcutta, Suburbs and Howrah.** | **1,595** | **8** | **8** | ... | **162** | ... | **710** | ... | **649** | **7** | **66** | **1** | **5** | **44** |
| **Metal industries** ... ... ... ... ... ... | **121** | **Ditto** ... | **25,647** | **100** | **711** | **7** | **1,179** | **2** | **14,146** | **6** | **9,222** | **83** | **389** | **2** | **7** | **15** |
| Iron foundries ... ... ... ... ... ... | **45** | Ditto ... | **4,084** | **84** | 71 | ... | 317 | 2 | 1,970 | ... | 1,577 | 80 | 149 | 2 | 21 | 38 |
| Iron and steel works ... ... ... ... ... | **23** | Ditto ... | **2,149** | **4** | 21 | 3 | 133 | ... | 1,169 | ... | 736 | 1 | 90 | ... | 2 | 44 |
| Machinery and engineering works ... ... | **34** | Ditto ... | **15,238** | **9** | 553 | 2 | 530 | ... | 8,831 | 6 | 5,220 | 1 | 102 | ... | 1 | 7 |
| **Glass and earthenware industries** ... ... ... | **27** | **Calcutta and Suburbs** | **2,933** | **573** | **6** | ... | **98** | ... | **1,035** | **91** | **1,654** | **402** | **140** | **80** | **177** | **67** |
| Brick, tile and fire-brick factories ... ... | **23** | Suburbs ... | **2,493** | **520** | 6 | ... | 74 | ... | 901 | 83 | 1,405 | 357 | 107 | 80 | 184 | 66 |
| **Industries connected with chemical products** ... | **153** | **Calcutta, Suburbs and Howrah.** | **7,107** | **493** | **88** | **1** | **912** | ... | **2,074** | **150** | **3,819** | **331** | **214** | **11** | **70** | **31** |
| **Food industries** ... ... ... ... ... ... | **100** | **Ditto** ... | **4,129** | **729** | **47** | **6** | **493** | **1** | **526** | **15** | **2,948** | **694** | **115** | **13** | **178** | **27** |
| Flour mills ... ... ... ... ... ... | **7** | Calcutta and Howrah | **1,226** | **15** | 15 | ... | 98 | ... | 141 | ... | 970 | 15 | 2 | ... | 12 | 2 |
| Rice mills ... ... ... ... ... ... | **51** | Calcutta and Suburbs | **950** | **520** | 2 | ... | 216 | ... | 79 | ... | 645 | 513 | 8 | 7 | 545 | 10 |
| **Industries of dress** ... ... ... ... ... | **109** | **Ditto** ... | **2,305** | **5** | **41** | **1** | **208** | ... | **949** | **4** | **949** | ... | **158** | ... | **2** | **73** |
| **Furniture industries** ... ... ... ... ... | **18** | **Calcutta** .. | **819** | **8** | **17** | ... | **75** | ... | **567** | **8** | **150** | ... | **10** | ... | **10** | **12** |
| **Building industries** ... ... ... ... ... | **18** | **Calcutta, Suburbs and Howrah.** | **757** | **37** | **19** | ... | **92** | ... | **243** | ... | **397** | **37** | **6** | ... | **49** | **8** |
| **Workshops maintained in connection with the maintenance of means of transport.** | **62** | **Ditto** ... | **20,148** | **27** | **359** | **16** | **1,048** | ... | **12,207** | **3** | **6,423** | **6** | **109** | **2** | **1** | **6** |
| Railway workshops ... ... ... ... ... | **8** | Ditto ... | **1,678** | **13** | 54 | 12 | 82 | ... | 1,017 | ... | 512 | 1 | 13 | ... | 8 | 8 |
| Steamer workshops ... ... ... ... ... | **2** | Suburbs ... | **191** | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | 100 | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shipwrights and dockyard workshops ... ... | **9** | Calcutta, Suburbs and Howrah. | **11,679** | **6** | 155 | ... | 484 | ... | 7,053 | 1 | 3,897 | 5 | 90 | ... | 1 | 8 |
| **Production, application and transmission of physical forces.** | **12** | **Ditto** ... | **2,451** | **28** | **83** | **8** | **121** | ... | **739** | ... | **1,512** | **14** | **16** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| **Industries of luxury** ... ... ... ... ... | **236** | **Ditto** ... | **15,248** | **56** | **282** | **14** | **1,679** | **5** | **8,876** | **23** | **4,302** | **14** | **169** | ... | **4** | **11** |
| Printing presses ... ... ... ... ... | **199** | Calcutta and Howrah | **12,658** | **38** | 185 | 10 | 1,377 | 1 | 7,240 | 18 | 3,738 | 9 | 118 | ... | 3 | 9 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS IN 1911 AND 1921.

## PART A.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

### (CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS).

| Class of industries. | Total establishments. | | Directed by Government or Local bodies. | | Directed by registered companies. | | OWNED BY PRIVATE PERSONS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Europeans or Anglo Indians. | | Indians. | | Others. | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **TOTAL** ... ... | **623** | **572** | **20** | **24** | **180** | **105** | **55** | **85** | **361** | **351** | **7** | **7** |
| **Textiles and connected industries.** | **68** | **48** | ... | ... | **28** | **21** | **4** | ... | **36** | **27** | ... | ... |
| Cotton spinning and weaving mills. | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Jute presses ... ... ... | 27 | 24 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 2 | ... | 15 | 14 | ... | ... |
| Jute mills ... ... ... | 13 | 6 | ... | ... | 11 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Silk filatures and mills ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Leather industries** ... ... | **16** | **15** | ... | ... | **5** | **3** | **1** | **9** | **10** | **2** | ... | **1** |
| **Wood industries** ... ... ... | **31** | **9** | ... | ... | **5** | **2** | **3** | **1** | **22** | **4** | **1** | **2** |
| **Metal industries** ... ... ... | **96** | **71** | 4 | 6 | **31** | **18** | **7** | **8** | **52** | **39** | **2** | ... |
| Iron foundries ... ... | 37 | 11 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 8 | 1 | ... |
| Iron and steel works ... | 14 | 13 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 1 | ... |
| Machinery and engineering works. | 33 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 3 | ... | ... |
| **Glass and earthenware industries.** | **24** | **3** | **1** | ... | **3** | **1** | ... | ... | **20** | **2** | ... | ... |
| Brick, tile and fire-brick factories. | 22 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Industries connected with chemical products.** | **112** | **123** | ... | ... | **24** | **11** | **6** | **6** | **82** | **106** | ... | ... |
| **Food industries** ... ... ... | **54** | **71** | ... | **5** | **12** | **7** | **3** | **6** | **39** | **53** | ... | ... |
| Flour mills ... ... ... | 6 | 18 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 18 | ... | ... |
| Rice mills ... ... ... | 33 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 33 | 20 | ... | ... |
| **Industries of dress** ... ... | **16** | **30** | 1 | 2 | 6 | ... | 2 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 3 |
| **Furniture industries** ... ... | **10** | **14** | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| **Building industries** ... ... | **8** | **25** | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 16 | ... | ... |
| **Workshops maintained in connection with maintenance of means of transport.** | **50** | **29** | **6** | **3** | **25** | **16** | **8** | **8** | **10** | **1** | **1** | ... |
| Railway workshops ... | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Steamer workshops ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dockyard workshops ... | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Production, application and transmission of physical forces.** | **11** | **8** | ... | ... | **6** | **7** | **2** | **1** | **3** | ... | ... | ... |
| **Industries of luxury** ... ... | **127** | **126** | **8** | **8** | **30** | **18** | **14** | **8** | **75** | **74** | ... | ... |
| Printing presses ... ... | 102 | 99 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 66 | 62 | ... | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20 OR MORE PERSONS IN 1911 AND 1921—*concluded.*

## PART B.

### (CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS).

| Class of Industries. | Employed in direction, supervision and clerical works. | | Skilled workmen. | | Unskilled labourers. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total unskilled employees. | | Adult women per 1,000 adults. | | Children of both sexes per 1,000 adult workers. | |
| | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. | 1921. | 1911. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **TOTAL ... ... ...** | ***8,482*** | ***5,531*** | ***69,017*** | ***40,225*** | ***72,093*** | ***33,134*** | ***167*** | ***137*** | ***111*** | ***87*** |
| **Textiles and connected industries.** | ***1,405*** | ***618*** | ***28,015*** | ***8,476*** | ***38,562*** | ***15,093*** | ***306*** | ***210*** | ***185*** | ***108*** |
| Cotton spinning and weaving mills. | 114 | 57 | 2,302 | 2,087 | 3,833 | 575 | 272 | 258 | 142 | 73 |
| Jute presses ... ... ... | 392 | 320 | 527 | 1,087 | 2,400 | 4,565 | 70 | 96 | 8 | 7 |
| Jute mills ... ... ... | 809 | 203 | 24,301 | 5,753 | 31,204 | 9,155 | 347 | 239 | 208 | 149 |
| Silk filatures and mills ... | 11 | 14 | 259 | 203 | 74 | 26 | 72 | 182 | ... | ... |
| **Leather industries ... ...** | ***137*** | ***150*** | ***407*** | ***393*** | ***884*** | ***1,010*** | ***126*** | ***82*** | ***23*** | ***17*** |
| **Wood industries ... ... ...** | ***137*** | ***35*** | ***609*** | ***447*** | ***623*** | ***97*** | ***13*** | ... | ***103*** | ***68*** |
| **Metal industries ... ... ...** | ***1,845*** | ***778*** | ***13,971*** | ***5,789*** | ***9,561*** | ***3,649*** | ***9*** | ***2*** | ***39*** | ***32*** |
| Iron foundries ... ... | 372 | 92 | 1,923 | 729 | 1,749 | 257 | 52 | ... | 88 | 49 |
| Iron and steel works ... | 139 | 83 | 1,103 | 1,076 | 786 | 498 | 1 | 6 | 123 | 53 |
| Machinery and engineering works. | 1,083 | 335 | 8,829 | 1,999 | 5,322 | 1,358 | 19 | 2 | 20 | 13 |
| **Glass and earthenware industries.** | ***98*** | ***6*** | ***1,128*** | ***92*** | ***2,238*** | ***150*** | ***247*** | ***479*** | ***102*** | ***56*** |
| Brick, tile and fire-brick industries. | 77 | 3 | 984 | 16 | 1,939 | 102 | 256 | 645 | 107 | ... |
| **Industries connected with chemical products.** | ***870*** | ***525*** | ***2,059*** | ***1,176*** | ***4,055*** | ***3,536*** | ***90*** | ***218*** | ***52*** | ***89*** |
| **Food industries ... ... ...** | ***431*** | ***326*** | ***442*** | ***708*** | ***3,957*** | ***2,553*** | ***253*** | ***305*** | ***20*** | ***118*** |
| Flour mills ... ... ... | 110 | 65 | 139 | 70 | 978 | 394 | 16 | 126 | 2 | 296 |
| Rice mills ... ... ... | 134 | 64 | 80 | 75 | 1,010 | 612 | 957 | 1,357 | 14 | 15 |
| **Industries of dress ... ...** | ***132*** | ***313*** | ***790*** | ***1,945*** | ***232*** | ***543*** | ... | ... | ***31*** | ***155*** |
| **Furniture industries ... ...** | ***76*** | ***56*** | ***525*** | ***707*** | ***116*** | ***151*** | ... | ***75*** | ***84*** | ***49*** |
| **Building industries ... ...** | ***88*** | ***96*** | ***235*** | ***219*** | ***321*** | ***610*** | ***125*** | ***71*** | ***19*** | ***61*** |
| **Workshops maintained in connection with maintenance of means of transport.** | ***1,390*** | ***647*** | ***12,094*** | ***6,611*** | ***6,514*** | ***2,466*** | ... | ***2*** | ***17*** | ***64*** |
| Railway workshops ... ... | 148 | 187 | 1,017 | 433 | 526 | 157 | 2 | ... | 25 | 54 |
| Steamer workshops ... ... | 14 | ... | 100 | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dockyard workshops ... | 639 | 242 | 7,054 | 3,535 | 3,992 | 1,353 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 55 |
| **Production, application and transmission of physical forces.** | ***188*** | ***271*** | ***723*** | ***2,630*** | ***1,549*** | ***717*** | ***9*** | ... | ***15*** | ... |
| **Industries of luxury ... ...** | ***1,697*** | ***1,709*** | ***9,021*** | ***10,030*** | ***4,081*** | ***2,559*** | ***3*** | ***2*** | ***29*** | ***114*** |
| Printing presses ... ... | 1,373 | 1,404 | 6,489 | 8,490 | 3,495 | 1,986 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 93 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—ORGANIZATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

## (CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.)

| Class of Industrial Establishments. | TYPE OF ORGANIZATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under local Government or local authority. | REGISTERED COMPANY WITH DIRECTORS. | | | PRIVATELY OWNED BY— | | |
| | | Europeans or Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Of different races. | Europeans or Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Joint owners of different races. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **TOTAL** | **20** | **119** | **40** | **31** | **64** | **723** | **10** |
| **IV.—Textiles and connected industries** | ... | **19** | **5** | **4** | **4** | **45** | ... |
| Cotton spinning and weaving mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Jute presses | ... | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 18 | ... |
| Jute mills | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Silk filatures and mills | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **V.—Leather industries** | ... | **3** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **21** | ... |
| **VI.—Wood industries** | ... | **5** | ... | **1** | **3** | **37** | **1** |
| **VII.—Metal industries** | **4** | **20** | **3** | **8** | **7** | **78** | **1** |
| Iron foundries | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | 38 | ... |
| Iron and steel works | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 16 | 1 |
| Machinery and engineering works | 2 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 | ... |
| **VIII.—Glass and earthenware industries** | **1** | ... | **2** | **1** | **1** | **22** | ... |
| Brick, tile and fire-brick factories | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 20 | ... |
| **IX.—Industries connected with chemical products** | ... | **12** | **10** | **8** | **8** | **114** | ... |
| **X.—Food industries** | ... | **9** | **2** | **2** | **4** | **83** | ... |
| Flour mills | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Rice mills | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| **XI.—Industries of dress** | **1** | **4** | **2** | ... | **2** | **98** | **4** |
| **XII.—Furniture industries** | ... | **2** | **1** | ... | **2** | **10** | **3** |
| **XIII.—Building industries** | ... | **2** | ... | ... | **6** | **10** | ... |
| **XIV.—Workshops maintained in connection with maintenance of means of transport.** | **6** | **17** | **3** | **5** | **6** | **21** | **1** |
| Railway workshops | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Steamer workshops | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Dockyard workshops, shipwrights yard and workshops. | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| **XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.** | ... | **5** | ... | **1** | **2** | **4** | ... |
| **XVI.—Industries of luxury** | **8** | **21** | **11** | ... | **14** | **182** | ... |
| Printing presses | 6 | 13 | 9 | ... | 10 | 161 | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—PLACE OF ORIGIN OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES.

### (CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.)

| Industrial Establishments. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKMEN. | | BIRTH PLACE. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | BENGAL | | | North Bihar. | South Bihar. | Chota Nagpur plateau. | Orissa. | United Provinces. | Madras. | Other parts of India. | Outside India. |
| | Male. | Female. | District of enumeration. | Adjoining districts. | Other districts. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **TOTAL ... ...** | ***45,014*** | ***2,244*** | ***12,997*** | ***8,312*** | ***1,480*** | ***3,124*** | ***5,505*** | ***181*** | ***3,027*** | ***11,518*** | ***377*** | ***622*** | ***155*** |
| **Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills.** | ***1,995*** | ***329*** | ***237*** | ***171*** | ***15*** | ***33*** | ***149*** | ***1*** | ***579*** | ***858*** | ***101*** | ***170*** | ... |
| Jute mills ... ... | **22,494** | **1,807** | 4,720 | 2,857 | 468 | 2,501 | 3,800 | 59 | 1,145 | 8,463 | 160 | 94 | **34** |
| Silk filatures and other mills. | **254** | **5** | 47 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 30 | 11 | 66 | 75 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iron foundries ... ... | **1,970** | ... | 1,203 | 274 | 53 | 63 | 124 | 18 | 107 | 128 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iron and steel works ... | **1,189** | ... | 326 | 535 | 75 | 35 | 43 | 17 | 18 | 118 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Machinery and engineering works. | **8,851** | **6** | 3,730 | 1,900 | 470 | 235 | 761 | 14 | 388 | 996 | 111 | 92 | **89** |
| Flour mills ... ... | **141** | ... | 49 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 25 | ... | 16 | 12 | ... | ... | **6** |
| Railway workshops ... | **1,017** | ... | 286 | 161 | 59 | 71 | 86 | 13 | 31 | 210 | 2 | 94 | **4** |
| Steamer workshops ... | **100** | ... | 33 | 41 | 17 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shipwrights and dockyard workshops. | **7,053** | **1** | 2,208 | 2,335 | 287 | 169 | 439 | 27 | 672 | 655 | 3 | 168 | 31 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—PLACE OF ORIGIN OF UNSKILLED LABOURERS.

### (CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.)

| Industrial Establishments. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKMEN. | | BIRTH PLACE. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | BENGAL. | | | North Bihar. | South Bihar. | Chota Nagpur plateau. | Orissa. | United Provinces. | Madras. | Other parts of India. | Outside India. |
| | Male. | Female. | District of enumeration. | Adjoining districts. | Other districts. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **TOTAL ... ...** | ***139,063*** | ***12,586*** | ***17,179*** | ***10,005*** | ***12,859*** | ***16,045*** | ***30,243*** | ***3,241*** | ***27,505*** | ***29,237*** | ***1,593*** | ***3,423*** | ***319*** |
| **Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills.** | ***3,085*** | ***758*** | ***287*** | ***161*** | ***34*** | ***69*** | ***183*** | ***8*** | ***1,268*** | ***1,751*** | ***39*** | ***65*** | ... |
| Jute mills ... ... | **23,981** | **7,223** | 2,818 | 1,045 | 512 | 2,887 | 6,329 | 226 | 4,018 | 10,588 | 1,440 | 1,341 | ... |
| Silk filatures and mills | **69** | **5** | 1 | 29 | 9 | 1 | 3 | ... | 26 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Iron foundries ... ... | **1,726** | **82** | 655 | 118 | 52 | 116 | 124 | 58 | 219 | 412 | ... | 54 | ... |
| Iron and steel works ... | **823** | **1** | 140 | 37 | 126 | 96 | 90 | 36 | 121 | 170 | ... | 11 | ... |
| Machinery and engineering workshops. | **5,322** | **1** | 772 | 119 | 338 | 350 | 432 | 83 | 1,665 | 1,497 | 19 | 48 | ... |
| Flour mills ... ... | **972** | **15** | 37 | 9 | 26 | 39 | 69 | 12 | 506 | 271 | ... | 18 | ... |
| Railway workshops ... | **525** | **1** | 33 | 16 | 71 | 61 | 58 | 3 | 80 | 105 | 1 | 98 | ... |
| Steamer workshops ... | **77** | ... | 14 | ... | 10 | 12 | 1 | ... | 16 | 23 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Shipwrights and dockyard workshops. | **5,987** | **5** | 368 | 124 | 697 | 512 | 500 | 13 | 767 | 956 | 2 | 53 | ... |
| Railway and steamer coolies. | **4,628** | **446** | 633 | 405 | 253 | 365 | 1,038 | 548 | 453 | 1,322 | 2 | 55 | ... |
| Day labourers and coolies (including workers in docks and ships). | **93,835** | **4,048** | 11,441 | 7,942 | 10,731 | 11,538 | 21,386 | 2,254 | 18,366 | 12,138 | 90 | 1,678 | **319** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

**(CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.)**

| Class of industry. | Number of establishment. | EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS EMPLOYED AS— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Managers. | | Supervising staff. | | Clerical staff. | | Skilled workers. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **TOTAL** ... ... ... | **1,007** | **221** | ... | **1,099** | **20** | **601** | **39** | **162** | **17** |
| **Textiles and connected industries** ... | **77** | **32** | ... | **205** | ... | **24** | **9** | ... | ... |
| Cotton spinning and weaving mills | **5** | 2 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jute presses ... ... ... ... | **30** | 13 | ... | 37 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jute mills ... ... ... ... | **13** | 13 | ... | 146 | ... | 20 | 9 | ... | ... |
| **Leather industries** ... ... ... | **27** | **7** | ... | **11** | ... | **1** | ... | ... | ... |
| **Wood industries** ... ... ... ... | **47** | **5** | ... | **2** | ... | **1** | ... | ... | ... |
| **Metal industries** ... ... ... ... | **121** | **33** | ... | **281** | ... | **397** | **7** | **35** | ... |
| Iron foundries ... ... ... | **45** | 4 | ... | 54 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| Iron and steel works ... ... ... | **23** | 5 | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | 3 | 7 | ... |
| Machinery and engineering works. | **34** | 19 | ... | 156 | ... | 378 | 2 | 28 | ... |
| **Glass and earthenware industries** ... | **27** | **1** | ... | **2** | ... | **3** | ... | ... | ... |
| Brick, tile, etc., factories ... ... | **23** | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Industries connected with chemical products.** | **153** | **24** | ... | **59** | **1** | **5** | ... | **1** | ... |
| **Food industries** ... ... ... .. | **100** | **15** | ... | **31** | **6** | **1** | ... | ... | ... |
| Flour mills ... ... ... ... | **7** | 5 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rice mills ... ... ... ... | **51** | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Industries of dress** ... ... ... | **109** | **7** | ... | **26** | ... | **8** | **1** | **2** | ... |
| **Furniture industries** ... ... ... | **18** | **3** | ... | **14** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Building industries** ... ... ... | **18** | **7** | ... | **10** | ... | **2** | ... | ... | ... |
| **Workshops maintained in connection with the maintenance of means of transport** | **62** | **37** | ... | **274** | **2** | **48** | **14** | **39** | ... |
| Railway workshops ... ... ... | **8** | 7 | ... | 40 | ... | 7 | 12 | 11 | ... |
| Steamer workshops ... ... ... | **2** | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shipwrights and dock-yard workshops. | **9** | 9 | ... | 135 | ... | 11 | ... | 24 | ... |
| **Production, application and transmission of physical forces.** | **12** | **10** | ... | **47** | **3** | **6** | **2** | **19** | ... |
| **Industries of luxury** ... ... ... | **236** | **40** | ... | **137** | **8** | **105** | **6** | **72** | **17** |
| Printing presses ... ... ... ... | **199** | 29 | ... | 97 | 8 | 59 | 2 | 59 | 17 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT WOMEN AND OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES.

**(CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.)**

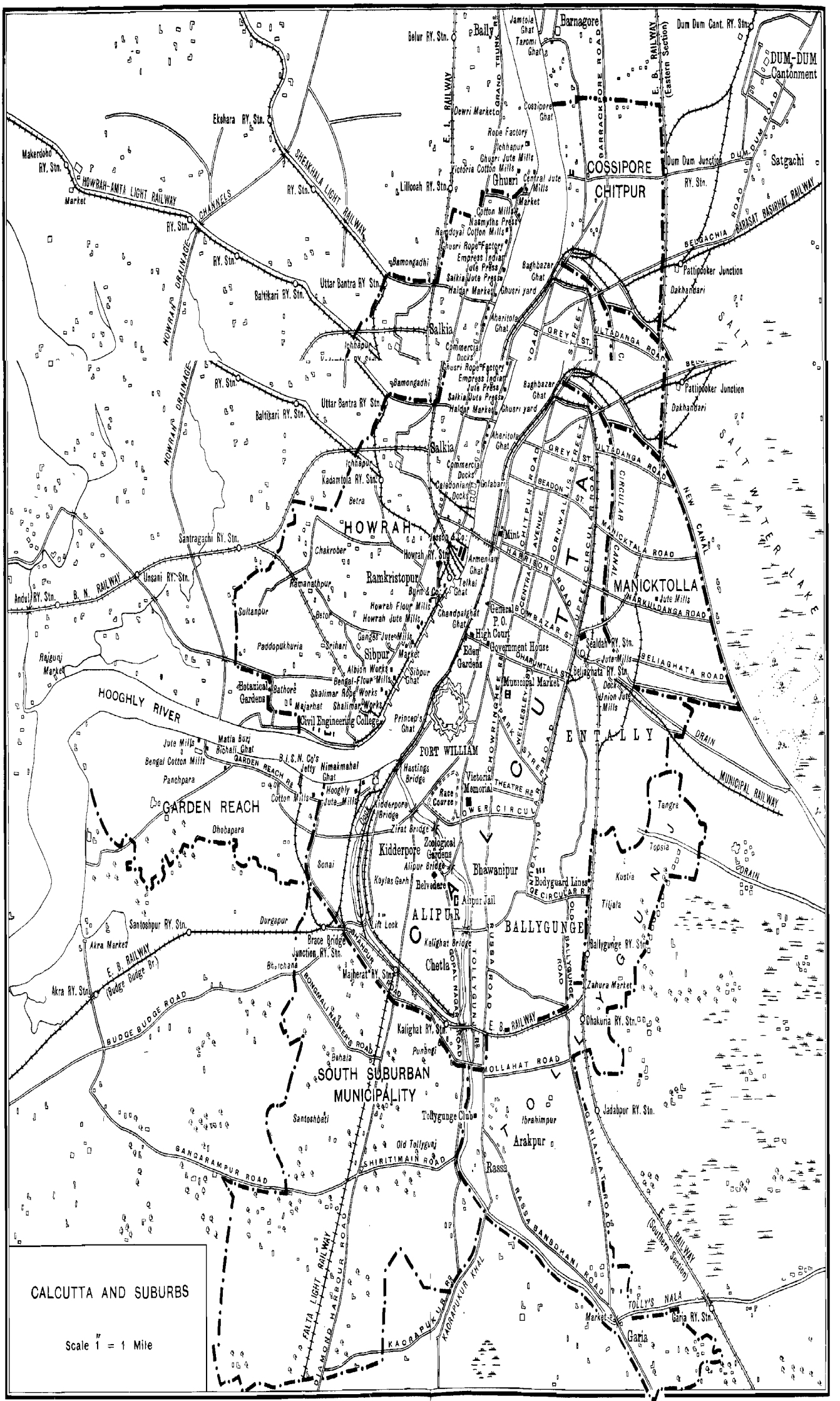
| Women and children. | PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cotton weaving and spinning mills. | Jute mills. | Silk filatures. | Brick, tile and fire-brick factories. | Oil mills. | Rice mills. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Adult women ... ... ... ... ... | 88 | 713 | 1 | 37 | 13 | 43 |
| Children ... ... ... ... ... | 63 | 713 | ... | 25 | 3 | 2 |
| Male ... ... ... ... ... ... | 64 | 707 | ... | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| Female ... ... ... ... ... ... | 55 | 770 | ... | 108 | 1 | 9 |

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.—DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.

## (CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS).

| Class of industrial establishments. | Total number of establishments. | NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS USING POWER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Steam. | Oil. | Water. | Gas. | ELECTRICITY. | |
| | | | | | | Generated in the premises. | Supplied from outside. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **TOTAL** | **817** | **259** | **15** | ... | **7** | **16** | **220** |
| **IV.—Textiles and connected industries** | **54** | **35** | **1** | ... | **2** | **8** | **10** |
| Cotton spinning and weaving mills | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jute presses | 29 | 20 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Jute mills | 13 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Silk filatures and mills | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| **V.—Leather industries** | **4** | **3** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **1** |
| **VI.—Wood industries** | **15** | **12** | **1** | ... | **1** | ... | **1** |
| **VII.—Metal industries** | **84** | **40** | **12** | ... | **1** | **4** | **27** |
| Iron foundries | 35 | 26 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Iron and steel works | 11 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Machinery and engineering works | 30 | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 14 |
| **VIII.—Glass and earthenware industries** | **2** | **1** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **1** |
| **IX.—Industries connected with chemical products** | **98** | 79 | ... | ... | ... | **1** | **18** |
| **X.—Food industries** | **68** | **53** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **15** |
| Flour mills | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Rice mills | 51 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| **XI.—Industries of dress** | **7** | **1** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **6** |
| **XII.—Furniture industries** | **2** | **1** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **1** |
| **XIII.—Building industries** | **12** | **9** | ... | ... | ... | ... | **3** |
| **XIV.—Workshops maintained in connection with the maintenance of means of transport.** | **41** | **13** | ... | ... | ... | **4** | **24** |
| Railway workshops | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Steamer workshops | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shipwrights and dockyard workshops | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| **XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.** | **12** | **4** | ... | ... | **2** | ... | **6** |
| **XVI.—Industries of luxury** | **120** | **8** | **1** | ... | **1** | **1** | **109** |
| Printing presses | 102 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 95 |

B. G. Press—27-6-1923—383J—551—F. T. R. and others.




D. O. Bengal R. S. No.103 M of 1922.