

CENSUS OF INDIA 1872-1951

Guide

Census of India
Reports 1872-1951



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Census of India 1872-1951

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THE CENSUS OF INDIA 1872-1951

INTRODUCTION

by Asok Mitra, New Delhi

For obvious reasons, such as defence, collection of revenues and taxes and employment of population in profitable trades and services, the East India Company was anxious, soon after the Restoration in England, to obtain reliable estimates of population in its Indian settlements. Indirect estimates had been made for example, of Fort St. George, Madras, for 1639 and 1648 by comparing revenues in 1639 and 1648, and for 1646 by adding reported famine deaths of 1647 to the estimate of 1648. Captain Thomas Bowrey who arrived in Madras in 1669 made an estimate of the Fort in 1670. Dr. John Fryer was appointed surgeon for duty at Bombay at the end of 1672 shortly after he had taken the degree of M.B. at Cambridge. He was evidently expected to make statistical inquiries, for his estimates of Masulipattam, Fort St. George, Madras and Bombay are among the earliest we have of any territory in the modern period. Inquiries in the seventeenth century, like Sir William Langhorn's, Captain Willshaw's or Elihu Yale's, were in the nature of deductions based on items like revenue or quit-rent. A census is mentioned having been taken in 1716 of Bombay, probably embracing only the Fort and a portion of the Island. The unsettled condition of the country, following the disintegration of the Mughal empire, did not offer favourable conditions for systematic estimates of population. An estimate made of the Company's possessions as late as the 1780's was discounted by H.T. Colebrooke. In 1789 the Collectors of Bengal and Bihar districts furnished grounds for estimating 22 millions, but Sir William Jones, the great Orientalist, in his preface to the translation of Al Sirajiyah, hinted at a higher figure. H.T. Colebrooke, in chapter II devoted to 'population', of his *Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commers of Bengal* (1794) has gone on record as a pioneer in the application of sample surveys when he observed: "First. An actual assessment (the result of an official inquiry in the province of Purinya) found 80,194 husbandmen holding leases, and 22,324 artificers paying ground rent, in 2,784 villages (mauzas) upon 2,531 square miles. Allowing five to a family this gives more than 203 to a square mile; and, for the whole of the Dewani provinces, at that proportion, it gives a population of 30,291,051; or, including Benares, 32,987,500, since the area of Bengal and Bihar is 149,217 square miles, and, with Benares, not less than 162,500".

"... But it must be remembered ..." with which he goes on to make meticulous reservations, for and against both lower and higher figures, which set up his methodology as a model for Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton to copy in 1808, when he began his celebrated statistical survey of districts of Bengal and Bihar.

Sir James Rennell had in the meantime completed his stupendous surveys which helped to relate population to defined territories. Regretting that "in India, no bills of mortality, nor registers of births, marriages and burials, afford data for calculation": H.T. Colebrooke built up an ingenious system of selfchecking inferences based variously on area, density, sample counts, persons per household, leases, ground rent, land under cultivation, area under each tillage, rent-rolls, and the yield and consumption of articles like cereals, pulses and salt. Buchanan-Hamilton applied Colebrooke's method and in several cases improved it by resorting to extensive sample counts - his empirical way of discriminating between samples is most instructive - and his accounts of the northern districts of Bengal

and Bihar contain some of the most reliable population estimates for the first two decades of the nineteenth century.

Equally penetrating and valid are his "On the population of the district and the causes which operate on its increase or diminution".

Meanwhile, England had begun her Census series in 1801 and the Parliament was anxious to ascertain the populations of dependencies. It took some time to plan and carry out systematic censuses, but the counts taken between 1820 and 1830, even though they do not satisfy the requirements of a modern census, were some of the best estimates that any country could have under comparable circumstances. Some of the finest are Ward and Conner's Memoir of the Survey of the Travancore and Cochin States (1816-20), Richard Jenkins' Report on the Territories of the Rajah of Nagpore (1820-21), Sir John Malcolm's Report on the Province of Malwa and Adjoining Districts (1822), Thomas Marshall's Pergunnahs of Southern Mahratta Country (1822), W.H. Sykes' returns on the collectorate of Khandesh (1827), D.A. Blane's statistical reports on the districts of the province of Kattywar (1831), and R. Montgomery Martin's compilation, Statistics of the colonies of the British Empire (1839). It may be mentioned in passing that Montgomery Martin obtained corroboration of the estimate made in 1822 by Henry Shakespeare of the Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency from Dwarakanaut Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore's grandfather: "I obtained it in India from Dwarakanaut Tagore, a Hindoo of an enlarged mind, a most generous disposition, and a truly British spirit". Dwarakanaut Tagore was then at the head of the salt and opium department at Calcutta, and had perhaps the best means of judging as to its correctness of any man in India; he considered it as a fair estimate for 1820 or 1822.

Of the greatest technical and methodological interest by far of this period are the 'censuses' made of the town of Allahabad (1824) and the city of Benares (1827-28) by the great James Prinsep, FRS, and of the city of Dacca (1830) by Henri Walters. Walters' census was perhaps the first complete census of an Indian city, which classified the population by sex and broad age groups, the houses and structures by building characteristics, storeys, other amenities, lodgers and inmates, and the population again by as many as 132 caste-occupations.

The second census of Fort St. George Presidency was taken in 1836-37 and it was not until a decade later, that is, in 1849 that the Government of India asked the local government to establish, by means of their revenue officials, quinquennial returns of population. This "inaugurated (in Madras) a system of periodical stock taking of the people, which continued down to the time when the imperial Census was ordered. The first of these returns was taken during the official year 1851-52, the second in 1856-57, the third in 1861-62, the fourth in 1866-67. The quinquennial Census of 1871-72 was merged in the imperial Census of 1871". "Thus", continues Dr. W.R. Cornish, FRCS, Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, 1871 in page 3 of Volume I of his Report, "it will be seen that within a period of twenty years the population of this Presidency has been counted more or less efficiently, on five occasions, and it becomes no cause for surprise that the fifth counting should have involved no more political anxiety to the government than any of the former enumerations. As remarked by the Madras Government, 'There is nothing novel in the idea of a Census in this Presidency, and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India.'"

The northern provinces were not so fortunate. The North-Western Provinces took their census in 1852 under G.J. Christian, and it is interesting to note that J.D. Sim's scheme of quinquennial censuses for Madras was based on the North-Western Provinces' scheme of 1850. The N-W.P. census of 1852 "was a regular house to house numbering of all people in the Province at one fixed time - viz., the night of the 31st December, 1852".

Under Statistical Despatch No. 2 of 23 July, "received from the Home Government, in the year 1856, the Government of India had entered upon a consideration of the means by which a general Census of the population of India might be taken in 1861". But the undertaking was postponed in 1859 in consequence of the Munities. In the North-Western Provinces, however, a census was conducted on 10 January 1865 by W.C. Plowden, on "the principle that the population should be determined by an actual house to house enumeration to be made on the same day throughout the province, distinguishing the sexes, the two great creeds, and classifying the people according as they followed agricultural or non-agricultural occupations, the different occupations and trades of the people, and their various castes". The census was also required to collect information on "the settlements of the several prevailing castes in the different parts of the country, their origin, and the manner in which the subsidiary castes had separated themselves from the parent stock". It was also the first census to attempt a detailed age classification of the population. A similar census of the Central Provinces was taken in November 1866 followed by one of Berar in 1867. A census of the population of the Punjab Territories taken in January 1855 was followed by another in January 1868, while a census of Oudh was taken in 1869. Censuses of the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had, in the meantime, been taken in 1863, 1864 and 1866 respectively.

Statistical organisation moved fast at the close of this decade under the leadership of Lord Mayo, Governor General. W.W. Hunter was appointed Director General of Statistical Survey in 1869. An experimental census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal was organized in 1869 by H. Beverly, Registrar General. In 1865 the Government of India and the Home Government had agreed upon the principle that a general population census would be taken in 1871. Model census schedules and questionnaires had already been patiently worked out by W.C. Plowden in 1865. The years 1867-72 were in taking a census by the actual counting of heads in as much of the country as was practicable. This series, commonly known as the Census of 1872, was not a synchronous project, nor did it cover all territory possessed or controlled by the British. Though based on uniform schedules it was not centrally supervised, moderated or compiled. But it was inspired by modern concepts, marked an auspicious beginning, and contained the rudiments of all basic demographic, social and economic tables. The undertaking stimulated the introduction into the Statute Book of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1873, to be followed later by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886, which would henceforth provide 'data for calculation', the lack of which H.T. Colebrooke had regretted in 1794.

The problems of coverage and cartography that the 1872 group of censuses had presented were ably followed up by W.W. Hunter's Statistical Survey and the Survey of India, so that the Census of 1881, taken by W.C. Plowden, Census Commissioner for India, was a great step forward toward a modern, synchronous and comprehensive operation, in which much effort was spent not only on more complete coverage but on classification of demographic, economic and social characteristics.

The Census stimulated for over eighty years one of the most thorough-going inquiries into social structure ever to be conducted in any part of the World, while it was responsible for the great Linguistic Survey of India, another unique inquiry, again, for any part of the world.

Since 1881 a new Census has been taken every ten years, thus providing the most complete and continuous demographic record for any comparable population. It yields more profitable comparability over time in many fields than is commonly imagined.

Contrary to uninformed opinion, which seems to imagine that the early censuses were little concerned with economic information, the 1872 Census of Bombay Presidency made an alphabetical classification of 376 occupations, the 1881 All-India Census adopted 3 classes, 18 orders, 78 sub-orders and 480 groups of

occupations, while 1891 adopted 478 occupations, divided into G classes, XXIV orders and 77 groups. Even this was improved in 1901 by 520 occupations divided into H classes, XXIV orders and 79 suborders, which can still serve as a model for countries with insufficiently developed economies and a preponderance of rural skills. The 1901 classification also made an exhaustive analysis of caste occupations. In fact, the classification developed in 1901 was overshadowed, not without some loss of definition of local realities, by the requirements of international comparability in 1911.

Much has been made of the Indian Census' preoccupation with castes and tribes and cognate anthropological inquiries over the decades. While indeed a very large and valuable body of anthropological literature has grown round the Indian Census, it needs to be emphasized that the Indian Census has always been primarily concerned with its legitimate tasks of demographic analysis and economic classification, of 'mathematical manipulation' and even 'statistical ingenuity', the apparent lack of which was the subject of a regret expressed by Kingsley Davis, a modern demographic scholar of India and Pakistan. To take but one example. For early work on age in India, such efforts as J.A. Baines' Age Distribution in his Report of Bombay and Sind, 1881, L. McIver's dissertation on the same theme in his Report for Madras, 1881, Gabriel Stokes' Native Life for the Madras Presidency, 1881, W.W. Drew's note on age distribution in his Report on Bombay, 1891, G.H. Stuart's Life Tables for the City of Madras, 1891, M.M. Khan's, Live Tables for the Nizam's Dominions, 1891, V.N. Narasimmiyengar's note on age statistics and sex ratio in his Report of Mysore, 1891, not to speak of a host of other works in later censuses, would do honour to demographic analysis in any country. What is more, it brought to the world of mathematical manipulation, much broad understanding and empirical knowledge. One is liable to ignore the fact that in the preparation of age and life tables, India has always been fortunate in securing the services of eminent actuaries, beginning with Sir George F. Hardy, and this long line of actuarial investigations since 1881 has presented the World with valuable devices for the construction of age and life tables out of inadequate and often very unsatisfactory material. A third important feature of past censuses is also insufficiently appreciated. The Indian Census has never been bound hand-and-foot to tradition, never taken shelter 'behind an official wall of infallibility', but has broken new ground at every census without losing comparability with previous censuses.

Thus the Indian Census has always paid a good deal of attention to the changing scene and the requirements of Government, while trying to keep pace with contemporary and advanced census quests. In short, it has never rested on its oars, but represents 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'.

Beginning with 1881, the All-India Census Report has been divided into as many volumes as there were provinces and major groups of princely states, with an additional one for India. Each volume was divided into a minimum of three parts: administration of the Census, the general report and the tables. Frequently, there were many more parts to one volume. There is, unfortunately, no known single collection anywhere where all the census publications are preserved. The Census of India having been a discontinuous organisation, - a phoenix upto 1951, there was no central repository or library of all Census publications until 1955. H.J. Dubester of the United States Library of Congress listed 325 items in 1950. The Registrar General's library has about 700 entries upto 1941. A recent project working on a Bibliography of Census Publications at the National Library, Calcutta, has been able to list more. But a complete list seems destined to elude the bibliographer, for hardly a month passes without bringing to light a printed census report for some year or other of some of the lesser princely states, the existence of which none had so far suspected. It is hoped that one of the consequences of the International Documentation Company's project will be a renewed search for missing links that will restore and reunite the great and unique family of Indian Census publications.

Publisher's note

This publication serves not only as an index to the microfiche edition of the Census of India Reports, but also as a checklist and a valuable reference guide for anyone who wants to work with the Census Reports.

The microfiche edition has been made of the original reports in the collection of the India Office Library in London, with the kind permission of Mr. S.C. Sutton, Librarian of the India Office Library.

Since the last two columns of the lists give the numbers of the microfiches and the microbox, any given Census Report can be located very easily in this edition.

Libraries with gaps in their collection can also acquire all or some of the Reports of a particular Census. The smallest unit that can be bought separately is one microbox.

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V.17	Part 1. Report	Delhi, 1955	4454-4456
	Part 2. Tables	Delhi, 1955	4457-4458