CENSUS OF INDIA, 1891.

VOLUME XXIII.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

REPORT

ON THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.



PART II.

(Chapters VII. to XII.)

WITH APPENDIX.

BY

MIRZA MEHDY KHAN, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c.,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED FOR HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,

BY MESSRS. JEHANGIR B. MARZBAN & Co. AT THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA" STEAM PRESS.

1894.

(Price Rupees Five.)

GENERAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORT.

Chapter.	PART II.	Page.
VII.	Education	1
VIII.	Languages	67
IX.	Birthplace	103
X.	Caste, Tribe and Race	147
XI.	Occupation...	229
XII.	Administration	323
	Appendix	i

5

DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS OF PART II.

REPORT. (Chapters VII to XII.)

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	CHAPTER VII.	
	EDUCATION.	
	SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.	
310	Scope	3
311	Education Tables	4
312	Census classification of education...	4
313	Comparison with Departmental Statistics for 1881	5
314	Comparison with Departmental Statistics for 1891	6
315	Causes of discrepancy between the Census and Departmental Statistics.	8
	SECTION II.—EDUCATION STATISTICS.	
316	Discussion of Education Statistics...	10
317	Distribution of 1,000 persons of each age, sex and religion, among the categories of education	10
318	Comparison with 1881	14
319	Distribution among districts	15
320	Average number of persons among whom is found either a literate or learner	23
321	Average number of persons among whom is found one learning or literate in each religion and age period	28
322	Average number of females to 1,000 males in each category of education, &c.,...	30
323	Average number of females in districts and divisions	33
324	Comparison of illiterate proportions with other Provinces and countries.	36
	SECTION III.—LITERACY BY CASTE.	
325	Literacy in Castes, Tribes and Races	39
326	Literacy in Castes, &c., with population of 10,000 and over	39
327	Literacy in Castes with population of less than 10,000 in each ...	46
328	Literacy by religion and caste	53
329	Literacy by occupation	54
	SECTION IV.—EDUCATION IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	
330	Education in urban and rural tracts	56
331	Error in Age statistics	59
332	All ages	59
333	Age periods	60
334	Comparison with the capital	61
	SECTION V.—ENGLISH EDUCATION.	
335	Territorial distribution of English literates	62
336	Higher education	64

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	CHAPTER VIII.	
	LANGUAGES.	
	SECTION I.—GENERAL REMARKS.	
337	Scope	68
338	General considerations	68
339	Classification of Languages	69
340	Census Commissioner's scheme of classification of Indian Languages	70
341	Complete Linguistic classification	70
342	Complete Index of dialects	71
343	Linguistic divisions	73
	SECTION II.—LANGUAGE STATISTICS.	
344	Parent tongue returned by population	75
345	Vernaculars of the Province	80
346	Other Indian vernaculars	80
347	Hindi Gypsy	80
348	Hindi	81
349	Gond	82
350	Tamil	82
351	Gujarathi	82
352	Kur	82
353	Punjabi	82
354	Malayalam	82
355	Chenchu	83
356	Uriya	83
357	Sindhi	83
358	Bengali	83
359	Kashmiri	83
360	Vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India	83
361	Arabic	83
362	Pashtu	83
363	Persian	83
364	Turki (Chagatai)	84
365	Baluch	84
366	Armenian	84
367	Chinese	84
368	Languages of Europe	84
369	English	84
370	Languages of Africa	84
371	Comparison with 1881	84
372	Percentage of increase in vernaculars verified	87
373	Territorial distribution of 10,000 persons among different Languages	87
374	Territorial distribution of 10,000 persons speaking each language	91
	SECTION III.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.	
375	Proportions of the sexes	95
	SECTION IV.—STATISTICS OF BIRTHPLACE AND LANGUAGE.	
376	Introductory	98
377	Comparison of birthplace and language statistics	99

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	CHAPTER IX.	
	MIGRATION.	
	SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.	
378	Types of Migration	104
379	Permanent and reciprocal migration	104
380	Temporary migration	105
381	Scope of the birthplace Table	105
382	Statistics already touched upon	105
	SECTION II.—MIGRATION STATISTICS.	
383	Distribution of population by birthplace	105
384	Distribution of 10,000 persons over different birthplaces	105
385	Distribution of the Provincial population	109
386	Hyderabad...	109
387	General remarks on district distribution	110
388	Atraf-i-Balda	110
389	Mahbubnagar	110
390	Nalgonda	111
391	Warangal	111
392	Elgandal	111
393	Indur	111
394	Medak	111
395	Aurangabad	111
396	Birh	112
397	Nander	112
398	Naldrug	112
399	Bidar	112
400	Parbhani	112
401	Sirpur Tandur	112
402	Gulbarga	112
403	Raichur	113
404	Lingsugur	113
405	Distribution of 10,000 persons of each district among the different classes of birthplace	113
406	Indigenous population	114
407	Immigration from contiguous districts	114
408	Immigrants from remote districts of the province	114
409	Immigrants from remote parts of India	114
410	Immigrants from other countries...	115
411	Territorial distribution of 10,000 of each birthplace	115
412	His Highness the Nizam's Dominions	119
413	British territory in India	119
414	Indian Feudatory States	120
415	Other countries	120
416	Territorial distribution of 10,000 of each class of birthplace	120
417	Variation in each birthplace between the two Censuses...	121
418	Indigenous population	126
419	Immigrants from India	126
420	Immigrants from Asia beyond India	127
421	Immigrants from Europe	127
422	Immigrants from other parts of the world	127

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	SECTION III.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.	
423	Proportions of the sexes	128
424	Provincial proportion	132
425	Proportions of the sexes among immigrants	132
426	Sex proportion in each class of birthplace	133
427	Indigenous proportions	134
428	Immigrant proportions	134
	SECTION IV.—INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION.	
429	Both sexes	135
430	Abstract showing gain or loss by interprovincial migration	139
431	Migration figures for each sex	141
	SECTION V.—MIGRATION BEYOND THE PROVINCE.	
432	Migration beyond the province	145
	CHAPTER X.	
	CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.	
	SECTION I.—GENERAL REMARKS.	
433	Introductory	148
434	Caste and Religion	148
435	Mussulman castes	148
436	Christian castes	149
437	Jain and Sikh castes	150
438	Forest Tribes	150
439	General considerations regarding caste	150
440	Origin of Hindu caste	151
441	Caste in the Vedic period...	152
442	Caste in the Epic period	153
443	Caste in the Rationalistic period...	155
444	Caste in the Buddhistic period	156
445	Caste in the Pauranik period	157
446	Caste in the modern period	158
447	Instructions to Enumerators regarding the caste column	158
448	Classification of castes	159
449	Practical difficulties in classification	161
450	Suggestions for an Ethnographical survey	162
	SECTION II.—DISCUSSION OF STATISTICS.	
451	Grouping of castes by population...	162
452	Territorial distribution, &c., of each caste	164
453	Agricultural class	178
454	Professional class	181
455	Commercial class	184
456	Artizan and village menial class...	184
457	Vagrant minor artizans and performers, &c.	189
458	Races and Nationalities	190
459	Sex proportion in each caste, &c...	191
460	Sex proportion in castes with population of 100,000 and over in each...	204
461	Comparison with 1881	205

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	SECTION III.—CHRISTIAN SECTS AND RACES.	
462	Distribution of 100 persons of each race and territorial unit by age periods	206
463	Sex proportion in each race at each age period...	208
464	Territorial distribution of 100 persons of each sect	210
	APPENDIX.—FOREST TRIBES.	
1	Introduction	213
2	Aborigines found in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions	213
3	Gonds	213
4	Early History	214
5	Gond superstitions, &c.	214
6	Gond agriculture	215
7	Gond Religion	215
8	Gond priests	215
9	Hindu ceremonies among Gonds...	215
10	Sub-divisions of Gonds	216
11	Bhils	218
12	Early History	218
13	Social condition of the Bhils	219
14	Bhil sub-divisions	219
15	Bhil superstitions, &c.	219
16	Bhilala	220
17	British policy towards Bhils	220
18	Bhil clans	222
19	Andhs	222
20	The Koyas...	222
21	Koya sub-divisions	223
22	Chentchuwads	223
23	Sub-divisions	224
24	Discussion of Statistics	224
25	Territorial distribution	225
	CHAPTER XI.	
	OCCUPATIONS.	
	SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.	
465	Analysis of causes of error in Occupation statistics	230
466	Instructions to Enumerators	230
467	Method of Abstraction	232
468	Classification of Occupations	232
	SECTION II.—OCCUPATION STATISTICS.	
469	Occupations by Age, &c.	237
470	Occupations classed under Government	274
471	Do. do. Pasture and agriculture	275
472	Do. do. Personal services	276
473	Do. do. Preparation and supply of material substances.	277
474	Do. do. Commerce, Transport and storage	280
475	Do. do. Professions	281
476	Do. do. Indefinite and Independent	281
477	Comparison of percentages borne by the several orders in different provinces...	282
478	Features of City distribution of occupations	283
479	Comparison of Caste and Occupation returns	284
480	Remarks on the comparison	285

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	SECTION III.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.	
481	Statistics	285
482	Sex proportion	318
	SECTION IV.—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE.	
483	Error in Table XVII. C.	318
484	Occupations combined with agriculture	319
485	Comparison with other Provinces	321
	CHAPTER XII.	
	ADMINISTRATION.	
	PART I.—ENUMERATION.	
	SECTION I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.	
486	Appointment of Provincial Superintendent	324
487	Help from the Census of 1881	324
488	Other difficulties	325
489	Public notification of the Census	325
490	Previous enumeration of 1881	326
	SECTION II.—LISTS, MAPS AND HOUSE NUMBERING.	
491	Major divisions of the Province	327
492	Sub-division into circles, &c.	328
493	Boundaries of Census divisions	328
494	Circle Lists	328
495	Manner of preparation	328
496	Manner in which village list was prepared	329
497	Block Lists	329
498	Difficulties experienced in preparation	329
499	Charges, Circles and blocks	329
500	Towns	330
501	Boundaries of Towns	333
502	Sub-division into wards and suburbs	333
503	Maps	333
504	Definition of House	333
505	Houses in the City	334
506	Buildings not counted as houses	334
507	Occupied and unoccupied houses	334
508	The return of occupied houses	335
509	The Family	335
510	Series of house numbering	336
511	Affixing of house numbers	337
512	Method of affixing house numbers	337
513	Municipalities and house numbering	337
514	Agency for house numbering	338
515	Removal of house numbers	338
516	General Remarks	339
517	Preliminary Record	339
	SECTION III.—CENSUS AGENCY.	
518	Grades of the Agency	340
519	Agency in Towns	340
520	Village officials	341

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
521	Special Census establishment in the districts	341
522	Charge Superintendents	342
523	Enumerators	342
524	Instructions to Enumerators	343
525	Characters written by the enumerators	343
526	Supervision during the work	344
527	Progress Reports	344
528	Help from other departments	344
	SECTION IV.—FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS.	
529	The Schedule	345
530	General Instructions	345
531	Standard questions to be asked by Enumerators	346
532	Translation of the Instructions	346
533	Enumeration Books	346
534	Standards of Enumeration books	347
535	Difficulties in printing	348
536	Indents for schedules	348
537	Consumption of Enumeration books	349
538	Forms for exempted noblemen	350
539	Reserve stocks	350
540	Other forms	351
541	Distribution of forms	351
542	Unused forms how disposed of	352
	SECTION V.—TIME SPENT ON THE CENSUS.	
543	Dates prescribed	352
544	Date for completion of house numbering, &c.	352
545	Date of actual Census	353
	SECTION VI.—LEGISLATION.	
546	Notification No. I. of 1890	354
547	Special notification regarding the answering of enumerator's questions	354
548	Attitude of the people	354
549	Complaints against Jaghirdars	355
550	Suggestions for the future	355
	SECTION VII.—SPECIAL MEASURES.	
551	Municipalities	357
552	Census of Cantonments	357
553	Public Institutions, &c.	357
554	Householder's schedules	357
555	Railway Census	358
556	Fairs	358
557	Travellers by Road	362
558	Vagrants and nomads	362
559	Census of certain villages outside the Dominions	363
	SECTION VIII.—FINAL CENSUS.	
560	Census evening	364
561	Supervision of final Census	364
562	Accuracy of the final Census	365
563	Testing of final Census	365
564	Collection and despatch of books, &c.	365

No. of Para.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	SECTION IX.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.	
565	District Reports	366
566	Inspection by the Provincial Superintendent	367
567	Attention of Government drawn	368
	PART II.	
	COMPILATION OF RESULTS.	
568	Central Abstraction Office...	369
569	Selection of bands for abstraction work	369
570	Abstraction sheets selected for the Province	369
571	Methods of Abstraction	370
572	Constitution of the Abstraction office	370
573	Record-keepers and their duties	371
574	Explanation of the process of abstraction	371
575	Test slips	372
576	Tabulation	372
577	Explanation of process	375
578	Tabulation test slips	376
579	Compilation	376
580	Discovery of error in Indur	376
	PART III.—COST OF THE CENSUS.	
581	Cost of the Census	377
582	District and Municipal charges	381
583	Census expenditure in Jaghirs and Samastans	383
584	Comparison with 1881	386
585	Comparison with other Provinces	386
	APPENDIX.	
	A.—CENSUS CIRCULARS, &c.	
1	Notification No. I. of 1890	II
2	Circulars Nos. 1, 2 and 5 to 8, 10 and 11, with supplements	X
3	Instructions to Superintendents	XXII
4	Do. Supervisors	XXVII
5	Do. Enumerators	XXIX
6	Supplementary Instructions to Supervisors and Enumerators	XXXIII
7	Standard Enumerator's questions	XXXIV
8	Household schedule (Europeans and Eurasians)	XXXV
9	Notice to non-exempted Jaghirdars	XL
10	Census of Railways.—His Highness the Nizam's G. S. Railwy Circular.	XL
11	Forms of Abstraction sheets	XLIV
	B.—IMPERIAL CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S "NOTES."	
12	Note on Hyderabad (No. 63, dated 4th June 1890)	LII
13	Letter to British Resident regarding Moul Ali Urus	LIV
14	Note on Hyderabad Census arrangements (29th November 1890.) ...	LIV
	C.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
15	Note on weighted mean	LVI

LIST OF STATEMENTS.
(Part II.)

No. of statement.	Subject.	No. of Page.
	CHAPTER VII.	
172	Statement comparing Census figures with the figures of the Educational Department for 1881	5
173	Statement comparing Census figures with the figures of the Educational Department for 1891	7
174	Statement showing actual Census figures of education	10
175	Statement showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each age, sex and religion among the three categories of education	11
176	Statement comparing education figures of the two Censuses	15
177	Statement showing distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and religion among districts, &c.	16-7
178	Statement showing distribution of Bhil and Gond literates among districts	22
179	Statement showing the number of persons in each district and religion among whom is found a literate or learner	24-5
180	Statement showing the number of persons in each district and religion among whom is found a literate or learner by age and religion ...	29
181	Statement showing sex proportion in each category of education by religion and age...	31
182	Statement showing sex proportion by religion and districts, &c. ...	34
183	Statement comparing illiterate proportions of this province with those of other countries, &c.	38
184	Statement showing literacy in castes with population of 10,000 and over in each	40 2
185	Statement showing literacy in castes with population between 10,000 and 1,000 in each	47 8
186	Statement showing literacy in castes with population of 1,000 and less.	49-51
187	Statement showing literacy by religion and caste	53
188	Statement showing literacy by occupation	55
189	Statement showing literacy in urban and rural tracts	58
190	Statement comparing literacy in the capital with that in other towns and villages	61
191	Statement showing territorial distribution of English literates	62
192	Statement showing statistics of higher education	64
	CHAPTER VIII.	
193	Statement showing population returned under each vernacular in each of the districts forming the Linguistic divisions	73
194	Statement showing Taluq population speaking each language in particular districts	74
195	Statement showing proposed charges in the Linguistic divisions ...	75
196	Statement showing distribution of population by language and territorial units	76-9
197	Statement showing Hindi Gypsy population of each district combined with criminal statistics	84
198	Statement comparing the Language statistics for the two Censuses ...	85
199	Statement comparing percentage increase of persons returning each vernacular with increase of population in each Linguistic division	87
200	Statement showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each district, &c., among different languages	88-9
201	Statement showing territorial distribution of 10,000 persons speaking each language	92-3
202	Statement showing sex proportion in each language by district and division	96-7

No. of Statement.	Subject	No. of Page.
203	Statement comparing statistics of birthplace and Languages. (Indian Languages)	100
204	Statement comparing statistics of birthplace and Languages. (Foreign Languages)	101
	CHAPTER IX.	
205	Statement showing distribution of population by birthplace	105
206	Statement showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each district among the different birthplaces	106-8
207	Statement showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each district among different classes of birthplaces...	113
208	Statement showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each birthplace among districts	116-8
209	Statement showing distribution of 10,000 persons of each class of birthplace among districts	120
210	Statement comparing the figures for the two Censuses...	122-5
211	Statement showing sex proportion	129-31
212	Do. do. do. in each class of birthplace ...	134
213	Statement showing interprovincial migration figures for both sexes ...	137
214	Statement showing gain or loss resulting by exchange of population...	140
215	Statement showing immigrants into, and emigrants from, each district.	143
216	Statement showing migration figures beyond the province	145
	CHAPTER X.	
217	Statement grouping main castes by population	163-4
218	Statement showing territorial distribution of each caste	166-77
219	Statement showing sex proportion in each caste in each district and division	192-203
220	Statement showing distribution of 100 persons of each Christian race and territorial unit by age periods	207
221	Statement showing sex proportion in each Christian race at each age period	209
222	Statement showing territorial distribution of 100 persons of each Christian sect	214
	CHAPTER XI.	
223	Statement showing distribution of occupations by age for the Province as well as town and country	238-63
224	Statement showing territorial distribution of each class, order and sub-order of occupations	264-69
225	Statement showing ratio borne by each class, &c., to total population of each territorial unit	270-3
226	Statement comparing percentages borne by the several orders in different Provinces	282
227	Statement showing the distinctive features in the distribution of occupation in five large towns	283
228	Statement comparing caste and occupation returns	284
229	Statement showing average number of females per 1,000 males in each age in town and country	286-310
230	Statement showing average number of females per 1,000 males in each territorial unit	312-7
231	Statement showing percentages borne by occupations combined with agriculture	319-20
232	Statement comparing percentages borne by occupations combined with agriculture in different provinces	322

No. of Statement	Subject.	No. of Page.
	CHAPTER XII.	
233	Statement showing number of charges, circles and blocks in each district	330
234	Statement showing population of the Taluq Head-quarters	331-2
235	Statement showing grades of Census agency employed in each district.	340
236	Statement showing agency employed in the municipalities at the capital	341
237	Statement showing numbers of enumerators writing each language in each territorial unit	343
238	Statement showing number of enumeration forms printed in each language...	347
239	Statement showing consumption of enumeration books	350
240	Statement showing dates fixed for various operations	352
241	Statement showing dates of commencement and completion of house numbering and preliminary record in each territorial unit	353
242	Statement showing Jaghir villages attached for completion of Census work	356
243	Statement showing issue of householders' schedules	358
244	Statement showing villages in the Kistna district belonging to this Province	364
245	Statement comparing unspecified entries at the two Censuses	365
246	Statement showing cost of the Census	378-80
247	Statement showing district and Municipal Census charges	382
248	Statement showing Census expenditure in Jaghirs and Samastans ...	384-5
249	Statement comparing cost of the two Censuses	386
250	Statement comparing cost of the Census in different Provinces ...	387

LIST OF MAP AND DIAGRAMS.

(Part II.)

No. of map or diagram.	Description.	To face Page.
	MAP.	
6	Map illustrating proposed changes in the territory comprised by the Linguistic divisions	75
	DIAGRAMS.	
15	Diagram illustrating the number of persons returned as learning, literate and illiterate in each age period	10
16	Diagram illustrating the number of persons returned as learning, literate and illiterate in each religion. (All religions)	18
17	Diagram illustrating the number of persons returned as learning, literate and illiterate in each religion. (Islam)	19
18	Diagram illustrating the distribution of the population by Linguistic classification	80
19	Diagram illustrating the distribution of the population by birthplace..	109
20	Diagram illustrating interprovincial migration...	135
21	Diagram illustrating migration beyond the province	145
22	Diagram illustrating the prevalence of Castes, Tribes and Races ...	168

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Preliminary Remarks.—Education Statistics.—Literacy by Caste.—Education in Towns and Villages.—English Education.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Section I.—PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

310.—Scope.—The statistics relating to the progress of education in this province, culled from the Census Schedules are necessarily of a vague character and comprise but a part of this vast and important subject. The Census Statistics of Education have been classified under the three categories of learning, literate and illiterate. From the following extracts from the instructions to enumerators at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 it is evident that an improvement has been effected. One of the subjects put down for consideration at the Census Conference, Agra, was—A sub-division of Column 11 (instruction), showing the vernacular known or being learnt, also, whether a foreign current language, such as English, should be shown apart from the vernacular in a second sub-division. Again regarding the instructions relating to the entries in the schedule, the Imperial Census Commissioner, in the same document, thus wrote—"If the column for the entry of the degree of education be sub-divided, corresponding additions will necessarily have to be added to the instructions. Irrespective of the above modification, the rules as they stand are deficient in the following points noted by Provincial Superintendents, and improvements should be discussed. The entry of those "learning" was deficient in many cases by the omission of those who, though still under instruction, were able to read and write; and in some instances, the term "learning" was refused to those who were not attending Government Schools. The entry of "knowing" was applied in the north of India to those only who were acquainted with the Persian character, the rest being classed as illiterate. The use of abbreviations in the column was also productive of error in abstraction."

These misapprehensions in 1881 rendered the modifications in the instructions regarding the entry of literary attainments necessary.

"1881—Column 11—Against those under instruction write "is learning" (*sikhta*); against those not under instruction, but able to read and write, enter "knows" (*janta*); against those who cannot either read or write, or who can read but cannot write, or can sign but cannot read, write "does not know" (*nahin janta*). Only those should be shown as able to read and write who can do both."

1891—Column 12. (*Instruction*).—"Enter in this column against each person, whether grown up, child or infant, either *learning*, *literate* or *illiterate*. Enter all those as *learning* who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as *literate*, those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as *illiterate* those who are not under

instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or *who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read.*

Column 13. (*Language known by literate*).—Enter here the language which those shown as *literate* in Column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English, as well as a Vernacular, enter "English" also.

This column is to be left blank for those shown in Column 12 as learning or illiterate, and except when English is known, only one language should be entered, that best known.

The above quotations show the exact nature of the statistics relating to Education collected at this Census.*

311.—Education Tables.—The Education statistics are contained in Imperial Table IX and Supplementary Table C. The former shows the information by religion and age, and the latter, the literate in each caste, tribe or race, by language known. This abstraction of the Education statistics under these heads necessitated double labour, the work having been executed by a double set of clerks, but, with all that, it cannot be said that the results are satisfactory. For, it is evident, that when the age statistics themselves are unreliable, any information abstracted on the basis of age, must, in consequence, necessarily share the original drawback.

312.—Census Classification of Education.—The persons enumerated at the census were divided, as seen above, into the three classes of learner, literate and illiterate. This classification has not the recommendation of being clear. The school-boy in one of the lower forms is returned as "learning" while his classmate, who recently left school, is returned as literate. Again, the under-graduate at college is a learner, and the ignorant villager, who has just learnt to read and write his vernacular is literate. It will thus be seen that the very purpose with which this threefold classification is resorted to, is defeated. The strict meaning that should be assigned to the term 'learner' is, one who is learning to read and write his first language, for, 'literate' means one who knows to read and write. If we accept this signification of the term, it is evident that it can be applied only to the children in school for the first and perhaps the second year of their studies, after which they become literate, *i.e.*, become

*In the case of this province, Column 13 was omitted from the Enumeration Schedule. The reasons for adopting this modification are given in Chapter XII.

possessed of a knowledge to read and write. Under this connotation of the word, most of those, now returned as learners, will have to be transferred to the category of the literate; wherefore the first category, learning, becomes devoid of interest or usefulness.

The diversity that is found to exsit between the Census and the Departmental figures regarding instruction further proves the futility of any attempt being made at the periodical census-taking, to obtain a return of the learners. It, therefore, appears reasonable that the Census classification should be confined to the maintenance of only two heads under education, the literate and the illiterate, the small proportion of the real learners, returned as such, being relegated to the comprehensive class illiterate. The actual numbers of these latter may be easily ascertained by a reference to the Primary Education Statistics of the Department of Public Instruction.

313.—Comparison with Departmental Statistics for 1881.

The remarks made in the last paragraph are emphasized by the following statement in which the education statistics as returned at the Census of 1881, are compared with the figures furnished by the Department of Public Instruction as obtainable from the published report for 1881. We much regret our inability to institute a similar comparison of the figures for 1891 for the simple reason that no departmental report* for the latter year has yet been published :—

STATEMENT No. 172.

District.	Male pupils according to		Female pupils according to		Educational Department for Fasli 1293 (1883-84).	
	Census 1881.	Educational Department Fasli 1289 (1879-80).	Census 1881.	Educational Department Fasli 1289 (1879-80).	Male pupils.	Female pupils.
Bidar	4,890	527	2	.....	460	.....
Nander	2,520	668	.....	.....	658	.....
Naldrug	3,516	805	.....	.....	1,067	.....
Elgandal	6,471	391	71	30	456	.....
Indur	2,827	251	1	.....	259	.....
Medak	3,413	534	19	.....	543	9
Sirpur Tandur	424	.....	.....	.....	162	.....
Aurangabad	4,166	952	82	.....	1,149	.....
Parbhani	2,340	272	26	.....	375	.....
Birh	2,752	222	15	.....	418	.....
Warangal	3,946	370	17	.....	410	.....
Mahbubnagar	3,926	380	49	.....	674	.....
Nalgonda	2,373	187	28	.....	227	.....
Gulburga	4,105	293	137	.....	409	.....
Lingsugur	2,544	296	5	.....	699	.....
Raichur	2,840	302	38	.....	321	.....
Shorapur	2,155	386	1	.....	.....	.....
Atraf-i-Balda ... ... City and Suburbs ...	11,241	1,454	875	.....	2,440	21
Total	66,459	8,290	1,366	30	10,710	959

NOTE.—Fasli 1289 corresponds to October 1879—October 1880, i. e., up to about four months prior to the Census Enumeration 1881.

* Since writing the above, information has been received from the department concerned, which is incorporated in the next succeeding paragraph.

It will be seen from the statement given above that the figures furnished by the Educational Department are 8,290 male pupils and 30 female pupils against 66,459 male and 1,866 female learners respectively, as returned at the Census of 1881. A reference was made to the Director of Public Instruction inviting his attention to this striking discrepancy, and, in reply, that officer states he is "unable to account for the discrepancies in the figures." He adds—"No proper statistics were compiled in those days in the Head Office, and no reliable records are therefere to be found previous to the date of the reorganisation.*" In a succeeding paragraph we shall discuss the causes of the discrepancy, to the best of our knowledge.

The first detailed report on Public Instruction, published by the Department, gives particulars and statistics for the years 1292 and 1293 Fasli (*i. e.*, 1882-83 and 1883-84). For the purpose of ensuring correct Departmental figures, those for 1293 Fasli (1883-84) as culled from this report are given side by side with the census figures for 1289 (1879-80), in the above statement. Even these, it will be noted, represent less than one-sixth the number of male pupils, though coming up very near to the number of female pupils as returned at the Census four years ago.

314.—Comparison with Departmental Statistics for 1891.—On a reference made to the Director of Public Instruction, information regarding the Departmental figures for 1891 for pupils was received which is compared in the following statement with our statistics :—

* The reorganisation took place in 1884.

STATEMENT No. 173.

Districts.	Males.										Females.									
	Hindus.		Mussulmans.		Christians.		Others.		Total.		Hindus.		Mussulmans.		Christians.		Others.		Total.	
	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.	Census 1891.	Edl. Dept. 1299F.
...y	887		2,533		1		6		3,377		16		290		...		1		307	
...burbs including Secunderabad ...	3,075	818	3,548	1,472	703	457	97	611	7,423	3,358	271	676	598	341	587	179	23	53	1,481	1,249
...al City and Suburbs	3,912		6,081		704		103		10,900		289		888		587		24		1,788	
...ash-i-Balda	2,068	109	509	230	3	...	4	9	2,524	348	15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
...bubnagar	3,598	1,142	849	1,108	14	...	1	158	4,463	2,408	95	126	58	193	14	...	...	4	167	323
...goda	2,513	697	559	530	5	...	3	74	3,079	1,301	29	...	40	20	1	...	2	...	72	20
...rangal	3,644	1,026	852	725	28	...	16	270	4,540	2,027	55	137	145	315	7	...	...	10	207	462
...ndal	3,806	1,481	668	964	49	43	2	160	4,525	2,648	58	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	71	...
...ar	3,181	479	697	678	2	...	27	96	3,907	1,303	22	...	17	...	1	...	2	...	42	...
...lak	2,345	637	853	1,100	7	6	11	312	3,216	2,115	15	...	47	163	1	...	...		63	163
...rangabad	4,596	1,796	1,180	1,238	62	14	350	641	6,188	3,674	35	68	69	...	37	...	2	29	143	97
...h	2,957	1,059	476	539	11	2	211	321	3,655	1,921	19	31	23	9	9	1	2	4	53	45
...der	2,520	743	438	710	...	...	57	298	3,015	1,751	14	94	18	...	...	...	...	...	32	94
...rung	3,880	1,229	839	514	5	...	313	179	4,057	1,922	18	50	21	45	...	...	2	...	41	95
...ar	4,488	839	1,028	947	...	...	58	254	5,548	2,040	35	30	82	157	...	...	1	5	118	192
...hani	3,014	795	579	699	3	...	138	481	3,734	1,977	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...ur Tandur	515	111	114	201	...	...	10	33	639	345	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...barga	3,381	832	856	839	7	...	53	222	4,297	1,693	19	62	50	193	3	...	...	2	72	257
...bur	2,361	459	552	429	11	1	16	65	2,940	954	59	36	31	47	8	...	6	7	104	90
...augur	4,031	877	604	615	10	...	38	140	4,683	1,632	107	...	47	...	5	...	1	...	160	...
...ways	23	...	28	...	36	...	3	...	90	...	2	...	3	...	42	...	4	...	51	...
Total.....	66,832	15,119	17,982	13,183	957	523	1,305	4,413	70,499	33,468	894	1,310	1,577	1,483	720	180	46	114	3237	3,087

23

The two sets of figures for the total numbers of girls under instruction approach very near each other, being 3,237, according to the Census and 3,087 according to the Departmental figures. But in the case of male pupils the Departmental figures are less than half our figures. All the possible causes of this and the other discrepancies which this statement brings to light are dealt with in the next paragraph.

315.—Causes of discrepancy between the Census and Departmental Statistics.—In connection with the discrepancies noted in the last paragraph, it will be interesting to discuss the causes that have been in operation to bring about the diversity. It is needless to state that this diversity is one that is noted in almost every Indian Province. But while in the other Indian provinces, the statistics of the Educational Department show higher figures than the Census returns, the contrary is the case in Hyderabad. We shall, however, consider the causes adduced in the case of the former, as it is not improbable that the same causes may have been in operation in producing higher figures for the Educational Department than what they actually are. Education is still in a backward condition in these dominions. The assumption may therefore be reasonably made that the numerous malpractices that are complained of in the Bengal Census Report as being induced by the system of payment by results, by grants-in-aid to private institutions and by rewards, do not exist to any appreciable degree in these Dominions.

But there are other circumstances which are not absent in their operation from this Province. In many primary and Koran teaching schools, the pupils are only taught to read. These would not have come within the census signification of the term, learner, and would consequently have been omitted from our statistics, though they must have found a place in the Departmental figures. We have no means of ascertaining the numbers of such pupils. Otherwise we might have been in a position to show the true relation which the two sets of figures bear to each other, by deducting their number from the figures returned in the Educational Reports. Then, there are many urchins who are sent to school simply to keep them out of mischief. They attend seldom and learn little. But nevertheless, their numbers go to swell the Departmental figures.

We have next to take into consideration the tendency that seems to prevail to exaggerate the attendance at schools, by the schoolmasters. They are, in some instances, in the habit of bearing on their registers the names of pupils who have long since left school, or, perhaps, of imaginary pupils, simply to please their superiors, by showing a respectable strength. The standing orders of the Nizam's Educational Department have fixed a number of pupils (6), that is insisted on as the minimum to justify the continuance of a class. That this tendency to exaggerate

the number of pupils by the schoolmasters is not unknown to this Province and to the Department is proved by the following extract from the standing orders:—

"63. The Department deprecate the habit certain masters have of reducing their own income by paying fees for indigent children, with the object of maintaining a respectable number on the rolls. This has in some cases degenerated into inserting fictitious names and paying fees for such. Dismissal will follow any similar case in future"*

The wide extent of these dominions and the paucity of the number of schools, which places them very far apart from each other, thus adding to the difficulties of *efficient* supervision and inspection, coupled with the circumstance that the visits of the highly paid inspecting officers to these centres of mofussil education are, like angels' visits, few and far between, may be taken to mean but lax discipline at the best, and this cause must, therefore, be accepted as having materially had something to do with the discrepancy.

According to Mr. Gait, the Superintendent of Census Operations in Assam, the most probable explanation of the discrepancy is that "the enumeration put a somewhat strict interpretation on the expression 'learning,' and omitted from this category, the really illiterate children who attend school irregularly, are taught little, and learn less." Considering all the above circumstances, Mr. O'Donnel, the Bengal Census Superintendent, came to the conclusion that they "raise a presumption that the returns of the Educational Department, even when they accurately show the grand totals of boys attending school at some period of the year, include a very large proportion of children who are only nominally receiving education. If these temporary and mostly illiterate scholars were excluded, there is reason to think that there would be little discrepancy between the departmental and census statistics of education."

Having thus considered and commented upon the general causes that tend to increase the figures of the Department of Public Instruction, we may next proceed to ascertain the special causes, applicable to Hyderabad, which have brought about such a deficit in the Educational Department figures. These special causes may be thus summed up—(1) Private pupils, who were learning to read and write either in their own homes or in *pial* or private schools, not recognised by the Educational Department,—and such are not of rare existence even in the capital,—*would naturally have been excluded from the Departmental returns*; (2), the Government and aided,—or, to use a technical term,—"recognised," schools being very few and situated at great distances from each other, it is evident that the number of pupils attending private schools, which exist in almost every village, must be considerable and much larger than the grand total of pupils that are *returned by the Department*. *These causes are enough to explain the deficiency* noted in the preceding paragraphs.

* We wrote to the Educational Department with a view to find out whether any punishments were awarded under this section. In reply we were informed that there was only one case of such a malpractice that came within the knowledge of the Department, and that the offending Head Master of the Middle School was punished by transfer on reduced pay.

Section II.—EDUCATION STATISTICS.

316.—Discussion of Education Statistics.—We next proceed to discuss the figures as returned at the Census. The following statement gives the actual figures, taken from Table IX :—

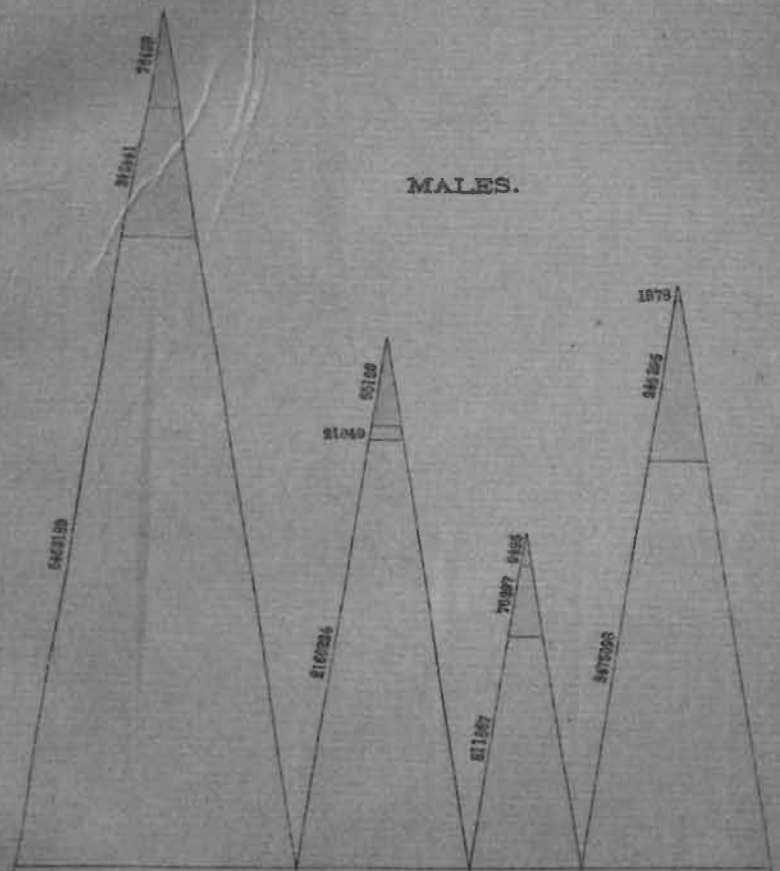
STATEMENT No. 174.

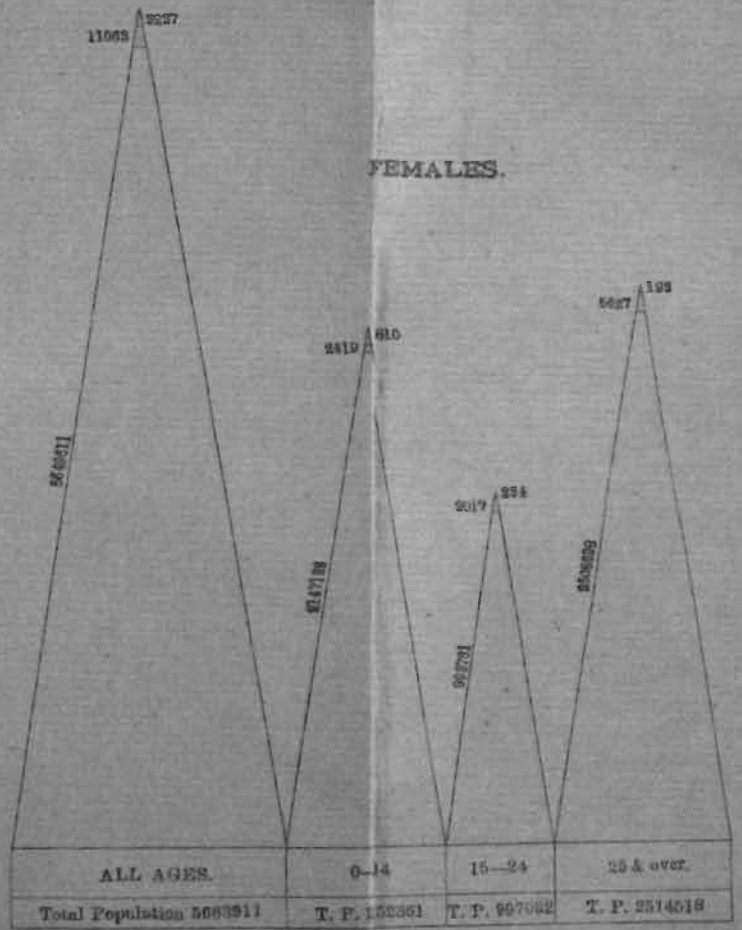
Category of Education.	Males.	Females.
Learning	76,499	3,237
Literate	343,441	11,063
Illiterate	5,451,255	5,646,690

317.—Distribution of 1,000 persons of each age, sex and religion among the categories of education.—Another method of looking at the above figures is to consider the distribution of 1,000 persons of each age period, sex and religion among the three categories of education namely, learning, literate, and illiterate, as depicted in the subjoined statement.

Diagram No. 15.

Illustrating the number of persons returned as, Learning, Literate and Illiterate in each age period.





LEARNING. LITERATE. ILLITERATE.

STATEMENT No. 175.

Education.] Distribution of 1,000 of each age, sex and religion among the categories of Education. [Tab. 317.

	All Ages.												0 to 14.												15 to 24.						25 and over.					
	Total including children below 5 years.						Total excluding children below 5 years.						Total including children below 5 years.						Total excluding children below 5 years.																	
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
All Religions	13	59	928	1	2	997	15	68	917	1	2	997	29	9	962	1	1	998	40	15	939	2	2	996	11	86	903	.	3	997	1	90	909	1	2	997
Hindus	11	54	935	...	1	999	13	63	924	...	1	999	24	9	967	1	..	999	39	14	947	1	1	998	8	79	913	.	1	999	1	84	915	..	1	999
Musulmans	30	81	889	3	6	991	35	93	872	3	7	990	67	12	921	7	3	990	105	19	876	11	5	984	22	114	864	1	11	988	2	121	877	1	7	992
Christians	82	330	588	82	332	586	92	394	514	90	390	514	233	109	658	184	334	482	306	171	469	291	537	177	41	755	204	37	338	632	4	681	315	3	324	673
Sikhs	51	331	618	1	8	991	56	362	582	1	9	990	136	80	784	2	1	997	201	117	682	2	3	995	52	403	545	...	15	985	8	331	661	...	10	990
Parsis	137	634	229	93	477	430	153	707	140	107	550	343	382	140	478	227	174	599	402	221	377	345	264	391	140	700	160	11	742	247	6	848	146	6	632	362
Jains	72	387	541	..	3	997	80	411	509	...	4	996	190	70	738	1	1	998	301	110	589	1	2	997	49	470	481	.	3	997	2	510	488	..	4	996
Gonds	1	1	998	..	...	1,000	1	1	998	...	...	1,000	2	...	998	..	...	1,000	2	...	998	...	..	1,000	1	2	997	.	.	1,000	1	1	998	...	...	1,000
Bhils	...	..	1,000	..	...	1,000	..	..	1,000	...	...	1,000	..	..	1,000		...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000

29

In the above statement the proportions, including and excluding children under five years, are shown under all ages as well as in the first age period 0-14. It being evident that children under five must, from the nature of things, be necessarily illiterate, we shall ignore the proportions including them, and discuss only those where such children are excluded from consideration. Further, the Bhils are all illiterate, and the Gonds mostly so. These two communities also deserve no notice in consequence.

Thus, in all ages, the proportion of learning males is 15, and literate 68, the illiterate (917) making up 1,000. The proportion of learning males in Hindus is 13, and is the only one that falls below the proportion in all religions. The Mussulmans come immediately higher, with 35. The other religions exceed these proportions, with figures varying from 58 among the Sikhs to 153 among the Parsis. In the case of the literate males also, similar relative proportions prevail. The Hindus (63) alone fall short of the proportions in all religions (68). The other proportions vary from 93 among Mussulmans to 594 among Christians and 707 among Parsis. The reverse order is found in all the religions in the case of the illiterate, the Hindus leading with 924, or 7 more than the Province, and the Parsis coming last, with 140. These proportions require a word of explanation. The high proportions of learning and literate found among the Parsis is to be attributed to the fact that the majority of that community found in these Dominions are employed either in the service of Government or of private individuals, in positions that render a knowledge to read and write the *sine qud non*. Again, it is mostly the people that have learnt to read and write, and perhaps to keep accounts, who emigrate into these territories in search of means of livelihood. The next highest proportions in the learning and literate are found among Christians The followers of this religion of the European race are returned mostly as learning or literate, except a few privates in the Army and, perhaps, a few vagrants. The Christians of the Eurasian race also must have gone to swell the proportions under these two categories. But it is the Native Christians who form the bulk of this class, and who are but little removed from their Hindu brethren in the degree of their literacy, that appear to have helped to weigh down the Christians to the second place in the list. The Jains, in the next place, are mostly traders and money-lenders who have immigrated into the province. The nature of their profession necessitates a knowledge, however elementary, of the art of reading and writing, sufficient to obtain them a place in the category of the literate. The Sikhs are few in number, and the study of their sacred books written in Gurmukhi being open to all without distinction, they cultivate an acquaintance with that language both as regards reading and writing it. The Mussulman proportions are but slightly higher than the Hindu ones, and this excess should also be attributed to a reason similar to that adduced in the case of the Sikhs. Hinduism comprises within its bosom a variety of castes, ranging from the cultured Brah-

man, who bids fair to hold his own with the most literate class in the world, to the half savage Hinduized Bhil and Gond. In the case of the first three twice-born classes, education is a religious duty, and it is seldom that a member of one of these castes is found who is illiterate. But these castes form but a small minority of Hindus. In these Dominions even these castes do not appear to follow their religious injunction, as the Census figures show, for the literate and learning males form but 79 out of every thousand male Hindu inhabitants, which does not express the proportion of these three castes to the total Hindu population. The absence of facilities for education, such as public schools scattered over the whole kingdom, the urgent calls of the agricultural profession, which gives work to the overwhelming majority, and the indifference displayed by the educational authorities in developing and encouraging indigenous education must be taken to account for the backward state of education among Hindus and Mussulmans as proved by the Census Statistics.

In the case of females, the province under "all religions" shows but 1 learning, 2 literate and the remaining 997 illiterate. Among Hindus and Jains, the proportions of learning females are so small as to give no appreciable proportions per *mille*. The Sikhs show 1 learning and the Mussulmans 3, while the Parsis and Christians lead with 107 and 96 respectively. There is 1 literate Hindu, 4 Jain, 7 Mussulman and 9 Sikh females. The Christians show 390 and the Parsis 550. The latter communities, containing the largest numbers of learning and literate males, extend the benefits of education to the members of their fair sex also. The small numbers of female learning and literate under "all religions" prove the extremely backward condition of female education in these Dominions.

Turning our attention to the first age period 0-14, and leaving out of consideration children under five years of age, we find that the proportion of learning males under all religions is 46. It is only in the Hindus that a lower proportion (39) is met with. The other religions, except Bhils and Gonds, of course, show proportions varying from 105 under Mussulmans to 602 under Parsis. In the next category the proportions under "all religions" (15), Hindus (14) and Mussulmans (19) approach each other very nearly But in the other religions the proportions vary from 116 in Jains to 221 in Parsis. The illiterate proportions naturally show a reverse order, the Hindus coming first with 947 or 8 more than "all religions"; the lowest proportion (177) being furnished by the Parsis. It is thus seen that 947 Hindu boys, 876 Mussulman boys and 982 Sikh boys out of every thousand boys of each of these denominations under 15 years of age are illiterate, which shows that a very large proportion of the boys of the school-going age in these religions idle away their time or are engaged in helping their elders to earn their daily bread instead of legitimately utilizing their time in acquiring that instruction which is so essential for their future happiness, success in life and

comfort. This is indeed a very deplorable state of affairs, and the benign Government of His Highness the Nizam should take early steps in the Department of Public Instruction to remove this undoubted slur on its educational policy.

The state of education of the girls of this age period, as disclosed by the census figures, is more heart-rending. In a population of 1,000 girls under 15, of all religions, there are 2 learning, 2 literate and 996 illiterate! Among the Hindus, there is but 1 learning and but 1 literate! The Jains and Sikhs are no better. The Mussulmans show 11 learning and 5 literate. The Christians and Parsis come at the top, there being 291 learning and 32 literate in the former and 345 learning and 264 literate in the latter.

The males of the next age period, 15—24, of all religions, show 11 learning and 86 literate in a total of 1,000, the remaining 903 or nearly 90 per cent being illiterate. The Hindus fall below these proportions with 8 learning and 79 literate. The other religions show proportions ranging from 32 among Mussulmans to 160 among Parsis in the case of the learning, and from 114 to 760 among the same two communities respectively in the case of the literate. The illiterate proportions are, again, highest among Hindus (913) and Mussulmans (854). In the females of this age period, the proportions of the learning under all the religions, except Mussulmans, Christians and Parsis, are so inappreciable as to yield no figures relatively to a population of 1,000 of this age and sex. There are 30 learning females among Christians, 11 Parsis and but 1 Mussulman. The provincial proportions of literate under all religions and Jains are 3 each, while under Hindus it is only 1. The Mussulmans and Sikhs come next higher with 11 and 15 respectively, the Christians and Parsis heading the list with 348 in the former and 742 in the latter. The illiterate proportions in Hindus, Mussulmans, Sikhs and Jains exceed 95·5 per cent. in each.

Turning now to the last age period 25 and over, the proportions of learning are found nowhere to exceed 8 in the case of (Sikh) males and 6 in the case of (Parsi) females. The male literate proportions range from 84 in Hindus to ten times as much in Parsis (848), while similar proportions among females range from one in Hindus to 324 in Christians and 632 in Parsis. The provincial illiterate proportion in this age period exceeds 90 per cent in males and 99 per cent in females. In males the Hindus show 915, being closely followed by the Mussulmans, who show 877. The next lower proportions are found in the Jains (488) and Sikhs (561), while the lowest (146) is found in Parsis. Among females, the Hindus (999), Jains (996), Mussulmans (992), and Sikhs (990) show the highest illiterate proportions. The Christians show 673 and the Parsis the lowest (362).

318.—Comparison with 1881.—The subjoined statement compares the education statistics of the census of 1891 with those of the preceding one, and further exhibits the variation and the percentage.

STATEMENT No. 176.

Category of Education.	Males.				Females.				Category of Education.
	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.	
Learning ...	76,499	66,459	+ 10,040	+ 15·1	3,237	1,366	+ 1,871	+ 137·0	Learning.
Literate ...	343,441	247,459	+ 95,982	+ 38·8	11,063	3,596	+ 7,467	+ 207·6	Literate.
Illiterate ...	5,461,253	4,628,219	+703,036	+ 16·3	5,646,695	4,838,495	+808,195	+ 16·7	Illiterate.

In the case of the learning, the males have increased by 10,040, giving a percentage increase of 15·1, while the females have increased by 1,871, or 137 per cent. The increase in the number of the learning males has not kept pace with the actual increase in the population of the Province. The actual number of learning females has increased from 1,366 in 1881 to 3,237 in 1891, giving a variation to the good of 1871, which is by no means a satisfactory progress in female education during a decade with an organised Department for the improvement of public instruction. The male literates, in the next place, have increased by 95,982 or 38·8 per cent. Taking into consideration the very backward condition of this Province with regard to education, and the vast potentialities awaiting development, it cannot be said that this increase is in any way satisfactory. In the case of females, the literates have risen by 7,467 or 207·6 per cent., which at all events compares favourably with the corresponding increase in males. The illiterate males and females have increased by 16·3 and 16·7 per cent., respectively. It is only by comparing this increase with the actual increase of population in each of the sexes for the whole Province that we shall be able to arrive at a correct estimate of the progress of education during the last decade. The increase in males and females for the Provincial population during the decade has already been found to be 17·41 and 16·93 respectively. These figures show that the progress of Education has been very small indeed.

319 —Distribution among districts.—In the following statement, 1,000 persons of each sex and religion are distributed among the three categories of education, in each district and division. The Bhils and Gonds are shown in a separate statement, as they are found only in three districts. In this statement also, the proportions, including and excluding children under five years of age, are separately shown. But, for reasons adduced in a previous paragraph, we shall discuss only the latter class of proportions.

33

STATEMENT

Districts.		All Religions.						Hindus.						Mussalmans.					
		Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.		
		Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Hyderabad	Males ...	54	192	754	58	210	732	33	183	780	35	203	762	69	194	737	75	213	712
	Females ...	5	12	983	6	13	981	1	3	996	1	3	996	8	17	975	8	19	973
Suburbs including Secunderabad.	Males ...	48	217	735	53	240	707	33	180	787	37	200	763	69	212	719	76	234	690
	Females ...	11	35	954	12	40	948	3	9	988	3	10	987	13	34	953	15	38	947
Total City and Suburbs ...	Males ...	50	210	740	55	231	714	33	182	785	36	201	763	69	205	726	76	225	699
	Females ...	9	28	963	10	32	958	3	7	990	3	8	989	11	26	963	12	29	959
Atraf-i-Balda	Males ...	13	71	916	15	81	904	11	69	920	13	79	908	23	84	893	26	95	879
	Females ...	...	2	998	...	2	998	...	9	999	...	2	998	1	3	996	1	4	995
Mahbubnagar	Males ...	13	64	923	15	75	910	13	68	928	14	74	912	31	78	893	36	85	879
	Females ...	1	2	997	1	2	997	...	2	998	...	2	998	2	3	995	2	4	994
Nalgonda	Males ...	10	81	939	11	61	928	8	49	943	10	58	932	35	94	871	41	108	851
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	3	3	994	3	4	993
Warangal	Males ...	10	56	934	12	65	923	9	53	938	10	62	928	33	98	869	44	109	847
	Females ...	1	1	998	1	2	997	...	1	999	...	1	999	7	8	985	8	10	982
Elgandal	Males ...	8	50	942	9	60	931	7	49	944	8	57	935	25	89	886	29	101	870
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	4	996	...	4	996
Indar	Males ...	12	53	935	14	61	925	11	51	938	13	59	928	25	64	911	32	74	894
	Females ...	...	1	999	..	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	1	998	1	2	997
Medak	Males ...	17	83	900	20	94	886	14	81	905	16	92	892	44	92	864	51	101	848
	Females ...	15	2	998	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	2	4	994	2	4	994
Aurangabad	Males ...	15	53	932	17	62	921	12	47	941	15	51	934	25	89	886	28	80	892
	Females ...	...	1	999	1	1	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	2	3	995	2	4	994
Bir	Males ...	11	48	941	13	58	929	10	44	946	11	52	937	18	52	930	21	60	919
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	...	1000	1	3	996	1	4	995
Nander	Males ...	9	40	951	11	47	942	9	30	952	10	46	944	15	40	945	18	48	934
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	..	1	999	1	4	995	1	4	995
Naldrug	Males ...	14	48	938	17	57	926	13	42	945	15	56	929	19	38	943	22	44	934
	Females ...	...	...	1000	..	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	1	1	998	1	1	998
Bidar	Males ...	12	46	942	14	51	935	11	47	942	13	54	933	18	38	944	20	41	939
	Females ...	...	...	1000	..	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	2	1	997	2	1	997
Parbhani	Males ...	9	42	949	11	48	941	8	39	953	9	46	945	17	44	939	20	51	929
	Females ...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	1	999	...	1	999
Sirpur Tandur	Males ...	6	24	970	6	28	966	5	26	969	6	31	963	23	51	926	26	59	915
	Females ...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	1	999	...	1	999
Gulbarga	Males ...	13	53	934	15	62	923	12	54	934	14	64	922	18	40	942	21	46	933
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	1	1	998	1	2	997
Raichur	Males ...	11	61	928	14	72	914	10	60	930	12	72	916	21	61	918	25	72	903
	Females ...	...	2	998	..	2	998	...	...	998	...	2	998	1	3	996	2	3	995
Lingsugur	Males ...	15	61	924	18	73	909	14	61	925	17	73	910	19	51	930	23	60	917
	Females ...	1	1	998	1	1	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	2	3	995	2	3	995
Linguistic Divisions, Telingana.	Males ...	14	71	915	17	82	901	11	62	927	12	73	915	45	127	828	61	144	795
	Females ...	1	4	995	1	4	995	...	2	998	...	2	998	5	12	983	6	14	980
Mahratwara	Males ...	11	46	943	13	53	934	10	43	947	12	50	938	19	47	934	22	55	923
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	..	...	1000	...	...	1000	1	2	997	1	3	996
Karnatic	Males ...	13	58	929	16	69	915	13	58	929	15	69	916	19	48	933	22	57	921
	Females ...	...	1	999	1	1	998	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	2	997	2	2	996
Political Division, Northern.	Males ...	11	51	938	12	60	928	10	51	939	11	59	930	25	60	915	29	69	902
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	2	997	2	2	996
Eastern	Males ...	11	57	932	13	67	920	9	63	928	11	65	924	34	86	880	39	99	862
	Females ...	...	2	998	...	2	998	...	1	999	...	2	998	4	5	991	4	6	990
Western	Males ...	11	46	943	13	53	934	10	42	948	12	49	939	19	54	927	23	62	915
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	3	997	1	3	996
Southern	Males ...	14	55	931	16	13	918	13	53	932	15	65	920	19	40	935	22	54	924
	Females ...	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	...	1	999	1	2	997	2	2	996
Atraf-i-Balda	Males ...	32	145	823	36	161	803	29	114	857	33	129	838	60	180	760	66	200	734
	Females ...	5	18	980	5	18	977	1	4	995	1	4	995	9	22	969	9	25	966
Province	Males ...	13	59	928	15	68	917	11	54	935	13	63	924	30	81	889	35	93	872
	Females ...	1	2	997	1	2	997	...	1	999	...	1	999	3	6	991	3	7	990

No. 177.

Christians.						Jains.						Parsis.						Sikhs.					
Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.			Including Children.			Excluding Children.		
Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
37	556	407	40	600	360	77	615	308	78	625	297	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	34	414	552	37	444	519
...	235	765	...	250	750	37	37	926	43	44	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	867	...	148	852
86	628	286	95	602	213	40	813	147	41	836	123	158	658	180	169	722	109	98	412	490	100	426	475
104	434	462	120	502	378	...	28	972	...	29	971	90	488	422	106	572	322	...	12	988	...	14	986
86	628	480	95	691	214	57	721	222	59	737	204	153	659	188	168	723	109	93	412	495	99	426	478
103	434	463	120	501	379	16	32	952	18	35	947	90	488	422	106	572	322	...	26	974	...	28	972
14	111	875	16	127	857	61	572	367	70	651	279	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	7	399	594	7	479	564
...	47	953	...	57	943	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	18	982	...	20	980
209	299	492	259	370	371	...	500	500	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	375	604	23	409	568
259	204	537	304	239	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
68	233	699	77	261	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	250	...	750	250	48	413	539	52	448	500
16	65	919	23	93	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	778	111	111	778	21	21	958	25	25	950
85	180	735	42	218	740	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	72	714	214	77	709	151	87	478	435	96	527	377
10	74	916	12	86	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	333	...	727	273	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
402	377	221	467	438	95	...	143	857	...	143	857	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	11	376	714	13	312	675
56	380	564	67	450	483	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	13	987	...	15	985
91	646	264	111	667	222	33	574	393	33	574	393	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	59	388	553	64	419	517
56	333	611	71	429	500	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	400	400	200	500	500	...	...	7	993	...	8	992
132	453	415	156	583	311	104	479	417	126	575	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	529	421	54	571	375
19	208	773	23	243	733	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	978	...	26	974
63	216	709	77	268	655	70	408	513	80	455	450	133	632	235	148	704	148	118	294	588	136	340	524
38	83	879	47	101	852	...	2	998	...	2	998	32	565	403	36	525	339	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
128	407	465	149	472	378	90	491	419	101	489	410	273	636	91	273	636	91	62	146	792	68	168	764
145	161	694	173	192	635	...	4	996	...	5	995	250	375	375	250	375	375	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
...	1000	...	...	1000	...	65	385	550	73	439	488	167	833	...	167	833	...	38	226	734	42	255	702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
47	103	850	57	125	818	90	542	368	104	394	502	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...
...	38	962	...	50	950	1	2	997	1	3	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
...	500	500	...	545	454	53	289	658	65	325	610	500	500	...	...	500	500	34	128	838	40	160	800
...	333	667	...	429	571	1	...	999	2	...	998	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
73	585	342	79	632	289	46	263	691	51	293	656	167	250	583	182	273	545	20	318	662	21	343	636
38	154	808	43	174	783	...	4	996	...	4	996	...	500	500	...	667	333	...	9	991	...	11	989
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	55	922	26	60	914	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
47	353	620	56	400	544	62	294	643	70	329	601	23	512	465	28	629	343	...	200	800	...	250	750
22	146	832	27	180	793	...	5	995	...	6	994	...	174	826	...	211	789	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
62	565	373	69	629	302	78	693	229	81	639	280	500	350	150	375	438	187	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
51	356	593	58	449	493	...	15	985	...	17	983	428	286	286	461	308	231	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
49	271	680	56	307	637	761	504	435	65	543	392	125	500	375	167	667	166	...	383	617	...	333	667
26	108	866	30	124	846	...	...	1000	...	...	1000	200	400	400	250	500	250	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
86	569	346	95	632	273	58	617	325	61	603	286	144	663	193	158	725	117	58	404	538	62	435	503
90	377	533	105	439	456	4	9	987	5	9	986	92	482	426	107	560	333	...	15	985	...	16	984
67	244	689	79	289	632	73	356	571	82	401	517	146	627	227	157	676	167	44	241	715	49	270	681
40	86	874	49	106	845	...	3	997	...	3	997	47	548	405	54	613	333	...	1	999	...	1	999
53	387	560	60	443	497	64	403	533	69	442	489	113	466	422	140	579	281	...	182	818	...	222	778
33	208	759	39	245	716	...	4	996	...	5	995	167	238	595	194	278	528	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
278	421	301	324	492	184	54	285	661	60	318	622	143	714	143	143	714	143	41	357	602	45	395	560
40	311	649	48	373	579	1	...	999	1	...	999	286	571	143	167	833	...	...	11	989	...	12	988
50	193	757	60	229	711	...	667	333	...	667	333	62	719	219	67	767	166	66	445	489	73	488	439
27	82	891	33	100	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	428	524	50	450	500	5	5	990	6	6	988
70	215	675	83	301	616	71	270	559	80	414	506	155	518	247	108	652	180	46	248	706	51	274	675
44	89	867	54	109	837	...	3	997	...	3	997	48	542	410	54	608	338	...	1	999	...	1	999
52	329	619	60	382	548	79	367	554	90	414	496	99	531	370	119	642	239	...	400	600	...	402	598
27	178	795	32	214	754	1	3	996	1	3	996	167	238	595	194	278	528	...	...	1000	...	...	1000
84	614	302	94	676	230	58	688	259	61	717	222	153	655	192	167	719	114	79	409	521	73	427	500
99	419	482	115	485	400	9	19	972	10	21	969	90	486	424	105	579	316	...	24	976	...	26	974
80	530	388	92	594	314	72	367	561	80	411	509	137	634	229	153	707	140	51	331	618	56	302	642
89	332	586	96	390	514	...	3	997	...	4	996	92	477	430	107	550	343	1	8	991	1	9	990

The proportions of learning and literate males of all religions in the city are 58 and 210, and in the suburbs, 53 and 240, giving an average for both of 55 and 231 against 15 and 68 respectively for the whole Province. The cause of the city and the suburbs showing such high proportions in the learning and the literate in all the religions taken collectively and individually is obvious. In the districts the proportions of the learning range from 20 in Medak to 6 in Sirpur Tandur. There are only four districts that show higher proportions than the province in this category of education and three districts that show proportions similar to the provincial. In the divisions, the highest proportion (36) is found in Atraf-i-Balda followed by 17 in Telingana, and the lowest (12) in the Northern division. Medak and Sirpur Tandur again appear at the extremes in the case of the literate with proportions of 94 and 28 respectively. The provincial proportion (68) is exceeded in five districts, in Telingana and the Karnatic and in Atraf-i-Balda. The lowest proportion of illiterate (714) is found in the capital preceded by Medak (886). None of the other districts show illiterate proportions less than 90 per cent. the highest proportion (966) being furnished by Sirpur Tandur, apparently the most backward of the districts so far as education goes. Among the divisions it is only Atraf-i-Balda that shows (803) less than 90 per cent, while all the other divisions show illiterate proportions exceeding 90 per cent, Mahratwara and the Western division coming at the top with 984 in each.

In the case of females, the suburbs possess the highest proportion of learning (12), followed by the city (6), giving a total of 10 for the capital, against 1 for the province and for each of the districts of Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Aurangabad and Lingsugur. These are the only districts that show any proportions at all under this category. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda shows 5, Telingana and Karnatic 1 each, and the rest *nil*. In the next category, the city shows 13 and the suburbs 40, giving a total of 32 against the provincial 2. The highest proportion in the districts is 2, which is found in each of seven districts, followed by 1, which is observed in each of eight districts, Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur coming last with no appreciable proportions. Atraf-i-Balda has 18, Telingana 4, the Eastern division 2, and the rest of the divisions 1 each. Two districts Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur return all their females as illiterate. Six districts return 999 illiterate females seven districts 998 each, and the remaining two districts 997 each, which last is also the provincial proportion. Four of the divisions return 999 illiterate females each, two 998 each, Telingana returns 995, and Atraf-i-Balda, by virtue of its including the capital, returns 977.

Turning to the proportions in the Hindu religion, we find that the city and the suburbs come highest in the proportions of their learning and literate males. There are 35 learning and 206 literate males in the city, and 37 and 200 respectively in the suburbs. The provincial proportion of learning (13)

Diagram No. 16.

Illustrating the number of persons returned as Learning, Literate and Illiterate in each religion.

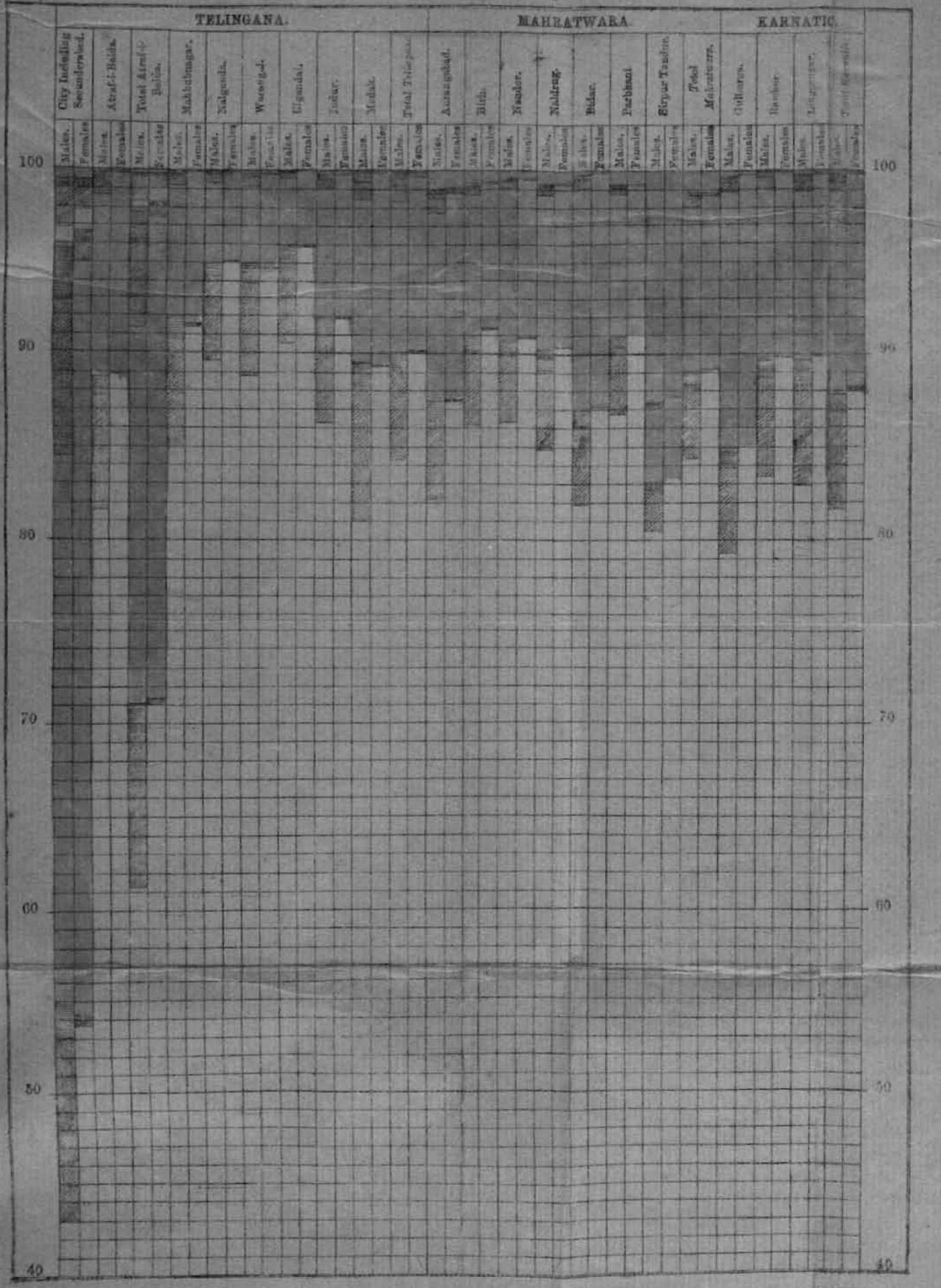
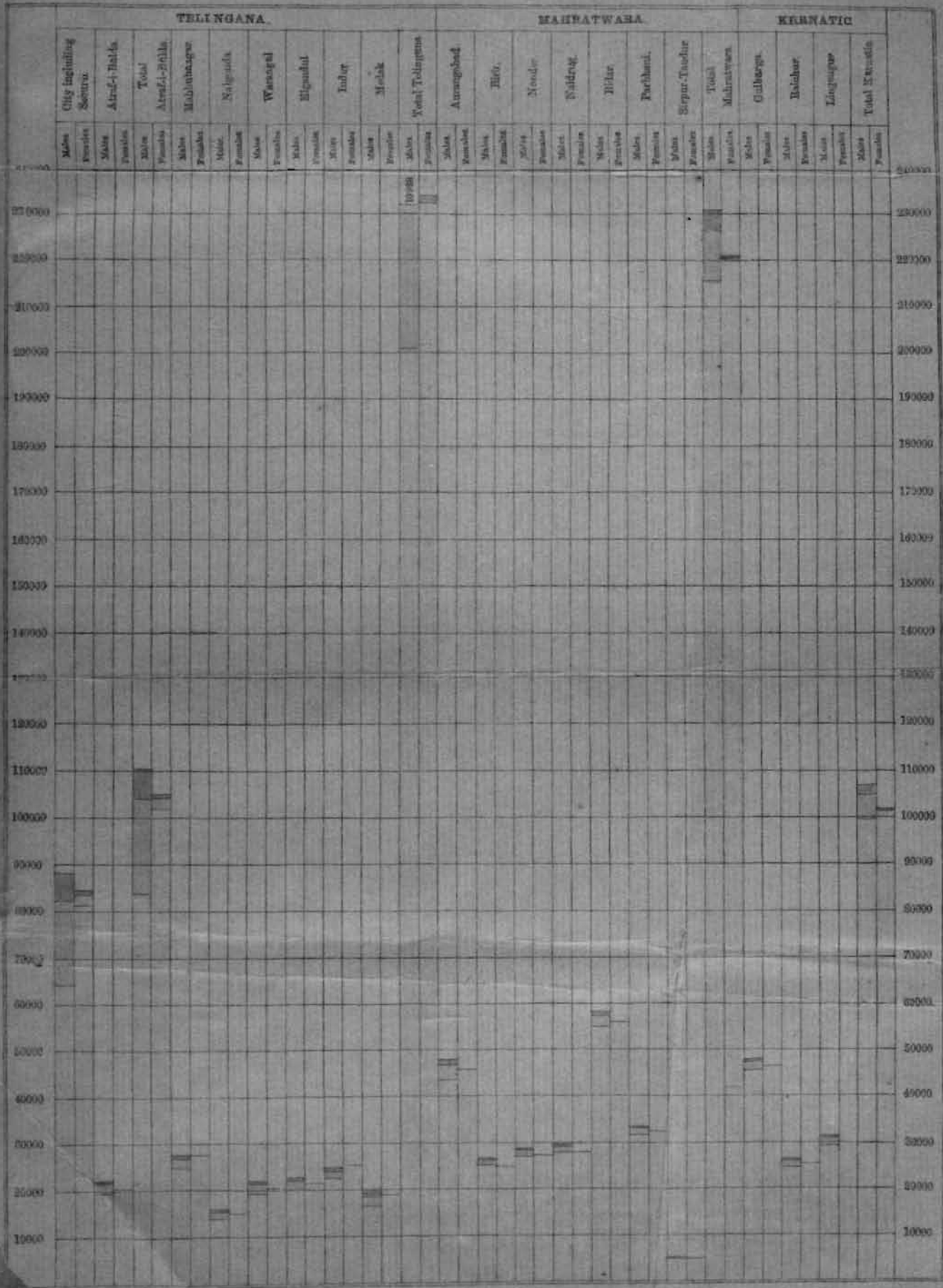


Diagram No. 17.

Illustrating the Number of persons returned as Learning, Literate and Illiterate in ISLAM.



is exceeded in 6 districts, the highest excess being found in Lingsugur (17). Sirpur Tandur shows the lowest proportion (6). Atraf-i-Balda has the highest proportion among divisions, namely 23, followed by the Karnatic and Southern divisions with 15 each. The other divisions show proportions less than the province. Medak comes first among the districts with 92 male literates, followed by five other districts with proportions in excess of the province. Sirpur Tandur again appears at the bottom, as it does in the case of every other religion and sex except Mussulman males, the last but one place being occupied by Nander and Parbhani with 46 each. Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 129, followed by Telingana (73), Karnatic (69) and the Eastern and Southern divisions (65 each); these being the only divisions that exceed the provincial proportion. The order of the districts and divisions in the case of the illiterate is necessarily reversed. With the exception of Medak (892) among districts and Atraf-i-Balda (848) among divisions, all the other districts and divisions show over 90 per cent illiterates, the provincial average being 924.

In the case of the Hindus it is only in the capital that any learning females are found, there being 1 in the city and 3 in the suburbs, and none in the districts or divisions except Atraf-i-Balda (1). The province consequently shows no figures in this category. There are 3 and 10 literate females in the city and the suburbs respectively, two literate females in each of three districts, one in each of eight districts and none in six. Two of the divisions show no figures under this category, 3 show one each, 2 show 2 each, and Atrafi-Balda, the highest proportion (4). The provincial proportion of illiterate Hindu females is 999. There are six districts which return all their females as illiterate, eight districts that return 999 illiterate, and the remaining three 998 each. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda returns the lowest proportion (995), Telingana and the Eastern division coming next higher with 998 each. Three of the remaining divisions show 999 each and the other two return all their females as illiterate.

The proportions of learning Mussulman males in the city and the suburbs are 75 and 76 respectively, proportions that are slightly more than double the provincial. There only four districts that show excess over the provincial proportion, namely Medak (51), Warangal (44), Nalgonda (41) and Mahbubnagar (36). The proportions in the other districts range between 32 in Indur and 18 in Nander. Atraf-i-Balda (66), Telingana (51), and the Eastern (39) are the only divisions that show higher proportions than the province. The city shows 213 literate Mussulman males and the suburbs 234, giving a total for the capital of 225, which is also more than double the average provincial proportion (93). Five districts also exceed the latter proportion, the highest excess being found in Warangal (109), followed by Nalgonda

(108). The proportions in the other districts vary from 85 in Mahbubnagar to 44 in each of the districts of Naldrug and Bidar. Among the divisions Atraf-i-Balda (200), Telingana (144), and the Eastern (99) alone exceed the Province, the lowest proportion being furnished by the Southern Division (54). The highest illiterate proportion (936) is found in each of two districts, Nander and Bidar. There are thirteen districts which show higher proportions of illiterate males than the province (872), ranging from the above noted proportion to 879 in each of the districts of Atraf-i-Balda and Mahbubnagar. Medak shows the least proportion (845). Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda has the lowest proportion (734) preceded by Telingana (805) and the Eastern division (862). All the other divisions show proportions exceeding 90 per cent.

Among Mussulman females, also the proportions of learning are nowhere conspicuous, the highest proportions being as usual found in the city (8) and the suburbs (15), giving an average of 12 for the capital. The proportions in the districts range from 8 in Warangal to 1 in each of six districts, the provincial proportion being 3. There are three districts, Elgandal, Parbhani and Indur, which show no proportions under this category. The proportions in the divisions range from 9 and 6 in Atraf-i-Balda and Telingana respectively to unity in each of the Mahratwara and Western divisions. The highest proportions of literate females are also furnished by the city (19) and the suburbs (38), giving an average of 29 for the capital. Warangal again comes first among the district with 10 literate females. The other districts show proportions ranging from 4 to 1 against the Provincial proportion of 7. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda (25) and Telingana (14) alone exceed the proportion of the Province. The illiterate proportion in the city and the suburbs as well as in the districts and divisions, nowhere falls below 947, reaching in the case of Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur to so high a figure as 999.

The proportions of learning Christian males in the city (40) and the suburbs (95), giving an average of 95 for the capital, are not far removed from the Provincial proportion (92). This is very much exceeded in the districts, among which Elgandal comes first with 467, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Birh following with 259, 156 and 149 respectively. The high proportions in these districts do not affect the Provincial proportion to any appreciable extent, and knowing that the Christian population is not strong, it is easy to see that they are not due to any extraordinary progress in education as compared with the other districts. The Northern division is the only one that shows an abnormally high proportion (324). In the case of the literate males, the city (600) and the suburbs (692) come highest. The extreme diversity found in the proportions furnished by the districts, ranging as they do from 127 in Atraf-i-Balda to 1,000 in Nander, must also be attributed to the paucity of the numbers of the

followers of this religion in the districts. Telingana (632) and Atraf-i-Balda (676) are the only divisions that show excess over the Provincial proportion (594) in this category. The Provincial Christian illiterate male proportion (314) is exceeded in the city (360), but not in the suburbs (213), nor in the capital (214). The districts and divisions show wide variations in their figures, for the reason already noted. The female proportion of learning for the whole Province is 96, while for the capital it is 120. Mahbubnagar (304) and Birh (173) are the only districts that show any excess over the Province. The proportions in the other districts are very low, being *nil* in some of them. Telingana (105) and Atrafi-Balda (115) alone rise above the Province.

The distribution of the Jain, Parsi and Sikh population among the districts as depicted in statement No. 69, in the Chapter on Religions, shows that the majority of the Parsis are massed in the capital and that the followers of the other two religions are scattered about in no uniform proportions. We shall therefore content ourselves with a discussion of the proportions in the city and the suburbs.

The Jain proportions of learning males are 78 and 41 in the city and the suburbs respectively, against 80 for the Province. The literates bear a ratio of 625 in the city and 836 in the suburbs to 1,000 males, as against 411 for the Province. There are 204 illiterates in the capital, against 509 for the Province. In the case of females, there are 43 learning in the city and none in the suburbs, and 44 and 29 literates respectively in each of these localities. The majority of women, nowhere less than 91 per cent, are returned as illiterate.

Only one Parsi male was returned in the city, and from the proportion given in the statement, it is evident that he is literate. In the suburbs where the majority of the Parsis are to be found, there are 169 learning, 722 literate and 109 illiterate males of this community against 153, 707, and 140 of their respective categories in the Province. The resemblance of these two sets of figures further shows how much the proportions in the suburbs have had in influencing the Provincial figures. The same remark holds good in the case of the female proportions.

Lastly, we come to the Sikhs. There are 37 learning males in the city and 100 in the suburbs, giving an average of 96 for the capital against 56 for the Province. Again, the capital shows 426 literate Sikh males to 362 in the Province, while in the case of the illiterate, the Province has 582 to 478 of the same category in the capital. The female proportions in the capital approach those in the Province nearer than the male. The slight differences that are seen to exist between the proportions in the capital and in the Province in the case

43

of the Sikhs and Jains is no doubt attributable to the influence their brethren distributed among the various districts must have exercised in moulding the proportions in the latter.

As the Bhils and Gonds are found only in a few of the districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, the following statement is separately given, depicting their distribution :—

STATEMENT No. 178

Districts and Divisions.		Gonds.						Bhils.					
		Including children.			Excluding children.			Including children.			Excluding children.		
		Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Indur	M.	29	18	953	34	21	945	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nander	M.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur	M.	1	...	999	1	...	999	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Telingana	M.	29	18	953	34	21	945	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharatwara	M.	1	...	999	1	...	999	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Northern	M.	1	1	998	1	1	998	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Western	M.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province	M.	1	1	998	1	1	998	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	F.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000

It is seen from the above statement that all the Gonds of the Nander District, and all the Bhils of both sexes are illiterate. There are 34 learning and 21 literate Gonds in Indur, and but one learning Gond in Sirpur Tandur. The rest of the Gonds in both these latter districts have all been returned as illiterate. It is thus evident that these forest tribes have not taken kindly to education. In order

to bring them within the pale of village society and to improve their present extremely backward condition, it is advisable that special steps should be early taken for their advancement.*

320.—Average number of persons among whom is found either a literate or learner.—In the following statement is depicted the average number of persons in each sex, religion and district among whom is found either a literate or learner. It will be remarked that the Bhils are not shown in this statement. The reason is that, as we have already seen, all the Bhils are illiterate. In the discussion of this statement also we shall, as before, deal only with the figures excluding children under 5 years of age.

* Since writing the above the Provincial Superintendent has learned with great pleasure that His Excellency the Minister has issued orders, in the Revenue Department, to submit proposals on this behalf.

STATEMENT

	All Religions.				Hindus.				Musulmans.			
	Including children.		Excluding children.		Including children.		Excluding children.		Including children.		Excluding children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
City	4	59	4	54	5	266	4	242	4	4	3	38
Suburbs including Secunderabad	4	27	3	19	5	84	4	75	4	21	3	19
Total ...	4	27	3	24	5	99	4	88	4	27	3	25
Atraf-i-Balda	12	547	10	468	12	674	11	576	9	245	8	212
Mahbubnagar	13	396	11	331	13	458	11	382	10	187	8	159
Nalgonda	16	726	14	597	18	894	16	734	8	173	7	146
Warangal	15	465	13	388	16	772	14	643	7	65	7	56
Elgandal	17	754	15	628	18	867	16	721	9	258	8	221
Indur	15	1,287	13	1,111	16	1,636	14	1,411	11	452	9	397
Medak	10	576	9	500	11	908	9	789	7	155	6	136
Aurangabad	15	703	13	594	17	1,869	15	1,576	11	203	9	173
Birh	17	1,204	15	1,010	18	2,413	16	2,028	14	227	12	191
Nander	20	1,240	17	1,046	21	2,103	18	1,773	18	235	16	200
Naldrug	16	2,062	14	1,712	17	3,338	14	2,769	18	495	15	416
Bidar	17	1,589	15	1,347	17	2,960	15	2,509	18	391	16	332
Parbhani	20	2,547	17	2,123	21	3,950	18	3,287	16	776	14	654
Sirpur Tandur	34	6,378	29	5,316	32	6,837	27	4,993	14	1,647	12	1,399
Gulbarga	15	1,258	13	1,055	15	2,544	13	2,133	17	401	16	336
Raichur	14	503	12	413	15	700	13	574	12	261	10	215
Lingsugur	13	681	11	566	18	929	11	773	14	241	12	200
Linguistic Divisions.												
Telingana	12	222	10	188	14	583	12	496	6	59	5	52
Maharatwara	18	1,357	15	1,139	10	2,683	16	2,252	15	315	13	267
Karnatic	14	729	12	606	14	1,064	12	884	15	301	13	251
Political Divisions.												
Northern	16	1,017	14	862	17	1,329	14	1,125	12	371	10	267
Eastern	15	489	13	407	16	659	13	547	8	116	7	98
Western	18	1,145	15	962	19	2,402	16	2,015	14	264	12	224
Southern	15	879	12	731	15	1,304	12	1,082	15	329	13	275
Atraf-i-Balda	6	50	5	44	7	207	7	180	4	33	4	30
Total for the Province	14	396	12	333	15	953	13	800	9	111	8	95

Note.—Atraf-i-Balda Division includes the City and the suburbs, but the proportions

No. 179.

Christians.				Parsis.				Jains.				Sikhs.				Gonds.			
Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.		Including Children.		Excluding Children.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	13	1	11	2	7	2	7	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	36	1	34	2	80	2	73	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	21	1	19	2	39	2	35	...	...	...	...
8	21	7	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	55	2	50	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	12	3	9	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	24	2	20	...	...	...	...
5	12	4	10	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	...	7	...	3	76	3	66	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	133	2	122	21	...	18	...
2	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	46	2	39	...	...	...	...
3	8	3	7	1	2	1	2	2	492	2	423	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	239	2	202	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7	27	5	20	1	...	1	...	2	301	2	256	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	751	3	645	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	1	5	2	2	2	2	3	260	3	227	3	107	3	94	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1105	13756	939	11292
3	6	2	5	2	6	2	5	3	186	3	163	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	66	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8	3	7	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	78	1	71	2	64	2	57	21	...	18	...
8	8	3	6	1	2	1	2	2	347	2	298	4	977	3	851	1105	13758	939	11293
2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	239	2	208	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	998	3	858	3	93	2	83	503	14021	479	11511
4	9	3	7	1	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	97	2	86	...	...	...	...
3	7	3	6	1	2	1	2	2	339	2	292	3	927	3	806	...	...	...	...
3	5	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	275	2	236	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	36	1	33	2	42	2	39	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	314	2	270	3	116	2	103	503	14023	478	11512

shown in the Atraf-i-Balda district exclude the latter

47

In the city, taking the figures under all religions, it is seen that 1 in 4 males is literate, while the same proportion in the suburbs is 1 in 3. The provincial average is 1 in 12. Thus there are relatively three times as many literate or learning in the city and four times as many in the suburbs as there are in the whole province. Medak comes next with 1 in 9. The averages in the other districts vary from 1 in 10 in Atraf-i-Balda to 1 in 29 in Sirpur Tandur. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 1 in 5, Telingana following with 1 in 10. The other divisions show averages either on a par with, or higher than, the province. In the case of females, the proportion of learning or literate in the province is 1 in 333. In the city, the proportion is 1 in 54 and in the suburbs 1 in 19, giving a total average of 1 in 24 for the capital. In the districts the average varies from 1 in 331 in Mahbubnagar to 1 in 5,316 in Sirpur Tandur. The averages in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Raichur, Atraf-i-Balda, Medak, Lingsugur, Aurangabad, Nalgonda and Elgandal are less than 628, which is the average found in the last mentioned district. The next group with averages ranging from 1,010 to 1,712 comprises Birh, Indur, Nander, Gulbarga, Bidar and Naldrug. Parbhani has one learning or literate female in 2,123, and Sirpur Tandur, as seen above, 1 in 5,316. Among the divisions the lowest averages are found in Atraf-i Balda (44) and Telingana (188), Mahratwara coming last with 1,139.

Among Hindus, the proportions of the learning or literate males to the total Hindu male population in the city and in the suburbs is 1 to 4 in each, which gives the same average for the Capital. Medak comes first among the districts with 1 in 9, followed by Atraf-i-Balda, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur with 1 in 11 each. Gulbarga and Raichur show the same averages as the province (13). In the remaining districts the proportions range from 1 in 14 in each of the districts of Warangal, Indur and Naldrug to 1 in 27 in Sirpur Tandur. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 1 in 7, followed by Telingana, Karnatic and the Southern divisions with 1 in 12 each, the last place being held by the Western Division with 1 in 16. In the case of the females, the province has 1 learning or literate in 800, while in the city the proportion is 1 in 242, in the suburbs 1 in 75, *i.e.*, in the Capital the proportion is 1 in 88. Among the districts, Mahbubnagar comes first with 1 in 382, followed by Raichur and Atraf-i-Balda with 1 Hindu literate or learning female in 574 and 576 respectively. The proportions in the other districts range from 1 in 643 in Warangal to one in 4,993 in Sirpur Tandur. Among divisions, Atraf-i-Balda has one learning or literate Hindu female in 180, Telingana one in 496, and the Eastern Division 1 in 547, Mahratwara coming at the bottom with 1 in 2,252.

The proportion of learning or literate Mussulman males to the total Mussulman male population in the city as well as in the suburbs is 1 in 3-as against 1 in 8 for the whole province. Among the districts, Medak comes first with 1 in 6 followed by the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal with 1 in 7 each, and

Atraf-i-Balda, Mahbubnagar and Elgandal with 1 in 8 each. The other districts fall behind the province, the lowest proportion of 1 in 16 being furnished by each of the three districts of Nander, Bidar and Gulbarga. Among the divisions Atraf-i-Balda comes first with 1 in 4, followed by Telingana with 1 in 5, and the Eastern Division with 1 in 7. Among females, the city has 1 learning or literate in 38, and the suburbs one in 19, giving an average of 1 in 25 for the Capital. The average for the province of 1 in 95 is exceeded in all the districts, except Warangal which has 1 in 56, the highest excess being furnished by Sirpur Tandur, where the average is 1 in 1,399. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda again comes first with 1 in 30, followed by Telingana, which has 1 in 52. In the other divisions, the proportions vary from 1 in 98 in the Eastern to 1 in 275 in the Southern Division.

Turning next to Christianity, we observe that in the city and in the suburbs all the Christian males are either learning or literate. The same is the case in the province, but this is not to be taken to mean that all the Christians to a man belong to either of these two categories, for the actual proportion is 1 in 1·4 males. In the districts, the averages vary from 1 in 6 districts to 7 in Atraf-i-Balda. Among the divisions, Atraf i-Balda, Telingana and the Northern Division have the same averages as the province, while the averages in the other divisions range between 2 in each of the Karnatic and the Southern Divisions to 3 in the other divisions. In the case of females, the provincial proportion is 1 in 2, while in the suburbs and the capital the proportion is the same, though in the city it is but 1 in 4. Among the districts there are five that have the same average as the province, while the proportions in the others range from 1 in 3 in Birh to 1 in 20 in Naldrug. The Telingana and the Northern Divisions and Atraf-i-Balda furnish the same averages as the province, while the proportion goes down to so low as 1 in 7 in the Eastern Division.

We have already noted that the Parsi proportions of learning and literate are higher than those of the Christian. This is emphasized by the figures in this statement which return all the Parsi males and females of the age of five years and over as either learning or literate. In this case also, we are not to take these figures to mean that there are no illiterate among the Parsis. Far from it; for the actual proportions for the Province are 1 in 1·2 males and 1 in 1·5 females of this community. Among the districts and divisions it is noticed that the proportion is nowhere lower than 1 in 2 in the case of males, and one in 5 in the case of females.

The Jain male proportion of learning or literate for the province is 1 in 2. Both in the city and in the suburbs, it is seen that all the males over 5 years of age are either learning or literate. Among the districts, the only extraordinary averages are found in Elgandal (7) and Sirpur Tandur (12). Among the divisions there is only 1 which shows lower proportions than the Province, namely the Northern which has 1 learning or literate male Jain in 3. *In the*

case of the females, the provincial average is 1 in 270. In the city, the figure is 11, in the suburbs 34, and in the capital 19. There are 7 districts only that show any proportions under this head out of which only two show lower proportions, namely Aurangabad (1 in 423) and Bidar (1 in 645). Among the divisions the proportions range from 1 in 33 in Atrafi-Balda, and 1 in 71 in Telingana to 1 in 858 in the Northern Division.

Among the Sikh males of the province, the proportion of learning or literate to the total population of that sex over five years, is 1 in 2. The city, the suburbs, and seven districts show the same proportions, while Naldrug returns all its males as either learning or literate. Bidar comes last with a proportion of 1 in 5. The divisional proportions range between 1 in 2 in 5 divisions to 1 in 4 in the Karnatic. The provincial average in the case of the females is 1 in 102. In the city and the suburbs, the corresponding proportions are 1 in 7 and 1 in 73 respectively, giving an average of 1 in 35 for the capital. There are only six districts, which show any female proportions ranging from 1 in 20 in Nalgonda to 1 in 122 in Indur, which latter is the only district that falls behind the province. In the case of the divisions the Karnatic and Southern Divisions show no proportions at all, while in the others, they range between 1 in 39 in Atraf-i-Balda and 1 in 851 in Mahratwara.

The Gonds are found in only two districts where the male proportions are 1 in 18 and 939 respectively against the provincial proportion of 1 in 478. Only one district returns any female proportion, *viz.*, Sirpur Tandur which shows one literate or learning female in 11,292. The provincial proportion is 1 in 11,512. The Northern Division has almost an identical average, while Mahratwara has one in 11,293.

In the case of the Bhils, the total population, both male and female, is illiterate.

321.—Average number of persons among whom is found one learning or literate in each religion and age period.—Another way of looking at the above subject is depicted in the following statement, where the element of age is introduced in place of the territorial distribution. In the case of all ages, and the first age period 0-14, the averages are shown including and excluding children under five years of age. It is needless to state that in the following discussion, only the latter class of figures is attempted.

GOVT. OF INDIA

Education.] Average number of persons among whom is found one learning or literate in each religion and age period. [Para. 321.

STATEMENT No. 180.

Religion.	All Ages.				0 to 14.				15 to 34.		35 and over.	
	Including children under 5 years.		Excluding children under 5 years.		Including children under 5 years.		Excluding children under 5 years.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Religions	14	396	12	333	26	412	16	239	10	307	11	436
Hindus	15	953	13	800	30	1,354	19	786	12	709	12	857
Mussulmans	9	111	8	95	13	105	8	62	7	84	8	134
Christians	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	3
Sikhs	3	116	2	102	5	320	3	200	2	66	2	104
Parsis	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Jains	2	314	2	270	4	493	2	293	2	342	2	242
Gonds	568	14,023	478	11,512	618	5,997	398	3,486	871	None	600	None
Bhils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taking all ages first, we find that the male proportion in all ages is 1 learning or literate in 12. The Christians and Parsis come first as they return all their males of 5 years and over as either learning or literate. Of course this proportion is subject to the proviso discussed in the last paragraph. The Sikhs and Jains follow with proportions of 1 learning or literate in 2 persons each. The Mussulman males show 1 in 8, while the Hindus show only 1 in 13, the Gonds coming last with 1 in 478. In the case of females also, the same order is maintained with a slight difference. The Parsis come first with all their females either learning or literate. The Christian average is 1 in 2. Next come the Mussulmans with 1 in 95 followed by the Sikhs, (1 in 102), the Jains (1 in 270), the Hindus (1 in 800), and lastly the Gonds (1 in 11,512).

Turning to the first age period, 0-14 we find that the Parsis maintain their first place in the case of both sexes, with all the males learning or literate and with 1 learning or literate female in every 2. The Christians furnish a contrary proportion, *i.e.*, their females are all learning or literate, while the male proportion is 1 in 2. In the case of males, the Jains and the Sikhs come next with 1 learning or literate in 2 and 3 respectively. The Mussulmans follow with 1 in 8, the Hindus with 1 in 19 and the Gonds, as usual the last, with 1 in 398. In the case of the female proportions, the Mussulmans come immediately after the Christians and the Parsis, with 1 in 62, followed by the Sikhs (1 in 200), the Jains (1 in 293), the Hindus (1 in 786), and the Gonds, (1 in 3,486).

In the second age period 15-24, the Christians and the Parsis come first, returning all their males of this age period as either learning or literate. The Sikhs and the Jains come next, with 1 in 2 males each. The Mussulmans follow with 1 in 7, the Hindus (1 in 12), and the Gonds (1 in 371) coming last. In the case of the females of this age period, the Parsis occupy the first place, by virtue of their returning all their females as either learning or literate.*

The Christians of this age period return only 1 literate or learning in 3 females. The proportions in the remaining religious communities vary from 1 in 66 in the Sikhs to 1 in 709 in the Hindus, the Gonds returning no learning or literate females either in this or the next age period.

In the last age period, both the Christians and the Parsis return all their males as either learning or literate. The Sikhs and the Jains come next with 1 in 2 each. The Mussulmans and the Hindus follow with 1 in 8 and 1 in 12 respectively, the Gonds coming last with 1 male in 600. In the case of the females also, the Parsis occupy the first place with 1 learning or literate in 2 females. The Christians follow with 1 in 3. In the other religious communities, the proportions range from 1 in 104 in Sikhs to 1 in 857 in the Hindus.

The Bhils return no learning or literate of either sex in any of the age periods and are, therefore, not touched upon.

322.—Average number of females to 1,000 males in each category of Education, &c.—The next subject we shall consider is the proportions of the sexes in each category of education and in each religion by age. The following statement accordingly exhibits the average number of females to 1,000 males in each category of education and in each religion by age.

*It is needless to add that in this as well as in similar instances, the wording should not be taken to have a literal meaning, as pointed out in the previous paragraph.

STATEMENT No. 181.

Average number of females to 1,000 males in each category of Education, &c. [Para. 822

Religions.	All ages.			0 to 14.			15 to 24.			25 and over.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
All Religions	42	32	1,036	43	115	991	25	39	1,224	93	23	1,012
Hindus	16	16	1,032	16	36	988	6	19	1,216	50	13	1,010
Musulmans	91	73	1,066	96	218	1,020	46	102	1,278	177	53	1,021
Christians	752	474	1,143	804	3,145	744	452	275	1,909	526	215	1,416
Sikhs	8	20	1,308	11	18	1,181	No females.	29	1,375	No females.	17	1,375
Parsis	465	515	1,285	559	1,160	176	62	868	2,750	500	372	1,235
Jains	4	7	1,529	4	14	1,294	No females.	6	2,002	No females.	6	1,502
Gonds	No females.	91	960	No females	1,000	972	No females	No females.	1,195	,,	No females.	881
Bhils	No males	nor females	1,000	No males	nor females	904	No males	nor females	1,606	No males	nor females	897

Taking all ages, we find that in the first category of education, *viz.*, learning, the Christians show the highest average number of females (752) followed by the Parsis (465). In the other religious communities, that show any proportions, the average nowhere exceeds 91, which proportion is furnished by the Mussulmans. The Sikhs and the Jains come last with 8 and 4 females respectively to 1,000 males of this category. In the case of the literate, the Christians and the Parsis exchange places, the latter coming first with 515, and the former second with 474. The Gonds come next with 91, followed by the Mussulmans (73), the lowest average being found among the Jains (7). In the last category, illiterate, the Gonds have only 960 females to 1,000 illiterate males, but in all the other communities, except the Bhils, where the proportions are equal, there are more illiterate females to males, the proportions ranging from 1,032 among the Hindus to 1,529 among Jains.

In the first age period 0-14, the Christians show the highest number of learning females to 1,000 males of the same category of education, *viz.*, 804, followed by the Parsis, who show 559 learning. The other proportions range between 96 in Mussulmans to 4 in Jains, the Bhils and Gonds showing no proportions. The Christians and Parsis occupy the first and second places in the proportions under literate with 3,145 and 1,160 respectively. The Gonds come next with an equal number of literate females to males. The Mussulmans show 218, while in the other religions, the proportions are very low, ranging from 36 in Hinduism to 14 in Jainism. In the last category of education under this age period, the Parsis have only 176 illiterate females to 1,000 illiterate males, followed by the Christians (744), the Gonds (972) and the Hindus (988). The Mussulmans, the Sikhs and the Jains alone show larger proportions of illiterate women than men. The Bhils come higher than the Gonds with only 904 illiterate females to 1,000 illiterate males, a difference that is entirely due to the divergence in the actual population of this age.

In the next age period 15-24, as well as in the last, the Sikhs, the Jains, the Gonds and the Bhils have no learning females at all. In the same two age periods there are no literate Gond or Bhil females. The Christians show the highest proportions of 452 and 526 learning females to 1,000 males of the same category in the two abovementioned age periods. In the former, the Christians are followed by the Parsis with 62, the Mussulmans with 46, and lastly the Hindus with only 6. In the case of the literate, the Parsis show the highest proportion (868) followed by the Christians (275) and the Mussulmans (102), the lowest proportion (6) being found in the Jains. In the last category under this age period there are 2,750 females to 1,000 illiterate males among Parsis. The Jains come next with 2,002, the Christians immediately following with 1,902. The lowest proportions, 1,216 and 1,195, are found in the Gonds and the Hindus respectively.

Coming to the last age period the Parsis come next to the Christians, with 500 learning females to 1,000 males of the same category of learning. The Mussulmans follow with 177, the Hindus coming last with 50.

The Parsis and the Christians come at the top in the case of the literate also, with 372 and 315 females to 1,000 males of the same category of education. The proportions in the other communities range from 53 in the Mussulmans to 3 in the Jains. The lowest illiterate proportions are found in the Bhils and Gonds. The proportions in all the other communities exceed par, ranging from 1,010 in the Hindus to 1,592 in the Jains.

323.—Average number of females in Districts and Divisions.—We next proceed to dicuss the proportions of the sexes in each religion in each district and division, as exhibited in the following statement :—

STATEMENT No. 182.

Para. 323.] Average number of females in districts and divisions. [Education.

TOTAL BY EDUCATION.

DISTRICT.	All Religions.			Hindus.			Mussulmans.			Christians.			Sikhs.			Parsis.			Jains.			Goands.			Bhils.		
	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
... ...	91	81	1,243	19	16	1,106	114	81	1,347	No F.	267	1,182	No F.	320	1,625	None of either Sex.	No. F.	None of either Sex.	209	25	1,230	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
e (including Secun bad ...	200	146	1,170	80	43	1,123	109	141	1,177	833	482	1,128	No F.	20	1,213	386	436	1,471	No F.	16	3,142	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
City and Suburbs ...	15	125	1,191	74	37	1,749	14	121	1,245	794	481	1,124	No F.	41	1,241	386	436	1,471	125	10	1,985	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
i-Balda	19	33	1,053	1	28	1,000	34	36	1,03.	No F.	426	1,150	No F.	23	1,282	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	500	No F.	No F.	2,500	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...lmagar	27	31	1,034	26	28	1,040	69	42	1,159	1,000	530	879	No F.	No F.	551	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...oods	25	21	1,013	12	20	1,010	12	21	1,067	200	223	1,110	253	99	1,237	No M.	333	1,000	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex	None of either Sex.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...rangal	15	21	1,052	14	21	1,007	17	16	1,024	220	307	1,014	No F.	No F.	1,714	No F.	400	667	None of either Sex.	No F.	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...nchil	16	22	999	13	20	990	16	37	1,052	50	387	1,461	No F.	40	1,181	None of either Sex.	500	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	651	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...der	11	13	1,073	7	10	1,060	24	26	1,111	400	500	1,370	No F.	18	1,671	No M.	1,000	No Males	No F.	No F.	2,333	No F.	No F.	1,013	...	...	...
...dabad	10	17	1,000	6	12	1,024	33	42	1,136	143	450	1,004	No F.	31	1,711	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	2,700	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Telingana	66	48	1,043	33	22	1,023	111	80	1,104	757	473	1,112	12	22	1,432	614	492	1,438	56	10	2,207	No F.	No F.	1,011	...	...	...
...ampahad	23	19	1,039	8	9	1,032	65	44	1,087	599	370	1,257	No F.	No F.	1,219	222	214	1,561	No F.	4	1,674	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
... ...	11	13	1,015	6	8	1,014	44	63	997	416	286	1,071	No F.	No F.	1,117	667	429	2,000	No F.	6	1,777	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...der	16	17	1,026	6	11	1,020	41	67	1,003	None of either Sex	No F.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	1,080	No F.	500	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	1,148	None of either Sex	None of either Sex	500	...	...	...
...drag	9	7	1,030	5	5	1,020	28	22	1,003	No F.	364	1,121	None of either Sex.	No F.	No M.	None of either Sex.	No F.	None of either Sex.	9	6	1,064	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...ar	21	9	1,035	9	5	1,034	80	28	1,019	None of either Sex.	500	1,000	No F.	No F.	1,08.	No F.	1,000	None of either Sex.	20	No F.	1,377	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...rbhand	5	5	1,013	2	6	1,011	10	20	1,017	333	167	1,500	No F.	12	667	No F	2,000	857	No F.	12	1,316	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...pur Tandur	2	6	1,011	2	5	1,017	No F.	12	1,032	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	1,000	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	No F.	1,917	No F.	167	250	...	...	1,000
...tal Mahratwara ...	14	12	1,024	6	7	1,023	31	44	1,021	250	344	1,235	No F.	4	1,502	250	667	1,333	3	6	1,581	No F.	267	250	...	...	1,000
...llenga	17	10	1,017	6	6	1,011	58	38	1,011	429	400	1,236	None of either Sex.	No F.	2,250	No F.	183	900	No F.	18	1,331	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...ichur	35	25	1,042	20	19	1,043	26	41	1,026	727	610	1,348	None of either Sex	None of either Sex	333	1,000	471	971	No F.	12	1,757	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...ingnagar	34	10	1,071	27	11	1,050	75	49	1,026	600	882	1,235	None of either Sex.	No F.	1,000	1,000	500	667	No F.	No F.	1,457	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
...tal Karnatic	30	17	1,048	19	13	1,014	64	41	1,029	271	494	1,235	None of either Sex.	No F.	1,250	875	302	833	No F.	8	1,429	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Political Divisions.																											
Atraf-i-Balda	137	100	1,114	51	31	1,080	137	115	1,108	820	481	1,128	No F.	41	1,229	346	486	1,441	91	16	2,143	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Northern	17	13	1,075	8	13	1,782	43	32	1,003	313	574	1,336	No F.	21	1,438	2,000	500	1,909	No F.	17	1,206	No F.	91	900	...	...	1,000
Eastern	27	27	1,024	18	12	1,021	105	63	1,016	625	367	1,016	38	9	1,433	500	391	1,571	None of either Sex.	No F.	No F.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Western	15	15	1,024	6	6	1,027	43	33	1,035	618	370	1,251	No F.	4	1,250	267	776	1,417	No F.	7	1,535	None of either Sex.	None of either Sex.	500	...	...	...
Southern	28	16	1,047	15	13	1,044	53	80	1,016	685	429	1,223	None of either Sex.	No F.	1,444	871	230	899	6	7	1,511	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for the Province	41	32	1,036	16	16	1,032	91	78	1,096	732	474	1,143	8	20	1,288	461	515	1,765	4	7	1,539	.....	91	900	...	...	1,000

Taking the proportions in all religions it is noticed that the provincial proportion of learning females to 1,000 males of the same category of education is 42. In the city and the suburbs, the corresponding proportions are 91 and 200 respectively, which give 166 for the Capital. In the districts the highest average is furnished by Warangal (45). All the other districts show averages less than the Province, their proportions varying from 37 in Mahbubnagar to 2 in Sirpur Tandur. Among the linguistic divisions, Telingana comes first with 66, the Karnatic following with 28, and Mahratwara with half of the latter. Atraf-i-Balda comes first among the political divisions with 137 females to 1,000 learning males. The proportions in the other divisions fall below that in the Province, the lowest average (15) being found in the Western Division. In the next category, the literate, the Province shows an average of 32 females to 1,000 males. It is only in the city and the suburbs that these proportions are found to be exceeded, the proportions being 61 and 146 respectively. In the districts, the averages vary from 31 in Mahbubnagar to 6 in Sirpur Tandur. Here again the linguistic divisions hold the same order. Among the political divisions Atraf-i-Balda again comes first with 100 females to 1,000 literate males, while the lowest proportion (14) is furnished by the Southern Division. The illiterate proportion for the Province is 1,036. In the city it is 1,245 and in the suburbs 1,160, giving an average of 1,185 for the Capital. It is only three districts of the Karnatic, 4 in Telingana and Aurangabad that show higher averages than the Province, while all the others show less, the proportion in the latter ranging from 999 in Elgandal to 1,033 in Bidar. Among the linguistic divisions, the Karnatic (1,048) and Telingana (1,042) exceed the Province, while Atraf-i-Balda (1,114) and the Southern (1,042) among the political divisions also exceed the Province.

Among the Hindus, the provincial proportion of learning women to 1,000 learning males is 16. In the city, the proportion is 19, and in the suburbs 89, giving an average of 74 for the Capital. Lingsugur (27), Mahbubnagar (26), and Raichur (25), are the only districts that show an excess over the Province. Warangal and Elgandal came nearest to the Province, with 15 in each. Nalgonda follows with 12 learning women to 1,000 males of the same category of education, while in the remaining districts, the averages vary from 8 in each of the districts of Aurangabad and Bidar to 2 in each of the districts of Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur. Atraf-i-Balda (51), Telingana (23), the Karnatic (19), and the Eastern Division (18) are the only divisions that show any excess over the provincial average, while the last place is occupied by each of the Mahratwara and the Western Divisions with only 6 females to 1,000 learning males in each. In the next category of education also, the provincial average is 16, while it is only 14 in the city, but 43 in the suburbs, giving a total average for both, of 37. All the Telingana districts, with the exception of Indur and Medak, and Raichur show averages higher than the Province, ranging from 23 in Mahbubnagar to 19 in [illegible]

the other districts falling below it with averages reaching so low a figure as 5 in each of the three districts of Naldrug, Bidar and Sirpur Tandur. Among the divisions Atraf-i-Balda (31), the Eastern Division (23), and Telingana (22) are the only ones that show higher averages than the Province, Mahratwara coming last with only 7 literate females to 1,000 literate males. In all the districts and divisions, there are more illiterate females proportionately to illiterate males, except in Elgandal (996) the provincial proportion itself being 1,032. The proportions in the other districts vary from 1,007 in Warangal to 1,090 in Atraf-i-Balda· on the city there are 1,106 and in the suburbs 1,153, giving an average of 1,143 illiterate females to 1,000 males of the same category, while in the divisions the limits of variation lie between 1,086 in Atraf-i-Balda and 1,021 in each of the Eastern and Western Divisions.

In Mussulmans, there are 91 learning females to 1,000 learning males in the Province. Similar proportions in the city and the suburbs are 114 and 169 respectively, yielding an average of 146 for the capital. It is only in Warangal (170) that the provincial average is seen to be exceeded, while in the remaining districts, the averages lie between 80 in Bidar and 16 in Elgandal. Among the divisions, averages higher than the province are found in Atrafi-Balda (137), Telingana (111) and the Eastern Division (108), the lowest average (45) being furnished by the Western Division. It will be noticed that Sirpur Tandur returns no learning females. The provincial average in the literate is 73, which is seen to be exceeded in the city (91) and the suburbs (141) individually as well as in the capital (121) and in the districts of Nander (87) and Warangal (80), the proportions in the other districts ranging from 63 in Birh to 12 in Sirpur Tandur. Atraf-i-Balda (113) and Telingana (89) alone exceed the provincial proportion, the Northern Division coming last with 32. The proportion of illiterate females to 1,000 males of the same class of education in the city is 1,347, falling to 1,175 in the suburbs, giving an average of 1,248 for both, as against 1,066 in the Province. In the districts, Birh shows 997, the averages in the others varying from 1,003 in each of the districts of Nander and Naldrug to 1,138 in Medak, Atraf-i-Balda (1,19-), Telingana (1,134) and the Eastern Division (1,086) show higher proportions of illiterate females comparatively to males of the same category than the Province, the Southern Division coming last with 1,016.

The proportion of learning females to 1,000 learning Christian males in the Province is 752. In three districts there are no learning Christians, and in two other districts and in the city there are no learning females. In the suburbs, the average is 835. In Mahbubnagar the proportions of the sexes in the category of the learning are equal. In the remaining districts, the proportions vary from 818 in Birh to 82 in Elgandal. Among the divisions, Atraf-i-Balda (830) and Telingana (757) alone exceed the Province the Northern Division coming last with 103. In Sirpur Tandur,

there are no literates of either sex, and no literate females in Nander. The provincial average in this category (414) is exceeded in the suburbs (482), though the city falls behind with only 267, the capital, however, maintaining the same position as the former with 431. Among the districts, the highest average is found in Raichur (610), followed by 4 others which all exhibit averages higher than the Province. In the remaining districts, the average number of literate females varies from 458 in each of the districts of Atraf-i-Balda and Medak to 167 in Parbhani. The Northern Division comes first with 534, followed by the Karnatic (498), the Southern Division (491), Atrafi-Balda (481) and Telingana (478), the Western Division coming last with 339. In the last category under this religion the Province shows an average of 1,143, which is almost what it is in the capital (1,124). The averages in the districts vary from 879 in Mahbubnagar to 1,864 in Medak. The proportions in the districts may be influenced by a variety of causes, such as the fewness of Christians, wherefore the proportions in the suburbs, where the large majority of the Christians reside alone deserve consideration.

In the case of the Sikhs there are no learning females anywhere, except in Nalgonda, where there are 333 to 1,000 learning males, which gives 12 for Telingana, 56 for the Eastern Division and 8 for the Province. All the districts of Mahratwara and Kannada, except Parbhani, show no literate females. The proportion in the city is 333, which is simply abnormal. The suburbs show 20, which exactly corresponds to the provincial average. The districts in which any literate females are found show averages varying from 40 in Elgandal to 12 in Parbhani. Atraf-i-Balda (41), Telingana (28) and the Northern Division (26) exceed the Province, the Western Division coming last with 41, and the Karnatic and the Southern Divisions showing no literate females. The proportions of illiterate females to 1,000 illiterate males among the Sikhs are nowhere less than 333 in Raichur, but rise to so high a figure as 2,250 in Gulbarga, the Province showing 1,308.

The Parsi proportion in learning, for the Province, is 465 females to 1,000 males of the same category. The city shows no proportions under any of the three categories of Parsi education, a circumstance that is explained by the fact that but one literate Parsi was returned in it. It is, further, unnecessary to consider the proportions in the districts, as the small numbers of this community found scattered among them cannot yield any instructive result when the proportions are reduced to 1,000 in each category of education. Thus the proportions in the suburbs alone deserve consideration. There are 386 learning, 486 literate and 1,471 illiterate females to 1,000 males of each of these respective categories of education. The provincial proportions show slight differences when compared to these, but they are inevitable

In the case of the Jains also, similar remarks apply, as will be seen by a glance at the statement which exhibits no figures for many of the districts under learning or literate. The provincial averages under these categories are 4 and 7 respectively. In the capital they are 125 and 20 respectively. *The differences between these figures are caused by the Jain population found* in the districts.

The proportion of learning females to 1,000 Gond males rises nowhere to an appreciable figure, and it is only in Sirpur Tandur that there are 167 literate females to 1,000 males, which gives an average of 91 each, for the Northern Division and the Province. The illiterate proportion varies but little from what is obtained by taking the total numbers of Gond males and females.

All the Bhils of both sexes are illiterate, and the actuals of either sex being equal in number, the proportion of females to males in that category is also equal.

324.—Comparison of illiterate proportions with other provinces and countries.—Before leaving the subject of the proportions of the sexes, we shall compare the proportions of the illiterates in a population of 1,000 of each sex, of this Province with similar proportions in other provinces and countries, as depicted in the following statement :—

STATEMENT No. 183.

Province or Country.		Males.	Females.
Hyderabad	1891	928	997
Madras	1881	862	991
Bombay	1891	874	992
Berar	"	916	998
Central Provinces	"	949	998
Mysore	1881	887	996
Coorg	"	869	990
Baroda	"	894	998
N.-W. Provinces	"	942	998
Punjab	1891	927	997
Bengal	1881	913	997
Assam	1891	924	996
Burma	"	510	971
All India	1881	909	996
Ireland	"	446	499
Italy	"	643	764
Austria	1880	479	533
Hungary	"	592	717
Portugal	1878	760	892
Ceylon		731	971
New South Wales		312	333
Victoria		245	245
Queensland		324	399
South Australia		283	289
New Zealand		253	275
Chili		719	779

Among Indian Provinces, if we leave Buddhist Burma out of consideration, it is curious to observe that benighted Madras heads the list with the smallest proportion of male illiterates (862). Next in order come mountainous Coorg (869),

commercial Bombay (874), Mysore (887) and Baroda (894). These are the only Indian Provinces whose proportions of male illiterates are less than 90 per cent in each case. All India has the lowest proportion over 90, *i.e.*, 909; Bengal, with its boasted progress, comes next with 913, closely followed by the Berars (916), Assam (924), and the Panjab (927). This Province occupies the next place with 928, leaving behind the North-West Provinces (942) and the Central Provinces (949). Among the foreign countries shown in the statement, the illiterate proportions vary from 245 in Victoria and 252 in New Zealand, to 731 in Ceylon and 750 in Portugal. Burma (550), leaves 5 of these foreign countries behind, coming between Hungary (592) and Austria (479).

In the case of females, Burma comes first with 971. But, as in males, if we omit this Province, Coorg comes first with 990 and Madras comes a creditable second with 991, followed by Bombay (992), and Mysore and Assam (with 996 in each). All India has 996 illiterate females to 1,000 of this sex. Next come this Province, the Panjab and Bengal with 997 in each, followed by the remaining 4 Indian Provinces with 998 each. That this Province is on a par with "advanced" Bengal and in advance of model Baroda is indeed matter for congratulation. But it will be curious to note the extent to which the immigrant element has helped to bring this modicum of credit to this Province. Turning to the proportions in the foreign countries, we lose heart at noticing that, with the exception of Ceylon, which is on a par with Burma, the proportions of the illiterate nowhere exceed 892 (Portugal), Victoria (245) and New Zealand (275), however, again coming first and second, respectively.

Section III.—LITERACY BY CASTE.

325.—Literacy in Castes, Tribes and Races.—We next turn our attention to the discussion of literacy in the various Castes Tribes and Races that inhabit this Province. As in the fourth Chapter (Part II. Sex,) the castes are divided into three classes according to population, and three statements are hereunder given, one dealing with each. Class **A** contains castes in which the population exceeds 10,000; Class **B** comprises those whose population falls between ten and one thousand; while Class **C** consists of those castes only whose population is 1,000 or less. The three following statements deal with these three classes of castes respectively.

326.—Literacy in Castes, &c., with population of 10,000 and over.—In the following statement the ratio of the literates of each caste to 1,000 literate persons of either sex in the Province, the ratio to the total English knowing population, the average number of persons of either sex among whom are found one literate and one English knowing literate, as well as the average number of literates among whom is found one English literate, are shown.

61

STATEMENT No. 184.

(A.—Castes containing 10,000 persons and over.)

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class A.	1.	Elama	Hindu ...	9	4	2	...	15	1,187	2,656	...	72	...
		Kshatri	Hindu ...	5	3	2	...	6	312	625	...	107	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kshatri ...		5	3	2	...	6	312	626	...	108	...
		Maharatta ...	Hindu ...	25	10	7	...	58	4,200	8,995	...	150	...
			Jain ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Maharatta...	.....	25	10	7	...	58	4,200	5,995	...	150	...
	2a	Mannewar ...	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	383	1,705	10,719	...	28	...
		Rajput	Hindu ...	9	4	9	...	9	610	361	...	42	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Rajput ...		9	4	9	...	9	611	362	...	42	...
		Aadh	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	619	4,430	...	...	...	...
		Kunbi	Hindu ...	62	35	45	6	29	1,853	1,740	67,488	60	43
		Mali	Hindu ...	1	1	2	...	136	5,521	3,808	...	29	...
		Munnurwad ...	Hindu ...	6	17	2	1	32	338	4,341	61,211	13	182
		Mutrasi	Hindu ...	3	5	4	...	100	3,622	3,319	...	33	...
		Reddi	Hindu ...	5	3	4	1	16	843	909	13,488	58	16
		Sazani	Hindu ...	7	4	1	...	3	131	509	...	191	...
	2b	Gaoli	Hindu ...	1	*	1	...	48	3,318	781	...	16	...
		Koli	,,	2	4	1	...	177	3,137	2,266	...	128	...
	2c	Dher	Hindu ...	6	6	15	1	324	9,909	5,4[illegible]	64,260	17	63
		Mang	,,	1	1	1	...	370	19,624	26,022	...	71	...
	4	Bhil	Bhil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	*	...	*	...	575	...	2,599	...	5	...
		Total Bhil ...	... ...	*	...	*	...	602	...	2,707	...	5	...
		Chenchuwad ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	...
		Gond	Gond ...	*	*	...	...	1,231	14,023	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Gond ...	...	*	*	...	...	431	18,621	...	...	...	...
		Koya	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	459	15,067	...	...	...	...
Class B.	5	Brahman	Hindu ...	233	74	73	3	2	158	239	25,910	136	164
		Jangam	,,	27	9	2	...	6	537	3,099	...	537	...
	6	Bairagi	Hindu ...	2	*	*	...	16	736	2,875	...	181	...
		Gosain	,,	3	1	1	...	14	2,029	4,990	...	367	...
	7	Garoo	Hindu ...	1	*	*	...	25	4,362	4,448	...	179	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Garoo ...	...	1	*	*	...	25	4,365	4,453	...	179	...

Education.] Literacy in Castes, &c., with population of 10,000 and over. [Para. 326.

Class	Group	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total knowing English population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class B	11	Tammadi... ...	Hindu ...	3	*	...	...	7	1,194	...	...	...	...
Class C.	14	Balija	Hindu ...	27	17	16	1	5	217	332	41,386	72	191
		Komti	Hindu ...	150	40	18	...	2	238	780	...	347	...
		Lingayet	Hindu ...	13	2	3	...	11	2,204	2,230	...	203	...
		Wani	Hindu ...	72	13	8	...	8	1,412	3,056	...	364	...
		Do.	Jain ...	8	2	1	...	2	222	919	...	444	...
		Total Wani...		80	15	9	...	8	1,264	2,883	...	370	...
	16	Banjara	Hindu ...	2	1	...	...	105	8,003	...	...	...	...
		Lamani	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	718	18,087	...	...	...	...
	17	Panchala	Hindu ...	2	*	...	...	12	2,731	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Panchala...		2	*	...	...	13	2,743	...	...	...	...
		Sonar	Hindu ..	31	9	3	...	5	523	2,095	...	419	...
		Do.	Jain ..	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sonar..		31	9	3	...	5	524	2,098	..	419	...
	18	Hajam	Hindu ...	2	1	1	...	80	4,860	6,717	...	84	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Hajam...		2	1	1	...	80	4,864	6,719	...	84	...
	19	Lohar	Hindu ...	3	1	*	...	27	1,825	15,354	...	559	...
Class D	20	Gaondi	Hindu ...	1	*	1	1	48	4,777	3,619	14,380	75	3
		Sutar	Hindu ...	5	3	*	...	28	1,875	26,404	...	935	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sutar		5	3	*	...	28	1,875	26,402	...	935	...
	21	Kasar	Hindu...	5	2	*	...	6	456	4,587	...	702	...
		Do.	Jain ..	*	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kasar...		5	2	*	...	6	499	5,008	...	877	...
	22	Darzi	Hindu ..	5	2	2	1	11	815	1,047	17,937	95	23
		Do.	Jain ...	1	*	...	...	4	393	...	...	...	...
		Total Darzi...		6	2	2	1	10	780	1,098	18,723	109	24
	23	Jalaha	Hindu ..	15	4	3	...	32	3,666	6,484	...	201	...
		Rangrez	Hindu ...	4	2	*	...	6	557	2,759	...	449	...
			Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Rangrez		4	2	*	...	6	557	2,761	...	449	...
	24	Dhobi	Hindu ...	1	1	1	...	346	6,839	19,651	...	57	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Dhobi		1	1	1	...	346	6,839	19,651	...	57	...
	26	Dhangar	Hindu ...	7	8	3	...	167	4,102	16,444	...	98	...
		Kurma	Hindu ...	2	2	*	...	172	5,848	61,113	...	207	...

STATEMENT No. 184—(*concluded.*)

(A. Castes containing 10,000 persons and over.)

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class D—concluded.	27	Telí	Hindu ...	10	5	1	...	12	823	14,572	...	1,180	...
			Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Telí...	.....	10	5	1	...	12	823	14,573	...	1,180	...
	28	Kumbar	Hindu...	2	1	...	...	105	8,718	...	...	...	...
	30	Uppar...	Hindu...	*	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Besta...	Hindu...	*	*	...	...	443	42,051	...	...	...	...
		Bhoi	...Do.	1	*	...	...	81	5,009	8,230	...	101	...
	36	Gaondla	Hindu...	5	4	...	...	75	2,691	...	...	...	...
		Kalal...	Hindu...	3	1	1	...	21	3,487	6,189	...	298	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kalal...	.....	3	1	1	...	21	3,492	6,199	...	299	...
	37	Chamar	Hindu ...	1	1	1	...	266	10,076	12,913	...	49	...
	38	Bedar	Hindu ...	2	3	*	...	111	3,127	27,182	...	214	...
		Malla	Do. ...	3	4	8	...	154	3,209	2,227	...	14	...
		Naik	Do. ...	*	*	2	...	172	12,206	1,047	...	6	...
Class E.	40	Waddar	Hindu ...	*	1	...	...	434	8,853	...	...	...	...
	43	Barud	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	75	2,748	8,804	...	110	...
	44	Erkalwad	Hindu ...	1	1	...	...	95	1,971	...	...	...	...
	45	Pardesi	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	39	2,976	...	...	...	...
Class F.	48	Mughal	Muss. ...	5	15	5	...	6	61	273	...	43	...
		Pathan	Do. ...	17	36	18	...	11	1,465	448	...	41	...
		Sheikh	Do. ...	87	180	78	8	15	211	696	35,071	48	166
		Sayyed	Do. ...	25	74	23	3	7	69	227	13,916	33	203
		Other Mussulmans ...	Do. ...	2	7	4	...	11	94	209	...	20	...
	49	Jain	Jain ...	6	1	1	...	3	466	1,672	...	517	...
		Perika	Hindu ...	1	*	*	...	47	4,205	8,521	...	181	...
		Telings	Do. ...	8	23	5	...	61	670	3,719	...	61	...
		Other Hindus ...	Do. ...	8	13	20	6	13	239	162	3,961	12	15
	52	Native Christians.	.....	5	190	74	121	3	4	10	34	3	8
		Total	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	542	729	3,874	45	8

First we shall consider the ratio of the literates in each caste to 1,000 literates of the whole Province. It is seen that the highest proportion under male literates is found in Brahmans, who make up nearly a fourth (233 *per mille*) of the whole literate population of the Province. The caste that comes next is the Komti, which shows 150 male literates in 1,000 literates of the Province. The proportions in the other castes fall below 100. But if we take the principal Mussulman tribes together, their proportion (136) comes a fair third. This proportion is compounded of Sheikh (87), Sayyed (25), Pathan (17), Mughal (5) and other Mussulmans (2). There are a few Mussulmans who have been returned under different castes, whose proportions are not included in the above. But when we come to discuss the proportions in the four prinicipal castes of the Hindus, *i. e.*, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and others, along with the Mussulmans, Christians, &c., we shall note how the Mussulmans fare in comparison with the four large castes of the Hindus.

The Hindu Wani comes next with 72 *per mille*; but if we take the Wani caste as including the Hindus as well as the Jains who returned themselves as such, we find the proportion rises to 80. The Wani caste is followed by the Kunbi (62). These are the only castes that show proportions over 50 *per mille*. The castes that follow next in order are, Sonar (31), Balija and Jangan (27 each), Mahratta (25), Julaha (15), Lingayet (13) and Teli (10). The proportions in the other castes vary from 9 each in Elama and Rajput to one in each of the following castes :—Mali, Gaoli, Mang, Koya, Bairagi, Gurao, Gaondi, Dhobi, Bhoi, Chamar, Erkalwad, Pardesi, and Perika. It is worthy of note that the Native Christian element contributes five *per mille* to the male literate population of the Province. There are many castes which return no literates and many others whose literates bear no appreciable proportion to 1,000 literates of the whole Province.

Turning now to the proportions of female literates, it is seen that the Mussulmans take up the highest proportion. The Sheikhs come first with 180, the Sayyeds following with 74. The total of the Mussulman tribes, taking only those that were counted in the case of males, is seen to be 312, *i. e.*, nearly one-third of the total literate female population of the Province. The Native Christians come second in rank, taking up 130 *per mille*. Among the Hindu castes proper, the Brahman again tops the list with 74 *per mille*, followed by Komti (40), Kunbi (35), Telinga (23), Munnurwad and Balija (17 each), Wani (15), other Hindus (13) and Mahratta (10). The proportions in the other castes are very low, ranging from 1 to 9. There are however many castes that show no proportions at all.

65

We next consider the ratios which the English literates in each caste bear to the total English literate population of the Province, the proportions being reduced to 1,000 of each sex. In the case of the males, the Mussulman tribes

Sheikh comes first with 78 *per mille*. But taking all the Mussulman tribes as in the previous instances, the proportion is seen to be 137. Next come the Native Christians with 74 *per mille*. The Brahmans come first among Hindu castes with 73 English literates in 1,000 persons of the same category for the Province. The Brahmans are followed by the Kunbis (45), other Hindus (26), Komti (18), Balija (16) and Dher (15). A few of the remaining castes show proportions less than 10 in each case and the majority show no proportions at all.

In the case of female English literates, the Native Christians come first with 121 *per mille*. The proportions in none of the other castes exceed 10 *per mille*. Among the Mussulmans, the Sheikhs (8) and Sayyeds(3), alone show any proportions. Unspecified Hindus return 6 per 1,000 English literate females. The Kunbis show the highest proportion, in any Hindu caste, of 6, followed by the Brahmans who have only 3 English literate females per 1,000. In each of the following castes, namely, Munnurwad, Reddi, Dher, Balija, Gaondi and Darzi, the proportion is 1. The remaining castes show no proportions at all.

The next column in the statement depicts the average number of persons in each sex among whom is found one literate. Here the Brahman and the Komti come at the very top with the lowest average, or 2 in each case. The next higher average (3), is found among Native Christians, Jains and Satanis. The Balija and the Sonar castes follow with averages of 5 in each. Then come the Kshetri, the Jangam, the Kasar, the Rangrez, and the Mughal with averages of 6 persons in each among whom is found one literate. The next higher average of 7 is found in Tammadi and Sayyed. The Wani and the Rajput castes follow with averages of 8 and 9 respectively. The above are the only castes that show averages of one literate in less than 10 males of each caste. The following castes may also be noted here :—Darzi (10), Lingayet (11), Pathan (11), other Mussulmans (11), Panchala (12), Teli (12), other Hindus (13), Gosain (14), Elama (15), Sheikh (15), Reddi (16), Bairagi (16), Kalal (21), Gurao (25), Lohar (27), Sutar (28), Kunbi (29), Munnurwad (32) and Julaha (32). The averages in the other castes are higher, reaching to so high figures as 443 in Besta, 718 in Lamani, and 1,331 in the forest tribe, Gond. Turning to the averages under females, it is seen that the first place is occupied by Native Christians with the lowest average (4). The Mussulman tribes of Mughal (61) and Sayyed (69), followed by other Mussulmans (94), come next. These are the only communities in which the averages are less than 100. Among Hindus, the Satanis lead with [illegible] followed by the Brahmans (158). These are the only two castes that show averages less than 200 in each. Next in order come Sheikh (211), Balija (217), Komti (238), other Hindus (239) and twelve other castes in each of which the average is less than 1,000. All the other castes exceed this average, the highest excess (19,624) being found in Mang.

Considering next the average number of persons among whom is found one English literate, it is seen that the Native Christians again come first with the lowest average, 10. In no other caste or tribe is the average found to be

less than 200 except in other Hindus (162). Among Mussulmans, the Sayyeds show 227, Mughals 273 and other Mussulmans 209. The Pathan has one English literate in 448 and the Sheikh one in 666. In the Hindu castes, the Brahmans come first with one in 239, followed by Balija (332), Rajput (362), Satani (509), Kshetri (625), Komti (730), Gaoli (781), Reddi (909). In the remaining castes, the averages rise above 1,000 in each, ranging from Naik (1,047), Darzi (1,098), Jain (1,672) and Kunbi (1,740) to so high an average as 61,413 in Kurma.

In the case of the female averages also, the Native Christians come first with 34. The Sayyeds and Sheikhs are the only Mussulman tribes that show any averages under this head, being 13,916 and 35,071 respectiveiy. There are only eight Hindu castes that are represented in this class, besides other Hindus (366). The lowest average (13,488) is furnished by Reddi, followed by 14, 330 in Gaondi, 18,723 in Darzi and 25,910 in Brahman. The Balija shows an average of 41,386, the Munnurwad of 61,211, the Kunbi of 67,488 and lastly the Dher, of 624,260.

Lastly, we come to the consideration of the average number of literates among whom is found one English literate. Here, as might have been expected, the Native Christians come at the top, with one English literate in 3 literates. The Bhil and the Naik come next with one in 5 and 6 respectively, which means nothing, for, the numbers of literates in these castes are not sufficient to give any appreciable proportions per 1,000 literates in the province. The low averages in some of the other castes are also due to the same cause. But taking those castes which return decent ratios to the total literate population, we find that among Mussulmans, the Sheikhs, the Sayyeds and the Pathans, who bore ratios of 87,25 and 17 per *mille* of literates, show averages of 48,33 and 41 respectively. The Kunbi and the Balija, among Hindus, whose ratios of literates where 62 and 27, here show averages of 60 and 72 respectively. But considering the high ratio of literates (233), the Brahmans come first even here with an average of 136. The averages in the other castes, discussed in connection with the ratio per *mille* of literates, are found to vary from 156, 201 and 202 in Mahratta, Julaha and Lingayet respectively, to 347 in Komti, 370 in Wani, and 1,180 in Teli.

67

Turning to the averages under females in these same castes and tribes, it is found that there are only three Hindu castes, Kunbi (48), Brahman (164), and Balija (191), and two Mussulman tribes, Sheikhs (166) and Sayyeds (208) that show any averages under this head. The Native Christians, as contributing only 130 per *mille* to the female literate population of the province, here show an average of one English literate in 8 literate females, being the lowest proportion in this class.

327.—Literacy in Castes with population of less than 10,000 in each.—We shall next consider the proportions in the second and third classes into which we have, for convenience sake, divided the castes, *i. e.*, in those castes where the population in each is less than 10,000. The following two statements furnish the respective figures.

STATEMENT No. 185.

(B. Castes containing over 1,000 but less than 10,000 persons.)

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English-knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English illiterate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.	1	Lodhi	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	16	1,851	984	...	62	...
		Purbiah	Do. ...	1	*	1	...	7	437	381	...	55	...
		Thakur	Do. ...	*	*	*	...	12	1,732	585	...	49	...
	2a.	Aryan	Hindu ...	1	1	5	...	5	137	31	...	6	...
		Begari	Do. ...	*	...	*	...	98	...	1,175	...	12	...
		Mushti	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	90	4,554	...	...	...	...
		Pichakuntla ...	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...
		Wanjari	Do. ...	1	*	...	...	13	1,690	...	...	...	...
		Gujar	Do. ...	1	*	*	...	3	729	258	...	75	...
		Do.	Jain. ...	*	*	...	...	2	122	...	...	...	...
		Total Gujar ...	.....	1	*	*	...	3	324	548	...	129	...
	2b	Ahir	Hindu ...	*	*	*	...	6	603	201	...	36	...
B.	6	Gosigra	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	73	666	...	...	...	...
		Jogi	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhao	Do. ...	1	1	...	...	5	78	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Manbhao ...	.....	1	1	...	...	5	78	...	...	...	...
	8	Bhat	Hindu ...	4	2	*	...	3	179	2,059	...	616	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Bhat ...	.....	4	2	*	...	3	179	2,061	...	619	...
	9	Kayesth	Hindu ...	2	2	5	...	2	70	46	...	20	...
		Vidur	Do. ...	2	*	*	...	7	781	1,922	...	290	...
	10	Joshi	Hindu ...	*	1	...	...	26	106	...	...	...	...
	11	Gondhali	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
		Phulari	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	45	815	...	...	...	...
	12	Kanchani ...	Jain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. ...	Hindu ...	1	44	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
		Do. ...	Mussulman.	*	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kanchani ...	.....	1	44	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
C.	14	Chenowar ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
		Saiti	Do ...	*	...	*	...	9	...	744	...	81	...
	15	Pasalavandlu ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	..	34	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Lad	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	9	2,539	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Lad ...	.. ...	1	*	...	...	8	2,701	...	...	...	...
D.	19	Ghisadi	Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Zingar	Hindu ...	*	...								

STATEMENT No. 185—(*concluded*).

Class.	Group.	Caste.	Religion.	Ratio of each caste to the total literate population of the Province.		Ratio of each caste to the total English knowing population of the Province.		Average number of persons among whom is found one literate.		Average number of persons among whom is found one English literate.		Average number of literates among whom is found one English literate.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Hatkar	Hindu ...	2	1	...	...	7	309	...	...	...	...
		Nilgar	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
		Pradhan	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Khatri	Do. ...	2	*	1	...	7	1443	1589	...	216	...
		Do.	Jain ...	*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Sikh ...	*	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Khatri ...	.....	2	*	1	...	7	1445	1595	...	216	...
	25	Pinjari	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	*	...	...	...	76	...	2811	...	37	...
		Total Pinjari ...	.....	*	...	*	...	78	...	3100	...	40	...
	29	Kachari	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	33	276	...	...	...	...
		Manjari	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
		do.	Muss. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Manjari ...	.....	*	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
	36	Bhandari... ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Kasai	Hindu ...	*	...	*	...	42	...	1966	...	47	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	*		...	...	68	388	...	...	...	...
		Total Kasai ...	.....	*	*	*	...	43	4087	2135	...	50	...
		Khatik	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	10	422	...	...	...	...
		Do.	Muss. ...	*	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Khatik ...	.....	1	*	...	...	10	440	...	...	...	...
	38	Dhore	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...
		Mochi	Do. ...	*	*	*	...	98	404	2454	...	25	...
	41	Bekkar	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	...
		Sangtrash ...	Do. ...	*	*	...	...	17	508	...	...	...	...
	43	Kaikadi	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Paradhi	Hindu ...	*	*	...	...	85	352	...	...	...	...
	45	Budtoodki ...	Hindu ...	*	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Domari	Hindu ...	1	*	...	...	13	1676	...	...	...	...
		Gopal	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	1489	...	...	...	...	...
	49	Arab	Muss. ...	1	*	*2	...	5	243	1011	...	210	...
		Parsi	Parsi ...	1	19	21	20	2	2	4	15	2	7
	49b.	Dasari	Hindu ...	1	1	*	...	12	482	3501	...	266	...
		Jokri	Do. ...	*	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
		Kamdia	Do. ...	*	*	1	1	7	521	380	1045	58	2
		Sikh	Sikh ...	2	1	*	...	3	125	1151	...	378	...
	50	European ...	Christn.	10	76	387	503	1	3	1	2	1	1
						99	531	1	2	2	3	1	1

want of indigenous agency, the cost would not be less than from 8 to of rupees. The Lieutenant-Governor, while accepting this view of the suggested that it was not an essential condition of success that the census shou be taken throughout the country in one and the same day. It was accordingly proposed that the census should be taken in different parts of the country on different dates, so that the expenditure might be spread over two or three years and the supervising staff trained in one division made available in another. At the same time it was suggested, as an alternative and more economical arrangement, that a mere survey of the population might be attempted; a Deputy Collector with a staff of enumerators being appointed to each division, to visit each district in turn and make a careful record of the numbers, distribution and occupations of the people. Such a survey, it was estimated, might be completed in 18 months at a cost of two lakhs of rupees.

A non-simultaneous census suggested.

7. In reply to this communication the Governor-General in Council concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that "local agencies anywhere existing in Lower Bengal were altogether insufficient to carry out the operation of a general census." His Excellency in Council trusted, however, that by judicious exertions on the part of the local officers these local agencies would still be utilized to the fullest possible extent. "The present correspondence," wrote Mr. Secretary Bayley, "makes it apparent that a good deal may yet be made of some of these agencies by intelligent and zealous supervision. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that a large paid Government agency must be entertained for the perfect execution of the plan of the census, and that the expense which may be necessary, although in any case considerable, must on the present occasion, whatever may be found practicable hereafter, be provided from the imperial revenues." On this understanding the Government of India still desired, however, that the census should, if possible, be simultaneous for the entire province, though, "should the Lieutenant-Governor's inquiries show that this could not be effected without undue expenditure of public money," sanction would not be refused to the alternative proposal to "take the census in various portions of the country separately with the same establishment at varying dates." At the same time, with the view of allowing more time for the organization of the necessary measures, the date for the general census was postponed from the 1st January to the 15th November 1871. These orders were furnished to me with Government resolution No. 468, dated 19th February 1870.

Reply of the Government of India.

Date postponed to 15th November 1871.

8. On the 1st July I was again addressed on the subject. Such reports as had been received in regard to agencies and other matters were forwarded to this office, and I was requested to lose no time in placing myself in communication with Divisional Commissioners with a view to the organization of the necessary preliminary arrangements. At the same time the Commissioners were addressed to the following effect:—"The work to be performed is of great importance, and the magnitude of the undertaking renders it imperative, if reliable results are to be secured, that all public servants under this Government should zealously lend their assistance in furtherance of the object in view. The Lieutenant-Governor will confidently look for your full and hearty co-operation with Mr. Beverley in laying down the measures which will have to be organized and in conducting the necessary inquiries during the next cold season by the local officers with reference to the general plan to be followed in November 1871."

Organization of preliminary arrangements.

9. In the meantime another reference had been made to the Government of India, pointing out the futility of attempting a simultaneous census in such sparsely populated tracts as the non-regulation districts of Assam, Cooch Behar, and Chota Nagpore, and urging that the operations in such tracts should be confined to "a simple enumeration of adults and children, obtained in any way

A non-simultaneous census accepted for non-regulation districts.

recommend itself to the local Government in communication with the ective Commissioners." This suggestion was acceded to by the Governor-eneral in Council. The plan of operations therefore in the case of these districts was organized from the very first on a totally different basis from that adopted for the regulation districts of Bengal proper, Orissa and Behar.

Proposal to base the census on the survey records.

10. The first and most important duty in connection with this matter related to the dividing and mapping out of districts into enumerators' blocks and supervising circles. On this point the Government orders ran as follows:—"Adverting to paragraphs 68 to 70 of your report on the experimental census of 1869, I am to draw your attention to the great importance of detailed accuracy on these points, if really successful and reliable results are to be secured, and to the great care which will be necessary in order to prevent the omission of any villages or hamlets. It is possible that the lists which the district officers have submitted from the thannah registers will not be sufficiently complete for the purposes of a census. The police registers are uniformly compiled from the lists of those villages only in which a chowkeydar is appointed, and there will be many villages not found in the lists, all of which will have to be included in the enumerators' blocks. The maps or plans for this purpose should be prepared with careful precision during the remaining months of the rainy season, while officers are at their head-quarters, so that everything may be in readiness for the accurate testing of the 'census' maps when the cold weather gives opportunities for detailed local investigation and inquiry. Clear instructions upon this point will be necessary to all district officers."

Accordingly on the 5th July I issued my circular No. 1C, laying down in greater detail the procedure to be followed in carrying out the above orders. In that circular it was proposed to base the census arrangements upon the survey records. Taking the survey mouzah as the geographical unit for census purposes, I suggested a detailed inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the number and distribution of the hamlets and scattered homesteads in each mouzah. Such an inquiry seemed to me to be absolutely necessary if the census was to be really taken in one day throughout the country. Villages in Bengal proper are scattered about to a degree unknown in Northern India, and there is an almost total want of communal organization and sympathy. Even if the number of villages remained the same as at the time when the survey was made (which is very far from being the case), a knowledge of the number and relative position of the homesteads comprising them seemed necessary to the formation of divisions small and compact enough to be traversed by a single enumerator in one night. With this view I proposed that in order to obtain the requisite knowledge, every survey mouzah should be visited either by the sub-district officer (meaning the officer entrusted with the census work in one or more thannahs) or by some responsible subordinate. Simultaneously with this local inquiry, the country was to be mapped ut into enumerators' blocks and supervising circles, and the required agency to e selected and trained.

Detailed local inquiry directed.

Objections and remonstrances from d officers.

These instructions called forth very strong remonstrances from several of the Commissioners and district officers. Besides the difficulty in some districts of identifying the mouzah boundaries at the present day, it was ected that the detailed local inquiries prescribed could not be undertaken hout interfering very seriously with the ordinary work of administration, without the employment of large and expensive special establishments. It was calculated that for the purpose of visiting each village in Bengal alone (exclusive of Behar), some 350 ameens would be required for a period of four months; the very lowest cost of this portion of the work being estimated at not less than Rs. 70,000.

No. 1128C.

Accession No. 161525
Date 05/5/92

From H. BEVERLEY, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Registration, on special duty,

To the OFFG. SECY. to the GOVT. of BENGAL,

General Department.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1872.

Sir,

I have now the honor to submit my detailed report on the first census that has ever been taken of Bengal. The results of the census are already known to you from the frequent communications, official and demi-official, which have passed between us. The present report is divided into two parts: the first treats of the manner in which the census was taken in different parts of the country; in the second the results are discussed at length. The synopsis of its contents which precedes the report will facilitate reference to the points noticed.

2. The work of compilation being now completed, the census office has been closed, and the clerks discharged. The original census returns and the registers compiled from them in this office have been returned to the district offices; the correspondence has been made over to the charge of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration.

3. The accounts of the census office have also been closed, with the exception of one or two items, which I hope to adjust before leaving India. The total expenditure in connection with the census has amounted to about Rs. 2,16,000. This sum includes my own salary while on special duty, as well as those of the sub-registrars placed at my disposal, and also the bonus of Rs. 2,000 granted me by Government.

4. The services of Mr. H. O. King and Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee have been replaced at the disposal of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration.

5. I desire to bring to the special notice of Government the great assistance I have received in the work of compilation from Mr. C. F. Magrath, Inspector of Registration offices. Mr. Magrath was at first in charge of the Patna branch office, and since his return to Calcutta has given me invaluable assistance in the head office. His knowledge of the manner in which the compilation has been effected will enable him to reply to any further references on the subject in my absence.

6. I have also to acknowledge having received great assistance from Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa; Colonel E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore; Colonel D. Vanrenen, Boundary Commissioner; and many other officers. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is, I believe, aware of the great personal interest most of the district officers took in the success of the census.

7. The report has been printed at the Secretariat Press, and one thousand copies have been struck off. It is hardly necessary that I should comment on the very excellent way in which Mr. Lewis, the Printer, has done his work; but my acknowledgments are due to him for the despatch with which he has passed the report through the press at considerable personal inconvenience.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. BEVERLEY,

Inspector-General of Registration.

CONTENTS.

PAGES.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY 1
" II.—THE MANNER OF TAKING THE CENSUS AND THE AGENCY EMPLOYED 8
" III.—THE TIME OF TAKING THE CENSUS 50
" IV.—THE DEMEANOUR OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE CENSUS, AND THE VARIOUS RUMOURS THAT WERE CURRENT AT THE TIME 54
" V.—OPINIONS REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THE CENSUS ... 62
" VI.—THE CENSUS OFFICE 69

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PREVIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION 81
" II.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 88
" III.—THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE 129
" IV.—THE SEX AND AGES OF THE PEOPLE 188
" V.—THE NATIONALITIES, RACES AND TRIBES OF THE PEOPLE ... 152
" VI.—MISCELLANEOUS 204

APPENDIX A.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CIRCULAR ORDERS IN REGARD TO THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS ... i—x

APPENDIX B.

SELECTIONS FROM THE REPORTS OF DISTRICT OFFICERS ... ... i—xli

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN TAKING THE CENSUS OF BENGAL AND COMPILING THE RETURNS DURING THE YEARS 1871 AND 1872 ... ... i—iii

STATISTICAL RETURNS ... ... i—cxxxi

MAPS.

MAP OF THE TERRITORY UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, SHOWING PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES ... ... (*facing p.* 1)
MAP ILLUSTRATING THE COMPARATIVE DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF BENGAL (*facing p.* 89)
MAP ILLUSTRATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MUHAMMADANS IN BENGAL ... ... (*facing p.* 129)
MAP ILLUSTRATING THE NATIONALITIES AND TRIBES IN BENGAL ... ... (*facing p.* 153)

75

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HOME DEPT. LIBRARY

PART I.

THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

PARAS.		PAGE.
1-2.	Introductory	1
3.	Proposal to take a census approved, and local Governments requested to report upon the best means of taking a census on the 1st January 1871	1
4.	Preliminary measures adopted in Bengal	2
	The Registrar-General selected to supervise the proceedings	2
5.	Experimental enumerations in 1869	2
6.	Result reported to the Government of India	2
	A non-simultaneous census suggested	2
7.	Reply of the Government of India	3
	Date of the census postponed to 15th November 1871	3
8.	Organization of preliminary arrangements	3
9.	A non-simultaneous census accepted for non-regulation districts	3
10.	Proposal to base the census on the survey records	4
	Detailed local inquiry directed	4
	Objections and remonstrances from local officers	4
11.	Form of enumerator's return prescribed by the Government of India	5
12.	Government of India again requested to accept a non-simultaneous census, and to simplify the form of return	5
13.	A simultaneous census abandoned, but the enumerator's form adhered to	6
14.	Census postponed on financial grounds, March 1871	6
15.	Operations resumed in June 1871	6
	Government of India again addressed regarding the enumerator's form	6
16.	Summary	6

CHAPTER II.

THE MANNER OF TAKING THE CENSUS AND THE AGENCY EMPLOYED.

17.	Description of the five provinces of Bengal	8
18.	Native States and Hill Tribes	8
19.	Difficulty of laying down any uniform scheme of operations	9
	General outline of scheme proposed for regulation districts	9
20.	Unpaid agency	9
21.	Census Act	10
22-3.	Further instructions	10
24.	Enumeration of the floating population. Boat census	10
25.	Travellers by land	11
26.	Towns and Municipalities	11
27.	Detail of the measures actually adopted in taking the census in the interior	11
28.	*Modus operandi* in the Burdwan division	11
	Ditto ditto in Hooghly	12
29.	Agency employed in the enumeration	12
30.	Ditto ditto ditto in Burdwan	13
31.	Ditto ditto ditto in Bancoorah	13
32.	Ditto ditto ditto in Beerbhoom	13
33.	Ditto ditto ditto in Midnapore	13
34.	Ditto ditto ditto in Hooghly	13
35.	Ditto ditto ditto in Howrah	14
36.	*Modus operandi* in the Presidency division	14
37.	Ditto ditto in Nuddea	14
38.	Ditto ditto in 24-Pergunnahs	15
39.	Ditto ditto in Calcutta and Suburbs	15
40.	Agency employed in the 24-Pergunnahs	16
41.	Ditto ditto in Nuddea	16
42.	Ditto ditto in Jessore	17
43.	*Modus operandi* in the Rajshahye division	17
44.	Ditto ditto in Moorshedabad	18
45.	Ditto ditto in Dinagepore	19
46.	Ditto ditto in Maldah	20
47.	Ditto ditto in Rajshahye	20
48.	Ditto ditto in Rungpore	20
49.	Ditto ditto in Bograh	21
50.	Ditto ditto in Pubna	22
51.	Commissioner's remarks	23
52.	Remarks by Inspector-General	24
53.	*Modus operandi* in the Dacca division	24
54.	Agency in Dacca	24
55.	Ditto in Furreedpore	25
56.	Ditto in Backergunge	25
57.	Ditto in Mymensing	27
58.	Ditto in Sylhet	27
59.	Ditto in Cachar	27
60.	Agency in the Chittagong division	28

PARAS.		PAGE.
61.	Commissioner's remarks on the agency in Chittagong ... Tipperah, Noakhally, and the Hill Tracts	28
62.	Putwaris in Behar	30
63.	*Modus operandi* in Behar	30
64.	Advantage of preliminary census	31
65-6	Putwaris alone recognized as enumerators	31
67.	*Modus operandi* in the Bhaugulpore division	31
68.	Detailed local inquiry carried out in Monghyr	32
	Agency in Monghyr	32
69.	Ditto in Bhaugulpore	32
70.	Mr. Worgan's proceedings in Purneah	32
71.	His experience utilized in framing the general instructions	32
72.	Ultimate arrangements made by Mr. Worgan	34
73.	Description of the Sonthal Pergunnahs	34
74.	*Modus operandi* in Rajmehal	35
75.	Ditto ditto in Godda	35
76.	Ditto ditto in Nya Doomka	36
77.	Ditto ditto in Deoghur	36
78-9.	Operations in Orissa	36
80.	Commissioner's remarks	37
81.	Proceedings in Cuttack	37
82.	Ditto in Khoordah	39
83.	Agency in Balasore	40
84.	Census in the Tributary Mehals	40
85.	Gradual enumeration in Chota Nagpore	41
86.	Operations in Hazareebagh	41
87.	Ditto in Lohardugga	42
88.	Ditto in Singbhoom	42
89.	Ditto in Manbhoom	42
90.	Ditto in Tributary Mehals	43
91.	Ditto in the Cooch Behar division	43
92.	Ditto in Darjeeling	43
93.	Ditto in Julpigoree	43
94.	Ditto in Cooch Behar	44
95.	Ditto in Goalpara	44
96.	No census in the Garo Hills	44
97.	Revenue agency in Assam	45
98.	Limits to which the census was confined	45
99.	Lieutenant Butler's proceedings in the Naga Hills	45
100.	Proceedings in the Khasia Hills	45
101.	General remarks	45
102.	Census mainly effected by the people themselves	46
103.	The cause of its success	46
104.	Conflicting reports regarding indigenous agencies	46
105.	How far the census indicates the direction in which such agencies may be developed	47
106.	Assistance given by the police	47
107.	Enumerators fined for default	48
108.	Amount of extortion brought to light	48
109.	Conclusion	49

CHAPTER III.

THE TIME OF TAKING THE CENSUS.

110.	Enumeration not simultaneous throughout the whole country	50
111.	Different dates in different parts of the country	50
112.	In the Burdwan division	50
113.	Ditto Presidency do.	51
114.	Ditto Rajshahye do.	51
115.	Ditto Dacca do.	51
116.	Ditto Chittagong do.	51
117.	Ditto Patna do.	52
118.	Ditto Bhaugulpore do.	52
119.	Ditto Orissa do.	52
120.	Ditto non-regulation divisions	52
121.	Next census might be simultaneous in the usual sense of the term	53
122.	The late census really synchronous over some large areas	53
123.	Errors from want of simultaneousness may be disregarded as unimportant	53

CHAPTER IV.

THE DEMEANOUR OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE CENSUS, AND THE VARIOUS RUMOURS THAT WERE CURRENT AT THE TIME.

124.	Census regarded with suspicion notwithstanding all precautions	54
125.	Advantage of employing the people themselves in the enumeration	54
126.	Census believed to be the forerunner of some new tax	54
127.	——————— or compulsory emigration	55
	Other rumours	55
128.	Feeling in Nuddea	57
129.	Ditto in Monghyr	57
130.	Ditto in Chittagong	58
131.	Rumours in Pooree	58
132.	Ditto in Gya	58
133.	Dissatisfaction quite exceptional	58
134.	Riot in Sonadeah in Noakhally	58
135.	Mr. Monro's remarks	59
136.	Attempt at resistance in Tipperah	59

SHEET V.

SEX AND PARENT-TONGUE (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9⅔″.)

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Language.		Total.	Language.		Total.
Total ...			Total ...		

SHEET VI.

SEX AND BIRTH-PLACE (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9⅔″.)

MALES.			FEMALES.		
Birth-place.		Total.	Birth-place.		Total.
Total ...			Total ...		

SHEET VII.

Sex, Age, Caste and Infirmities (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$.)

MALES.					FEMALES.					Caste, &c.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
Age.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Age.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute	Blind.	Leper.		Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0- 4 yrs.					0- 4 yrs.													
5- 9 „					5- 9 „													
10-14 „					10-14 „													
15-19 „					15-19 „													
20-24 „					20-24 „													
25-29 „					25-29 „													
30-34 „					30-34 „													
35-39 „					35-39 „													
40-44 „					40-44 „													
45-49 „					45-49 „													
50-54 „					50-54 „													
55-59 „					55-59 „													
60 and over ...					60 and over ...													
Total ...					Total ...					Total ...								

SHEET VIII. (*Supplementary.*)

CHRISTIANS, SECT, RACE AND SEX (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9 $\frac{5}{8}$″.)

Sect.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Foreign.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.	Foreign.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.
Total ...								

SHEET IX. (*Supplementary.*)

CHRISTIANS, AGE, RACE AND SEX (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* 11″ × 9 $\frac{5}{8}$″.)

Nationality.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	0-14	15-34	35-49	50 and over.	Total.	0-14	15-34	35-49	50 and over.	Total.
Total ...										

SHEET X.

LITERATE, CASTE, LANGUAGE KNOWN AND SEX (*Worked Singly*).

(*Standard Size* $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$.)

MALES.						FEMALES.			
Religion.	Caste.	Literate.		Learning and Illiterate.	Total Males.	Literate.		Learning and Illiterate.	Total Females.
		English.	Other Language.			English.	Other Language.		
Total ...									

SHEET XII.

For Special Age.

(Standard Size, that of Enumeration schedule.)

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
Infant ..					
1			50		
2			51		
3			52		
4			53		
5			54		
6			55		
7			56		
8			57		
9			58		
10			59		
11			60		
12			61		
13			62		
14			63		
15			64		
16			65		
17			66		
18			67		
19			68		
20			69		
21			70		
22			71		
23			72		
24			73		
25			74		
26			75		
27			76		
28			77		
29			78		
30			79		
31			80		
32			81		
33			82		
34			83		
35			84		
36			85		
37			86		
38			87		
39			88		
40			89		
41			90		
42			91		
43			92		
44			93		
45			94		
46			95		
47			96		
48			97		
49			98		
			99		
			100*		
			Total ..		

* Special note should be made below this if anyone is returned as over 100 years old.

Appendix B.

IMPERIAL CENSUS COMMISSIONER'S "NOTES."

NOTE BY THE IMPERIAL CENSUS COMMISSIONER.

No. $\frac{85}{1890}$.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

1. The superintendence has been placed in the hands of Mirza Mehdi Khan, an officer of district experience working under the Financial Department of the Administration of His Highness the Nizam. A general Circular was issued towards the end of May, introducing the subject to District Officers, and a translation into Urdu of the proposed outlines of the operations was published in the State Gazette.

2. The schedule proposed is to contain somewhat less information than that prescribed for British territory, but will be fuller than the form adopted in Rajputana and Central India. It will be issued in Telugu, Marathi, and Urdu, and there seems to be no difficulty about getting a sufficient supply printed at one of the presses in Bombay. The minor forms can be prepared locally.

3. As regards the preparations in the districts, it seems that for the surveyed portion of the State, the revenue maps provide a very fair basis for dividing each taluka into circles. In the Telingana tract special enquiries will be necessary. Throughout the State, however, the record of villages, hamlets, detached homesteads, and camping-grounds requires careful supervision, and the result should be checked, when within reach, by the State Superintendent or his assistant. The forms of register prescribed for use in the North-West Provinces, or those for Bombay, appear to be suitable to the circumstances of this State, and are recommended for adoption. The Talukdars should personally scrutinise the division of their district into circles, and of the circles into blocks. It is questionable whether the abstract of each taluka, compiled into a district summary, should not rather go to the Superintendent of Census direct, instead of through the Subahdar, so as to save time, and bring the District Officers into closer touch with the director of the operations.

4. The estimate of enumeration-books and the average number of schedules each book is to contain, cannot be ascertained till these sub-divisional lists are received by the Superintendent. Probably the standard sizes of 16, 32, and 48 schedules (pages) per book respectively will be the most convenient. At all events the full supply of schedules should be in the hands of Tehsildars by the middle of October, by which time also every block should have been demarcated and provided with its enumerator, whose name should be registered in the circle list. It will be found far more convenient to have the enumeration books made up in prescribed sizes at the press, than to leave the task of stitching to the taluka officials.

5. The numbering of the houses should be serial by villages, except where there are so many that it is necessary to divide the place into two circles, when the letter of the circle will have to be added above or by the side of the house number. It is superfluous to paint block numbers except in cities or places with small and tortuous lanes. The numbering can be undertaken whilst the circle lists are under consideration, so that when the blocks are finally sanctioned there will be no difficulty in distinguishing them, by entering in the above list the serial number of respectively the first and last house falling in each. It is desirable for the Superintendent to see that a block or village never falls partly in one circle, partly in another, except in the case of the large villages mentioned above. But two or more small, compact, and closely adjacent villages may sometimes be included in a single block. In such cases either a separate enumeration book should be used for each village, or mention of the schedule page, where each village begins, should be made

on the cover, because in the subsequent tabulation, the statement of population, if not of certain other details, should be by villages, not by blocks. Especial care seems to be required to include in a block every hamlet, temple and dharmshala, and the quarters inhabited by the low-castes of the village.

6. In towns the ward should be the *charge*, unless it is small enough to be constituted a *circle* only. Where there is a Municipality, the local Corporation should work with the Talukdar, who should have general control over the operations, and should submit to the Census Superintendent, the ward or city lists of blocks and houses. Special measures are required for Hyderabad itself, where the houses are to a considerable number peculiar in form and extent; and where the upper classes will be addressed personally, to enlist their co-operation in the census. There are a few forest and hill tracts which will have to be treated like similar areas in British territory, and enumerated during the day time.

7. The preliminary record is prescribed for the month of January in rural tracts. It is highly desirable that this should receive thorough supervision. The method of training supervisors and enumerators that is proposed is similar to that found successful in the neighbouring British territory in 1881, but during the actual progress of the enumerator's first round, scrutiny by District Officers as well as by supervisors is recommended. One of the general rules prescribed for British provinces on the present occasion is that all houses-to-house test must be effected before and at the census, leaving for the 27th February nothing but the examination of the book entries by the supervisor. From paragraph 10 of the general Circular it seems that a door is left open to Municipal Committees to enlarge the scope of the census enquiry; but it is to be hoped that the Administration will reconsider this concession, as additions of this sort may tend to the deterioration of the simple and intelligible return prescribed for general use throughout the State.

8. The Circular does not deal with abstraction and tabulation, but it is implied that these operations will be conducted at one central office. For this system very good supervision and record-keeping are requisite, and the Census Superintendent should prescribe very minutely the process and forms by means of which the books are to be collected from the enumerators, indexed in Talukas, and consigned through the Talukdars or otherwise to the head-quarters of the Census. It is also desirable that an experienced taluka employé should accompany each consignment, and be retained on duty as abstractor or inspector till those books have been tabulated, so that he can be referred to on questions of local caste or occupation, &c.

9. Copies of circulars and forms issued and prescribed by the Census Commissioner will be despatched to the Superintendent of Census direct, as in British territory, so that all questions regarding administration of the operations may be referred without unnecessary delay to the department of the state administration to which he is attached.

10. On the whole, it seems that what is most required is active supervision, and the strict attention of the State Officials to the execution of their orders in the districts punctually and thoroughly. Except along a few main lines of communication, travelling is difficult and slow, so that the Superintendent cannot in person visit each district without considerable loss of valuable time. He might, however, be provided with an assistant of such grade as would carry respect amongst the officials concerned, who could then remain at head-quarters when the Superintendent was on tour, and *vice versâ*; whilst after the Census, such an officer, well-trained, would be useful as Deputy Superintendent of the abstracting establishment. It is eminently necessary here, as elsewhere, when general orders have been issued, to provide means for ensuring their execution, even in the places most remote from central influence.

J. A. BAINES.

4th June, 1890.

B.—Imperial Census Commissioner's "Notes."

No. 198, dated Bezwada, the 30th November 1890.

From—J. A. Baines, Esq., Census Commissioner for India,

To—The Resident at Hyderabad.

I have the honor to forward herewith the note I made on my short inspection of the Census work in Hyderabad, with the request that it may be communicated to the authorities concerned.

2. I would ask your attention to the special measures proposed in connection with the gathering at Maula'Ali at the time of the Census, and I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether the suggestions have your approval so far as the cantonments and the Residency Bazars are concerned. I mentioned these to Captain Ravenshaw, and he is prepared, I believe, to carry out the suggestion regarding the entry to be made at the final round of the enumerators, but I have not communicated with those in charge of the military lines nor of Bolarum.

3. The second part of the proposal remains for discussion with the Agent of the Railway; the numbers affected by it are, I am told, likely to be small; nevertheless it is worth while attempting to count them.

4. As regards the military limits in Secunderabad, I should inquire whether the schedule indent has yet been sent to you? If not, it should be called for without further delay, or there may be some difficulty about the English forms from Calcutta and the Tamil and Telugu, if any, from Madras. The blocks, too, should be arranged, and Census supervisors and enumerators nominated to each division.

5. I have requested Captain Ravenshaw to obtain your instructions as to the office where the schedules for cantonments and the Residency precincts should be abstracted. It seems desirable that the results of the Census should be excluded from those of the City of Hyderabad, where there are already separate military lines to be shown. I would suggest a separate heading in the general tables of cantonments and bazars below the figures for the rest of the State.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS, HYDERABAD.

On the morning of the 29th November, I inspected the house-numbering and block demarcation in parts of Chadarghat and the City. On the whole, the work was satisfactory and well advanced. The following suggestions were made on points of detail:—

(*a*) Round the number painted on the *last* house in each block a double circle might be drawn to distinguish it.

(*b*) Where several tenements are approached by a single door-way, over the latter, or at its side, the tenements should be indicated in brackets or below the number of the main building as $\left[\frac{194}{(195-228)}\right]$, from which the Census officer will see that besides 194 he will find inside 35 other houses. Each of the latter, even when receiving only a sub-number (zimné-number), should be shown in the block list with the name of its principal *occupant*, not that of the owner.

(*c*) Back-doors might, to save the time of the enumerators, be marked with a cross ×.

B.—Imperial Census Commissioner's "Notes."

2. A matter of considerable inportance in the City is the numbering of the palaces of Jagirdars. The instructions regarding this have not been carried out, and often a single number appears against each of these buildings in the register. The enumerator or the person preparing the block list has probably no means of access to the interior of the main portions of the Haveli, so all the numerous independent *houses* (according to the Census definition) which exist inside the outer enclosure should be separately numbered by the persons who take the Census of the palace. This is advisable to prevent a completely wrong average of persons per house being shown against certain quarters of the City. I visited the palace of Sir Salar Jung, and could see that by treating separately squares, offices, guard-rooms, soldiers' quarters, and servants' houses, the whole could be easily treated as a *block* instead of a house and sub-divided accordingly. Probably other palaces present few greater difficulties.

3. As to the general progress of the arrangements, the printing of schedules seems to have been well and cheaply done in Bombay, but revision and check of the circle registers and block lists should be undertaken at once, lest any unforeseen demand for more schedules should arise when it is too late to conveniently fulfil it. The Superintendent of Census has visited the western districts, and is about to look after the eastern, which seem more backward and less accessible. He should see personally, when on tour, to the training of the supervisors and enumerators also if possible, in order that he may be sure that his rules are being uniformly acted upon.

4. The portion of the State in which preparations are said to be most in arrears is that under the Jagirdars, some of whom have not yet sent in indents for forms or lists of villages and houses. As time is short, it seems advisable for the State to take immediate steps to see that the arrangements in these estates are not delayed beyond remedy.

5. In explanation of the process of abstraction, I filled in, with the Superintendent and his assistant, a few pages from a schedule book prepared as a sample, and I think there will be no difficulty in framing rules for guidance of the clerks employed. I have recommended that working sheet XI. (marriage by caste) should not be undertaken by the State, as it is complicated and difficult to work, whilst the information it is intended to provide is probably less needed here than in other parts of the country.

6. The special difficulty that is likely to arise in taking the Census in Hyderabad is the coincidence of the Maula'Ali fair (Urus) with the final round—26th February. It is estimated that between the 24th and 27th February about 125,000 persons will attend this shrine, and as they are continually on the move, both by road and rail, it will be almost impracticable to get them counted by a special staff of enumerators on the night o the Census. The question has been considered by the Census Superintendent and afterwards by a special commitee, one of the members of which, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, has discussed it with Mirza Mehdi Khan and myself. We propose the following procedure, subject to the concurrence of the Secunderabad and Residency authorities. Though clumsy, it seems the only one available.

A—Residents of Hyderabad territory, both City and *dehat*, who have come to the Urus should be considered as present in their homes by a special notification to be circulated to all enumerators and supervisors. The word "urus" should be added in column 1 of the schedule below the names of such persons, in red ink, at the final enumeration. In the case of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and the immediate neighbourhood this special provision will probably be superfluous, as most of the people will return at night or in the morning to their homes, so that the ordinary rule will apply.

87

B—Residents of British territory.—These are said to be few in number, and will probably all come by train on the 24th, 25th, and 26th February. The Railway authorities should enumerate these as they alight, or by the aid of travelling enumerators, taking a few at each halt, or segregating those to be enumerated at the stations concerned. The enumerators should in both cases ask each passenger whether he comes from British territory and whether he is going to Maula'Ali. If the answer be in the affirmative, he should be enumerated and a ticket given him, which he should be instructed to retain till he regains his home. A special staff of clerks should be told off at the stations at which such passengers alight to prevent delay. Probably, too, the station clerks at such places as are in Hyderabad territory, but frequented by residents of neighbouring British villages, can be instructed to enumerate these passengers and give them "Urus" passes before they enter the train.

In the case of residents of Secunderabad, Bolarum, and the Residency precincts a notification in the sense of that mentioned above in paragraph A will be necessary, as some of them may overstay the Census night on the hill. This will be submitted for decision to the Resident.

HYDERABAD,
29th November 1890.

J. A. BAINES,
Census Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METHOD OF CALCULATING THE WEIGHTED MEAN.

(Vide pp. 66 and 67, Report, Part I.)

Weighted Mean.—The weighted mean is the addition, like a power, of the average divergence from the mean. Thus, for example; if we have 15 items, the mean of which is, say 680, we take the difference between 680 and each of the items, add these differences together, divide the sum by the number of items, in order to obtain the mean divergence, and, lastly, calculate the percentage of this divergence on the average and place it above the latter like a power. Supposing the mean divergence from 680 to be 34, we write $680^{5\cdot0}$, showing that the average is not less than five per cent from uniformity.

The above process will be rendered clear by a perusal of the working for Statement Nos. 28 and 29 of Chapter I., given below:—

WORKING FOR STATEMENT No. 28 (*Part I, page 66*).

Average difference from the mean is :—

Districts and Divisions.	Total.		Class I 1-199.		Class II 200-499.		Class III 500-999.		Class IV 1000-1999.		Class V 2000-2999.		Class VI 3000-4999.		Class VII 5000-9999.		Class VIII 10000-14999.		Class IX 15000-19999.		Class X 20000-49999.		Class XI 50000 & over.	
	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.	Below the mean.	Above the mean.
Atraf-i-Balda	...	372	9	...	15	...	8	...	...	35	...	23	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar	76	...	6	...	10	...	...	5	...	7	127	...	...	62	420	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	...	76	...	3	...	19	...	17	15	...	104	...	...	294	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warangal	12	...	11	...	...	3	...	30	...	16	22	...	...	205	1570	...	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgandal	...	132	2	...	...	5	...	21	...	29	101	...	138	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indur	2	...	...	4	...	20	...	14	90	...	...	487	...	175	328	...	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medak	...	1	...	3	...	5	14	...	...	14	4	...	3	...	...	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telingana Division	...	59	4	...	...	5	...	14	...	3	1	...	...	31	136	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	122	...	4	...	14	...	...	6	45	...	197	...	...	52	...	443	...	...	...	...	...	1466	...	...
Bhir	...	60	...	26	3	...	28	...	30	...	...	120	...	115	459	...	...	2017	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nander	35	...	...	12	...	3	14	...	...	2	10	...	106	...	...	516	...	1199	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	...	179	...	16	...	8	1	...	...	35	...	112	175	...	...	197	1295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidar	...	51	...	21	2	...	1	...	20	...	...	86	280	...	376	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paribani	41	...	...	9	3	...	18	...	1	...	34	...	...	250	6	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirpur Tandur	329	...	23	...	24	...	4	...	121	...	...	28	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahratwara Division	40	...	...	1	5	...	7	...	14	...	...	26	17	...	4	...	170	...	...	...	...	1466	...	...
Gulbarga	...	11	...	7	...	5	97	...	...	45	111	...	150	...	...	749	...	...	...	...	...	1046	...	...
Raichur	20	...	...	13	...	4	21	...	2	...	64	...	...	91	519	...	...	2766	...	...	3980	...	...	...
Lingsugur	89	...	...	8	6	...	7	...	...	34	...	15	...	59	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatic Division	36	...	...	9	...	...	23	...	...	29	...	36	19	...	...	187	...	2760	...	...	1467	...	...	...
Mean for the Province	574		108		337		699		1341		2419		3088		6682		11906		18994		27154		415089	
Political Divisions—																								
Northern	7	...	4	...	...	6	...	9	14	...	...	72	49	...	105	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern	13	...	7	...	...	2	...	18	...	3	...	25	...	181	935	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western	48	...	...	6	5	...	11	...	18	...	42	...	...	127	...	86	111	...	...	...	...	1466	...	...
Southern	...	8	...	10	...	2	16	...	...	31	9	...	55	...	...	100	...	685	...	...	1467	...	...	...
Atraf-i-Balda	...	372	9	...	15	...	8	...	...	35	...	21	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean divergence	9·9		4		·35		—3		—5·15		2·7		21·56		—143		321·33		.....		—449·33		.....	
Percentage of divergence	1·6				·1		— ·4		— ·4		·1		·6		2·1		2·7		.....		1·8		.....	
Weighted Mean	574	·016	108		337	·001	699	—·004	1341	—·004	2419	·001	3088	·001	6682	—·001	11906	·027	18994	·001	27154	—·018	415089	·009

WORKING FOR STATEMENT No. 29 (Part 4., page 67).

Districts and Divisions.	Above or below Ghats.	Total.	I. 1 to 100.	II. 101—200.	III. 201—300.	IV. 301—400.	V. 401—500.	VI. 501—600.	VII. 601—700.	VIII. 701—800.	IX. 801—900.	X. 901—1000.	XI. 1001 & over.	Total in Rs.	Mean, dispersion, average.	Percentage of dispersion to average.	Weighted mean.
Ahmednagar ...	Above.	642	...	...	...	430	1491	2003	...	.....	.....	.....	414612	420184	30185	2395	948
	Below.		847	324	253	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...				
Malhargaon ...	Above.	49	...	...	240	481	1764	2132	2724	11200	.....	.....	.....	22610	2827	759	634
	Below.		551	171	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Nalgonda ...	Above.	636	...	...	63	870	1625	2222	2930	.....	.....	.....	.....	10192	1433	222	650
	Below.		539	234	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Warangal ...	Above.	542	...	...	107	795	1851	2301	4320	16022	.....	.....	.....	28072	2922	457	593
	Below.		465	221	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Sirsondal ...	Above.	707	...	...	59	634	2612	2841	6369	.....	.....	.....	.....	16184	1433	206	705
	Below.		649	304	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Indur	Above.	672	...	...	141	679	2781	3271	4782	16659	.....	.....	.....	28127	2708	483	672
	Below.		490	263	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Nadak	Above.	575	...	...	118	510	1940	3110	6675	.....	.....	.....	.....	12034	1719	299	572
	Below.		434	232	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Telingana Division.	Above.	633	...	...	63	721	1743	2936	3915	16129	.....	.....	414612	439000	44455	7625	577
	Below.		550	291	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Aurungabad ...	Above.	462	...	...	102	844	1770	2269	6673	.....	.....	.....	28168	46513	7063	1721	1.18
	Below.		743	120	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Dirh	Above.	624	...	...	47	677	1903	2939	5382	12239	16393	.....	.....	42395	4704	743	634
	Below.		501	200	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Baglan	Above.	570	...	...	143	804	1870	2993	6439	12966	.....	.....	.....	24510	2920	521	639
	Below.		419	193	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Naldrug	Above.	730	...	...	...	625	1574	2536	6120	9788	.....	.....	.....	12959	3494	531	755
	Below.		629	408	93	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Bidar	Above.	635	...	...	97	650	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21561	2733	427	625
	Below.		496	290	...	...	1893	2777	5881	11340	.....	.....	.....				
Parbhani ...	Above.	553	...	...	148	807	1792	2483	6143	10522	.....	.....	.....	21203	2767	527	622
	Below.		436	196	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Sirpur Tandur ...	Above.	243	...	69	480	995	2501	...	5539	.....	.....	.....	.....	9395	1168	632	343
	Below.		189	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Chanda Division.	Above.	654	...	...	158	743	1911	3137	6144	11269	16480	28097	.....	69932	6913	1228	554
	Below.		439	155	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Gulbarga ...	Above.	525	...	...	77	903	1723	2939	6337	.....	.....	27313	.....	29893	4918	459	485
	Below.		470	243	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Raichur ...	Above.	634	...	...	134	748	1801	2743	5999	14178	.....	24229	.....	47030	5295	911	564
	Below.		435	219	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Lingsugur ...	Above.	481	...	...	207	650	1749	2324	6307	.....	.....	.....	.....	12961	3722	301	455
	Below.		509	254	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Karnatic Division.	Above.	518	...	...	130	695	1817	3171	6251	14134	.....	23149	.....	55971	8697	1031	554
	Below.		321	201	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Provincial Total ...	Above.	574	...	...	125	737	1845	3114	6194	11752	16429	27560	414612	642703	67853	7635	524
	Below.		409	227	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Political Divisions. Northern ...	Above.	567	...	...	141	789	1786	2872	6618	13122	.....	.....	.....	32247	2781	499	562
	Below.		455	255	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Eastern ...	Above.	561	...	...	103	740	1743	2703	6190	11125	.....	.....	.....	31529	3707	482	561
	Below.		460	222	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Western ...	Above.	530	...	...	103	797	1841	2899	6242	11369	15405	28091	.....	66650	6967	1221	529
	Below.		412	330	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Southern ...	Above.	562	...	...	181	740	1826	2930	6250	11659	.....	23160	.....	48440	4395	925	595
	Below.		464	343	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Hyderabad ...	Above.	645	...	...	...	430	1490	2393	...	.....	.....	.....	414612	416934	69155	6297	545
	Below.		517	621	255	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....				

40 End