CENSUS OF INDIA 1951

VOL. VI PART 1B

VITAL STATISTICS WEST BENGAL 1941-1950



By A. MITRA

of the Indian Civil Service, Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal,

and

P. G. CHOUDHURY,
Assistant Director of Health Services, Vital Statistics, West Bengal.

Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. Printed by the Government of India Press, Calcutta, India. 1952.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA, NEW DELHI.

2011

dra.

Class No._

315,414

Book No. _

1951 Vit S

20999

Accession No.

Supdt., Ptg. & Stationery, U. P. Univer ity Book Agency (of Lahore), Post Box No. 63. Wheeler & Co., Messrs. A. H.

ALWAR-

Jaina General Stores, Bazaza Bazar.

AMBALA CANTT.-English Book DepAt.

AMRITSAR-Peoples' Book Shop, Court Road. Sikh Publishing House Ltd., Court Road.

BANARAS-ANAKAS— Banaras Book Corporation, University Road, P. O. Lanka. St idents Friends, University Gate. *Hindi Pustak Agency.

Bock Emporium, Messrs. S. S., 118, G. H. Extension Basavangudi P. O. Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet. BANGALORE-

Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar. Sahitya Niketan, Pulkazi.

Wheeler & Co., Messrs. A. H.

BARODA-Good Companions.

BIKANER-Goyal & Co.

BOMBAY -

Clifton & Co., P. O. Box No. 6753, Sion, Bombay-22.
Co-operators' Book Depôt, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.
Current Book House, Hornby Road.
Dutt & Co., P. O. Box No. 6014, Parel.
Lakhani Book Depôt, Bombay-4.
National Information & Publications Ltd., National House.
New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, 183-90, Hornby Road.
Popular Book Depôt, Grant Road.
Supdt., Government Printing & Stationery, Queens Road.
Sydenham College Co-operative Stores, Ltd., 90, Hornby Road. Road. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Messrs. D. B. The ker & Co., Ltd. Tripathi & Co., Messrs. N. M., Princess Street, Kalvadebi

nts in India from whom idia Publications are available.

> *Hindu Library, 69-A, Bala Ram Chatterjee Lane.
>
> *Hindu Library, 69-A, Bala Ram De Street.
> Lahiri & Co., Ltd., Messrs. S. K.
> Newman & Co., Ltd., Messrs. W.
> R. Cambray & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P-53, Mi sio Rew. Extension. Roy Chowdhury & Co., Messrs. N. M., 72, Harrison I. a. Se kar & Sons Ltd., Messrs. S. C 1/1/1C, College Sq. Standard Law Book Society, 41, Beltala Road, Bhownnipur Thacker, Spink & Co. (1933) Ltd.

CHAMBA-Chamba Stationery Mait

CHANDAUSI-Mr. Wadan Mohan.

CUTTACK-Press Officer, Orissa Secretariat.

DEHRA DUN-Juga: Kishore & Co.

DELHI- -Atma Ram & Sons, Publishers, etc., Kashmere Gate. Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market Federal Law Depôt, Kashmere Gate. Federal Law Depôt, Kashmere Gate.
*Hindi Pustak Agency.
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Darya Ganj.
Indian Army Book Depôt, 3, Darya Ganj.
Jaina & Bros. Me as. J. M., Mori Gate
M. Gulab Singh & Sons.
Metropolitan Book Co., Delhi Gate.
N. C. Kansil & Co., Model Basti, Lane No. J.
New Stationery House, Subzimandi.
Technical & Commercial Book Depât, Students Park,
Kashmere Gate.
Youngman & Co. (Regd.), Egerton Road.

FEROZEPUR--English Book Depôt.

GORAKHPUR— Halchal Sahity: Mandir.

GWALIOR-Jain & Bros., Messrs. M. B., Sarafa Road. Mr. P. T. Sathe, Law Books Dealer.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)--Hyderabad Book Depôt.

Students and Studies, Sanyogitaganj.

JAIPUR CITY-Garg Book Co., Tripola Bazar. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway.

JAMMU (TAW1)-Krishna General Stores, Raghunath Bazar.

Bhatía Book Depôt, Sadar Bazar. English Book Depôt.

JODHPUR-Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate. Mr. Dwarkadas Rathi.

^{*}For Hindi Publications only.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

																ļ	AGE
Prelin	ninary remark	s .															1
	in registrati		al stati	istics													3
Births																	4
Death																	4
	s by age, sex	and comn	nunities	s .					•								4
	s classified by																5
	rate from chi								·								8
	Services of																10
	production							•		•		•			•		11
Roads						•	•					•					13
Prote	ted water sup	ply .					•							•	•		14
Housi	ng in crowded	i areas				•						•		•	•	•	16
Diet	•				•			•	•		•	•	•				18
Middl	e class family	budget e	nqui ry,	1945	-46				•		٠	•	•		•		20
						TAB	LES										
	Table 1. Act State of W	est Beng	al duri	ing th	ne d	ecade	e 194	1-50									21
	Tables 1.1—1. State of W	est Bengal	., divisi	on ar	ıd di	istrict	dur	ing 1	.941-	-50 .	•	•	•	•			21-26
	Table 2. Tot																27
4.	Table 3. Birt on the pop female and	ulation of	1941 f	or th	е уе	ar 19	41-50	and	l ea	ch in	divid	ual ;	year :	on ca by m	ilcul iale	ated and	27
5.	Table 4. Bir	ths rates—	numbe	r of b	irth	s p er	one '	thous	sand	of th	e tot	al po	pulati	on ca	lcul	ated	
	on the estir	nd female	, distri	ict by	dis	trict							•		•		28
6.	Table 5. Fen district 194													ıally •	in (each	28
7.	Table 6. Tot	al deaths	1941-50	and	for	each	year	by	mal	e and	l fen	ıale,	by d	istric	ts .		29
8.	Table 7. Dea population	ath rate—r of 1941 fo	umber r 1941-	of de 50 an	aths d for	per o	one tl n yea	nousa r by	and mal	of the	sam l fem	e se: ale a	x calc	ulate y dis	d or trict	the	29
9.	Table 8. Des																30
10.	Table 9. And thousand of	of the sam	e sex	and a	ige l	iving	at t	he c	ensu	ıs of	1941) for	1941	rted -50,	per for	one each	
	year by ma														•		30
	Table 10. Fe	ich year		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	31
	Table 11. No for males	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•		31
	Table 12. No for female	s .		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	32
	Table 13. For 1941-50 and 1941	nd for eac	ch year	r.	•	•	•		•		•	•	•		•	•	33
15.	Table 14. More	nthly ave Hindu and	rage n Musli	umbe: m) f o:	r of r 194	fema 41-50	ale d arrai	eaths nged	s pe b y	r one	tho 2 mo	usan nths	d ma	le do	eath	s all	33
16.	Tables 15.1—plague, dy tuberculos: snake bite by male a	sentery, d is of lungs s by sex l	liarrhœ s, suicio .941-50	a, en de, ch actua	teric ild il de	grou birth, aths	ip o mal repoi	f fev aria, rted,	vers, kal yea:	rest a-aza r by	irato r, tul year	ry d percu and	lisease ılosis	es ot of lu eriod	her Ings	than and 41-50	
17.	Tables 16.1—1941-50. If the popular (12 tables	Reported a ation of 19	nnual	death 1941	rat -50	e per and f	one or e	thou ach	usan indi	d of vidua	the s l yea	same ir by	sex mal	calcu e an	ılate d f e	d on male	

18.			1-17.12. Number of deaths reported from selected causes as stated above per		je
		by mal	pusand deaths from all causes by sex for period 1941-50 and for each year e and female, district by district (12 tables)	46-5	51
			APPENDICES		
1.	Ap	pendix	A-A brief account of the history of Vital Statistics in West Bengal	. :	52
2.		"	B—Extracts from the Report of a Pilot Survey held in the districts of Bankura Nadia, 24-Parganas, Malda and Darjeeling in the year 1948		56
3.		**	C-The Bengal Births and Death's Registration Act of 1873	6	62
4.		"	I—Milestones in the development of vital statistics in India and outside	. 6	64
5.		,,	II-A calendar of registration of vital events from 1870 in Bengal	. (64
6.		,,	III—List of Notifiable Diseases	. (66
7.		**	IV-Births and Deaths since 1870 in districts of West Bengal	. 6	67
8.	-	,,	V-Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal	. (69

PREFACE

'It is as reasonable to represent one kind of imprisonment by another, as it is to represent anything that really exists by that which exists not!'

—"Robinson Crusoe's Preface" to the third volume of Robinson Crusoe—Daniel Defoe (quoted by Albert Camus in The Plague).

At the instance of the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal and Sikkim, the Assistant Director, Vital Statistics, to the Directorate of Health Services, West Bengal, compiled sixty tables of which eighteen were principal and fortytwo subsidiary. The tables were devised on the subsidiary tables and statements printed in the 1931 and 1921 Reports for the Census of Bengal thus making comparisons possible over a period of forty years (1911-1950). The fortytwo supporting tables yield details hitherto inaccessible to any but departmental workers and crude absolute figures are given as much as possible, considering how misleading percentages and rates are liable to be of figures already suspect and often patently spurious.

One can quite pertinently ask, why, then, bother to publish figures that are incorrect, if not false, that underestimate several kinds of vital occurrences as much as several times the published figure? Are they intended for makebelief, whitewash or an apology?

It will not take the experienced eye more than a few minutes to discover how untrustworthy the crude figures are by themselves, and, indeed this little preface will not attempt to conceal the many defects and loopholes. Yet the tables are presented with two objects in view. Firstly, it seeks to focus public attention on the deplorable state of birth and death registration in our country. In 1933 L. S. Vaidyanathan observed in his Actuarial Report on the Census of India 1931 that "a study of the figures in the Table will show that Delhi, Assam and Bengal are almost in the vanguard of provinces that maintain inaccurate vital records as the increases in the population of the decade in these provinces traced through vital records are nearly 64, 61, and 57 per cent. respectively in defect of the increases revealed by the census enumeration." As will be presently stated the position, instead of improving, has deteriorated even by 1931 standards.

Not that registration of vital occurrences even in countries like Great Britain and the U. S. A. is perfect, but whereas in these and other countries a ceaseless effort goes on to perfect the machinery by legislation and propaganda, the primitive machinery in our country,

never sought to be improved, is breaking down for apathy and lack of administrative supervision. The importance and value of vital statistics for Public Health Departments, to medical science and to other social needs are increasingly realised. In an atmosphere thick with the fumes of planning the fact that Vital Statistics "define the problems and measure the results of publichealth work", and form the basis of all intelligent programmes is generally admitted, medical men and researchers deplore the present state and method of collection, while the uses of a birth or death certificate are becoming far too numerous even in the life of the common man. But the determination to improve registration is lacking. Very few of us even know that a birth or a death is compulsorily notifiable within eight days of its occurrence, that the law lays down penalties for failure to report, that this law is as old as 1873. This legislation has never had teeth in it. A pilot survey conducted in 1947-48 by the Assistant Director, Health Services, Vital Statistics, to the Directorate of Health Services, in certain parts of West Bengal recorded widespread apathy, even hostility on the part of physicians and midwives towards registration. The State Government now propose to introduce the compulsory issue of birth certificates to all school-going children in Primary and Secondary Schools and thereby popularise birth and death registration. They also propose to fasten the responsibility of reporting births and deaths on physicians and midwives through the Rural Health Centres, but until the importance of registration is driven home to the minds of the common people through long years of steady propaganda, physicians and midwives made legally liable, the chances of the idea catching on are small. The U.S. Department of Commerce through the U.S.A. Census Bureau issues to every physician a Physician's Handbook on Birth and Death Registration which describes the duties of physicians and midwives on the filling of certificates of birth and death, the method of their preparation, the importance of registration, the system of registration, and an International List of causes of Death for ready reference and as if to interest and invite the physician to take pride in his work as a contribution to the Nation, it publishes as an appendix C eight tables and four charts summarising and

¹ Census of India, Vol. I; Part I India Report, p. 111.

showing the trends of vital occurrences in the U. S. A. First prepared in 1910 it was revised and published in 1939 and given to every practitioner. A similar booklet, and an imperative mood in the law's grammar respecting them, may induce physicians and midwives to take more active interest.

In the second place, the tables, while they are their own apology and although the crude figures they record must be largely fictitious, yet present a picture consistent within their framework, a logic of reality in spite of the figures being unreal. It will be seen that underregistrations are fairly uniform and do not take sudden leaps and bounds from year to year, and the texture of reporting of vital occurrences by causes of death has the virtue of an even tension. In the majority of the tables few distinct trends are noticeable—this corresponds to general and expert experience—and insofar as they are so, they yield clues to the real state. This achieves the second object, that the tables exhibit ratios, tensions and relations that correspond to reality, while the data are unreal—and therefore do not deserve to be summarily dismissed. They give food for thought.

Population—West Bengal's population in the 1951 Census (1 March) stands at 24,810,308. The population in 1941 (1 March) for the same area was 21,837,295. There has been thus an apparent increase of 2,973,013 persons or 13.6 per cent. in population over the decade. But in the following discussion, figures of Cooch Behar not having been included in the tables, the population of Cooch Behar is excluded upon which the population of West Bengal stood at 24,139,150 on 1 March 1951 and 21,196,453 on 1 March 1941, showing an apparent increase of 2,942,697 or 13.9 per cent. in population over the decade. This however does not take into account the immigra-

tion of refugees into West Bengal from Pakistan and the steady migration into Calcutta and other districts from other Indian States and foreign countries. Displaced persons from Pakistan numbered 2,117,896 inclusive of Cooch Behar and without that district 1,999,154 on 1 March and although clear instructions were issued to enumerators not to show as displaced infants and children born to displaced parents after their immigration, it is by no means certain that these instructions were strictly observed. Figures of immigration into West Bengal during the decade cannot be set off against total increase so readily. because immigration in the census is judged by return of place of birth and not by date of entry into the State. Thus the figures of immigration that will be eventually published in the Census tables will include those that were counted as migrants in past censuses and only detailed but faulty investigation by age groups may yield a partial clue to the figures of migration between 1941 and 1950. Natural increase is therefore very difficult to assess and Statement 1 merely gives in absolute figures the excess of registration of births over deaths by sex and district. But it is pertinent to try to assess the natural increase by the exclusion of displaced persons which yields 2,942,697 less 1,999,154 or 943,543 for West Bengal excluding Cooch Behar, or an increase at the rate of 4.51 per cent, for the decade or an annual rate of increase of .46 per cent. The excess of births over deaths numbered 362,105.

Errors in registration of vital events—When this figure is compared with the actual increase of population over the decade it reveals a defect of about 88 per cent. in the registration of births and deaths. The findings for each district in Statement 1 will show a similar degree of defect and a very similar ratio. If, however, the total of displaced persons is considered the defect in

STATEMENT 1
Vital Statistics 1941-51

		•						
Districts	Census (1941	Census 1951	Variation 1941-51 according to census Excess(+) and deficiency (—)	Births 1941-50	Deaths 1941-50	Excess of birth over death(+) deficiency () during inter- census period	Difference excess (+) deficit (—) of column over column 7	Column 8 in percentage to column 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Madda	1,048,317 1,289,640 3,190,647 1,377,729 1,490,304 3,669,490 2,108,891 840,303 1,640,530 583,484 845,702 376,369 844,315	2,191,667 1,066,889 1,319,259 3,359,022 1,554,320 1,611,373 4,609,309 2,548,677 1,144,924 1,715,759 720,573 914,538 445,260 937,580	+ 300,935 + 18,572 + 29,619 + 188,375 + 176,591 + 121,069 + 939,819 + 439,786 + 304,621 + 75,229 + 137,089 + 68,836 + 63,881 + 93,265	421,749 277,689 315,624 771,046 308,863 244,837 668,128 344,718 226,391 429,599 148,989 231,953 105,825 165,573	372,214 287,396 268,935 649,876 233,206 257,270 572,090 427,269 237,648 398,734 140,165 215,589 98,050 140,437	+ 49,535 - 9,707 + 46,689 + 121,170 + 75,637 - 12,433 + 96,038 - 82,551 - 11,257 + 30,865 + 8,824 + 16,364 + 7,775 + 25,136	+ 251,400 + 28,279 - 17,070 + 47,205 + 100,934 + 183,502 + 843,781 + 522,337 + 315,578 + 44,364 + 128,265 + 52,472 + 61,116 + 68,129	84 152 58 28 57 110 90 119 104 59 94 76 89
TOTAL for West Bengal (ex-	21,196,453 2	24,139,150	+2,942,697	4,660,984	4,298,879	+362,105	+2,580,592	88

¹Physician's Handbook on Birth and Death Registration: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 1939. Priced 15 cents but available without charge from the Bureau of the Census, upon request.

registration reduces to 62 per cent. and Statement 2 gives Statement 1 corrected for the numbers of displaced persons for every district and for the State. This defect would no doubt reduce further if an accurate assessment of migrants were possible but even then the defect in registration does not compare unfavourably with that of the previous decade (1931-40) which was 62.3 per cent. Considering that a great many

of the primary reporters—the village watchman —deserted owing to their meagre pay or recruited in the World War II or removed by famine in 1943, not replaced until after several years, reasons sufficient to cause a grievous breakdown were it not that the law held a great deal of fear and sanctity for this class of people, the defect in registration cannot be regarded as unusual.

STATEMENT 2 Errors in Registration of Vital Statistics (without Displaced Population) 1941-51

Districts	Consus 1941	Census 1951	Difference in population	Displaced population	Natural increase in population	Births 1941-50	Deaths 1941-50	Difference	Col. (6) minus Col. (9)	Col. 10 in percentage to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hoognly, Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murahidabad West Dinajpur Jatpatguri Darjeeling	1,890,732 1,048,317 1,289,640 3,190,647 1,377,729 1,490,304 2,108,891 840,303 1,640,530 583,484 845,702 376,369	2,191,667 1,066,889 1,319,259 3,359,022 1,554,320 1,611,379 2,548,677 1,144,924 1,715,759 720,573 914,533 445,260	+ 29,619 + 168,375 + 176,591 + 121,009 + 939,819 + 452,786 + 804,621 + 75,229 + 137,089 + 68,836	96,105 11,783 9,294 33,579 51,153 61,096 527,262 433,228 426,907 58,729 1,16,510 98,572 15,738	$\begin{array}{c} +204,830 \\ +6,789 \\ +20,325 \\ +134,796 \\ +125,438 \\ +59,973 \\ +412,557 \\ +6,558 \\ -122,286 \\ +16,500 \\ +21,579 \\ -29,736 \\ +53,153 \end{array}$	421,749 277,689 315,624 771,046 308,868 244,887 668,128 844,718 226,391 429,599 148,989 231,963 105,825	372,214 287,396 268,935 649,876 238,206 257,270 427,269 237,648 398,734 140,165 215,589 98,050	+ 49,535 - 9,707 + 46,689 + 121,170 + 75,657 - 12,433 + 96,038 - 82,551 - 11,257 + 30,865 + 8,824 + 16,364 + 7,775	+ 155,295 + 16,496 - 26,364 + 13,626 + 49,781 + 72,406 + 316,519 + 89,109 - 111,029 - 14,365 + 12,755 - 46,100 + 45,378	87 59 155
Malda	844,315 21,196,453	937,580 24,139,150	+ 93,265 $+$ 2,942,697	1,999,154	+ 33,067	165,573 4,680,984	140,437 4,298,879	+ 25,136	+ 7,931 + 581,438	62

TOTAL for West Bengal 21,196,453 24,139,150 +2,942,697 1,999,154 (excluding Cooch Behar)

Applying the average rate of increase over the decade, and excluding the displaced population, the annual increase in population comes to 94,354 or 4.5 per mille. The decade had no dearth of Malthusian checks, of which more presently. The ardent Malthusian will be delighted at the poor rate of growth to the curbing of which war, famine, pestilence, civil commotion and rioting and chopping off of the country lent generous hands. Table 3 shows the total births by male and female, district by district, year by year, as well as the decennial average for the whole of West Bengal, while Table 7 correspondingly shows the total deaths. The devastating sweep of the famine will be evident from a comparison of the two tables. Only two districts, Hooghly and West Dinajpur, showed a small excess of births over deaths in 1943, and Darjeeling showed a small excess in respect of female births. All other districts went down heavily under the sickle of death, whereas none of them, except Calcutta, where a trend of depopulation seems to be chronic up to the end of 1948, showed signs of a decreasing population up to 1942. Between 1881 and 1890 there was a bad famine and the Census Report for 1891 had occasion to observe how it took from three to four years to restore the vitality of the worst affected tracts1. A similar period was taken after 1943. Births touched the lowest mark in almost all districts in 1944 the year immediately after the famine, while they touched the highest in 1946. The excess of

Census of India, 1891. Report Volume, p. 62.

deaths over births continued in Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapur, 24-Parganas and Malda in 1943 and 1944; in Howrah, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling through 1943, 1944 and 1945. In Calcutta excess of deaths over births chimed in with this trend and swelled the figures inordinately. Birbhum took the longest time to recover; excess of deaths over births continued till the end of 1947, to recover slightly in 1948 and 1949, to relapse again in 1950. Table 1 gives the births and deaths annually reported for the State of West Bengal for 1941-50 and confirms the above conclusions. The year 1950 was a year of bad health and epidemics and in Birbhum, Nadia and West Dinajpur deaths exceeded births. Births gained their peak in 1946,—life asserting itself over death—to taper off to normal proportions towards 1950, and figures of birth rates at the end of the decade as well as of death rates may nourish hopes of a small falling rate in both. But how far this seemingly reducing birth and death rates are real cannot be assessed with certitude, because on all showing there may have been a further fall in efficiency of registration since 1946. The average number of female births per 1,000 male births was 926.2 for 1941-50 and that for deaths was 918.5, and while the figures from year to year have fluctuated and show no definite regular trend it is a matter of concern that female deaths per 1,000 male deaths touched their peak in 1949 (955.6) for the decade. while figures for 1944-50 have been much higher than those for 1941-43 (Table 1).

Births—The distribution of births by sex, year and district during 1941-50 is shown in Table 3 while the birth rates are shown in Tables 4, 5 and 6. About 466 thousands of births per year were the normal experience for the State, 242 thousands being males and 224 thousands females, thus yielding a birth rate of 24.0 per mille on an average in the middle of each year, of which 12.3 per mille were males and 11.7 were females. There were more males born than females and the rate, 926.2 female births per 1,000 male births, for 1941-50' represents more or less the rate for the individual intermediate years. The birth rate starting at 25.5 in 1941 touched its lowest in 1944 at 17.9 as a result of the Famine, climbed again to 24.7 in 1946 to fall off steadily to reach 20.7 per mille in 1950. Before 1943 a birth rate of over 30 per mille of population was recorded by the districts of Birbhum (34.2 in 1941 and 34.8 in 1942), Nadia (32.6 in 1941 and 33.8 in 1942), Murshidabad (34.5 in 1941 and 33.0 in 1942), Jalpaiguri (30.7 in 1941 and 30.9 in 1942) and Darjeeling (30.1 in 1941), and a birth rate below 20 per mille was noticed only in the districts of Howrah (19.7 in 1941 and 15.7 in 1942), Calcutta (13.9 in 1941 and 9.4 in 1942) and Malda (17.9 in 1941 and 140 in 1942). The birth rate immediately after the Famine (1944) was lower than that in 1941 in almost all districts, and the proportionate fall in the birth rate was maximum in the district of Murshidabad (17.9) to be followed by Nadia (19.3), Birbhum (20.6), Darjeeling (20.5) and Jalpaiguri (21.2). Thus the districts where birth rates were the highest in 1941-42 showed the greatest relative fall in birth rate in 1944, decidedly a greater rate of fall than those districts which showed a smaller birth rate in 1941-42. Calcutta has been showing a steadily climbing birth rate since 1943, one reason for it possibly being greater efficiency in registration.

Deaths-Deaths by year, district and sex and averages for the decade are given in Tables 7, 8 and 9. About 429 thousand deaths per year were the normal experience for the State, 224 thousand being males and 205 thousand females, thus yielding a death rate of 20.3 per mille on an average in the middle of each year. The average specific death rate for males for 1941-50 was 19.4 per mille and for females 21.2 per mille. The specific death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex) for females was found to be greater than that for males for every year of the decade in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly (except in 1943), Howrah (except in 1943), 24-Parganas (except in 1943), Calcutta, Nadia (except in 1941, 1942 and 1945). Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The exceptions for 1943 in Hooghly, Howrah and 24-Parganas may well have been due to defective registration of female deaths in the Famine year. The remaining districts do not show any noticeable preponderance of male deaths per 1,000 males over female deaths per 1,000 females, but just a narrow often doubtful margin. The preponderance of female deaths per mille females over male deaths per mille males has been less than 2 in most districts and years but in Calcutta was as much as 20·2 in 1950, 18·6 in 1943, 18 in 1943, 16·1 in 1944, 15·4 in 1949, 14·4 in 1947, 12·1 in 1945, 11·5 in 1941, 11·1 in 1946, 5·5 in 1942 and 14·3 as the annual average for the decade (calculated on the estimated population at the middle of each year). This is 86 per cent. more than the specific death rate for males in Calcutta and the reason should be investigated.

The maximum deaths were registered in Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Calcutta, Malda, West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri in 1944, the year following the famine. It is possible that deaths in these districts had been greater in 1943, and went unregistered. Of these, none Burdwan and West Dinajpur was a surplus ricegrowing district. Deaths touched their maximum in 1943 in the other districts (Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Murshidabad) all of which were either surplus or self-sufficient in food-grains in normal times. Before 1943, death rates above 25 per mille were recorded in the districts of Nadia and Darjeeling, a death rate above 20 but below 25 per mille in Birbhum, Bankura, Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri, a rate below 20 in the remaining districts, the lowest being Malda. In 1943 all districts showed very high death rates, Nadia recording the maximum, followed by Birbhum and Murshidabad where the death rate was around 30 per mille. The rise in death rates between 1941 and 1943 was maximum in the Nadia district and next in Murshidabad where, it is pertinent to note, birth rates were the highest before 1943. Following the trend for birth rates, it may be observed that those districts in which the death rate was high in 1941-42 showed a proportionately greater rise in its rate in 1943 than other districts where the death rate was comparatively low before 1943.

Deaths by age and sex and communities—These are given in Tables 8-15. The force of mortality was found to be greater among females than among males, although the actual number of male deaths was more than female deaths. This apparent contradiction may be due to two causes: the preponderance of males over females in the State and the steady immigration of a large male population. The greater mortality among females must be a big factor in the steady decline of the female population of the State, where the gap between the number of males and females has been steadily widening since 1901. The ratio of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths

was an annual average of 918.5 for the decade, but as has already been noted, female deaths per 1,000 male deaths have been greater in the years 1944-50 than in 1941-43. The greater mortality among females than among males,—a circumstance contrary to the expectations of a civilised country—is itself a grave enough reflexion on the state of its public health and the fact that it has been worse in the past three years than previously probably indicates how inadequate existing medical and public health measures have been to cope with a sudden influx of over 2.1 million refugees.

It may be mentioned in passing that in 1943 female deaths exceeded male deaths only in Burdwan, Calcutta, Nadia, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling. But in 1944 female deaths exceeded male deaths in these other districts as well as in those of 1943: Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah and 24-Parganas. In Hooghly, Howrah and Calcutta undernourishment and unemployment may have removed many women who were residents as well as those who had gathered from other districts.

The specific rate of female deaths during the decade was higher than that of male deaths in the age groups of 1-5, 5-10, 15-40 and 60 and above, while the specific death rate for males were higher than that for females in the age groups 0-1, 10-15 and 40-60 years. This more or less corresponds to a universal trend but the differences are far more acute than in western countries and absolute figures, even as they are, are depressing. The reasons for the higher specific mortality among females in the agegroups 1-5, 5-10, and 15-40, and 60 and above, not only as an annual average for the decade but for each year, may be found in the comparative neglect to which female children below 10 and women above 60 years of age are subject, greater risks attendant on women in the reproductive stage 15-40. Women enjoy a lower specific mortality than men only in the age groups 10-15 and 40-60, in the former because nature endows them with greater sturdiness in that period as is universally observed; in the latter because they have gone through the reproductive stage and are left in relative peace and comfort. Also because the hazards of life are greater for males in the age group 40-60 which are increased by the fate of the vast majority of males at these ages finding themselves the only breadwinners of their families and therefore bearing all the attendant strain and anxiety. Thus, these two groups do not indicate any exceptional social attention or medical aid, and the overall picture contributes to a steady decline of females.

The specific death rates according to ages show the normal U shaped curve. The bottom of

the U is at the age group 10-15 years, the death rate for infants between 0 and 1 being 172·1 for males and 156·0 for females, the death rate for the age groups of 60 years and above being 84·6 for males and 94·4 for females. Table 9 will show that infants and children up to 5 years of age fell the easiest victims to the 1943 famine, and next came persons aged above 30 years. Persons between the ages of 5 and 30 years suffered least and fought the Famine best.

Tables 10-12 illustrate and confirm the above remarks in detail. The districts of Howrah, 24-Parganas and Calcutta where the hazards of life for males are greater than those for females showed a greater number of male deaths than females, although the picture for specific mortality rates for males and females are necessarily different. The reproduction age takes a heavy toll of women, 1,246 female deaths for every 1,000 male deaths in age group 15-20, and 1,296 female deaths per 1,000 male deaths in the age group 20-30. The proportion of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths was an annual average of 918.5 for the decade, but as will be evident from this discussion this average conceals a number of gaping wounds which cry out for vigorous social and public health measures. The difference between male and female deaths greatly widened in 1943, the famine year, which can be partly explained by the defect in registration of female deaths at this period. But this difference narrowed down in later years. In Birbhum female deaths per 1,000 male deaths exceeded 1,000 in 1944 (1,035·2), 1945 (1,028·1), 1946 (1,012·9) and 1949 (1,015.7), and the same happened in Midnapur in 1948 (1,000.8) and 1949 (1,017.0) and it occurred also in Nadia in 1949 (1,017.0).

Tables 13 and 14 will show that female deaths per 1,000 male deaths are lowest Christians (851.6 for the decade) and highest among Hindus (922.5) and intermediate for Muslims (896.3). An appreciable seasonal variation in the monthly averages of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths for all religions during the decade is noticeable in Table 15, the highest rate being touched in November and the lowest in June. In November, disease and confinement strike jointly their hardest while in June the comparative slackness of disease and paucity of confinements lower the rates. The female death rate per 1,000 male deaths for Hindus reaches its peak in November (970.4) while that for Muslims touches 979.9; the trough is reached in June, Hindus standing at 894.6 and Muslims at 841.5.

Deaths classified by causes of death—This is where, next to overall defective registration of births and deaths, we find registration most at fault. Whereas even in 1939 the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. A. claimed that "about ninetenths of all births and an even higher proportion of deaths which occur yearly in the United States are attended by physicians", it would not perhaps be an exaggeration to assert that about nine-tenths of all births and an even higher proportion of deaths in our country are not attended by qualified or unqualified midwives or physicians. Consequently causes of still birth (or an accurate record of it), death of infants at birth, maternal and infant mortality have never been properly investigated in our land except for small samples, and diseases causing death at ages over one year go improperly or fancifully recorded. It will presently be seen that in those districts where medical attention is more easily procurable deaths due to "Fever" have showed a steady decline. Causes of death are left to the fancy of the illiterate village watchman. Even in rural or town hospitals the clinical and therapeutic standards are such as would put under doubt quite a proportion of the declared causes of death. Against such a background it is pleasant to note the even texture of the figures for each district over the decade; they even display trends. And be it noted that the figures are all crude figures and no effort has been made to graduate them.

Tables 15 series exhibit deaths due to different causes. The average number of annual deaths by sex due to each major cause during the decade together with their rates and proportion to total deaths is shown in Statement 3.

It will appear that about 54 per cent. of total deaths is claimed by Fever, a term which, frankly, means lack of diagnosis and perhaps treatment. 9.1 per cent. goes under respiratory diseases other than T. B. of the lungs, 6.7 per cent. under dysentery and diarrhoea, 4 per cent. under cholera, 2 per cent. under smallpox, 1.7 per cent. under pulmonary tuberculosis, and under 1 per cent. for other diseases. The magnitude of the problem for the State is thus obvious. The annual death rate by principal causes is given in Statements 3 and 4.

STATEMENT 3

Average number of Annual Deaths by Sex due to several causes with their Rates and Proportion to Total Deaths 1941-50

									-				_			
										Dr	ates.	R.A	.TE	PROPO	ORTION	TOTAL
										Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cholera .										9,034	8,855	•8	1.0	40.3	43.0	41.0
Fevers excludi	ng M	Lalaria	a and	Kala-	azar					66,843	59,676	5.8	6.1	298.3	290.0	294.3
Small-pox										4,252	4,267	•4	•4	19.0	20.7	19.8
Plague .										7	2	•001	•0002	.03	•01	-02
Dysentery and	Día	rrhoe	and	onteri	ic gro	ap of t	fevers			14,755	13,956	1.3	1.4	65.8	67-8	66.8
Respiratory di	soas	es oth	er tha	n T.	B. of l	ungs				19,115	12,523	1.7	1.3	85.3	60+8	78-6
Sulcide .								_		552	539	• Q b	•1	2.5	2.6	2.5
Child birth											3,391		•3		16.5	7.9
Malaria .										51,923	50,747	4.5	5.2	231.7	246.6	233.9
Kala-azar										1,383	958	•1	•1	6.2	4.7	5.4
T. B. of lungs										4,826	2,621	•4	•3	21.5	12.7	17.3
Snake bites		•	•					•	•	878	771	•1	•1	3.9	3.7	3-8
									-					774.5	769.1	771.8

STATEMENT 4

Decennial Death Rates per 1,000 Population in West Bengal 1941-50

Years											Cholera	Fevers	Small-pox	Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteric Group of Fevers	Mularia	Kala-azar	T.B.of Lungs
1941						4	4		٠		•7	9-2	•4	1.2	4.0	•08	•38
1942										•	•5	8-5	•05	1.1	4.0	•07	•31
1943			•				•	•	•		2.7	15.3	•1	1.9	7.8	•09	•32
1944								•		4	1.0	16.3	1.1	1.7	7.9	•09	•35
1945		•				•		•	•	•	•4	11.7	1.2	1.2	5.9	.12	•33
1946	•	•		•				•			•5	10-6	•2	1.2	4.8	•15	•34
1947			•		•						•5	9.6	•1	1.3	3.8	.14	•36
1948	•			:				٠.		4	-6	9.1	•4	1.3	3.6	*14	•38
1940											•6	8.7	•1	1.3	3.6	•12	-37
1950				,				,		,	-8	7.7	•6	1.8	2.7	•09	•36

Except for two understandably big leaps (in 1943, the famine year, and 1944, the aftermath) cholera has remained almost parallel to the base at the mean rate of ·6 per mille. So has smallpox at ·2 with two big leaps in 1944 and 1945 (the years following the famine) and two smaller leaps in 1948 and 1950 (the years of heavy influx of displaced persons). So have dysentery and diarrhoea remained steady at the mean rate of 1·3 (except for 1·9 in 1943 and 1·7 in 1944) and Kala-azar at the mean rate of ·14 per mille. Malaria shows a slight decline from 1942 with peaks in 1943-46. T. B. of the lungs shows an upward trend during the decade.

The districts \mathbf{of} Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta. and Nadia recorded an average annual rate of deaths due to cholera of about 1 per mille, while Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Malda and West Dinajpur showed rates ranging between .5 and 1 per mille. Jalpaiguri showed a mean rate below 5 per mille and Darjeeling, the lowest mean rate of 1 per mille during the decade. The low rate in Jalpaiguri may be ascribed largely to the improved and protected watersupply in the majority of tea gardens which cover the district, and that in Darjeeling to a similar reason and the temperate climate. Nowhere else do the rates show the beneficent action of preventive inoculation or improved water-supply.

Very similar is the picture presented by smallpox. It reached peaks in 1944 and 1945 and again in 1950 for the State as a whole while individual districts suffered in no fixed pattern. Calcutta and Howrah showed the maximum death rate from smallpox (where however public health staff per capita are the largest), while Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Malda recorded the minimum. Dysentery and diarrhoea were prevalent in all districts together with respiratory diseases. There is no marked trend of decline and therefore no sign that the scourge is under control.

The worst districts for Fever were Birbhum, Nadia and Murshidabad while Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas and Calcutta were better off. It should be noted that Birbhum, Nadia and Murshidabad constitute the central portion of the State where medical and public health conditions are poor. This may account for a large number of deaths having been returned as Fever. By contrast there is a larger proportion of qualified and unqualified medical practice in Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas and Calcutta—which are predominantly urban;—mention of the causes of death is naturally more specific in these districts thus extricating a large number of deaths from the anonymity of Fever.

The decline in Malaria may be ascribed in a large measure to the intense drive of mepacrine,

atabrine, paludrine and quinine that followed the 1943 famine and continued unabated till last year. Mention also must be made of the antimosquito campaign conducted by the American, British and Indian Armies during World War II which made large tracts of the country pleasantly habitable and set up new standards of cleanliness and public health (for instance, Raja-bhatkhawa and the Duars of Jalpaiguri, Salbani and Khargpur in Midnapur, Ramporehat in Birbhum, Dhubulia and Ranaghat in Nadia, Panagarh in Burdwan and a number of places in 24-Parganas). The D.D.T. spraying conducted by the State in 1950 produced notable results and there is a new hope everywhere that Malaria is not inevitable. Malaria was worst in Birbhum, Nadia and Murshidabad, where the annual death rate was more than 9 per mille. Calcutta showed the lowest rate.

There is a very small but steady and noticeable decline in deaths from Respiratory Diseases other than T. B. of the Lungs in all districts except Malda and West Dinajpur, where they are surprisingly enough on the increase. This decline may be due to defective registration or to the increased efficiency of dispensaries and the large number of free beds in A. G., F. R. E., and general hospitals and to a more general use of sulpha drugs and penicillin among physicians. No marked trend is noticeable in suicides as only Howrah and 24-Parganas show large figures. Calcutta, by reason of her being a city, ought to show a larger number of suicides but they are probably masked by other declarations. Deaths from snake-bite are almost uniform over the State on the basis of number of persons per square mile and were at a level of 1 per mille, not by any means a small figure. Deaths from snake-bite were lowest in Howrah, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

Happily, plague was confined only to Calcutta and Howrah; in Calcutta it flared up in 1949 but was quickly brought under control, and public health measures were very efficient in this direction.

Kala-azar was conspicuously low in Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur and Howrah. West Dinajpur was notorious while Darjeeling was bad. Deaths from T. B. of the Lungs were highest in Calcutta, the minimum and maximum deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes, being 47·2 (1943) and 82·8 (1942) for males respectively, and 50·5 (1943) and 103·6 (1942) for females respectively, the annual averages standing at 58·6 for males and 65·4 per mille deaths for females. Next in death from T. B. of the Lungs comes Darjeeling with annual averages of 53·2 for males and 51·6 per mille deaths for females, while the minimum and maximum for males were 42·0 (1946)

and 70.2 (1949) and those for females were 43.1 (1941) and 65.2 (1949). In other districts the intensity varied from 1 to 6 per mille during the decade.

A point to note about deaths from Kala-azar and T. B. of the Lungs is the very noticeably consistent small figures of female deaths from these causes in comparison to male deaths. This can only be explained by the comparatively poor diagnosis of these diseases amongst females than males. That this is so is amply supported by figures of deaths from these two causes in Calcutta, where because facilities of treatment for males and females are almost even, the rate of deaths from T. B. of the lungs of females per 1,000 deaths from all causes exceeds that of males and that for Kala-azar for females is within 1 per mille of that for males. By contrast, deaths from these two causes are recorded at much lower figures for females than for males in Darjeeling, and there is a wide margin between male and female deaths from these two causes in all other districts.

Death rate from child birth-Death rate from child-birth per 1,000 female death from all causes during the decade presents a depressing picture. For the State figures were highest in 1948 and 1949. In Burdwan the figure mounted steadily from 8.5 (1944) to 22.8 (1948) to fall to 16.4 in 1950, in Birbhum from 5.3 (1944) to 15.6 in 1948 to 8:1 in 1950; in Bankura from 7:5 (1944) to 17.0 (1946) to fall to 11.9 in 1950; in Midnapur from 89 (1943) to 22.8 (1946) to fall to 19.4 in 1950; in Hooghly from 14.2 (1945) to 24.2 (1948) and 18.1 in 1950; in Howrah it varied between 9.9 and 13.8 between 1943 and 1949 and stood at 6.3 in 1950. In 24-Parganas the figure was 8.1 in 1944 and steadily climbed to 19.3 in 1949 and dropped to 14.8 in 1950. In Calcutta it climbed from 1.6 in 1943 to 17.6 in 1949 and fell to 12.1 in 1950. In Nadia it rose from 4.2 (1943) to 23.1 (1948) and dropped to 13.8 in 1950, in Murshidabad from 3.6 in 1943 to 16.5 in 1948 and 12.2 in 1950; in Malda from 10.4 in 1944 to 22.9 in 1949 and 13.7 in 1950; in West Dinajpur from 22.9 in 1944 to 45.5 in 1949 to 29.1 in 1950; in Jalpaiguri from 29.5 in 1944 to 73.2 in 1942 to 56.2 in 1950; in Darjeeling from 18.5 in 1943 to 33.6 in 1949 to 16.2 in 1950. The steep rise from 1943-44 to 1949 may have been due to improved registration while it is not clear to which cause the fall in 1950 is to be ascribed. The average annual infantile mortality for the decade, it may be recalled, was 172.1 for males and 156.0 for females.

* * *

In 1950 W. M. Frazer published 'A History of English Public Health 1834-1939' and the following information has been extracted from

"The population book. Says Frazer (England & Wales) was given at the Census of 1921 as 37,885,242. In the period of a hundred years, therefore, the population of England and Wales had increased from 12 million to more than three times that number. Such an increase could only have been achieved in the exceptional economic and industrial circumstances of this country in the nineteenth century with markets throughout the world clamouring for manufactured goods, for which food and raw materials were received in return. The birth rate was, however, falling rapidly mainly in the ranks of the middle and upper classes and, except amongst the very poor, the Victorian family of ten or a dozen children was seldom seen. In the period 1871-75 the birth rate had reached the peak figure of 35.5, and it began to fall rather rapidly after 1890, at a time when the general standard of living in the community as a whole had reached its highest point. By the quinquennium 1916-20, which included some of the war years, this figure had dropped to 20.1. There is little doubt that the rapid decline of the birth rate after 1890 was due very largely to the spread of the knowledge of contraceptive methods amongst people in the higher income groups, and there was an increasing tendency as the years went by for these methods to be adopted by the better-off skilled workers. But the use of contraceptives must be regarded as only the means by which, largely, the birth rate was reduced, and the desire for smaller families, a social phenomenon of great consequence in the twentieth century, can be traced to a number of causes, including the emancipation of women and the general demand for more luxury and more comfortable conditions of living. The birth rate rose again in 1920 and 1921 as a result of the demobilisation of the armed forces, but later in the decade the tendency towards a decline in the annual number of births reasserted itself, and in the period 1926-30 the rate had dropped to 16.7.

"The declining birth rate was, however, masked by an almost equal reduction in the death rate, which in the period 1916-20 had declined to the figure of 14.4. Until the end of the nineteenth century the infantile mortality rate had remained obstinately at or near 150 but after 1900 a highly welcome decline took place. In the period 1901-05 this figure had dropped to 138, in 1911-15 to 110, and in the quinquennium 1916-20 to 90. The reduction of the infantile mortality rate to the latter figure meant that, as compared with the nineteenth century, the lives of 60 infants, out of each 1,000 born, were being saved each year, and this was a substantial offset to a declining birth rate. (Pp. 354-5.)

"So ended the last of the cholera outbreaks in this country (1893). No outbreaks of cholera occurred in this country between the years 1866 and 1893. For that occurring in 1831-2 there are no mortality statistics available. In the epidemic of 1848-9 there were 54,398 deaths, in 1853-4, 24,516 deaths, in 1866, 14,378 deaths and in 1893, 135." (P. 168.)

"This epidemic (smallpox, 1870-3), which occurred throughout England from the end of 1870 to the close of the second quarter in 1873, was part of a world-diffused pandemic. From the last quarter of 1870 to the end of the first quarter in 1873 when the outbreak terminated, the number of deaths from smallpox in England was 44,079 out of which 10,287 were contributed by London. In the London Smallpox and Vaccination Hospital the case-mortality rates for the years 1870 and 1871 were, respectively, 66.2 and 77 per cent. in unvaccinated persons; and, in the two years combined, the rate amongst the vaccinated was 15 per cent. Dr. Seaton, who compiled this report for the Local Government Board, emphasizes that, in spite of the severity of the smallpox outbreak of 1870-3, the country had been saved from something very much worse by the system of vaccination which had been in force for 30 years; and he observes that the mortality of this epidemic, alarming as it had been, had not approached what was the usual annual smallpox mortality of the Kingdom at the time when vaccination was unknown. 'The average annual smallpox death rate of the metropolis in the pre-vaccine period was from 400 to 500 per hundred thousand of population; the mean annual death rate of this epidemic was 148, having in 1871 been 243 and in 1872, 54. (Pp. 169-70.) The total notifications of smallpox in London from the beginning of the epidemic (November 1901) to the end of March, 1902, amounted to over 6,000. (In Liverpool) the outbreak lasted until December, 1903, and caused much suffering, during the course of which 2.278 persons were found to be suffering from the disease. (Pp. 289-90.) What was noteworthy about this epidemic was that it had died down completely by the end of 1906, and had scarcely left a trace behind it. From the end of 1906 up to the present day, the amount of severe smallpox (Variola Major) in any period has been very small, and such outbreaks as have occurred were mainly due to imported cases which had escaped

through the net of the Port sanitary authorities. (P. 370.)

"The more important of the facts about the transmission of plague were established by the Indian Plague Commission. As a prophylactic, Haffkine's vaccine has been used in areas subject to plague epidemics with some success. Plague was last seen in epidemic form in this country in 1665-6... Careful precautions are taken at the ports to destroy rats on ships by fumigation. (Pp. 269-70.)

"By the second decade of the twentieth century the main infectious diseases which had so much affected the mortality rates during the previous hundred years had been almost, if not entirely, stamped out. Apart from occasional imported cases, typhus, cholera and relapsing fever had disappeared with the abolition of the conditions which favoured their spread, and the enteric group of diseases was decidedly less troublesome than before. In 1911 13,852 cases of these diseases were notified, in 1914 8,778, and in 1916 5,564. (P. 364.)

"The value of publicity and of directing attention to the exact cause of maternal deaths, instead of to generalities, was shown in what has come to be known as the "Rochdale experiment" which was begun in 1931. For the preceding ten years, Rochdale had the unenviable distinction of having the highest Maternal Mortality rate in the country. Dr. Andrew Topping who became Medical Officer of Health in 1930 established the fact that the great majority of deaths were due to absence of adequate antenatal care and to unnecessary interference in labour on the part of doctors, and not occult rickets, 'women working in the mills', smokeladen atmosphere, etc., which had been advanced as causes. Frank exposure of the real causes by public lectures and in the local press, extension and improvement of antenatal and domiciliary midwifery services, together with cooperation from general practitioners, brought the rate down to well below average within 18 months and it has remained at a comparatively low level since then. (P. 418.)

"Another favourable factor was the mortality rate from tuberculosis (all forms) which, in the period 1916-20, had fallen to 1.4 per thousand of the population." (P. 355.)

"Is it the pig that makes the stye or the stye the pig?"

—Report of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working classes, 1885 (quoted by W. M. Frazer in A History of English Public Health).

Health Services of West Bengal-A casual observer or even a critic of the Health Services of West Bengal will admit the considerable achievements of the Department of Public Health since 1947 in the reorganisation of health services, improvement of rural water supply, inoculations and vaccination, the increase in the number of mobile medical units, sanitary and health staff, improved supply of medicines to itinerant health visitors, dispensaries and hospitals. A bold step has been taken in the building up of rural health centres, in unions and thanas, in the rapid expansion of hospital beds throughout West Bengal, in an improved supply of women health visitors and midwives. The major hospitals in Calcutta district towns have received beneficent attention and not a few of them have been enlarged and more fully staffed. The Government recently has created a number of new municipalities thus bringing their population within the ambit of municipal amenities.

All this ought to have reflected a substantial improvement of vital statistics figures were it not for the serious problems of sanitation and public health created by a sudden influx of 2·12 million displaced persons from East Bengal the majority of whom had to be huddled into makeshift camps of canvas and bamboo. The effect has also been masked by the general conditions of living which show no signs of improvement, but rather of deterioration. This section will briefly deal with the background of the Vital Statistics discussed above and will make the question, quoted above, which a Royal Commission in England put to itself in 1885, appear fraught with the deepest of meaning.

In 1842 Edwin Chadwick submitted his Report of an Enquiry into the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain and made the following observations (pp. 369-71 of the Synoptical Volume quoted by W. M. Frazer in A History of English Public Health pp. 18-19) which apply with particular force and poignancy to present conditions in our country and put the finger on our malady. These points had of course been made earlier by Malthus, but whereas Malthus's dissertation was wholly Chadwick's language betrays great determination to alter the state of affairs that he had found the country in:

"That the various forms of epidemic, endemic and other disease caused, or aggravated, or propagated chiefly amongst the labouring classes by atmospheric impurities produced by decomposing animal and vegetable substances by damp and filth and close and overcrowded dwellings prevail amongst the population in every part of the Kingdom, whether dwelling in separate houses, in rural villages, in small towns, in the larger towns—as they have been found to prevail in the lowest districts of the metropolis.

"That such disease, wherever its attacks are frequent, is always found in connexion with the physical circumstances above specified, and that where those circumstances are removed by drainage, proper cleansing, better ventilation and other means of diminishing atmospheric impurity, the frequency and intensity of such disease is abated; and where the removal of the noxious agencies appears to be complete, such disease almost entirely disappears".

"That the formation of all habits of cleanliness is obstructed by defective supplies of water".

"That the annual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation is greater than the loss from death or wounds in any wars in which the country has been engaged in modern times".

"That the ravages of epidemics and other diseases do not diminish but tend to increase the pressure of population".

"That in the districts where the mortality is the greatest the births are not only sufficient to replace the numbers removed by death, but to add to the population".

"That the younger population, bred under noxious physical agencies, is inferior in physical organisation and general health to a population preserved from the presence of such agencies".

"That these adverse circumstances tend to produce an adult population shortlived, improvident, reckless, and intemperate, and with habitual avidity for sensual gratifications".

"That the primary and most important measures and, at the same time, the most practicable, and within the recognised province of public administration, are drainage, the removal of all refuse of habitations, streets and roads and the improvement of the supplies of water".

"That the expense of public drainage, of supplies of water laid on in houses, and of means of improved cleansing would be a pecuniary gain, by diminishing the existing charges attendant on sickness and premature mortality".

With these observations as a background a series of official statistics will be quoted, with the minimum of comment, to illustrate the state of (a) food-production, (b) roads, (c) protected water-supply, (d) housing in crowded areas and (e) diet of the majority of our population. The statistics quoted are all of recent compilation and official and are intended to place the tasks of the Government in the Department of Public Health in a correct perspective. The presenta-

tion of statistics will be fragmentary yet sufficient to indicate the magnitude of the task.

(a) Food Production

Statement 5 below is quoted from page 11 of Prospectus for Agriculture in West Bengal (Government of West Bengal 1949) and gives the geographical distribution of principal crops and Statement 6 from page 12 of the same pamphlet.

STATEMENT 5

Geographical Distribution of Principal Crops
(Area in 1,000 acres)

Name of Distr	ict													Paddy	Pulsos	Oilseed	Sugar-cane
24-Parganas							,							1,445	114	8	2
Nadia .														53 0	174	13	7
Murshidabad											•			785	280	13	12
Midnapur .		-											•	1,854	98	12	4
Bankura .												•		688	12	34	2
Howrah .		•	•											206	36		1
Burdwan .		•	•	•	·									1,023	47	2	9
Birbhum .		:	:	:	-									735	49	2	8
Hooghly .		:	:	÷	-									467	30	1	3
Malda		•		:	·		-							487	45	25	$ar{2}$
West Dinajpu	*	:	•	:	•	•								611	16	34	$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Jalpaiguri .		•	•	:	•				·					426	7	34	$ar{2}$
Darjeeling		•	•	·		-	•		•	•]				63	••	3	
Daijeemig .		•	•	•		-				-	•	-					
											TOTAL	F.	•	9,320	908	150	54
Name of Dist	riet													Wheat	Potato	, Jute	Other vegetable
24-Parganas						_								••	5	3 5	82
Nadia		•	•	•	•			_						9	ī	26	140
Murshidabad		•	•	•	•	•	Ċ			·		-		42	6	33	83
Midnapur' .		•	•	•	•	•	•			·			•	2	10	9	102
Bankura .		•	•	•		•				_		Ċ		11	3		49
Howrah .		•	•	•	•	•		•				·	·	••	ő	4	12
D 1		•	•	•	•	•	•	·	•	•		•	·	7	15	5	37
D: 11		•	•	•	•		•	•			•	•	÷	11	5	-	13
TTL1		•	•	•	•			•		•	•	•	:	î	29	28	22
NF 13		•	•	•		•					•		•	ıî	ĩ	23	180
viaida		•	•	•				•			•		•	3	3	16	29
west Duajpu Laboiensi		•	•	•			•	•			•		•	$\overset{3}{2}$	6	23	29 16
Jalpaiguri .		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	1	2	25	10
Darjeeling .		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1		z	
											T	DYAL		100	92	204	776

STATEMENT 6

Comparative yields of Rice, Wheat and Sugar-cane per acre in different countries and provinces.

Countries and Provinces		Yields per acre (in lb., 1924-33)	Countries and Provinces	Yields per acre (in ib., 1924-33)
Italy	. Rice	2,903	Europe Wheat	1,146
Japan	. 99	2,276	Canada ,, United States of America ,,	∋72 846
Egypt	. ,,	2,153	Argentina , , ,, Australia , , , ,,	780 714
United States of Americ	а "	1,469	India ,,	636 882
Siam	. ,,	943	United Provinces "	786
India	. ,,	728	Punjab " West Bengal "	73 8 7 38
West Bengal	. ,,	998	Sind	593 44 4

STATEMENT 6—concld.

Provinces	Yields per a (in lb.)	cre Provinces	Yields per ocre (in lb.)
Central Provinces Bihar	Sugarcane (raw sugar) 3,394 2,280 3,394 2,280	Bombay Su Punjab (Undivided) . West Bongal	garcane (raw sugar) 5,782 ,, 1,918 4,223

Statements 7 and 8 quoted from page 20 of the same pamphlet giver (a) a Comparative Table of held by a Family in districts of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 7 Comparative Table of Farming Units

Province				Number of acres per cultivator	Country								Average size of holdings (in acres)
Bombay				12.2	England a	nd V	Vales						62.00
Punjab (undivided)				$9 \cdot 2$	Germany								21.50
Madras				4.9	France								20.25
Bihar and Orissa .				3·1	Denmark								40.00
Bengal (undivided)				$3\cdot 1$	Belgium		•						14.50
Assam				3.0	U. Š. A.					, .		•	148.00
Central Provinces .		•		8.5	Holland		•	•	•		•	•	26.00

From Economics of Indian Agriculture-Narayanswamy and Narashiman.

STATEMENT 8 Distribution of acreage held by a family

										Average area held		1	PER CENT. OF F.	amilies Wit	Ħ	
District										per family (in acres)	Less than 2 acres	2—3 acres	3—4 acres	4—5 acres	5—10 acres	Above 10 acres
Bankura										8•17	53.7	8.9	7.8	4.5	14.8	10.3
Birbhum	•	•	•	•	•	:	•	•	:	4.64	15.1	10.1	7.4	8.5	19.2	8.2
Burdwan.	:	·	•	:	•			-	:	5.63	28.6	10.9	8.9	10.8	26.6	12.8
Dinajpur *			·	- :	·					6.38	24.2	8.9	11.1	10.2	28.3	15.0
Hooghly .			:	•		•				3.74	32.4	13.1	13.0	10.9	18.8	10.2
Howrah .										3.53	53.2	14.3	5.1	4.5	17.5	5.4
Jalpaiguri *										8.76	5.3	6.0	10.9	16.4	33.2	20.4
Malda * .										3•34	$54 \cdot 2$	7.8	8-4	6.9	15.9	6.8
Midnapur										4.23	38-2	16.1	10.9	10.5	17.6	6.7
Murshidabad			•							4.30	38.3	10.1	9-3	7•5	16.9	7.7
Nadla * .			•							4.83	16·8	9.6	10.8	10.1	20.3	11.8
24-Parganas					•	•	•	•	•	4.33	5 6 · 5	10.7	8.6	4.7	10.9	$7 \cdot 2$

* Figures for pre-Partition districts. From the Report of Land Revenue Commission, 1940, Volume II, pages 114-5.

Statement 9, quoted from page 14 of the same different categories of livestock in various parts pamphlet, gives the comparative efficiency of of the world.

STATEMENT 9 Comparative efficiency of different categories of livestock in various parts of the world

												ANNUAL MILK HEAD OF ANI		APPROXIMATE FRODUCTION	ANNUAL EGG PER BIRD
											Cow	Buffalo	Goat	Fowl	Duck -
Assam											170*	430*	80§	41†	39†
Bihar				•		•		•	•	· }	440*	,1,770* {	· 340§	60†	130†
Orissa		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠ ٦	500*	700*	200§ 110§	50† 48†	127† 80†
Central Province		•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	800*	1.000*	125§	70†	100†
United Province	98	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					50†
Punjab		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	1,400*	2,160*	440§	55†	1
Sind											1,000*	1,500*	$235\S$	55†	40†
Bombay .		_				•	,				500*	885*	115§	60†	150†
West Bengal											420	960	80	36	7 5
Burma		_									381§	488§	600§	4 0†	180†
Denmark											7,005§			120†	••
Belgium :											6,889\$			115∙6†	
England and W	ales										5,576§	••		120†	• •
New Zealand .		_	_								5,1188				
Japan				•							5,8578	••	• •	129.6†	• •

^{*}Report on the Development of Cattle and Dairy Industries of India by N. C. Wright (page 174).
†Report on the marketing of eggs in India and Burma (pages 6-7 and page 27) (published by Government of India, 1938).
§ Report on the marketing of milk in India and Burma (published by Government of India, 1941).

Statement 10, quoted from page 15 of the same pamphlet, gives the fish position in West Bengal. Fish is the only considerable animal protein, as will be presently seen, consumed by West Bengal.

STATEMENT 10

Fish Position in West Bengal

* Requirement of fish in West 32,000 maunds daily. Bengal.

Average production of fresh fish 2,000 maunds daily. in West Bengal.

Production of dry fish . 10,000 mds. annually. (=50,000 maunds of

fresh fish). * Requirement at Calcutta 6,800 maunds daily.

Figures furnished by the Fisheries Section of the Directorate of Agriculture, West Bengal.

Supply at Calcutta market-From within the Province . 555 maunds daily. From other parts of the 295 maunds daily. Indian Dominion. From Eastern Pakistan . 1,650 maunds daily. Total supply 2,500 maunds daily.

(b) Roads

Roads wield their influence in a thousand different ways. For our purpose, they help to distribute food and other consumer goods throughout the land and reach out sanitary and medical help wherever it is needed or wherever an epidemic breaks out.

We are badly handicapped for roads. Statement 11, taken from page 16 of the same pamphlet, gives a picture of Road Communication in West Bengal (1939-40).

Tanath of

STATEMENT 11

Road Communication in West Bengal (1939-40)

J	District									Metalled roads in miles*	Unmetalled roads in miles*	Total	Length of metalled roads per 100 square miles
1	24-Parganas									366.3	5,154.0	5,520.3	6.7
2	Nadiat									122.5	6,446.3	6,568.8	4.2
3	Murshidabad							. '	-	73.6	4,515.7	4.589.3	3.6
4	Burdwan									525.0	3,831.3	4.356.3	19-4
5	Birbhum									296.8	3,237.0	3,533.8	17.0
6	Bankura									508.9	2,371.5	2,880.4	19-2
7	Midnapur									$622 \cdot 4$	2,000.0	2,622.4	11.8
8	Hooghly									$181 \cdot 2$	2,365.8	2.547.0	15.0
9	Howrah									173.8	1,973.5	2,147.3	31.1
10	Jalpaiguri†									373.5	1,183.9	1,557.4	12.2
11	Darjeeling						_			260.3	438.8	699-1	21.7
12	Malda †									39.7	1,433.5	1,474.2	2.0
13	Dinajpur †						•			54·3	4.251.7	4,306.0	1.4
14	U. S. A.§										••		100
15	U. K.§	•		•	•		•	•	•	• •	• •	••	200
	A77		~		 3 777	 			 				

*From the statement of the Communications and Works Department for the year 1939-40. †Figures relate to pre-Partition districts. From "A Plan of Economic Development for India (Bombay Plan)" published in 1944.

Problems of West Bengal (Government of West India. Bengal 1950) gives the Mileage of Existing Roads,

Statement 12, taken from page 12 of Road surfaced and unsurfaced in the Different States of

STATEMENT 12

Mileage of Existing Roads, surfaced and unsurfaced, in the different States in India*

State						Area in square miles	Population in thousands	Total mileage	Road mileage per 1,000 of population	Road mileage per sq. mile of area
West Bengal (including Cooch Behar)							21,862	12,154	0.56	0.41
Madras (including States merged) .						127,610	49.825	38,540	0.77	0.30
Bombay (including Baroda and Kolhapur)						122.732	29,114	27,765	0.95	0.23
U. P.		_	-	-	-	106.247	55,021	31,986	0.58	0.30
Bihar	-					69,745	36,340	31,496	0.87	0.45
C. P. and Berar (including States merged)			·			130,451	20.648	12,427	0.60	0.10
East Punjab (including States merged)	•	•	•	·	·	37.447	12,698	10.636	0.84	0.28
Assam	•	•	•	•	-	50,210	7,404	10,975	1.48	0-22
Orissa (including States merged)	:	:	:	:	:	60,507	13,975	10,789	0.77	0.18

^{*}Source: Basic Road Statistics of India—Ministry of Transport, Government of India,

^{*} On the basis of 2 oz. per day per adult unit of the total population of 25.0 million for the Province and 5.0 million for Calcutta.

¹ CENSUS

It will be seen from the above table that West Bengal, with her mean density of population nearly three times that of India as a whole, has only 0.56 mile of roads per 1,000 of her population. This is the lowest of the States in India and compares unfavourably with the figure for India as a whole (0.75). West Bengal, however, compares a little favourably with the other States in the length of such road mileage per square mile of area, which is nearly 0.41 to the square mile for West Bengal as against 0.19 for India as a whole. Only Bihar has a higher distribution with 0.45.

It is unnecessary to hold forth on the many handicaps from which a land is liable to suffer that is not endowed with good roads, and on bad roads (and consequently improper and insufficient drainage) public health measures or improvements become one of the first casualties.

(c) Protected Water-supply

Statement 13 in two parts A and B gives the state of protected water-supply in the country. This does not give the whole or correct picture because tube-wells frequently go out of repair and as will be presently discussed in the section below even where there is an appearance of a good protected supply on tap, large settlements go without the benefit of it and it is the sum of experience of the writer who has been to all towns in West Bengal, that in none of them, not excluding the cities, is

the supply complete and universal to all persons within the limits of the town and a goodly fraction never enjoy protected water even for drinking. There is also a general prejudice in favour of collecting drinking water from ponds as well as flowing rivers (most of which reduce to stagnant pools in summer) even when protected water is to be had on tap, a prejudice which dies hard especially in those towns which bank the sacred river Bhagirathi (Hooghly). This prejudice, ordinarily unobserved, is particularly noticeable when a cholera epidemic is about in a town blessed with filtered water supply and a district officer nearly exhausts all the prohibitory arrows in his quiver to fight it but which refuses to take defeat. Protected water supply is practically non-existent in non-urban areas in spite of the many thousands of tube-wells sunk by the Government and local bodies for the simple reason that the tube-well head and mouth are not free from contamination. Out of a total of 6.2 millions of urban population in the State only 4.6 millions live in localities where a system of protected water-supply exists and if Calcutta were to be taken as a criterion it would not be a wide guess to say that only about 3.5 millions really enjoy a restricted (and not plentiful) supply of protected water throughout the year. This supply however goes mainly for drinking and bathing, while washing of clothes, crockery and utensils,-fruitful vehicles of contamination and contagion—are still washed in unprotected water.

Statement 13
Part A
Protected Water Supply in urban localities in West Bengal in 1945 and 1949
(other than Calcutta City)

										1945			1949	
Serial No.	Name of Mun	icipal	lity				Area served (sq. miles)	Designed capacity of works	Approximate population served	Average daily supply in gallons	Average daily supply per-head of population in gallons.	Approximate population served	Average daily supply in gallons	Average daily supply per-head of population in gallons
1	2-						3'	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Burdwan.	•					3.30	703,080 gallons daily.	50 ,500	350,1 10	7-05	72,000	446,498	6-20
2	Raniganj.	•	•	•	•	•	1.85	150,000, gallons in	22,839	158,393	6-94	22,839	200,349	8.77
8	Asansol.	•	•	•	•	•	4:04	12 hours. 264,000 gallons in 12 hours.	48,006	408,000	8-50	48,006	408,000	8.50
4	Kalna	_	_	_		_	0.85		10,000	40,000	4.00	15,000	60,000	4.00
õ	Suri .	•	•	•	٩	•	3.15	••	12,000	77,051	6.42	20,000	100,458	5.02
6	Bankura		•	•	•	•	3.50	192,000	46,617	253,691	5.44	46,617	235,800	5.06
•		•	•	•	•	•	0.00	gallons daily.	10,021	200,002		,		
7	Midnapur	•	•	•	•	•	4.00	350,000 gallons	43,171	518,612	12.01	80,000	457,548	7∙8 3
8	Hooghly-Chin	surah	٠.	•	•	•	5-00	in 10 hoprs. 775,800 gallons daily.	49,081	660,813	13·46·	49,081	660,81,3	13-46
9	Bansberia						8-10		12,000	149,224	12.44	20,000	189,792	9-49
10	Bhadreswar	•	•	•	•	•	1.90	••	25,673	339,561	13.23	27,673	469,918	16.98
īĭ	Champdany	•	•	•	•	•	1.65	••	31,833	413.289	12.98	31,833	414.393	13-02
11 12	Serampur	•	•	•	•	•	2.27	512,000	55,349	543,728	9.82	80,000	674,000	8.42
-4	orani har	,•	•	•	•	•	2.44	gallons in 16 hours,	0,048	¥0,120	F-02	Solddo	0. 1,000	0.42
13	Uttarpara					_	0.80	To Notini	13,6 10	127,697	9-38	20,000	133,072	6-65
14	Howish .	_	•	-		•	10.10	•••	879,292	4,149,161	10.94	379,292	4,137,095	10.91
15	Garden Reach	ı Čin ı	nenore	(aa	-	•			0,204			125,000	610,000	4.08
16	Tollyganj	- ()	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•	• • •	:	5.15	• •	32,000	240,309	7.51	\$2,000	235,652	7-86

STATEMENT 13—concld:

Part A

										1945	_		1949	
Seriai No.	Name of Mu	nicipali	ity				Área served (aq. miles)	Designed capacity of works	Approximate population served	s Average daily supply in gallons	Average, daily supply per-head of population in gallons	Approximate population served	Average daily supply in gallons	Average daily supply per-head of population in gallons
1	2						3	4	5	8	7	8	9	10
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	South Subarb South Dum D North Dum D Dum Dum Dum Dum Dum Dum Baraagar-Ka Bhatpara Titagarh Barrackpore Barrackpore Garulia . Halisahar Nathati . Kanchrapara Krishnagar	oum oum smarba : : : :	ment :	:			3.70 5.98 7.00 0.90 8.50 5.00 1.50 4.50 1.68 2.00 7.50	::	25,200 100,000 150,000 57,418 20,000 42,463	51,222 693,422 1,077,154 1,042,660 193,200 282,187 407,621	2·03 6·93 7·18 33·83 9·66 6·69	40,000 62,200 960 11,713 200,000 160,000 67,416 36,444 13,921 30,000 35,438 42,163 30,000 80,000	42,700 .: 1,006,410 1,149,279 1,907,320 .: 177,978 248,767 500,000	1-07 5-90 6-25
31 32	Nabadwip Berhampur	:	:	:	:	:	1·50 6·60	612,000 gallons dally.	30,583 40,804	23,854 ,35 3, 872	0·78 8·67	80,000 7 0, 000	56,000 375,802	0·70 5·87
33	Englishbazar	•	•	•	•	•	1.50	112,000 gallons in 8 hours (can run 16 hours).	15,666	65,789	4.20	20,000	65,319	3.27
34	Jalpalguri	•	•	•	•	•	3.06	112,000 gallons per day in 8 hours (can run 16 hours).	27,000	158,854	5.88	28,000	156,627	5-59
35	Darjeeling	•	•	•	•	•	4-85	Depends on rain fall.	25,873	796,082	30.77	25,873	746,877	28-87
36	Kurseong	•	•	•			2.00		14,000	150,000	10.71	14,000	150,000	10-71
87	Kalimpong						10-00	ratu tan.	15,784	279,646	17.72	17,000	265,750	15:6
												2,104,469	16,182,217	

Part B

Rural Water Supply in West Bengal in 1950

Name of Di	s tr ío	t												No. of Ring wells	No	. of Túbe v	wéllís
														and masonry wells	New-Śunk	Re-Sunk	Repaired
1														2	3	4	5
Burdwan										•		ŕ		••	29	112	4,936
Birbhum												-	•	20 M.W.	23	23	1,402
Bankura				_		•				•				4 R.C.C.	7	4	480
Midnapur		_							•					2 M.W.	169	73	6,076
Hooghly				-		-	•	:	· ·			:	:		7		3,450
Horwah				•	•	•	·	:	·	·	÷	:			23	70 40	4,524
24-Parganas					·	·		:	•	•	•	•	:	7 M.W.	63	35	9,239
Nadia,.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		38	32	2,736
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	••	90	02	2,155 57
																	(Jet washing
																	system)
Murshidabac	i												_	••	51	25	8,625
Malda .				-	-		-	·			Ī	-		••	17	••	717
West Dinajr	our			-		-	•		•	·	:		:		30	32	1,241
T-1		•			-		Ī	•			•	•	:	ıi'	31	4	280
Darjeeling			:		·		:	•	•		•	:	:	•••			••
				-	_	•	•	-	•	•	•	•	•		<u> </u>		
									T	OTAL,	1950	•	•	44	488	450′	43,763
From 1946-	17 to	1950							_		_			138	2,063	3,011	135,291
				-	-	٠	·	-	•	•	•	•	-	-0-	2,000	250-2	3A

(d) Housing in crowded areas

Notwithstanding the lack sewerage, ventilation in mudhouses, and planning in villages, the comparative absence of congestion in the rural areas make them still healthier places to live in than noxious and crowded urban areas. It is not however suggested that rural areas are less unhealthy, only that they are less noxious and foul of atmosphere than urban areas. This is perhaps a reason why in spite of all fruitful conditions of every kind of epidemic prevailing, the toll taken by epidemics, though appalling by civilised standards, is not really so in the primitive setting by which its extent ought to be assessed. The sun, personal cleanliness and hygiene among the people, and the universal habit of bathing must account for a great many lives that are claimed from disease and death while improvement in public measures must also come for its due share of praise.

The strength of a chain lies in its weakest link and the efficiency of public health measures must be judged from the condition that obtains in very crowded areas.

In 1949 the State Statistical Bureau published a 'Report on a Sample Enquiry into the Living conditions in the Bustees of Calcutta and Howrah 1948-49 (Government of West Bengal, 1949)'. This report is full of meat in its analysis as well as tables and gives a very thorough idea of how about 1 in every 3 persons lives in Calcutta and Howrah (1 million in 3 million). As for nonbustee areas most rooms in Calcutta—except what are known as the European localities—are an average size of 10 feet by 12 or less and about 11 feet high, where kitchens, baths and lavatories are to be shared with other families. In the census of 1951, 710,579 living rooms were counted in the Municipal area of Calcutta consisting of 32 Wards, and the population in this area was 2.548 million. To each living room therefore there are 3.5 persons and it should be remembered that a living room varies from one in which a man can barely lie down and stand up to that in the mansions of the very rich.

The mansions of the very rich usually contain few people and therefore this arithmetical average masks the real congestion. It will not be hazardous to surmise that the average number of persons per living room throughout the cities of Calcutta and Howrah, taking the best with the worst, will be about the same as that found in bustee areas, with this difference that other circumstances of ventilation, sanitation, water supply and amenities are superior in non-bustee areas. The following extract from page 13 of the Report gives a horrifying summary of the results of the Inquiry.

"About 11.3 per cent. of the total bustees of Calcutta and 12 per cent. of those of Howrah have been surveyed. Only 12 per cent. of the resident families in the bustees of Calcutta are lessees and the rest are tenants; 24.6 per cent. of the total lessees do not live in the bustee. At Howrah the respective percentages are 12.3 and 11.5. The majority of the tenements are oneroomed, the percentage for Calcutta being 93.3 and that for Howrah 97.6. Only 31.2 per cent. of the lessees at Calcutta bustees have registered documents in support of their claims, the figure for Howrah is slightly higher, being 40. No case of eviction of lessees was found at Howrah but the lessees at Calcutta are not so fortunate, 3 per cent. have been already evicted and slightly more than 5 per cent. have been threatened with eviction notices, etc. Among the tenants of the bustees of Calcutta 32 per cent, are non-Bengalees while 16.6 per cent. come from East Bengal. But at Howrah 80.2 per cent. of the tenants of the bustees are non-Bengalees and only 1.2 per cent. hail from East Bengal. On an average, a lessee of a Calcutta bustee enjoys 62.5 per cent. and a tenant enjoys 26.6 per cent. more floor space than those of a Howrah bustee. The average monthly income of a lessee of Calcutta is more than double that of a lessee of Howrah and the average income of a tenant of Calcutta is nearly one and a half times as much as that of a tenant of Howrah; 75 per cent. of the huts of the bustees of Calcutta have pucca floor whereas the figure for Howrah is only 36.6 per cent. Pucca walled huts have been found in the bustees, the percentages for Calcutta and Howrah being 28 and 9, respectively. Thatched roof was found in only 3 per cent. cases both at Calcutta and at Howrah. As regards ventilation it appears that the bustees of Howrah are better off then those of Calcutta as is apparent from the percentage of badly ventilated huts, which is 24 for Calcutta and 6 for Howrah. Arrangement for water supply is bad in both the cases; 61.7 per cent. of the huts of Calcutta bustees and 83.6 per cent. of those of Howrah have no arrangement for supply of water; 15 per cent. of the huts have kitchen both at Calcutta and at Howrah, but the percentage for huts having no arrangements for cooking is 4 at Calcutta while the corresponding percentage for Howrah is 10. Drainage is equally unsatisfactory at the two places, the percentage of bad drainage for Calcutta bustees is 42 while that for Howrah is 34; 17.3 per cent. of the huts of the bustees of Calcutta and 15.5 per cent. of those of Howrah have no latrines."

The following from page 14 of the Report gives the distribution of the number of rooms occupied by lessees and tenants at Calcutta and Howrah.

"It will be seen from the table that at Calcutta, a tenant family occupies on an average 1.10 rooms only, 92.3 per cent. of them occupying only a single room, whereas a lessee family lives in 2.73 rooms on an average, nearly 75 per cent. of them occupying more than two rooms. As a hut contains on an average 7.16 rooms, it is evident that the hut owner lets out the balance of 5.43 rooms which are occupied by a 5 tenant family. A bustee at Calcutta has, on an average, 6.38 huts having 52.12 rooms where 35.3 tenant families and 4.8 lessee families live. At Howrah a tenant family occupies 1.03 rooms on an average, 97.6 per cent. of them living in a single room. A lessee family on the other hand lives in 2:43 rooms on an average, 70:5 per cent. of them occupying more than 2 rooms. As a hut contains 8.73 rooms on average, the hut owner lets out the balance of 6.30 rooms which are rented out to 6 tenant families.

A bustee at Howrah has 5.58 huts having 48.75 rooms on an average where 35.4 tenant families and 5.1 lessee families live."

The state of water supply in the bustees is analysed at pp. 18-19 of the report as:—

"The deplorable condition of the water-supply in the bustees will be at once evident. Out of 3,179 huts in the bustees of Calcutta, only 1,216 huts have some arrangement of water-supply, possessing 1,246 taps, 106 wells and 15 tube-wells among them. There are some very bad cases; 157 huts out of 159 in ward no. 18, 123 out of 135 in ward no. 21 and 264 out of 342 in ward no. 25 have no arrangement whatsoever for the supply of water. The more fortunately situated huts are in ward nos. 5, 8, 9, 11 and 23, where 42 out of 58 huts, 35 out of 46, 42 out of 59, 24 out of 26, and 13 out of 20 huts have some arrangement for the supply of water. It will be found that all of these bustees are small in comparison with most of the remaining ones."

"The condition at Howrah can be realised from the fact that in only 11 out of the 67 huts, there is some arrangement for water-supply."

"On an average 61.7 per cent. of the huts in the bustees of Calcutta have no arrangement for any water-supply; 54.6 per cent. of the bustee dwellers live in such huts. Dwellers who are more fortunate in having water-supply are served at the rate of 25.6 persons per tap. The difference among the wards is very pronounced; the proportion of huts having no water-supply varying from 7.7 per cent. in ward no. 11 to 98.7 per cent. in ward no. 18.

Thus it is found that out of about 8.20 lakhs of people living in the bustees of Calcutta, as

many as 4.48 lakhs have to depend on street hydrants or ponds for their water-supply. At Howrah the corresponding figures are 15.7 thousands and .10.5 thousands, respectively."

Analysis of the percentage distribution of huts by nature of place of cooking is thus made:

"Separate kitchen is provided in only 15.5 per cent. of the huts in the bustees of Calcutta. In 70.0 per cent. of the huts cooking is done in some sort of verandah and in 10.4 per cent. of the huts it is done in the bed room. In 4.1 per cent. of the huts no cooking is done. The percentage of huts having a separate kitchen exceeds 30 in ward 31 only, 25 in wards 23*, 29 and 32 and is less than 5 in wards 8, 13* and 14. No separate kitchens were found in the sampled bustees in ward nos. 7*, 10* and 15*. Cooking is done in the verandah in more than 70 per cent. of the huts in wards 1, 3, 5, 14, 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30. In 25 per cent. of the huts in ward 23* there is no arrangement for cooking. In ward 15, the percentage is 22.7 and in ward 9, the percentage is 20.7.

"In the bustees of Howrah cooking is done in a separate kitchen in 14.9 per cent. of the huts, in verandah in 47.0 per cent. huts, in the bed room in 27.6 per cent. of the huts. In the remaining 10.5 per cent. huts there is no arrangement for any place for cooking. Thus, it will be found that whereas in 85.5 per cent. of the huts in the bustee of Calcutta, cooking is done either in a kitchen or in the verandah, the corresponding figure for Howrah is 61.9 only. The percentage of huts in Howrah where cooking is done in the bedroom is three times that at Calcutta and the percentage of huts at Howrah having no arrangement for cooking is two and half times as much as that at Calcutta."

Analysis of huts with or without latrines is made as follows:

"In the bustees of Calcutta 14.7 per cent. of the huts are without any latrines and 10.1 per cent. of the bustee dwellers live in these huts. Three types of latrines were found, viz., the "service" type, the "septic tank" type and "flushed" latrines connected with the Corporation's sewer system. The respective percentages are 63.5, 3.7 and 32.8, respectively. The service type is more common in wards 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, the septic tank type in ward No. 9 and the flushed type in the remaining wards. The percentage of huts not having any latrine varies from 50.7 per cent. in ward No. 6 to nil in wards 7* and 14 and the percentage of people living in these huts ranges from 40.8 in ward no. 6 to nil in wards 7* and 14. On an average a latrine is used by 23.0 persons, the number

^{*} The percentage is subject to a large sampling error due to the small size of the sample.

ranging from 11.1 in ward no. 31 to 45.2 in ward no. 5.

At Howrah, 13.4 per cent. of the huts have no latrines where only 5.7 per cent. of the bustee dwellers live. Only the "service" type of latrine was found in the sample, each of which was used by 21.1 persons on an average."

Comment is superfluous.

(e) Diet

In 1899 B. Seebohm Rowntree made a social survey of his native City of York the results of which he set down in his book Poverty. W. M. Frazer in his A History of Public Health (p. 194) observes that Rowntree places the "Poverty Line" at the minimum necessary expenditure for the maintenance of merely physical health, and he calculates this amount on the basis of outgoings in respect of food, house rent (including rates), and household sundries (such as clothing, light, fuel, etc.). On the costs then (1899) ruling in York, the minimum necessary expenditure for a man, wife and two children, for example, was 18s. 10d. per week.

'In 1935 Rowntree decided to repeat this investigation in order to ascertain what changes had taken place in the industrial and social lives of the pepole of York during the 36 years which had elapsed since the original inquiry. The results of the second survey were published by Rowntree in the year 1941 under the title of Poverty and Progress. In The Human Needs of Labour (1937) Rowntree, after a careful study of all the factors,

came to the conclusion that the "poverty line" could be fixed at the Standard of living attainable by a man, wife and three children (at 1936 prices and after paying rent) on a wage of 43s. 6d. a week. "Primary poverty", a term used in both the 1899 and 1936 surveys, is represented by the minimum sum on which physical efficiency could be maintained, which is, of course, much lower than that denoting the poverty line. In the 1899 investigation that sum was 17s. 8d. inclusive of rent, while in the later survey, with changes in the value of money, the corresponding figure was 30s. 6d. for urban families of five. As regards the proportion of the working-class population living under conditions of primary poverty, the figure of 15.46 per cent. in 1899 had fallen to 6.8 per cent. at the time of the second survey' (W. M. Frazer Ibid pp. 437-8).

In March 1946 at the instance of the Establishment Department of the Government of Bengal the Provincial Statistical Bureau conducted a small inquiry into the living conditions of the Bengali middle class "Bhadralok" and menials and submitted in 1947 a departmental report for official use only. Admittedly a very limited inquiry, it produced a series of tables which have both general and particular values as the following statements, borrowed from it, will reveal.

Statement 14, incorporated in this report, incorporating the results of the Calcutta Diet Survey of 1945, gives the *per capita* monthly consumption in quantity by expenditure level.

Statement 14

Calcutta Diet Survey, 1945

Nun	enditure levels aber of families rage size of family								0-50 66 2-73	51-100 348 4·24	101-150 361 5·80
	Items,							Units	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
1	Rice			•	•			Seer	8.629	8.555	8.585
2	Atta	•		•		•		,,	3.673	3.031	3.042
3	Chira and muri .	•	•	•	•	•	•	**	0.095	0.119	0.183
4	Bread	•	•	•	•	•	•	"	0.012	0.057	0.093
5	Pulses	•	•	٠	•	•		**	1.536	1.355	1.328
6	Fish	٠	•	•	•	•	•	te	0.402	0.551	0.805
7	Meat	•	•	•	•	•	•	27	0.025	0.170	0.205
8	Eggs	•	•	•	•	•	•	Number	0.054	0.298	0.493
9	Milk	٠	•	•	••	•	•	Seer	0·75l	1.512	2 ·0 4 8
10	Other milk products	•	•	•	•	•	•	••			
11	Vegetable ghee .	•	•	•	•	•	•	.)	0.023	0.029	0.067
12	Edible oil .	•	•	•	•	•	•	**	0.622	0.812	0.553
13	Potato	•	•	•	•	•	•	**	1.466	1.532	1.872
14	Other vegetables	•	•	•	•	•	•	~			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
15	Salt	•	•	•	•	•	•	Seer	0.530	0.486	0•488
16	Spices	•	•	•	•	•	•	a··			
17	Sugar .	•	•	•	•	• •	•	Seer	0.753	0.890	0.923
18	Gur	•	•	•	•	•	•	n",	0-116	0.129	0.193
19	Tea.	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pound	0.104	0.134	0.143
20	Other refreshment.	•	•	•	4 .	•	•	••	• •	••	••
21	Total fond	•	•	•	•	•	٠	373	0.450	0.460	0.404
22	Coal	•	-	•	•	•	•	Maund	0.456	0.450	0.424

Per Capita Monthly Consumption and Quantity by Expenditure Level

Statement 15 makes a comparison of Food expenditure levels in Bengal with that in other Value (Calories) in the average diet of different countries.

STATEMENT 15

Comparison of Food Value (in Calories) with other countries

											BENGAL		•
Serial No.	Foodstuff		Balanced diet Director o Public Health, West Bengal)	U. S. A.	Mexico	Germany	Great Britain	Poland	Turkey (Istambul)	Calcutta expendi- ture level Rs. 201- 250	Outside Calcutta salary level Bs. 0-150 (per capita)	Outside Calcutta salary level Rs. 0-150 (per equivalent adult male)	Balanced diet, Dr. Akroyd
1	2		3	4	5 1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 13 14 5 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Bread Cake, Biscult, etc. Flour Cereals (Rice, etc.) Pulses Meat Fish Animal fat Vegetable fat Vegetable oil Milk products Eggs Potato Vegetables Oulon Sugar Fruits		1,010 303 57 56 7 407 185 50 44 46 120 112	866-8 286-5 161-0 354-9 23-0 77-5 111-1 212-0 24-1 116-0 224-2 42-8 422-5	1,177-2 208-9 268-3 2-5 12-9 224-0 18-6 39-3 29-3 27-1 317-8	1,109·8 141·0 63·2 191·4 17·8 18·1 31·0 196·0 14·2 29·7 433·3 20·0 1	1,039·4 339·3 258·7 194·6 27·3 93·9 297·4 	1,746·3 285·5 101·6 246·3 12·6 10·3 146·7 8·2 22·1 533·0 31·1 240·3	2,312·4 114·4 103·5 99·0 16·7 201·5 40·9 13·3 28·3 37·2 49·8	35·0 31·0 939·0 141·0 12·0 31·0 211·0 61·0 4·0 63·0 	163-0 1,290-0 127-0 127-0 36-0 11-0 173-0 58-0 5-0 35-0 93-0 29-0	211·0 1,679·0 165·0 16-0 47·0 227·0 75·0 44·0 122·0 88·0	1,470-0 294-0 132-0* 528-2 144 0 81-5
	TQTAL	•	2,833	2,722•4	2,325-9	2,479-6	2,768.8	3,384•0	3,201.5	1,969-0	2,038-0	2,654.0	2,549-7

[•] If milk is absent from the diet, this should be included. The total in this column omits the figure for meat and fish.

Statement 16 makes a comparison of various diets in Bengal with Bengal Jail Diets (quantities). 'It will be seen that the diet of the Bengali middle class is not only comparatively deficient in calories, it is much inferior in other food values

to the diets of divisions I and II prisoners of both classes A and B. The deficiency is well marked in vegetable proteins (pulses), edible oils, sugar and fish'.

STATEMENT 16

Comparison of Various Diets with Jail Diets (Quantities)

Serial					Balanced		JAIL 3			Calcutta		CALCUTTA
No.	Foodstuff			P	diet for adult male Director of ublic Health,	DIVISION I	AND II	Divisio	s III	expenditure level 201-250	per capita	Per equivalent adult male
					West Bengal)	A	В	Class I	Class II			
1	2				3-	4	5	6	7	8	θ	10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Wheat Pulses Leafy vegetables Non-leafy vegetables Fruits Potatoes Onion Milk Milk products Sugar Gur Edible oil Ghee	•	 		5.00 2.00 1.50 2.00 2.25 1.50 0.76 5.00 0.50 0.75 0.26 1.00 0.50	8·00 2·00 2·00 2·00 2·00 2·00 1·00 2·00 1·00 0·25 0·50 0·75 0·50	3.00 8.00 1.30 2.50 2.0 1.00 1.00 0.25 5.00	12-00 2-50 4-00 	10-00 2-50 4-60 	4.65 1.71 0.70 1.08 1.64 0.52 0.14 0.89	6·39 0·79 0·63 0·60 0·16 1·57 0·39 0·13 0·32 0·05 0·11 0·05	8-31 1-03 0-82 0-78 0-21 2-04 0-51 0-17 0-42 0-07 0-84 0-14

Statement 17 shows by level 1945-46 the expenditure at mean per capita monthly consumption (in rupees) prices.

STATEMENT 17

MIDDLE CLASS FAMILY BUDGET ENQUIRY, 1945-46

Mean per Capita Monthly Consumption (in Rupees) by expenditure level

(All centres combined)

	1	ι				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Expenditure level						1—50	51100	101150	151—200	201250	251300	301-350	351and above
Average size of family Number of families Number of persons	:	:	:	:	:	2·76 41 113	4·70 216 1,016	8·15 243 1,495	7·58 204 1,547	8•46 134 1,133	9·02 101 902	9·88 58 573	11·62 89 1,034
Food Clothing Fuel and light Housing Miscellaneous		:	•	•		9·59 0·83 1·48 0·17 2·48	9·95 1·35 1·66 0·57 3·20	11.65 1.85 2.09 0.76 4.36	12.54 2.19 2.15 0.85 5.16	14·10 2·51 2·29 0·94 6·51	14.90 3.23 12.49 0.86 8.23	16.00 3.41 2.78 1.07 9.71	17·72 3·76 2·55 0·98 15·10
				TOTAL		14.55	16.73	20.71	22.39	26.35	29.77	32.97	40.11

mary Poverty" at 30s. 6d. a week for a family of five at 1936 prices appear unattainable princely comfort for the vast majority of our populace in the forties of this century.

Finally, nutrition experts have never ceased to inveigh against the cussedness of the Bengali and the Indian who make no improvements in their diet. It is often overlooked that there is no room to turn, that any effort at improvement of the diet,—which astonishingly enough is the most that can be made of the sum of economic, social, climacteric and ecological conditionscosts money, which is simply not there, and that whenever the income increases the diet at once improves in quality and quantity. Observes the departmental report in its summary of observations:

- "An examination (of this table) will indicate
- (i) Total expenditure per capita increases as salary increases. The increase is appreciable between the lowest income class (0-35) and the next higher class (36-75) indicating a distinct change in the standard of living. This is as could be expected because salary level (0-35) mostly represents the inferior staff. The 'bhadralok' really commences his career from Rs. 35 upward. The increase between the income class (36—75) and the next higher class (76-150), however, is only moderate, which indicates that the standards of living of these two classes are comparable.
- "(ii) Expenditure on all groups of items such as food, fuel, rent, etc., increases as salary increases except in intoxicants, in which there is a gradual decrease. The expenditure on clothings, tobaccos and utensils increases from (0-35) to

These statements will make Rowntree's "Pri- (36-75) class and then decreases. The data are so consistent that there is hardly any room for doubt. It is probably due to the fact that on the average the (36-75) class represent younger men than the (76—150) class and that the younger people spend more on clothing and tobacco. Growing family at this age would also account for more utensils.

> "(iii) The increase in the expenditure on food is not much between any two levels. But there is a definite change in the pattern of consumption. Expenditure on cereals decreases with income, that on the others such as pulses, vegetables, fish, meat, milk, etc., increases. The increase in the last three is appreciable.

> "(iv) Expenditure on education and miscellaneous items (including medical expenses) increases very appreciably from level to level.

> "The above would generally indicate that the lower income groups do not get enough essential food and that their income falls short of their educational and medical needs. Any added income is readily spent on such essential foodstuff as milk, fish, meat, etc., and more readily on education and medicine. The diminishing expenditure on cereals with rise in income would indicate that the higher consumption of cereals at lower levels is not a matter of choice.

> "It has been shown that expenditure on food and other items increases with income and that quantities consumed also increase. It may be noted, however, that as in expenditure so also in quantities of cereals consumed there is a decrease with increase of income: It will be seen that with the rise in income cereals are dropped to be replaced by more milk, fish, meat, etc., that is to say, with rise in income the actual diet gradually approaches the ideal balanced diet."

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADE 1941,50 TABLE 1

		٠	_		
	0	Number of	deaths per 1,000 male	deaths 12	918-5 928-6 959-6 925-6 916-7 922-7 908-3 908-9
	1941-50	Number of Number of	per 1,000 male births	11	926.2 926.2 926.2 926.2 928.7 928.7 928.7 928.8 928.8 928.8
	DECADE	Excess(+) or	of births over deaths, both sexes	10	+ 382,105 + 47700 + 115,594 + 116,594 + 40,590 + 140,590 + 190,999 - 184,252 + 1184,252 + 1184,252 + 1184,000
	AD DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADE		of female doaths over male deaths	G	182,651 14,049 11,524 11,524 11,524 11,524 11,524 11,524 11,725 1
	SEX DUR	Excess(+) or deficiency(—)	of female births over male births	œ	- 178 600 - 15,485 - 18,245 - 16,618 - 19,871 - 19,871 - 11,844 - 11,644 - 11,641 - 19,870
	R EACH		Female	4	2,058,114 171,397 180,877 186,103 198,356 276,288 276,094 292,094 165,673 183,047
-	RTED FO	Number of deaths	Male	€	2,240,765 185,446 180,116 190,410 201,062 216,331 238,312 800,429 332,182 182,313 201,173
	LLY REPC	z	Both Sexes	ıs	4,298,879 556,843 372,559 385,278 387,186 414,800 677,886 347,886 384,220
	SANNUA		Female	₩.	2,241,192 214,529 234,953 234,953 224,954 205,671 282,497 181,216 181,302 243,475 260,955
]	DEATHS	Number of births	Male	ေ	2,419,702 230,014 255,200 235,710 222,184 271,808 238,516 196,100 203,712 203,103 203,103
	ACT ONL STOMBER OF BIRTHS AND	2	Both Seres	Ø	4,660,984 444,543 483,153 483,684 427,765 457,376 460,014 541,280
	818 818				
Č	Š				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
D Tr	A A C				
IIV	E				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
N	.; 1				• • • • • • • • •
TIA.	5				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
T∵					Total 1941-50 1940 1948 1947 1947 1946 1944 1948 1948
	•	Year		-	0tal 119 050
1	CENSUS	•			100 100 100 100 100 100

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1941 TABLE 1.1

Number of	-	deaths 12	6.806	839.8	907•1	923.5	938-6	944.0	930-5	8-908		7.988	925.1	835.1	907-1	864.0	861.6	0.508	0.080	7.196	822-0
Number of female hirths	per 1,000 male births	11	6 .08 8	937-7	947.8	962.3	964.0	954.2	8.906	2.606	0.800	8.808	931-0	826.9	933.4	936.0	925.9	974.5	0.74.8	0.4.0	0.016
Excess (+) or deficiency (-)	of births over deaths, both	10	+167,060	+ 86,579	+ 13,980	+ 11,951	+ 9,888	+ 27,778	+ 14,234	+ 8,748	70 401		+ 30,890	988% —	+ 5,702	+ 25,337	+ 4,902	+ 4,454	+ 5.401		
Excess(+) or deficiency(—)	of female deaths over male deaths	6	-18,126	- 7,045	- 1,778	- 921	- 856	-1,566	- 800	-1,124	-11.081		2,264	3,250	1,060	-2,293	992 —	- 618	- 405	185	}
Excess(+) or deficiency(—)		æ	19,370	402,8	-1,352	-1,582	929 -	-1,926	- 1,778	1,3 90	10.666	0010	001,6	2,776	946	1,878	1 28 28	- 204	- 604	492	
	Female	~	183,047	88,451	17,370	11,126	13,003	26,388	10,708	9,766	94.596	100 20	108,12	10,403	10,848	14,559	4,705	5,872	10,017	5,141	Not available
Number of deaths	Male	Ð	201,173	95,486	19,148	12,047	18,949	27,954	11,508	10,890	105,677	90 045	01,00	11,408	11,400	70007	5,461	5,990	10,422	5,576	Ñ
Nu	Both Sexes	υp	384,220	183,947	36,518	23,173	27,042	54,342	22,216	20,856	200,273	58 998	36.176	91 758	21,730	101,10	10,166	11,362	20,430	10,717	
	Female	4	260,955	180,911	24,673	16,771	18,127	40,097	17,000	14,007	130,044	49 965	13 257	12.056	97 445	10.0	1,244	7,806	12,663	5,408	
Number of births	Male	ဗာ	280,325	139,615	25,925	18,303	10,000	42,023 10 114	15 207	10,091	140,710	46.151	16,033	14 202	29.328	7 894	#70'ı	0,010	13,267	2,900	
Nu	Both Sexes	61	641,280	270,526	50,498 95 194	36 080	89 190	30.450	29 404	# OF 627	270,754	89,116	29,290	27,458	56,768	15.068	15 21 8	010,01	008,07	11,308	
			•			• •				,							,				
																		•			
			•		. •	•	•	•	•								•				
			•	•	. •	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•				•	•
			TATE		. •	•	•	•	٠	ę		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Locality			WEST BENGAL STATE	Burdwan Division	Birbhum	Bankura .	Midnapur .	Hooghly .	Howrah .	Presidence Division	Tesarce for entert	24-Parganas	Calcutta .	Nadia	Murshidabad .	Malda .	West Dinajpur	Jalpaiguri .	Darfeeling	Cooch Behar	

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1942 TABLE 1.2

Number of female deaths	per 1,000 male deaths	12	808-3	942·8	920.4 973.4	965.2 911-6	892.1	0.848	886.9 699.8	914-3 877-9	921·8 949·1	876-0
Number of Premale births		11	925-4	939-0	935·8 986·8	945.4	899.7	911.4	905-9 746-4	942.8 920.6	973.7	953.4
Excess(+) or deficiency() f	deaths, both	10	+168,693	+ 88,554	+ 18,044 + 14,258	+ 13,435 + 21,151 + 15,165	+ 6,501	+ 70,138	+ 31,236	+ 21,783	++ 8,469	+ 636
Excess(+) or deficiency(—)	deaths over male deaths	6	-16,740	- 5,069	1,421	 897	971	-11,671	- 2,990 - 4,852	 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		679
Excess (+) or deficiency ()	births over male births	œ	-19,628	- 8,181	$\frac{-1,737}{-246}$	- 764 - 2,016	1,242	-11,447	4,004	1,824	184	258
	Female	4	165,573	83,137	16,440	12,444 24,869	8,038 8,028	82,436	23,454	15,920	4,966 9,966	4,787 vallable
Number of deaths	Male	9	182,313	88,206	17,861	12,937 25,766	8,999	94,107	26,444 14,473	11,844	3,308 5,887	5,476 Not a
Nu	Both Sexes	ν ρ	347,886	171,343	34,301 22,840	25,381 50,635	17,027	176,543	49,898 24,594	21,882 33,333	10,353	10,273
	Female	4	243,475	125,858	25,304 18,426	19,026 34,885	17,074	117,617	38,565 8,478	14,440 26,746	6,809 6,819	5,275
Number of births	Male	တ	263,103	184,039	27,041 18,672	19,790 86,901	19,250 12,385	129,064	42,569 11,359	15,666 28,370	7,003	5,533
	Both Sexes	αI	506,578	269,897	52,345 87,098	88,816 71,786	36,824 23,528	246,681	81,134 19,837	30,106 55,116	18,822	10,808
			•	•		• • •		•	• •	• •		
			•	•		. •			٠.			
			TATE	•	٠.	. •			• •		. •	
	тожите	н	WEST BENGAL STATE	Burdwan Division	Burdwan Birbhum	Bankura Midnapur	Howrah	Presidency Division	24-Parganss . Calcutta	Nadia Murshidabad	West Dinajpur	Darjeeling Cooch Behar

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1943

TABLE 1.3

mber of emale	er 1,000 male deaths	12	879-3	875-0	910.8 964.3	54.0	9.99	883-7	775·3 886·3 971·0	64.1		17.9
Number of Number of female births female per 1,000 deaths	rths	11	8 6.23.6	931-9 8	938-4 9			914.2 8	887.5 77		-	_
or Num -) fema.	다. 다.		ä	Ö	ශ ක	ක් සි	5 5 5	65	8888	ööö	668	
Excess(+) or deficiency() f	deaths, bo	10	- 184,252	- 92,929	- 5,139 - 7,268	- 6,362 - 50,420	+ 5,344	- 111,323	27,312 - 31,610	8,332 1	+ 2,531	1,570
Excess(+) or deficiency(—)	deaths over male deaths	œ	40,098	-21,007	$\frac{-2,217}{-735}$	— 1,596 — 9,755	$\frac{2,124}{4,580}$	-19,091	$\frac{-11,545}{-3,150}$	- 1,189 - 1,189	 628 1	1,062 482
Excess(+) or deficiency(—)	births over male births	æ	-17,410	- 8,540	$\frac{-1,346}{-757}$	— 968 — 2,681		- 8,870	- 3,807 - 2,130	1,55	123	126
	Female	4	292,084	147,014	22,625 19,877	19,287 57,422	12,686 15,047	145,970	39,834 24,559	19,134 31,942	5,426 5,916	12,871 5,388 Not available
Number of deaths	Male	9	332,182	168,021	24,842	20,883 67,247	14,810 19,627	164,161	51,879 27,709	19,706 33,131	5,891 6,542	18,933 5,870 Not
Nu	Both Sexes	ń	624,266	315,035	47,467	40,170	27,496 34,674	509,231	91,213 52,268	38,840 65,073	11,317	28,804 11,258
	Female	4	211,302	116,783	20,491	16,420 35,819	15,674	94,619	30,047 9,264	11,095	4,273 7,418	9,856 4,781
Number of births	Male	್	228,712	125,323	21,837	17,388 38,500	17,166	103,389	33,854 11,394	11,946 18,956	4,776 7,571	9,986 4,907
Z	Both Sexes	બ	2440,014	242,106	42,328	33,808 74,319	32,840 25,590	197,908	63,901 20,658	28,041 36,741	9,048 14,989	19,842 9,688
			•	•	•		٠.			٠.		٠.٠
			•	•	•		• • •	•		٠.		
										٠.		
			ATE								. •	
T 200114.	Locality	Ţ	WEST BENGAL STATE	Burdwan Division	Burdwan	Bankura	Hooghly Howrah	Presidency Division	24-Parganas . Calcutta .	Nadia Murshidabad	Malda West Dinajpur	Jalpaiguri Darjeeling . Cooch Behar .
			¥	14				14				

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1944 TABLE 1.4

Excess(+) or Number of deficiency() female births of highs over the present of highs over the present of the	deaths, both	10 11 12	83 -199,999 923.8 921.8		100 — 66,233 930.2 957.4	— 18,294 920.0 — 18,509 639.6 — 19,509 639.6 — 18,509 631.2	- 66,235 930·9 - 18,284 939·0 - 19,509 839·0 - 7,324 924·2 - 18,832 931·8 - 7,76 915·1 - 11,999 940·2	- 18,234 930·9 - 18,294 1290·0 - 19,509 139·6 - 7,394 934·9 - 18,392 931·8 - 11,999 940·2 - 133,786 916·5	- 13,234 930-8 - 13,294 930-9 - 13,294 930-0 - 7,324 934-0 - 17,324 934-0 - 11,909 940-2 - 133,776 916-5 - 30,914 877-9	- 13,234 930-8 - 13,294 920-0 - 13,294 920-0 - 13,394 920-0 - 13,394 920-0 - 11,909 940-2 - 133,706 916-5 - 30,214 876-2	- 10,503 930.8 - 10,504 - 10,504 - 10,504 - 11,009 931.8 - 11,009 940.2 - 11,009 940.2 - 133,768 916.5 - 14,028 916.9 - 14,028 916.9 - 9,189 912.9	- 10,533 930-9 - 10,504 930-0 - 10,504 931-8 - 11,609 931-8 - 11,609 940-2 - 13,776 915-1 - 13,776 916-5 - 14,028 916-8 - 27,708 916-9 - 27,708 918-9 - 27,708 918-9	- 13,234 930-8 - 13,294 930-9 - 13,294 930-0 - 17,394 931-8 - 11,999 940-2 - 13,376 916-9 - 27,702 918-9 - 27,703 918-9 - 3,383 983-7 - 11,199 913-9	- 10,533 930-8 - 10,504 930-9 - 10,504 931-8 - 11,509 931-8 - 11,509 940-2 - 13,746 916-6 - 14,026 916-9 - 25,746 916-9 - 25,746 916-9 - 25,746 916-9 - 25,746 916-9 - 25,746 916-9 - 25,746 916-9 - 3,886 917-3	- 10,533 930-8 - 10,509 030-8 - 10,509 030-6 - 17,334 924-2 - 17,332 931-8 - 11,009 931-8 - 11,009 940-2 - 13,776 916-1 - 14,026 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 27,703 916-9 - 3,863 916-9	- 10,235 930-9 - 13,294 930-9 - 13,294 930-0 - 13,294 930-0 - 13,392 931-8 - 17,394 931-8 - 13,397 931-8 - 13,397 931-8 - 14,028 916-2 - 14,028 916-2 - 14,028 916-3 - 27,793 916-6 - 27,793 916-7 - 3,385 9170-9 - 3,385 970-9
) or Excess(+) or () deficiency() alle		a	I	361 — 5,868		1+11	285 - 1,441 875 + 712 824 - 2,394 268 - 986 857 - 1,524	1+1111 1	1+1111 1 11	1+ 1 1 1	1+1111 1 11111	1+ 1 1	1+1111 1 1111111	1+ 1	1+1111 1 11111111	1+1111 1 11111111
Excess(+) or deficiency()		œ		396 - 7,361			505 - 1,285 956 - 675 599 - 852 365 - 1,268 225 - 1,268 146 - 657				[[[[]]]]]]	11111 11111	111111 1111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	[[[[[]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]	98840488
of deaths	ile Female	9	,429 276,946	137,764 131,896			25,046 23,605 15,842 20,956 16,885 15,599 40,750 38,965 15,160 14,225 20,670 18,146	_		,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	an an an an an an an an an				
Number of deaths	Both Sexes Male	2 0	577,376 300,429	269,660 137,			48,651 255 41,200 20 31,484 15 79,124 40 29,385 15 39,816 20	-								
[Female Both	4	181,216 677	98,033			17,036 10,508 11,604 81,736 13,671 13,480								5	
Number of births	Male	တ	196,160	105,394		18,821 11,183 12,556	18,321 11,183 12,556 34,058 14,939 14,337	18,321 11,183 12,556 34,068 14,339 14,337	18,821 11,183 12,556 14,058 14,337 14,337 16,766 11,62	18,821 11,183 12,556 14,036 14,337 14,337 11,686 11,680 11,680 11,680 11,680	11,183 11,183 11,556 14,068 14,337 90,766 27,152 11,639 1,639 1,639 1,655 1,65	18, 821 11, 832 11, 833 14, 939 14, 939 14, 337 87, 162 15, 961 15, 961 15, 961 16, 961 16, 961 16, 961 16, 961 16, 961 16, 961	18,821 11,556 12,556 14,930 14,337 14,337 11,639 11,639 15,061 15,061 16,061 16,061 16,061 16,061 16,061 16,061 16,061 16,061 16,061	11, 82, 11, 83, 11, 83, 11, 83, 11, 83, 114, 93, 90, 766 90, 766 90, 766 90, 766 90, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76	11,183 11,183 11,183 11,556 14,068 14,337 87,152 11,639 18,738 18,738 16,051 16	11,183 11,183 112,556 14,068 14,337 14,337 11,690 11,690 16,051 16,051 16,051 16,051 16,583 1
×	Both Sexes	C)	877,378	203,427		85,857 21,601 24,160 68,703	85,857 21,601 24,160 65,702 28,010 27,817	\$6,857 21,601 24,160 66,792 28,010 27,817 173,949	25,357 21,601 24,160 24,100 26,702 26,010 27,817 173,949 51,643	25,857 22,1601 24,1602 26,702 26,710 27,817 27,817 173,049 51,045 90,740	25,837 26,1601 26,1702 28,010 27,817 173,049 21,1643 16,128 16,128	25, 837 22, 1601 24, 1602 28, 772 28, 712 27, 817 27, 817 21, 821 10, 740 14, 501 14, 501	25,887 24,160 24,160 28,772 28,772 27,817 173,949 51,941 14,591 14,591 14,102 14,110	25, 837 22, 1601 24, 1602 28, 702 28, 710 27, 817 27, 817 27, 817 10, 740 14, 100 7, 646 7, 646 7, 646 7, 646 7, 646 7, 646 7, 646	25,837 22,1601 24,1601 28,712 28,010 27,817 173,949 20,129 16,109 14,591 14,591 16,116 7,0416	25,837 24,1601 24,1601 28,712 28,010 27,817 173,949 10,740 16,102 16,102 16,103 16,103 16,103 16,103 16,103 16,103 16,103
Townsite	Antroport	1	West bengal state	Burdwan Division		Burdwan Birbhum Babatra Midhamur	Burdwan Babhum Bankura Midhapur Hooghly	Burdwan Batohum Bankura Midhapur Modoshiy Bowrah Presidency Division	Burdwan Burkura Burkura Midnapur Hooghly Uovrah Zestidanoy Division 24-Fargans	Burdwan Burkura Burkura Midapur Hooghly Borrah Presidency Division Calcutta Month by	Burdwan Bakuta Bakuta Midaput Midaput Bowish Bowish Posidency Diviou S4-Parganss Calcutta Nadis Murahidabad Marahidabad	Burdwan Balehum Balehum Balehum Bankura Holdapur Holdapur Howrah Presidency Division 24-Parganes Kadis Marishidabad Wast Dinajpur	Burdwan Balehum Balehum Balehum Balehum Hombur Hooghly Howrah 24-Pargans Calcutta Nadia Mushidabad Maida West Dinspur	Burdwan Bubhum Backura Mdangur Hooghly Eowrah Presidency Divison 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadis Murshidebad Madis West Dinajpur Jappagari Darfeeling	Burdwan Bladhum Bashum	Burdwan Bubhum Babhum Babhum Babana Minapur Booghly Bowrsh Bowrsh Presidency Division 24-Parganes Calcortta Malia

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1945

TABLE 1.5

P-4	deatha per 1,000 male deaths	12	1.000	964-1	950.4	979.4 983.1	919·3 889·♣	906-9 757-8 824-7	950-1 966-3 934-3 98-4-8
Number of female births	per 1,000 male births	11	9.2.6	922.7	022.9 044.6 087.8	923.77 7.50 7.40	988-9	894.9 897.1 896.1	9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7-9004-7
Excess (+) or deficiency ()		01	+ 8,766	+30,717		+ 27,668		+ 6,140 -14,150 - 017	+ 1 3,2682 5,682 1,5682
Excess (+) or deficiency ()	deaths over male deaths	o,	-18,024	8,740	+ 415 - 1,167	- 595 - 221 - 1.211	_14,284	2,822 - 5,770 - 5,770 - 1,243	
Excess (+) or deficiency ()		σο.	19,676	1976	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1,555 \\ & 702 \\ & 1,005 \end{array}$	- 3,381 - 1,418 - 1,40	-10,216	1,504 1,306 1,572	1,012 1,012 1,012 1,012 1,012 1,012 1,012
	Female	۲	215,288	100,425	17,712 15,181 12,373	28,483 12,875 18,801	114,863	27,478 18,054 11,801 23,687	9,068 7,727 11,692 5,266 t available
Number of deaths	Maje	90	233,312	104,166	18,673 14,766 13,540	29,078 13,096	129,147	20,300 23,824 12,860 24,930	10,468 8,578 12,516 5,672 No
Mur	Both Sexes	10	448,600	204,590	86,885 20,947 25,013	25,661 25,071 28,813	244,010	67,778 41,878 24,751 48,617	19,538 16,538 10,938 10,938
	Pemale	4	218,840	112,928	18,621 11,962 15,079	40,934 13,737	106,917	80,187 18,112 11,264	9,008 9,008 9,090 4,990
Number of births	Male	n	238,518	122,384	20,176 12,664 16.084	44,315 15,155	116,132	33,731 14,616 12,570	10,620 6,809 6,486 5,302
×	Both Sexes	61	457,356	235,307	88,797 24,626 31,163	85,24 28,892 88,892	222,049	63,918 27,728 23,834 44,496	20,228 13,043 18,675 10,297
			٠	-	• • •	• •	• •	• • • •	
			٠	٠		• • •	•	• • • •	• • • • •
			•	•		• •		• • •	• • • •
			•	•		• •	•	• • • •	· · · · · .
			ATE			••	ч	• • • •	
,	тосансу	H	West bengal state	Burdwan Division	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura	Midnapur Hooghly	Presidency Division	24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Wurahidahad	Malda West Dinajuri Jalpalguri Darjeeling Oooch Behar

44

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1946 TABLE 1.6

Z	per 1,000 male deaths	13	916.9	3. 4 . 6	1,012.9	957.6 906.3	898-3	-306 8	884·7 784·6	9.086	903:3 870:1	912.9 953.9		
Number of female births per 1,000	male births	::	928.7	936·1	919-5 966-0	948.2	\$-00 6	921-0	897.6 914.2					
Excess(+) or Number of deficiency(—) female births of births over per 1,000	deaths, both sexes	10	+109,678	+• 79,304		+ 36,986	+ 2,266	+ 30,374	+ 26,234 - 2,726	+ 1,007	+ 1 499	++ 1,681		
Excess(+) or deficiency(—) of female	ia 29	6	-17,976	- 6,477	$-\frac{1,643}{+203}$	1,480 1,153	- 1,091 - 1,313	-11,498	- 2,958 - 4.361	407	978	1,066	-	
Excess(+) or deficiency(—) of female	births over male births	œ	-19,371	8,903	- 2,049 - 526	- 1,252 - 2,399	$\frac{1,274}{1,403}$	-10,468	4,026	1 502	1,134	283 	304	
	Female	4	198,356	92,012	16,938 15,982	10,877 26,063	10,554 11,598	106,344	22,691	12,212	9,139	11,177	4,411 Not available	
Number of deaths	Male	Đ	216,331	98,489	18,581 15,779	12,357 27,216	11,645 12,911	117,842	25,649	12,619	10,117	8,715 12,243		1.7
, Ku	Both Sexes	ъ	414,687	199,501	35,519 31,761	23,234 53,279	22,199 24,509	224,186	48,340	24,831	19,256	16,376 23,420	9,085	TABLE 1
	Female	4	252,497	130,461	23,397	18,589	16,906 12,686	122,046	35,274	12,668	23,022 9,395	8,576 12,066	•	•
Number of births	Male	က	271 868	139,354	25,446	19,841	18,180	132.514	39,300	13,170	24,512 10,529	9,122 13,035	5,392	
	Both Sexes	61	524.365	269,805	48,843	38,430 00,965	35,086 98,775	984.560	74,574	33,411 25,838	47,534	17,698 25,101	10,480	
							• •		 				· · ·	
			,	, .	•		٠.							
	•				•	• •	٠.	•	• •	•	•	•		•
			TATE				• •			•		. =	• • •	
	Locality		OTO STATE	Rurdwen Division	Burdwan .	Birbhum	Midnapur Hooghly	Howran	24-Parganas .	Calcutta	Murshidabad	West Dinajpur	Jaipaigui Darjeeling Cooch Rehar	

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1947

Tumber of female deaths	per 1,000 male deaths	12	925.6	2.926	927.2 976.4 966.8	989.5	931.7	895∙€	903-3 839-8 961-9	839.3	899.6 916.9	931.8
Number of Number of female births female per 1,000 deaths	male births	11	925.2	931-8	929-7 958-6 955-5	929.1	928-1	818.5	888.7 930.0	923.2 923.2	941.8	955.6
Excess(+) or deficiency(—) of births over	deaths, both sexes	10	+40,590	+22,144	+ 5,202	+14,290	- 2,766	+18,446	+13,967	1106	+ 5.845	+ 2,930
_	deaths over male deaths	6	-14,959	4,294	1,346	304	- 1,010 - 859	-10,669	- 2,296 - 3,581	1,524	286	301
Excess(+) or deficiency(—)	births over male births	œ	-16,613	- 7,624	$\frac{-1,486}{-1,471}$	- 671 - 2,644	- 1,549 803	8,989 —	$\frac{3,485}{-1,204}$	960 1,396	 414 414	261 261
	Female		186,103	94,808	17,134	13,047 28,665	10,944 11,727	91,296	21,440	9,721	6,991 6,991	6 8,504 6 4,115 Not available 1
Number of deaths	Male	9	201,062	99,102	18,480 13,612	13,495 28,969	11,960 12,586	101,960	23,736 22,358	10,113	6,091 7,771	9,778 4,416 Not
Nur	Both Sexes	ĸ	387,165	193,910	35,614 26,903	26,542 57,634	22,904 24,313	193,255	45,176	19,834 33,874	11,203	18,740 8,531
	Female	4	205,571	104,215	19,665	14,400 34,640	14,245	101,358	27,824	10,117	6,414 6,701	11,908 5,600
Number of births	Male	ဇာ	222,184	111,839	21,151	15,071	15,794	110,345	31,309	11,077	7,114 7,115	12,477 5,861
F	Both Sexes	61	427,755	216,054	40,816	29,471	30,039 21,547	211,701	59,133	21,194 34,980	13,528 13,816	24,385 11,461
				•	•				•	• •		
			•	•	•		• •	•	•	• •	• • •	• • •
			•	•	•	• •	• •		•	• •	• • •	• • •
			•	•	•	• •	• •		•	• •	• • •	
			ATE	•	•	• •	• •		· •	• •	• • •	• • •
	Locality	1	WEST BENGAL STATE	Rurdwan Division	Burdwan	Bankura	Hooghly .	Presidency Division	24-Parganas	Nadia .	Malda	Jalpalguri Darjeeling . Cooch Behar .

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1948

TABLE 1.8

Number of female deaths	per 1,000 male deaths	12	941-9	979-4	8.986	994.4	954*3	1,000.8	0.896	940.4	907-4	916-3	8.69.8	9.626	941-4	828.7	844.17	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	980-k	
Number of 1 female births	male births	11	924.8	930.2	925.7	973.2	934.9	932.7	0.906	904.3	918-7	2.768	901.0	912-3	941.7	900-5	934.9	960.4	959-6	
Excess(+) or deficiency(-) for of hirths over	deaths, both	10	+68,286	+26,131	+ 2,327	+ 8,250	+ 2,951	+ 17,248	+ 4,280	8,925	+42,656	+12,763	- 7,836	+ 2,763	+13,480	+ 8,198	+ 1,501	+ 8,730	+ 2,556	
Excess(+) or deficiency(—)		æ	11,624	- 1,962	732	65	- 573	+	- 862	- 753	9,562	-2,145	-3,356	- 198	862	-1,141	-1,089	595	- 176	
Excess(+) or deficiency()	of formate births over male births	œ	17,856	- 7,725	- 1,435	- 357	924	- 2,665	- 1,310	- 1,034	-10,131	- 3,440	- 2,102	666 —	- 1,262	- 1,067	- 484	543	- 234	
	Female	-	186,877	93,231	17,306	11,466	11,978	29,648	10,061	11,872	93,646	23,480	22,411	9,417	13,842	5,520	5,897	8,786	4,293	Not available
Number of deaths	Male	9	198,401	95,193	17,538	11,631	12,551	29,625	11,323	12,625	103,208	25,625	26,787	9,615	14,704	6,661	6,986	9,381	4,469	A
Nu	Both Sexes	10	386,278	188,424	34,844	22,997	24,529	59,273	22,284	24,497	196,854	49,105	48,178	19,032	28,546	12,181	12,883	18,167	8,762	
	Female	4	217,854	103,415	17,868	12,945	13,278	86,928	12,627	9,769	114,439	29,214	18,120	10,398	20,382	9,656	6,950	13,177	5,542	
Number of births	Male	ø	255,710	111,140	19,303	13,302	14,202	89,593	13,037	10,803	129,570	32,654	21,222	11,397	21,644	10,723	7,434	13,720	5,776	
,,	Both Sexes	61	463,564	214,565	87,171	26,247	27,480	76,521	26,564	20,672	239,009	61,868	40,342	21,795	42,026	20,379	14,384	26,897	11,318	
			•	•	•	•	•	•				•		•	•	•	•	•		
			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
			ы •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	
			STAT	sion		•	•	•			io n	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	
	Locality	H	WEST BENGAL STATE	Burdwan Division	Burdwan	Bírbhum	Bankura	Midnapur	Hooghly	Howrah	Presidency Division	24-Parganas	Calcutta.	Nadia .	Murshidsbad .	Kalda	West Dinspur	Jalpalguri	Darjeeling .	Coosh Bahas

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1949 TABLE 1.9

	l	Nun	Number of births		Nu	Number of deaths		Excess(+) or deficiency(—) of female	Excess(+) or deficiency(—)	Excess(+) or deficiency(—) f	Number of female births	Number of female
Both Sexes	oth Sexes		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	births over male births	deaths over male deaths	deaths, both sexes	per 1,000 male births	deaths per 1,000 male deaths
ରଃ	63		က	4	Z.	9	2	œ	6	10	11	12
. 488,153	488,153		253,200	234,953	372,559	190,118	182,443	-18,247	-7,673	+115,594	8.238	9.690
. 224,505	124,505		116,649	107,856	183,026	92,111	90,915	8,793	-1,196	+ 41,479	924.6	0.286
40,115 26,588 29,945	40,115 26,588 29,945		20,761 13,672 15,597	19,354 12,916 14,348 37,703	32,520 24,680 23,156	16,453 12,244 11,779	16,067 12,436 11,377	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 386 + 192 402	+ 7,595 + 1,908 + 6,789	932.2 944.7 919.9	976.5 1,015.7 965.9
			14,570 11,476	13,234 10,211	22,076	10,660 11,353	10,085 10,723	$\frac{2,600}{-1,336}$ $-1,265$	+ 505 - 475 - 630	$^{+}$ 18,417 $^{+}$ 7,159 $^{-}$ 389	931.5 908.3 889. 8	1,017·0 955·0 944·2
. 263,648 1	_	-	.36,551	127,097	189,533	98,005	91,528	- 9,054	-6,477	+ 74,115	8.086	933.9
			33,564 29,707	30,608 27,808	47,453	24,703 22,523	22,750 19,339	$\frac{2,956}{-1,899}$	-1,958 $-3,184$	+ 16,719 $+$ 15,653	911.9 936.1	920-9 858-6
			10,787 22,665 11,132	10,003 21,015 9,965	19,147 28,566 12,664	9,492 14,346 6,648	9,654 14,220 6,016	784 — 1,650 — 1,167	+ 161	+ 15,114	927:3	1,017.0
. 17,708 . 27,093 . 11,593		-	9,085 13,725 5,886	8,623 13,368 5,707	13,374 18,201 8,286	6,906 9,171 4,215	6,468 9,030 4,051	- 462 - 357 - 179		+++- 2,4,80,0 2,080,0 2,080,0	949.1 974.0	673.3 684.6
						Not av	ailable) - 	*01	1700 +	0.808	1.196

TABLE 1.10

ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX IN THE STATE, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION AND DISTRICT DURING 1950

Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths 925.0 972.0 909.2 964.4 895.1 Number of female births r per 1,000 male births 930.6 946.0 927.7 928.7 893.7 867.4 919.4 882.8 946.2 946.2 0111.3 1035.5 913.9 912.2 933.0 944.0 932.7 1 Excess(+) or Excess(+) or Nu deficiency(—) deficiency(—) fen of female of births over deaths over deaths, both male deaths + 5,084 - 2,975 + 3,937 + 21,364 + 7,307 + 448 ++18,186 6008 1,212 1,212 1,212 1,5165 1,566 +62,535+35,165+87,70010 $\begin{array}{c} -1,185 \\ -332 \\ -1,022 \\ \hline -968 \\ +91 \\ \end{array}$ 2,383 475 11,225 11,173 11,173 1690 460 - 4,465 - 9,684 -14,049 6 Excess(+) or deficiency(—) of female births over male births $\begin{array}{c} -2,762 \\ -2,762 \\ -1,474 \\ -1,515 \end{array}$ 3,653 1,1682 1,183 1,376 1,115 3,115 3,89 $\frac{1,275}{567}$ -15,485-8,646œ 33 19,050 50 24,846 41 8,166 06 12,181 14 5,641 892 6,472 01 available Not available 14,606 11,537 10,231 26,186 8,949 10,490 89,399 81,998 171,397 Female Number of deaths 21,483 27,350 8,641 13,406 6,814 7,246 9,492 4,601 98,989 Male Both Sexes 40,483 52,196 16,807 25,587 112,455 113,718 18,394 8,742 188,382 30,395 23,406 21,484 53,340 18,947 20,889 168,461 356,843 Female 116,989 27,508 29,560 8,889 19,944 8,322 6,266 11,580 5,420 97,540 17,102 9,932 12,234 35,971 12,390 9,911 214,529 Number of births 18,377 10,499 13,187 38,733 13,864 11,426 123,928 106,086 Male Both Sexes 240,917 58,669 60,802 15,595 39,205 18,020 13,122 24,275 11,229 35,479 20,431 25,421 74,704 26,254 21,337 203,626 WEST BENGAL STATE Presidency Division 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad . West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar Burdwan Division Locality Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly

924.5 948.4

12

903.5

8888.8 9086.4 9086.0 9086 8937.9 900.0

TABLE 2
TOTAL BIRTHS 1941-50

	remale	?	17,102 12,532 12,533 12,503 12,800 12,800 11,800 10,944 11,526 11,526 11,526 11,520	
1950	Male F	4	18,377 10,409 18,187 38,733 38,733 11,426 31,242 12,206 10,281 9,608 6,856 6,856 5,809	
1949	Female	77	19,354 12,916 14,348 14,348 13,729 18,234 10,211 10,211 10,003 27,016 8,023 8,023 118,368 6,707	
18	Male	ଷ୍ଟ	20,761 13,672 16,597 14,570 11,476 28,564 28,707 10,787 10,787 11,132 11,132 13,725 5,886	
1948	Female	18	17,868 12,945 18,278 36,928 12,627 9,769 19,120 10,398 20,382 9,656 6,950 13,177 5,542	
	Male	8	19,303 18,302 14,202 18,593 19,593 10,803 21,222 11,397 10,723 11,434 10,723 5,776	
1947	Female	17	19,665 10,893 14,400 34,840 10,324 10,324 10,117 16,792 6,414 6,414 6,600 5,600	
	Male	16	21,151 11,364 35,284 31,284 11,175 11,175 11,204 11,204 11,204 11,204 11,204 11,204 11,115 2,477 5,861	
1946	Female	15	23,397 114,940 118,589 43,933 115,996 115,957 115,957 115,957 115,957 115,068 115,068 115,068 115,068	
	Male	14	25,446 15,446 19,841 19,841 18,180 11,089 39,300 11,454 11,454 11,454 11,052 9,122 10,529 10,529 13,035 5,392	
1945	Female	13	18,621 11,962 15,079 40,934 40,934 12,530 30,187 13,112 13,112 14,264 1,608 6,234 6,090 allable	
	Male	12	20,176 16,684 16,084 14,315 13,156 13,156 13,731 14,616 12,570 10,620 6,809 6,809 6,308 7,485 7,485 Not av	
944	Female	11	17,036 10,508 11,604 13,604 13,604 13,480 18,007 14,002 7,713 7,713 3,765 3,765	
7	Male	10	18,321 111,532 112,556 114,939 114,939 11,68	
1943	Female	6	20,491 16,232 16,420 35,819 115,674 117,674 117,095 117,095 4,273 7,418 7,418 7,418 7,418	
37	Male	o o	21,837 16,889 17,388 38,500 17,166 13,44 11,394 11,394 11,946 11,946 11,956 4,775 7,571 7,571 7,571	
24.2	Female	2	25,304 19,026 119,026 117,074 117,074 114,440 26,478 5,809 5,809 6,819 11,485	
<u> </u>	Male	9	27,041 19,002 19,002 19,002 119,250 11,003 11,003 11,003 11,003 11,003 11,003 11,003 11,003 11,003 11,003	
14	Female	۵	24,573 18,573 18,127 19,097 17,336 11,336 113,257 113,257 113,257 17,806 12,663 12,663	
-	Male	4	25,925 18,353 18,353 18,303 42,023 19,114 16,033 14,202 29,323 7,824 8,010 13,267 5,900	
7050	Female	65	203,411 135,525 153,105 372,734 116,816 116,816 116,798 106,637 208,630 72,446 113,033	
1041	Male	61	218,338 142,164 142,164 162,519 398,312 128,514 128,514 116,754 220,969 76,543 1118,920	
	District	1	Burdwan Bribina Bribina Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Bargana Baloutta Murshidabad Madia Murshidabad Wast Dinajour Jalpulgur Jalpulgur Gooch Bebar	

2,419,792 2,241,182 280,325 280,955 283,108 243,475 228,712 211,302 196,100 181,216 238,516 218,840 271,888 252,487 222,184 205,571 285,710 217,884 253,200 234,953 230,014 214,529 TOTAL

TABLE 3
BIRTH RATES (NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION)
A—Calculated on the population at the census of 1941

05	Female	23		11099999999999999999999999999999999999	10.1
Ē)	Male	22		9.7 100.0 120.2 120.1 100.1 14.8 8.5 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 11	10.8
1949	Female	21		10.20 11.11 11.11 10.00	11.0
<u>۳</u> ۲	Male	20		111.0 122.1 122.1 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10	11.9
948	Female	18		• 0111 • 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10.2
	Male	18		100.0 100.0	11.1
1947	Female	11		4.01 10.2 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3	2.6
	Male	16		11.2 111.7 111.7 111.5 113.2 113.2 114.2 14.7 16.6	10.4
1946	Female	15		4.4.4.1.2.2.3.8.8.3.8.3.9.9.7.7.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	11.9
₽.	Male	14		113.56 4.64 13.56 13.66 13.66 15.66 16.67 16	12.8
1945	Female	13		9.8 11.4 11.7 11.7 11.0 8.2 6.2 6.2 13.4 13.1 10.7 10.7 11.4	10-3
-	Male	12		10.7 12.1 13.9 11.0 11.0 9.2 6.9 6.9 11.7 11.2 11.2 11.2 11.2	11.2
1944	Female	11		90.0 90.0 90.0 90.0 90.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	8.5
-	Male	10		9.7 100.7 100.7 100.8 100.8 100.4 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	9.5
1943	Female	a		10.88 10.50 111.20 111.20 110.88 8.22 10.8 10.6 110.7 110.7 110.7	6.6
_	Male	œ		1100 1120 120 120 120 1110 1110 1110 11	10.7
1942	Female	7		13.44 17.6 110.9 10.5 10.5 10.5 110.3 110.3 110.3 110.3 110.3	11:4
_	Male	9		24.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 3.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4	12.4
1941	Female	10		13.0 16.8 12.6 12.6 12.6 11.7 16.3 16.3 16.3 16.4 17.4 17.4 17.4	12.3
	Male	4		13.7 17.5 114.6 118.9 118.9 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	13.2
941-1950	Female	က		10.8 11.9 11.9 11.0 11.0 10.7 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8 10.8	10.6
1941	Male	61	Average	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	10.1
	District	П	•	Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midaapur Hooghi 24-Pargansa Calcutta Nadia West Dinajpur Japaiguri	Total .

TABLE 4

BIRTH RATES (NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION)

B-Calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year computed on the assumption that the population changed at a uniform rate from one census to the next

	1941	.941—1950	19	41	31)42 ·	18	43	19	44	19	45	18,	93	18	947	194	œ	194	o	195	_
District	١		•	F		\ , ,	[\ \ \ 	l	$\left\{ \right.$		{	1				}		} 	 .	֓֞֜֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֜֞֜֜֜֞֜֜֜֞֜֜֜֜֡֡֡֜֜֜֜֡֡֡֓֜֜֜֡֡֡֡֓֜֜֡֡֡֡֓֡֡	,
2000	male.	Female	e Male	remale	Male	Fermale	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fernale	Male	Female	Male 1	Female	Male F	Female ,	Male	Fermale
1	c3	တ	4	LQ.	9	2	0 0	œ	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	06	. 16	00	. 60
	Average	3,00										,			ł	ì	}	3	3	1	•	1
Burdwan .	11.4	10.6	13.7	13.0	14.3	13.9	11,9	10.0	9.0	0.0	9	d	9	6	,							
Birbhum	13.5	19.0	17.7	18.0	17.5	2.2	11	0.01) A (0.01	0 ;	13.5	7.7	0.11	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.8	10.0	9.6	8.8
Bankura	19.4			0.07	9 11 1	11.0	0.07	0.07	9.07	0.0T	12.1	11.5	14.8	14.3	11.0	10.5	12.8	12.5	13.1	12.4	10.1	9.6
Midnerur	# 0T		0.57	0.41	7.0	9.47	13.7	12.5	6.5	8.9	12.4	11.6	16•1	14.2	11.4	10.8	10.7	10.0	11.7	10.8	6.6	9.5
Hooghly	0.71	9	9.7.4	ο. Τ.	11.4	10.	6.1	11.1	10.2	10.0	13.6	12∙0	14.4	13.6	11.6	10.7	12.1	11.8	12.4	11.6	11.8	10.9
Houneh	#.TT	* ·	20.0	7.7.7 T	8.51	77.7	12.5	11:1	10.6	2.6	10.8	8.6	12.8	11.9	11.0	10.0	2.6	8.8	10:1	6.6	9.0	9.8
of Demonstra		8.	10.3	4.6	e.	4.4	8.0	8.1	2.6	9.1	9.5	8.0	9.6	9.8	2.2	2.0	7.3	9.9	2,5	9.0	9 00	
Celimite	o .	ż	12.5	11.7	11.4	10.3	0.6	8.0	4.√	9.9	9.5	8.5	10.6	9.2	8.4	4.5	00	2.0	- 6	9 0	- 0	. 0.
Calcutta .	8.9	8.0	2.6	6.3	5.4	4.0	2.0	4.4	2.9	0.0	7.2	9.4	8.6	6.2	3.5	0.2	9.0	9 9	0 7	100		9
Nadia .	. 13.4	12.6	16.9	16.7	17.6	16.2	13.8	12.4	10.1	6.6	14.8	18.1	15.9	14.7	9 6		0.01	0.0	0.47	a.er	#.OT	0.47
Murshidabad	. 13.5	11.4	17.8	16.7	17.0	16.0	11.9	10.	6	1 9	9.4.	10.0	3 -		0.71	11.7	79.7	12.0	12.4	11.5	တ်	2.6
Malda	10.1	0.0	6	9	1.0	2.0	1 11		3 6	0 0	7.41	7.01	T.01	14.2	7.	10.3	13.3	12.5	13.8	12.8	11.6	12.0
West Dinston	1.61	2 6	2 6	0 0	2	· 1	9.0	D (× ×	æ æ	12.3	11.2	12.2	10.9	8.2	7.4	12.3	11.1	12.7	11.3	11.0	9.4
Tolontand	7.01.	77.	10.1	13.3	12.0	7.11	12.9	12.6	12.8	15.0	11.7	10.7	15.7	14.7	12.2	11.5	12.8	11.9	15.6	14.7	11.7	10.7
• anglanguri	0.01	14.7	10.4	16.0	16.0	14.0	13.0	12.8	10.0	10.3	12.7	12.2	17.5	16.2	16.6	15.9	18.1	17.4	17.0	17.4	18.4	
Darjeeling ,	. 14.4	13.7	16.7	14-4	14.7	14.0	13.0	12.7	10∙4	10:1	14.3	13.5	14.5	13.7	15.7	15.0	15.9	14.5	7 2	¥ 4 F	# G	7.0
Cooch Behar										Not	available				¦	,	•		9.01	0.01	7.01	Z. #
TOTAL .	. 12•3	11.7	13.2	12.3	12.3	11.4	10.6	8.6	8.0	8.6	11.3	10.4	12.8	11.9	10.5	2.0	11-1	10.0	11.8	11.0	2.01	0.01

TABLE 5

FEMALE BIRTHS REPORTED PER 1,000 MALE BIRTHS REPORTED ANNUALLY IN EACH DISTRICT 1941-1950

Cooch Behar	Not avall. able
Darjee- ling	950.9 916.6 953.4 974.3 970.9 842.1 943.6 956.6
Jalpaí• guri	950.5 954.5 937.2 987.0 947.3 958.4 925.7 964.4 974.0
West Dinajpur	946.5 974.5 978.5 978.8 935.7 915.6 940.1 949.1 913.0
Malda	899.3 925.6 920.6 894.9 912.9 904.7 892.3 900.6 896.2
Murshi- dabad	944.2 936.0 942.8 938.2 935.0 931.7 923.2 941.7
Nadia	989.0 983.4 921.7 928-8 916-9 901.9 918-3 912-3
Calcutta	\$94.9 \$26.9 746.4 746.4 891.3 877.1 914.2 930.0 901.0 946.2
24. Parganas	901-1 931-0 905-9 887-5 902-0 894-9 898-7 894-7 911-9
Ноwгар	905.0 909.7 899.7 903.6 940.2 899.9 900.4 928.1 904.3 889.8
Hooghly	906-9 906-8 887-0 913-1 916-1 906-4 929-9 901-9 908-0
Midnapur	935.8 946.4 946.4 930.4 923.7 948.2 929.1 931.5
Bankurs	942.1 964.0 961.4 944.3 924.2 937.5 936.9 936.9 934.9 910.9
Birbhum	953-3 962-8 986-8 955-4 955-4 944-6 973-2 944-7
Burdwan	931-6 947-8 935-8 935-4 920-9 922-0 919-5 920-7 932-2
West Bengal	928.2 925.4 925.4 923.6 917.6 928.7 924.2 924.2
Year	Average for 1941-50

TABLE 6

TOTAL DEATHS 1941-50

	- -		
950	Male Female	23	14,005 11,537 11,538 26,186 26,186 19,050 18,181 5,181 5,641 4,121 4,141
	L	22	15,73 11,869 11,869 11,268 10,999 10,999 13,461 13,404 12,404 14,601 4,601 4,601
040	Male Female	21	16,067 17,446 11,373 10,085 10,085 10,085 10,085 14,080 6,086 4,086 4,086 4,086 4,086
	Male	20	16,453 112,244 117,724 10,560 110,560 14,363 14,346 6,606 6,606 6,107 14,215
948	Male Female	19	117,306 1117,306 1117,406 22,48 22,480 22,480 1117,406 1117,806 11
Ä	Male	18	11,538 11,538 12,551 12,551 12,625 25,762 25,767 14,704 14,704 14,388 4,988
947	Male Female	11	17,134 113,291 113,047 128,645 111,724 111,724 111,724 18,777 16,175 16,175 16,175 16,175 16,175 16,175 16,175 16,175 175 18,175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175
Ä	Male	16	18,480 138,480 18,481 28,969 111,980 22,786 22,786 10,091 17,699 17,770 4,416
946	Iale Female	15	16,988 10,987 10,687 10,063 11,568 12,689 12,888 23,165 23,165 11,77 11,177 4,111
	. =		18,581 115,779 112,357 27,721 20,249 20,249 20,249 20,117 20,117 8,716 6,624 6,243
945	Male Female	13	17,712 15,181 12,373 28,483 12,876 13,801 13,604 11,891 11,692 11,692 11,692 11,692
Ħ	Male	12	18,673 14,766 13,540 29,078 15,018 30,300 22,824 12,860 24,930 12,515 12,515 Not-avi
776	Male Female M	11	23, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60
+	Male	10	255 205,044 205,044 205,044 205,045 205,040 20
943	Male Female	o.	22, 625 19,877 10,877 10,987 10,047 10,135 10,942 11,2426 11,25 11
-	Kaje	oo	24,842 20,612 20,613 20,0863 20,0863 11,451 11,970 5,811 13,983 13,983 5,870
942	Male Female	4	10,244 11,266 10,244 10,369 10,369 10,538 10
1	· .	9	17,861 11,574 12,937 12,937 12,937 12,486 111,474 17,413 17,413 17,413 10,211 10,211
941	e Male Female	10	17,370 11,126 11,126 10,708 10,708 10,708 10,348 14,569 14,569 16,348 10,017
H	Maje	41	19,148 12,044 13,044 115,044 11,504 10,890 11,408 11,408 10,862 10,862 10,862 10,862 10,862 10,862 10,862 10,862
	Female	တ	179,802 143,118 130,330 1316,330 1316,330 122,108 267,34 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731 108,731
1941-50	Male	61	192,412 144,278 138,629 121,129 135,072 236,072 236,072 236,072 236,943 74,844 74,844 111,291 50,932
Nerre	District	г	Burdwan Birbhum; Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad West Dinspur Jalpaiguri Darjeling

Total . 2,240,765 2,058,114 201,173 183,047 182,313 165,573 832,182 292,084 800,429 276,946 235,312 215,288 216,331 198,356 201,062 186,103 198,401 186,877 190,116 182,443 185,446 171,397

TABLE 7

DEATH RATES (NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF THE SAME SEX)

A—Calculated on the population as the census of 1941

950	Female	23		16.4 22.0	16.0	11.	11.0	37.8	14.9	13.5	888	73.0		17.7
-	Kale	22		15·8	17.3	13.0	10.6	8.8	16.3	16.0	20.0	5.27		16·1
649	Female	27		18.0	17.8	15.8	18.7	20-0	17.4	14.1	23.5	0.97		18.8
19	Male	20		16.5 23.3	18:1 18:2	14.	12.8	15.5	17.4	15.6	10.0	1.12		16.5
8761	Female	19		19.4 21.9	18.8 19.0	17.2	14.	34·1	12.0	0.5	100	•		19.2
1	Male.	18		17.6 22.0	19:3 18:2	15.3	12.7	17.8	17.8	15.6	100	77		17.3
47	Female	17		19·2 25·4	20.5 18.4	17.1	12.9	28.0 0.0 0.0	19.8	120 251 100	183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183	9.07		19.2
19	Male	16		18.5 26.0	20-7 17-8	16.2	11:8	15.4	21.5	14.3 25.4	21.5	1.27		17.5
1946	Female	16		18.9 30.5	17.1	16.5	18.7	27 6 77 6	28.4	21.5	280	0.07		20.4
19	Male	14		18.6 30.1	19.0	15.8	12.7	14·0	28.7	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	20.0	1.07		18.8
45	Female	13		19.9 29.0	19.4 18.3	200	16.6	27.5	28.0 28.0	21.9 27.9	7.00	allable		25.5
19	Male	12		18·7 28.2	20.8 17.8	17.7	151	16.4	80.50	24.6 6.4.6	27.0	Not av		20.3
44	Female	11		26.5 40.0	24.5 24.6	200	23:1	35.4	34.4	28.5 20.5 20.5	34.0	7.10		28.5
18	Male	01		25·1 38·6	24.5 4.0 4.0	20.5	22 22 575	20.4 4.4	35.0	31.5 81.6	30.7	1.00		26.1
943	Female	6		25.4°	30.58 36.59	19.0	24:1	37.4	39.1	12.7 7.5.5	4.6	90.0		30.1
7	Male	80		24-9 39-3	32.0 41.2	20.1	25.5	19:1	60.2	13.8	30.5	#.e7		28.9
942	Female	2		18.4 21.5	19.5	15.8	14.2	15.4	19.5	6.9 17.9	25.5	4		17.1
Ä	Male	9		17.9 22.1	19.8 15.8	15.0	18:1	10.0	21.12	17.6	225	ř		15.9
1941	Female	κġ		19·5 21·2	20.5 16.9	16.8	16.9	25.1	17.8	15.7	28.0	1.87		18.0
17	Male	•		18.2 23.0	21:4 17:1	15.6	120	13.6	18 19 19	19.9	22.6 27.6	9		17.5
.941-50	Female	ø	age	20 -2	88 48	17.5	10.1	2.00 0.40 0.40	28.7	23.0	27.1	3		21.2
194	Male	61	Average	19.3	20. 20.4	16.2	12:1	78.7 78.7 78.7	24.0	24.2	24.2 25.5			19.5
	District	#		Burdwan Birbhum	Midnapur	Hooghly Howrah	24-Parganas	Nadla	Murshidabad	West Dinajpur	Jalpaiguri Darieeling	Cooch Behar	-	TOTAL.

1 CENSUS

16.0 17.4

18.6

16.4

19.2

17.2

10.1

17.5

20.4

18.0

22.3

4.02

26-2 ₹ 28-6

29.0

18.2

16.7

18.8

17.5

. 19.4 21.2

TABLE 8

DEATH-RATES (NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF THE SAME-SEX) 1941:1950

³B-r-Calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year computed on the assumption that the population changed at a uniform rate from one cansus to the next

120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	Female	83	((2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
	Male	22		4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1949	Fermale	23		0.4411 0.4411 0.0511 0.
	Male	20	٠	1.621 1.621 1.621 1.621 1.621 1.622 1.632
848	Male Female	1 16		0.022 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03
Ξ,	elant.	18		2000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1947	Enrale	11		28.28 1.06.09 1.06.00
	Male	116		286 286 286 286 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287
946	Male Female	719		28.8 20.7 1.06.6 1.06.0 1.07.7 1.07.7 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6 2.26.6
	Male	14		186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186
945	Male Female	13		19.7 19.3 18.3 18.4 18.4 20.1 20.6 20.6 20.6 30.6 30.6
	Male	75		18-6 28-2 28-2 17-6 17-6 15-1 15-1 28-0 30-0 30-0 30-0 (Nota
1944	Male Female	4 11		28.66.22 22.22 22.22 22.22 22.23 22.25 20.25 20.
	Male	10		4844604498888888888888888888888888888888
1043	Female	Ø		4884881448 4884814481488 4884888 6884888 68848 6
	Male			488844661444444444444444444444444444444
1942	Female	~		84444444444444444444444444444444444444
	a : Male	9,		72211111222222222222222222222222222222
1941	Femal	م		44.022 44.022 44.022 44.022 44.022 44.022 44.022 46.022
	Male	4 :		18444 18444 1858 1888 1888 1888 1888 188
09-	Kemale	8	8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1941	Mala	84	Average	uggg uggg uggg uggg uggg uggg uggg ugg
	+ District			Burdwan Birbuun Birbuun Birbuun Manapur La-Larganas Calcutia Nadia Maida Wast Dinajpur Jaipakuri Inajeeling Cocch Behar

Nore.—The high rates for females in Calcutta in this table and elsewhere are due to the male population of Calcutta being greatly overweighted by young adults.

TABLE 9

(Note—Rates for the 48e group "under'd yeat" are calculated out the number of births recorded that year) DBATHS, REPORTED PER 1,000 OF THE SAME SEX, AND, AGE LIVING AT THE CENSUS OF 1941 ANNUAL DEATH RATES BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS 1941-1950

ſ	, ale .	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0961	Fernal 23	7.000 1100 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
-	Male 22	16-1 182-2 182-2 0-8-9 0-0 0-0 17-0 17-3 17-3 17-4-6
1949	Ferrale 21	128.6 128.6 128.6 10.6 112.6 113.8 891.0
19	, Mede 20	126.5 174.5 174.5 174.5 10.8 117.8 17.8 17.8
1948	Female 19	1902 2005 8-8 5-8 1005 1126 1140 880 680
16	Male 18	142.5 142.5 148.9 178.9 7.3 8.9 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5
1947	Fernale 17	19:2 189:0 189:0 18:4 10:1 12:8 18:4 18:4 18:4 18:4 18:4
18	Male 16	1200-3 180-3 180-3 180-0 100-0 100-0 110-0
1946	Femble 15	981 981 9961 9961 9969 9969 9969 9969 99
Ħ	Male 14	188.6 1749.9 1749.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 1
	Female -13	222 221 210 210 210 210 210 20 20 35 35 40 35 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
Ä	Male 12	20 184.0 194.0 196.0 196.0 196.0 196.0 196.0 196.0 196.0
1944	Female 11	2885 2650 271 1444 1850 268 268 268 268
Ť	Male	288.1 288.5 288.5 288.5 3.88.4 288.2 288.2 288.2 288.2 288.2 288.2 288.2
1943	Female	80.1 280.7 280.7 28.1 18.0 9.7 20.2 21.9 27.7 47.1 128.8
*	Male	286.0 273.6 427.2 113.7 115.4 115.4 115.4 116.0 119.9
77 61	Fermale 7	117.0 117.0 117.0 8.0 6.0 11.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 4.0 0
-	Male	180-5 150-5 150-5 7-6 8-9 111-0 28-2 28-2 6-1-1
1941	Femal	121 121 121 121 120 120 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 13
-	Male	73551 7456 7456 7456 7456 7567 7567 7567 7567
Average of 'decade (1041-50)	Female 3	2004 20004 20000 2
Aye.	Male 2	24.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.
.Aga.lset.birth	1,	All ages 0-1 11 11 1510 1520 2040 4060 60 and above

TABLE 10 FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS IN EACH DISTRICT 1941-1950

West Burd	Wai	Burdwan Birbhum I	Bankura Midnapur		Hooghly]	Howrah	24- Parganas	Calcutta	Nadia 1	Murshi. dabad	Malda	West Dinafpur,	Jalpal- guri	Dar- feeling	Cooch Behar
918·5 934·4 992·0 940·0		940.	_	948.7	925-3	904.7	877.2	829-3	953.6	945.6	870-4	8008	937-2	925.9	
909.9 907.1 923.5 938.6		938.6		944.0	930-5	896.8	925-1	835.1	1.406	864.0	861.6	896.8	961-1	922.0	
908.2 920.4 973.4 961.9		961.9		965-2	911.6	892-1	886.9	699.3	928-9	914.3	877.9	921.8	949-1	876-0	
• 91Q·8		623.6		854.9	856.6	9.992	775.3 n	886.3	0.176	964∙1	921r1 1	904.3,	923.8	917.9	
942.6		982.0		941.3	938.3	926.3	866.2	785-2	941-1	974.5	901.2	923.6	930-8	917.2	
950-4		913.8		879-5	983.1	919-3	6.906	8-191	924.7	950-1	966.3	. 8.000	934.2	928.4	Not avail-
911.6	1,012.9	880.2		957.6	8.906	898.3	884.7	784.6	2-196	980-6	903-3	879-1	912.9	953-9	able
927-2	976.4	8-996		989-5	915-1	931-7	903.3	839.8	961.2	913.9	830.3	899-6	916.9	931.8	
986.8, 994.4	994.4	954.3		1,000.8	0.896	940.4	916.3.	860.8	979.4	941.4	828.7	844.1	936-9	9.096	
976-5 1	1,015.7	965-9		1,017.0	955.0	944.2	920.9	858.6 1,	0.710,	991.2	904.9	673-3	984.6	961-1	
Z.AOA 0.710 0.070 7.474		Z-808		964.4	895·1	1,008.8	888.8	908-4	945.0	908•8	827.9	893.2	937.8	0.006	
NUMBER OF DEATHS ANN		ANNI	J.	ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX BY AGE GROUPS 1941-1950 A—Males	EPORT	RTED FO	LT OR EAG	H SEX	BY AG	E GRC	UPS 1	941-195	Q		
1941 1942 1943		1943		1944	19	1945 +	1946	1947 :	1948		1949¢	1950-	1941-50		Male deaths per 1,000 female deaths.
ω 44		4		rO.	-	Đ	*	90	o.		10	411	6	4	verage 941-50
201,173 182,313 332,182		332,182		800,429	•	233,276	216,331	201,062	198.401		190.116	185.448	20 70		
58,480 52,999 96,565		96,565		87,334			62,873	55,628	67,178		55,789	64,030*	64.869		1103
		62,583		56,600		43,949	40,754	33,386	33,575		33,976	30,412	40,748		1,188
18,809		84,271		30,994		24,066	22,317	16,797	18,144		18,463	14,954	21,957		1,281
10,881		19,826		17,981	-	13,623	12,909	11,134	10,490		18,781	10,138	13,002		1,121
9,436		8,486		7,675	•	5,960	5,528	5,454	4,941		4,732	5,320	6,789		1,041
10,001		33,982		20,734		23,864	22,108	22,243	23,603		21;813; c	23,618	24,121	*	186
12,561		22,887		20,700		16,073	14,960	12,644	12,669		11,441	11,233	14,897		1,031
7,657		13,952		12,618		9,798	9,102	7,888	7,692	8	7,140	6,874	9,117		1,269
7,119		12,966		11,717		9,098	8,430	7,716	7,555	ō	6,846	7,130	8,640		802
		31,491		28,481		22,115	20,496	19,051	18,607		17,282	17,192	21,105	10	77.
19,490		35,510		82,116		24,936	23,136	21,164	20,405		19,145	17,710	23,512	.,	1,185
19,270		35,112		31,755		24,457 €	22,888	22,22	21,243		16,791	19,760	23,796		1,473
17,958-		32,720	ځ.	29,592		22,9783	21,298.	20,517	20,140		19,588-	18,881	- 22,448		1,361
30,880 27,986 50,990		50,990		46,116		35 <u>r</u> g0g	83,208	84,232	32,912		38,118	31,636	35,689		1,069

TABLE 12
NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY REPORTED FOR EACH SEX BY AGE GROUPS 1941-1950
B—Females

Female deaths	per 1,000 male deaths, average 1941-50	13	918	806	842	780	268	961	1,020	0.20	788	1,246	1,296	881	679	740	876
	1941-50	12	205,811	58,894	34,299	17,135	11,603	5,561	24,595	14,447	7,184	10,770	27,359	20,713	16,147	16,611	33,686
	1950	11	171,397	48,920	25,698	11,735	8,841	6,122	23,222	10,604	5,798	9,828	21,001	16,396	14,167	15,363	29,820
	1949	10	182,443	161,791	29,463	14,764	9886	4,863	22,328	11,393	6,980	10,018	24,256	17,884	13,353	15,275	31,993
	1948	ø	186,877	52,780	28,415	14,007	9,440	4,968	24,365	12,539	6,203	9,878	24,989	18,846	14,555	15,494	31,593
	1947	œ	186,103	50,978	28,560	13,128	10,077	5,364	22,409	12,486	6,193	9,375	24,811	18,754	15,183	15,743	82,580
	1946	۲-	198,356	57,283	34,394	17,541	11,594	6,259	22,889	14,514	7,103	10,299	26,610	20,145	15,459	15,525	81,418
	1945	చ	215,288	62,175	37,331	19,035	12,588	6,708	24,844	15,780	7,707	11,173	28,870	21,873	16,771	16,857	34,102
1	1944	ıū	276,946	79,982	48,022	24,486	16,193	7,343	31,96b	20,278	9,915	14,873	37,138	28,138	21,574	21,685	43,868
	1943	4	292,083	84,353	50,647	25,825	17,078	7,744	33,706	21,380	10,457	15,160	89,168	29,676	22,753	22,870	46,266
	1942	æ	165,573	47,817	28,710	14,639	9,681	4,390	19,107	12,120	5,928	8,593	22,203	16,822	12,898	12,965	26,227
	1941	63	183,047	52,863	31,740	16,184	10,703	4,863	21,123	13,400	6,553	9.500	24,546	18,598	14,260	14,332	28,995
			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	,	•	•	•	•	•
			•	•	•	•	•		•	•			•		•	•	•
			•	•	•	tonth	ıths			•			•		•		9.
		Age	1 All ages	2002	, 1-0	Under 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 6 years	\$ 5-10	4 10—15	3		9 9	8 40—50	9 50—60	10 60 & above

TABLE 13
FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS ANNUALLY BY RELIGIONS 1941-1950

Annual av	era ge											Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Aboriginals	Jains
1941-50	•		•	•		•		•			•	922•5	896.9	851.6		
1941	•		•	•		•	•	•				924.3	934.6	892.9		
1942	•	•	•			•	•	•		•		917:8	897·1	823.4		
1943	•		•	•			•					87,6-1	799·8	813-1		
1944		•		•	•						•	925.6	896-2	850.3		
1945							•	•		•		928.4	924.0	871-9	Not avail	able
1946		•	•	•	•	•	*		•	•	•	912.0	931-2	928.8		
1947			•			•	•	•		•		929.8	906.8	898·1		
1948						•			•			942.7	910-2	856.9		
1949				•						•		959•3	970•4	835·3		
1950											•	936·3	869•2	911:9		

TABLE 14

MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALE DEATHS PER 1,000 MALE DEATHS,
ALL RELIGIONS, HINDU AND MUSLIM 1941-1950

Average of	each :	montl	ı (194)	1-50)								All religions	Hindu	Muslim
January			•			;	•	•		•		918•0	933•0	910.4
February			•									892•4	908.3	900-7
March .		•	•									877-6	906•0	856•0
April .	•	•		•				•	•	٠	•	888.7	898-1	848•3
May .	•	•		•			•	•		٠		886•6	906-6	857·1
June .	•	•	•	•			•			•	•	875•4	894.6	841.5
July .	•	•		•	•	•		•			•	887:4	896•2	876•2
August	•	•									•	896·1	904.9	869-3
September	•			•		•						901·1	904-7	889•2
October	•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	•	•		9 34 ·2	941•3	924-8
November			•	•	,				•	•	•	970·1	970•4	979•9
December	•		•	•		•		•				957•6	964-1	920-1

TABLE (5.1
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "CHOLERA" BY SEX 1941-50

	Average f	or 1941-50	1941		1	.942	19	43	19	944	19	45.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal	9,034	8,855	8,178	7,435	5,870	5,557	28,862	29,368	10,207	9,921	4,535	3,780
Burdwan	767 422	810 426	484 627	424 581	946 299	951 259	$2,607 \\ 1,993$	2,781 2,053	789 496	847 552	167 39	202
Birbhum Bankura	423 420	420 469	322	312	452	441	2,235	2,426	312	344	69	49 202
Midnapur	1,071	1,129	630	568	784	852	5,201	5,464	1,110	1,132	221	261
Hooghly	374	391	269	271	343	328	914	1,014	401	394	283	282
Howrah	1,086	1,091	1,021	871	777	692	2,264	2,372	1,488	1,518	1,221	1,102
24-Parganas .	2,289	1,185	2,825	2,750	953 330	860 153	6,617 1,143	6,116 835	3,693	3,460	909	717
Calcutta Nadia	1,070 458	739 495	1,011 90	726 89	243	$\begin{array}{c} 133 \\ 224 \end{array}$	1,503	1,695	1,050 211	587 248	$^{1,225}_{126}$	587 138
Murshidabad	564	617	670	661	563	629	2,495	2,802	313	360	91	80
Malda	199	215	92	71	52	48	415	475	147	306	115	98
West Dinajpur .	156	142	,35	24	29	45	532	460	109	91	28	24
Jalpaiguri	136	129	f 02	87	72 27	53 22	865 78	830 45	$\frac{64}{24}$	65	25	22
Darjeeling	21	13	<u>::</u>		27	<u>zz</u>	78	40	Z4 —	17	16	16
Cooch Benai	_											_
		1946		1947		194	<u>1</u> 8		1949		19	50
	Male	Female	Male	F	emale	Male	Female	Male	Fen	ale	Male	Female
West Bengal	4,896	4,878	5,270	5	,229	6,975	6,815	6,792	7,07		8,751	8,492
Burdwan	236	210 15	381		436 342	651 163	710 151	540 73	61	10 72	873 123	929
Birbhum	70 94	126	340 225		307	150	166	132	18		204	$\frac{124}{216}$
Midnapur.	199	256	518		562	585	652	901	98	96	547	257
Hooghly .	273	290	323		377	431	438	244	26		243	. 771
Howrah	669	699	967	1,	,076	1,050	1,022	635	76		854	1,826
24-Parganas	882	$917 \\ 243$	928 975		977 560	1,592 1,464	1,640 1,014	$\frac{2,661}{761}$	2,56 72	53	1,854 1,959	2,247 799
Calcutta Nadia	498 625	677	240		275	383	465	362	41		724	263
Murshidabad	600	648	166		150	261	346	215	25	5	238	284
Maida	536	542	25		27	170	152	15€	15		277	403
West Dinajpur	177	175	145		110	29	24	70		33	404	117
Jalpaiguri	22 15	11 9	24 13		27 3	36 10	35	34 6		6 4	$\frac{109}{14}$	21
Darjeeling Cooch Behar	10	-8	- 13				<u></u>	_			14	<u></u>

TABLE 15:2 ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "FEVER" BY SEX 1941-50

Fever includes Malaria, Kala-ázár, Blackwater fever, Measles, Relapsing fever, Cerebrospinal fever, Influenza, Enteric group of fevers, Typhus, and 'Other fevers', for some of which figures are given separately elsewhere but are included in the totals of this table.

		Avera 1941	ge for -50	19	941	1	942	1	943	1	1944	1	945
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Murshidabad Mushidabad West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar		120,149 11,322 11,099 8,278 18,277 4,702 3,309 13,338 3,035 8,608 15,937 4,491 5,451 2,819	111,381 11,341 11,402 8,386 18,452 4,794 3,057 11,966 2,289 8,456 14,495 5,147 4,096 4,993 2,508	99,810 10,700 7,819 7,975 15,732 4,483 2,000 11,951 1,872 8,431 11,302 4,425 4,483 3,216	95,607 10,509 7,673 8,053 15,660 4,679 1,940 11,623 1,290 8,012 10,001 3,820 3,981 5,497 2,869	93,187 10,096 8,040 7,234 13,449 4,478 1,899 11,352 1,947 8,028 12,136 2,703 3,227 5,583 3,015	89,655 10,087 8,183 7,701 13,608 4,448 1,607 10,599 1,219 7,795 11,230 1,763 3,478 5,419 2,518	172,652 15,373 15,193 12,450 32,891 6,196 5,204 22,409 3,514 13,808 25,681 4,761 4,419 7,582 3,171	155,338 14,625 14,933 11,808 28,740 5,762 3,822 17,083 2,660 13,662 24,781 4,364 3,930 6,296 2,872	175,291 17,106 16,963 10,322 25,723 6,592 5,496 22,105 4,461 12,757 24,278 11,549 6,098 8,162 3,679	168,430 16,859 17,961 10,711 25,366 6,630 5,177 19,290 2,992 12,385 24,116 10,361 5,664 7,719 3,199	124,829 11,079 11,852 7,677 16,751 4,910 3,476 13,476 13,548 9,701 18,152 8,643 5,133 6,997 3,436	121,554. 11,417 12,606 7,532 17,843. 5,317 3,454 12,583 2,251 9,272 17,595 7,477 4,651 6,503 3,073
			1946		1947		1948	3		1949	_	195	0
		Male	Female	Mal	Fe	male	Male	Female	Male	Fema	ale	Male	Female'
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	 	113,855 10,044 12,485 7,030 15,443 4,323 3,426 12,366 3,141 8,366 16,014 7,645 5,152 5,152 2,578	109,875 9,871 13,027 6,793 15,964 4,34b, 3,125 11,206 2,286 8,340 15,876 6,858 4,579, 6,252 2,353	11,0 10,5 8,2 16,5 4,5 3,1 10,7 3,0 7,1 13,1 4,9 4,5	103,137 101,3 11,018 10,9 10,581 10,8 8,250 8,4 16,574 17,5 4,508 4,5 3,151 3,1 10,708 9,8 3,021 2,6 7,143 7,0 13,101 12,1 4,983 4,1 4,500 4,0 4,099 3,7 2,462 2,2		96,774 9,983 8,817 7,730 16,674 4,146 3,258 10,962 3,324 6,188 10,610 4,952 4,192 3,486 2,452	96,139 10,644 9,038 8,143 17,766 4,470 3,297 10,408 2,933 6,184 10,251 4,058 3,531 3,144 2,272	92,091 9,377 9,613 7,223 15,712 3,909 9,585 2,793 6,393 10,426 4,881 3,735 3,325 2,014	94,0 10,0 10,0 7,7 17,3 4,1, 3,1 9,2 2,2,2 6,6 10,5 4,4,4 3,5 3,0	38 95 95 118 71 06 865 865 8220 241 779 999 113	84,868 8,447 9,630 6,888 14,182 3,470 2,072 8,468 2,725 5,262 9,113 4,832 3,966 3,648 2,165 —	81,722 8,430 9,695 6,911 14,742 3,537 1,881 7,762 2,369, 5,186 8,414 4,101 3,569 3,274 1,851

35 TABLE 15.3 ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "SMALL POX" BY SEX 1941.50

		Average 1941		19	41	1	942	1	943	10	44	19	45
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal .		4,252	4,267	4,875	4,411	513	510	1,187	1,074	9,534	9,664	11,908	12,066
Burdwan		273	303	354	350	122	124	16	15	132	139	852	971
Blrbhum		104	103	56	72	82	71	27	34	122	128	399	420
Bankura		151	139	43	48	5	7	_3	••	69	60	1,104	1,003
Midnapur		162	156	95	69	4	2	51	40	380	349	553	592
Hooghly	•	267	285	248	245	13	13 103	22	25	458	509	1,137	1,267
Howrah	•	714	735	541	504	93		124	124	2,502	2,690	2,076	2,134
24-Parganas .	•	567	558	862	871	115	119 40	144 710	152 602	1,367	1,397	2,138	2,051
Calcutta	•	1,561	1,535	2,486	2,059	61 2	40 3	40	902 39	3,751	3,675	2,116	2,064
Nadia	•	108	114	80	66 71	5	15	13	39 13	275	270	138	162
Murshldabad .	•	192 57	194 57	57 44	48	7	7	3	13	108 54	97	1,035	1,061
Malda'	•	69	72	7	8	2	3	13	12	235	50 252	216	234
West Dinajpur .	•	15	12	•		2		15	16	66	252 34	67 43	75
Jalpaiguri . Darjeeling .	•	13	7	•2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		·;	-6	1	15	10	43 34	13
Cooch Behar .	•		<u> </u>								10	34	19
COCCE Bellai .	•		0.40		1947		19	40		1040			
		1	946		1947		٨	±0 		1949	_	19	50
		Male	E emale	Male	Fer Fer	male	Male	Female	Male	Fen	nale	Male	Female
West Bengal .		2,450	2,521	1,53	6 1,	590	3,961	3,948	634	(310	5,918	6,277
Burdwan		655	769	12		130	143	183	40		37	286	315
Birbhum		213	186	2		23	46	42	4			63	51
Bankura		105	83	1		11	63	77	.5		3	105	96
<u>M</u> idnapur		20	17	3		31	132	106	46		40	311	317
Hooghly	•	117	96	4		28 83	$\frac{125}{524}$	140 493	31		23	476	502
Howrah	•	220	231	11 3		83 40	324 324	284	86		70	859	922
24-Parganas .	•	168 59	178 65	93		041	324 2,438	2,457	103 287		93	410	397
Calcutta	•	213	222	90 3		31	43	57	17		291	2,766	3,060
Nadia Murshidabad .	•	213 441	429		4	31	28	29	10		33	243	260
Malda	•	52	429 65	1		7	74	63	2		11 3	202	184
West Dinajpur.	•	175	177	12		123	15	17				101 50	91
Jalpaiguri .	•	113	112		3	2	4	-:	••		• •	8	50 8
Darjeeling .	•	8	ĩ	3	.9	9	$ar{f 2}$				ė	38	$\frac{8}{24}$
Cooch Behar .									·			<u> </u>	24

TABLE 15.4 ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ENTERIC GROUP OF FEVERS" BY SEX 1941-50

	Average for 1941-50	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Male Female	Male Female	Male Female	Male Female	Male Female	Male Female
West Bengal Burdwan Barbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Mursbidabad Maida West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	14,755 13,956 2976 888 293 255 714 683 2,113 2,379 1,438 1,453 2,111 2,075 2,209 1,937 2,898 2,687 303 260 373 340 128 95 174 137 592 510 433 358	13,279	12,305 10,929 '970 900 507 447 789 785 1,768 1,649 1,315 1,331 1,683 1,643 1,932 1,699 1,955 1,391 239 146 334 320 53 41 115 93 213 167 432 317 —	20,340 20,727 1,262 1,123 565 496 1,163 948 1,582 5,341 2,093 1,773 3,378 2,676 4,573 3,581 3,930 215 345 289 75 64 143 107 420 383 551 424	18,933	12,668
	1946	1947		948.	1949	1950
	Male Fema	le Male F	emale Male	Female Male	Female	Male Female
West Bengal Burdwan Barhwum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Mulda West Dinajpur Jaipaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	13,333 12,31 716 61 128 14 459 42 1,587 1,46 1,222 1,31 1,989 2,01 1,673 1,56 2,747 2,47 334 27 587 63 342 22 154 1(1,008 65 387 347	1 820, 2 220, 1 528, 3 2,269, 2 1,510, 6 2,154, 0 1,527, 1 2,806, 0 242, 7 317, 18 87, 17 239, 17 598	3,161 14,399 745 912, 166 164 606 577 2,215 2,460 1,501 1,404 2,234 1,899, 1,411 1,768 2,679 3,174 248 378 278, 399, 62 97 222 147 518 617 276 403 —	14,040. 14,07. 895 93; 150 14' 605 54! 2,398 2,40' 1,575 1,40 1,984 1,56! 1,647 1,84' 2,964 2,97' 373 32! 77 12: 83 22; 579 71: 351 344	866 7 111 6 113 7 2,622 6 1,356 8 1,575 0 1,576 0 2,948 7 348 9 267 9 267 9 679	14,524 14,011 1,049 955 187 143 566 513 2,074 1,874 1,142 1,168 1,443 1,537 1,850 1,731 3,481 3,631 433 516 450 125 87 352 304 920 818 386 337

TABLE 15.5
ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "PLAGUE" BY SEX 1941-50

				age for 11-50	19	941	19	042	19	48	194	4	10	945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			7	2	1	1		••	••	••	2	1		
Burdwan .								• •	••	••			• •	••
Birbhum .							• •		• •	• •	• •			••
Bankura .	•	•	• •		• •	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •
Midnapur .	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
Hooghly .	•	•	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •
Howrah .	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
24-Parganas	•	•	•;	•;	'i	'i	••	••	••	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	;	••	• •
Calcutta .	•	•	7	2		1	•	••	••	••		1	••	
Nadla .	•	•	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	••
Murshidabad	•	•	• •	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
Malda West Dinajpur	•	•	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	••
	•	•	••	••	••	• •	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	••	••
Jalpalguri Darjeeling	٠	•	••	••	••	••	• • •	::	: <i>:</i>	::	••	• ,	• • •	• •
Cooch Behar	:	•	<u>::</u>				≕	≕	-:-			<u>::</u>	<u>::</u>	••
			~	946		1947	-	194			949	, <u>,</u>	195	
			Male	Female	Ma	le Fen	ale	Male	Female	Male	Female) I	fale	Female
West Bengal			3	••	6	:	l	14	4	45	12		3	• •
Burdwan .	•	•	• •	• •	• •	•	•	••	••	1	• •		• •	• •
Birbhum .	•	•	• •	• •	• •			••	••	• •	••		• •	• •
Bankura .	•	•	•	••	• •		•	'i	••	• •	••		••	••
Midnapur	•	•	• •	•••	• •		•		ï	• •	••		••	••
Hooghly . Howrah .	•	٠	••	••	• •		•	••	• • •	٠,	ż		••	••
24-Parganas	•	•	••	••	•••			• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				••	••
Calcutta .	•	:	·:		6	•	i	iŝ	2	40	iò		3	:-
Nadia	•			•••			-			•••			.,	
Murshidabad	-		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::					• • •				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••
Malda .			•						1					
West Dinajpur													••	
Jalpalgurl									••					• •
Darjeeling										••				
Cooch Behar	•	•	_				-				_		-	

TABLE 15.6

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN T. B. OF LUNGS"
BY SEX 1941-50

		rage for 941-50	1941	L	1	942	19	43	19	44	1	945
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female'
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadla Murshidabad Maida West Dinajpur Jalpalguri Darjoeling Cooch Behar	2,536 1,748 1,808 2,156	12,523 813 248 554 1,441 1,023 1,163 1,439 2,578 213 271 113 080 1,629 358	21,003 2,025 721 1,181 3,049 1,969 1,872 2,738 3,558 339 215 112 647 2,131 446	13,342 1,218 463 705 1,673 1,176 1,260 1,505 2,395 266 120 96 651 1,520 394	18,361 1,513. 589 1,000 2,413 1,874 1,423 2,471 2,717 483 319 789 2,111 480	14,486 847 409 608 1,388 1,084 982 4,327 1,777 215 226 134 671 1,413	21,614 1,443 645 1,027 2,732 2,062 2,143 2,830 4,037 4,66 435 255 836 2,496 407	13,626 807 853 641 1,569 1,213 1,203 1,385 2,794 316 319 196 659 1,736	22,394 1,458 400 1,023 2,807 2,256 2,256 2,823 4,370 354 462 194 801 2,633 412	14,658 940 260 659 1,607 1,374 1,525 1,530 2,933 219 381 156 672 2,011 391	20,552 1,315 364 1,044 2,783 1,942 1,869 2,317 3,949 136 136 2,537 433	13,337 707 213 556 1,499 1,186 1,100 1,271 2,489 325 81 783 81 1,876
	1	948		1047		194	8		1949		1950	_
	Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female	Male	Fema	le	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Burdwan Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Maida West Dinajpur Jalpalguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	. 19,861 . 1,344 . 357 . 978 . 1,719 . 1,751 . 2,124 . 3,828 . 438 . 438 . 490 . 1,197 . 2,365	12,065 750 225 498 1,500 871 1,100 2,519 211 234 106 835 1,866 312	18,242 1,427 274 983 2,500 1,648 1,794 1,599 3,809 329 319 135 996 2,116	1, 1, 2,	856 844 136 608 553 937 1189 918 8176 153 641 464 314	17,235 1,206 273 881 2,310 1,426 1,653 1,605 329 293 244 943 2,032 365	11,211 646 155 471 1,365 878 1,139 907 2,742 138 115 126 642 1,527 360	16,465 1,104 246 761 2,121 1,354 1,550 1,640 3,377 276 241 239 943 1,999	10,49 69 14 40 1,22 78 83 2,46 67 1,59	0 7 7 7 7 9 3 3 0 6 6 8 8 8 2	15,619 1,289 201 668 1,845 1,622 1,410 3,719 248 271 238 886 1,583 317	10,148 083 115 383 1,031 720 1,103 676 2,798 142 154 78 670 1,280 315

TABLE 15.7

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "SUICIDE" BY SEX, 1941-50

	Avera; 194	ge for 1-50	1941	ı	19	042	19	43	19	44	19	45
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Malo	Female	Male	Female
W Bengal Burdwan Bi-bhum Ban rra Midnapur Hoc hly Howrah 24-Parganas Cak uta Nadia Murshidabad Malda We Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darje aling Cooch Behar	552 411 23 35 40 58 69 136 43 24 42 15 12 15 18	539 41 20 32 44 67 62 140 29 26 43 114 10 9 7	489 47 21 38 49 63 47 122 12 10 31 11 13 10 15	531 54 31 38 42 76 54 162 7 6 25 8 12 12 4	484 39 28 37 55 46 122 19 15 40 9 11 16	526 50 33 39 37 73 46 171 9 9 33 7	643 40 24 43 51 76 122 165 8 13 42 18 10 13 18	543 31 14 24 52 79 95 159 4 45 17 9 8	500 45 29 36 46 47 95 105 38 18 48 15 8 11	476 32 12 32 45 63 48 123 26 14 11 12 10 12	552 53 18 25 43 44 101 67 23 57 14 10 20	10 4 12 40 43 60 65 145 22 20 51 9 10 6 3
		1946		1947		19	48		1949		19	56
	Male	Female	Male	F	emale	Male	Female	Male	Fem	316	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Bir'um Ban ura Midnapur Hoognly Howrab 24-Parganas Caloutta Nadia Mur. hidabad Matus West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	578 40 16 39 35 48 70 111 49 38 88 20 10 45	598 43 23 31 49 67 86 133 222 37 56 15 14	507 38 26 34 45 67 57 78 45 32 38 15 11		490 30 24 27 38 54 54 54 110 43 24 50 8 12 7 9	557 35 21 27 50 72 55 92 65 20 58 19 11	550 37 20 25 52 65 55 121 51 45 44 17 10 7	592 43 28 37 59 59 48 107 69 38 30 16 17 12 29	595 51 20 42 49 72 44 176 46 54 42 26		555 25 20 34 42 61 74 111 68 33 38 113 118	534 48 14 22 32 68 77 103 62 47 18 6 5

TABLE 15.8

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "CHILD BIRTH", 1941-50

	Average for 1941-50	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Balkura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Mushidabad Maloa West Dinajpur Jalpalguri Darjeeiing Cooch Behar	3,391 292 157 170 565 228 137 379 191 128 160 110 228 537	3,755 350 195 239 685 290 192 518 61 68 98 111 193 638	3,335 321 220 210 557 279 122 416 29 45 146 107 189 554	2,034 259 162 178 509 230 148 332 20 81 115 89 212 480 113	2,875 200 112 117 436 215 193 318 208 106 162 125 204 389 102	3,237 248 142 140 534 183 154 392 203 136 189 117 236 444 121
	1946	1947	19	48	1949	1950
West Bengal Burdwan Birbnum Bankura Midnopur Hoo, hly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Mulda West Dinajpur Jalpalguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	8,781 312 157 185 593 218 160 373 239 175 1' 181 203 670 103	3,081 291 121 169 536 203 97 304 170 123 140 08 246 473 110	1 0 2 1 4 8 2 2 2 2 1 2 5	37 39 79 55 71 65 29 15 40 18 29 10 32 47	4,113 366 187 181 620 238 112 439 340 216 185 138 294 661	2.865 239 93 122 507 162 66 282 300 113 149 77 188 500 67
1 CENSUS						6

TABLE 15.9

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "MALARIA" BY SEX, 1941-50

		Averag 1941-		194	1	194	2	1948	3	1944		1945	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	F.m.ile	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwap Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Murshidabad Mulda West Dinajpur Jaipaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar		51,923 5,870 6,713 2,889 8,146 2,573 1,292 3,904 953 3,987 8,084 2,563 1,588 2,102	50,747 6,083 6,971 3,025 8,384 2,655 1,196 3,607 669 3,687 7,801 2,228 1,477 1,975	42,958 6,481 3,823 2,850 6,967 2,750 332 2,727 320 2,431 7,451 1,945 2,143 1,349	42,547 6,712 8,879 3,083 7,469 2,883 3,18 2,824 2,135 6,933 1,723 1,256 2,054 1,102	43,122 6,012 3,826 2,570 6,409 2,723 3,060 3,514 6,434 2,183 1,850 1,956 1,417	41,956 6,297 3,940 2,993 6,801 2, 90 3 6 3,060 3,423 6,201 1,018 1,654 1,873 1,144	87,723 10,3°4 10,539 5,650 20,128 3,931 1,857 7,632 1,408 3,842 12,983 3,416 2,017 2,345 1,671	80,869 10,006 10,740 5,963 18,089 3,714 1,332 6,237 1,004 3,145 11,736 11,736 2,141 1,425 	84,098 12,014 12,843 8,972 13,085 4,100 2,182 7,303 2,204 2,567 14,593 3,225 1,963 2,148 1,899	82,799 11,974 13,706 4,310 13,207 4,101 2,058 6,727 1,502 2,068 14,514 3,145 1,824 2,055 1,608	62,449 6,548 8,917 2,375 7,742 2,572 1,462 4,006 1,132 4,314 14,123 2,914 2,045 2,689 1,610	61,385 6,938 9,388 2,479 8,331 2,815 1,411 3,987 723 3,142 13,724 2,565 1,913 2,644 1,320
		_	1946		1947		19	948		1949		19	50
		Male	Female	Ma	le F	emale	Male	Female.	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadla Murshldabad Madda West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling	 	52,053 3,703 7,572 1,947 6,071 1,977 1,524 825 6,757 7,753 3,499 2,498 2,897 1,196	50,286 3,818 7,846 1,123 6,586 2,041 1,347 3,455 597 6,632 7,683 3,104 2,334 2,638 1,002	5, 2, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 2,	694 880	1,061 3,758 5,904 2,782 6,532 2,218 1,305 2,400 608 4,629 5,131 1,710 1,332 1,868 884	38,247 3,774 4,151 2,376 6,12t 2,111 1,471 2,924 4,311 4,256 2,000 1,841 878	38,329 4,138 4,207 2,597 6,598 2,356 1,517 2,717 658 4,240 4,186 1,583 1,157 1,690 685	37,866 3,613 5,217 2,519 5,162 2,014 4 1,528 2,809 726 4,252 4,600 2,262 708 1,687	5, 2, 5, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 4, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	540 036 611 781 907 206 595 678 479 350 804 205 691 547 600	29,234 2,552 4,359 2,049 3,879 1,316 836 2,184 568 3,212 3,280 2,184 674 1,375 766	28,698 2,604 4,493 2,187 4,320 1,424 729 1,981 461 3,105 3,009 1,820 625 1,224 626

TABLE 15.10

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "KALA-AZAR" BY SEX, 1941-50

		Averag 1941		1	1941	1	942	1	943	1	944	1	945
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fen ale	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinalpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 1,388 86 8 5 22 121 29 124 155 69 174 83 843 67	958 61 7 3 10 86 20 80 108 50 119 57 237 51 68	1,030 47 3 5 18 92 16 151 95 72 131 71 192 38 99	707 30 5 8 8 55 20 79 48 62 93 63 151 27	947 37 3 5 69 7 115 65 53 148 64 214 45 133	647 33 9 4 4 48 48 83 81 31 115 41 136 29 79	1,195 50 3 8 13 10 47 128 96 75 156 93 306 61 149	780 24 4 3 3 8 41 78 65 54 105 184 36 91	1,185 39 3 5 13 88 23 118 149 62 189 69 245 51 131	783 25 2 3 5 51 17 78 90 46 112 43 165 39 107	1,503 46 5 2 12 117 27 117 176 83 294 92 363 70 99	984 30 1 2 7 63 12 75 95 63 211 63 204 68
			1946	·	1947		1 	948	No.	1949		1:	950

				1946		1947		1948		1949	1	1950
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda			1,826 92 5 18 140 21 105 216 114 290 112	1,258 81 2 1 9 87 12 56 119 65 213	1,849 127 10 6 23 168 35 127 191 88 190	1,229 83 8 1 6 145 22 66 127 69 141	1,697 151 17 7 28 173 27 143 244 63 150 93	1,194 118 16 7 4 132 11 83 221 34 84 88	1,470 159 17 5 44 208 55 140 176 42 100	1,125 99 15 3 34 144 37 111 166 38 69 52	1,127 109 11 6 43 150 27 98 142 39 87 58	877 85 9 2 24 128 20 90 121 36 53 40
West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	:	:	501 100 1 98	387 68 73	\$570 123 91	358 83 63	444 84 73	308 68 62	323 68 62	269 58 30	272 32 53	210 34 25
COOCH Dellas	•	•	••	• •	• • •	••	••	• • •	• •	••	• •	

TABLE 15.11

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM "TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS" BY SEX, 1941-50

	Averaç 1941	ge for -50	194	1	1	942	19	43	1	944	1	945
•	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	4,826 411 155 301 391 315 469 593 1,396 63 119 25 43 269 271	2,621 108 39 69 83 114 238 250 1,267 16 26 7 14 148 243	5,032 457 235 325 364 377 432 648 1,494 53 98 15 39 224 271	2,957 131 61 77 86 128 272 292 1,516 14 35 8 14 101 222	4,378 430 173 820 289 327 327 1,199 42 102 13 28 2,114 263	2,356 117 46 79 71 138 213 228 1,049 16 28 3 17 87 264	4,488 369 134 238 351 355 467 573 1,308 84 20 43 228 262	2,342 107 31 54 66 117 198 192 1,164 20 11 118 246	4,772 374 134 266 406 329 564 1,449 124 28 47 174 259	2,548 112 42 76 72 108 261 242 1,240 18 19 8 13 90 245 	4,585 347 159 320 340 269 582 1,350 65 152 23 36 120 246	2,360 78 38 57 74 117 272 278 1,109 11 29 9 16 46 232
	:	1946		1947		19	48		1949		1950	2
	Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female	Male	Fem	ale	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcuta Nadia Murshidabad Murshidabad West Dinajpur Jalpatguti Darjeeling Cooch Behar	4,792 445 171 303 385 289 430 609 1,436 74 124 28 53 209 236	2,435 110 38 58 65 90 216 264 1,173 17 22 9 16 116 246	4,948 448 128 312 396 264 470 590 1,496 78 134 21 34 287	1,	689 99 29 54 64 99 243 2467 348 22 33 7 16 160 248	5,210 458 154 297 425 301 468 615 1,494 82 136 35 41 406 308	2,862 113 42 80 109 106 252 252 1,402 28 6 11 195 243	5,144 398 150 299 472 309 473 633 1,413 77 120 65 408 296	7 9 13 27 23 1,27 1 2 1 27 26	55 33 81 12 27 79 66 5 98 6 67	4,907 385 116 333 480 331 433 519 1,317 87 122 40 46 417 281	2,814 107 33 86 127 100 175 248 1,388 7 21 292 292

TABLE 15.12

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM 'SNAKE BITES" BY SEX, 1941-50

1942

1943

Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female

1941

West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Maida West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	. 873 . 94 . 37 . 58 . 171 . 74 . 34 . 179 . 10 . 49 . 39 . 32 . 19 . 3	771 76 38 59 130 66 26 138 3 52 89 40 39 13	063 136 44 71 151 101 37 218 51 76 34 21 18 5	796 79 30 75 125 93 18 186 36 89 33 19 9	863 109 52 64 148 55 35 220 4 33 1 29 20 2	761 83 47 65 112 73 28 172 145 52 38 30 13	748 73 87 57 133 84 27 151 49 59 26 34 15	.631 89 42 66 88 71 18 119 .38 43 12 39 11 5	850 85 37 59 166 57 38 167 11 54 82 42 38 11	767 79 43 57 162 63 29 134 3 43 80 27 34 10 3	820 78 31 46 163 73 84 168 10 41 89 28 19	776 72 46 48 131 63 22 116 3 56 127 38 41 8
		1946		1947		1	948		1949		19	950
	Male	Female	Male	Fen	nale	Male	Female	Male	Femal	le	Male	Female
Burdwan	906 - 86 - 27 - 60 - 158 - 72 - 43 - 183 - 15 - 61 - 98 - 46 - 35 - 16	882 79 30 67 155 80 30 162 3 48 114 65 44 1	918 85 80 62 186 82 42 193 7 58 71 34 39 21 3	11 6 11 6 12 8 10 4 4 1	3 .8 .5 .5 .3 .0 .23 .3 .1	955 96 38 57 241 74 28 168 15 45 90 45 33 22	762 67 38 56 156 42 29 108 2 63 94 50 43 17 6	882 94 50 195 71 25 163 24 54 47 35 4	794 60 42 55 136 54 31 133 7 55 93 45 49 24		830 93 37 56 167 70 27 161 10 48 53 44 30 20 4	765 70 41 58 124 02 28 125 5 5 90 46 45 22 2

TABLE 16.1

DEATH RATE FROM "CHOLERA" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

			A vei 19	rage for 41-60	1	941		1942	19	143	1	944	1	945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			·8 ·8	1·0 ·9	•7 •5	•8 •5	•5 •9	.6 1.1	2·5 2·6	3·0 3·1	•9 •8	1·0 •9	·4 ·2	•4 •2
Burdwan . Birbhum .	•	•	-8	•8	1.ž	1·1	•6	5	3·š	3.9	٠ğ	1· 1	·ī	٠ī
Bankura	•	:	•ĕ	٠Ť	5	-5	٠,	•7	3.4	3.8	•5	5	٠ī	•3
Midnapur .	•	-	•7	•7	-4	•2	•5	•3	3.2	$1.\overline{7}$	٠7	-4	•1	•1
Hooghly		•	-5	•6	•4	•4	-5	•5	1.2	1.6	•5	•6	•4	•4
Howrah .			1.3	1.7	1.2	1.3	•9	1.1	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.7
24-Parganas			1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	•5	•5	3.4	3.7	1.8	2.1	•5	•4
Calcutta .			•7	1.1	•7	1.1	•2	•2	-8	1.3	•7	•9	-8	-0
Nadia .			1.1	1.2	•2	•2	•6	-5	3.5	4.2	•5	•6	•3	•3
Murshidabad			•7	•8	-8	•8	•7	•8	3.0	3.4	•4	.4	•1	•1
Malda .			•5	•5	•2	•3	•1	·2 ·2	1.0	1.7	•3	1.1	•3	•4
West Dinajpu	r .	•	•5	•5	•1	•1	•1	٠2	1.7	1.7	•4	·3 ·2	•1	•1
Jalpaiguri		•	.3	•3	•2	•2	•2	·1 ·1	1.0	2·2 ·3	·1 ·1	·2 ·1	·1 ·1	•1
Darjeeling	•	•	•1	•1	••	• •	•1	_	•4	_	_		_	•1
Cooch Behar	٠	•	••	••	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	•
				1946		1947		19	48		1949		198	50
			Male	Female	M	ale I	emale	Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female
West Bengal			•4	•5		-5	•5	•6	-7	•6		•7	-8	•9
Burdwan .			•2	•2		4	•5	•7	•8	•5		•7	•9	1.0
Birbhum			•1	•1		6	•7	•3	•3	•1		•1	•2	•2
Bankura			•1	•2		3	-5	•2	•3	•2		•2	•3	•3
Midnapur .			•1	· <u>1</u>		3	•2	•4	•2	•6		.3	•3	-4
Hooghly .	٠		•4	_•5		4	.6	.6	.7	•3		•4	•3	.4
Howrah .	•	•	•8	1.1	1		1.6	1.3	1.6	·8 1·3		l∙2 l∙5	•9	1.3
24-Parganas	•	•	•4 •3	·6 ·4		5 7	•6 •9	.8 1.0	1·0 1·5	1.3 .5		··3 ··1	.9 1.5	1·1 3·0
Calcutta .	•	•	1.4	1.7		6	•7	•9	1.1	.8		1.0	1.8	3·0 1·8
Nadia .	•	•	•7	•8		2	•2	•3	-4	•8	•	•3	•3	•3
Murshidabad Malda	•	•	1.3	1.3		· ī	·ĩ	•4	٠.4	•4		•4	•7	1.0
West Dinajpu		•	6	-6		·5	•4	٠î	٠î	•2		·2	1.3	î.š
Jalpaiguri	• •	:	•Ŏ5	·03		·05	•1	٠ī	٠î	•1		·1	3	š
Darjeeling	:	:	·i	·ĭ		·ĭ	·02	٠ī		•08	3	.02	٠ĭ	٠ĭ
Cooch Behar	:	÷							• •					••
Occop Donar	-	-												

TABLE 16.2

DEATH RATE FROM "FEVER" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

		Avera; 194	ge for 1-50	194	1	1	942	19	43	19	944	19	945
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Birbhum . Bankura . Midnapur .		10·5 11·3 21·2 10·7 11·2 6·4 4·0 6·6 2·1 19·9 18·3 13·9 14·7 11·8 14·1	11.5 12.7 21.8 13.1 11.8 7.5 4.7 7.2 3.5 20.7 17.8 12.3 14.7 13.0 14.2	8·7 10·7 14·9 12·2 9·4 6·1 2·4 5·9 1·3 19·5 13·7 10·4 14·7 12·6 16·1	9·8 11·8 14·6 12·6 10·0 7·3 8·0 2·0 19·6 12·3 9·1 14·3 14·2 16·3	8·1 10·1 15·3 11·1 8·2 6·1 2·3 5·6 1·3 18·6 14·7 6·3 12·1 15·1	9·2 11·3 15·6 12·1 8·7 7·0 2·4 6·4 1·9 19·1 13·8 4·2 12·5 14·1	15·0 15·4 29·0 19·1 20·2 8·4 6·2 11·1 2·4 32·0 31·2 14·5 16·5 15·9	16-0 16-4 28-5 18-5 18-4 9-0 5-8 10-3 4-1 33-5 30-4 14-1 16-3 16-3	15·3 17·1 32·3 15·8 15·8 8·9 6·6 11·0 3·1 29·4 27·1 20·0 17·7 18·4	17·3 18·9 34·3 16·8 16·8 10·4 7·9 11·7 4·6 30·3 29·5 24·8 20·4 20·0 18·1	10·9 11·1 22·6 11·8 10·3 6·6 4·2 6·7 22·5 22·0 20·3 16·8 15·2 17·2	12·5 12·8 24·1 11·8 11·4 8·8 5·3 7·6 3·4 22·7 21·6 17·9 16·7 16·9 17·4
			1946		1947	_	19	48		1949		1	1950
		Male	Female	Mal	e F	emale	Male	Female	Male	Fer	nale	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshldabad Malda Wate Dinajpu Jaipaiguri Darjceling Cooch Behar	 	9·9 10·1 23·8 10·8 9·5 5·9 4·1 6·1 2·2 19·4 18·0 16·9 12·7 12·9	11-3 11-1 24-9 10-7 10-2 6-8 4-8 3-5 20-4 19-4 16-5 13-6	9-0 11-0 20-2 12-1 10-1 6-1 5-1 2-1 16-1 15-1 11-1 14-8 8-1 12-1	0 2 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 7 7 7 7 7	10·4 12·3 20·6 13·3 11·2 4·8 5·9 4·1 17·4 14·6 9·7 12·5	8·4 10·0 16·8 11·9 10·2 5·6 3·9 5·4 2·3 14·8 12·9 11·6 13·7 7·6 12·3	9-9 11-9 17-3 12-8 11-4 7-0 6-8 4-5 15-1 12-6 0-7 12-7 12-9	8-0 9-4 18-3 11-1 9-6 5-8 3-7 4-8 1-9 14-8 12-0 11-5-5 12-2 7-2	11 19 12 11 0 6 6 7 10 11		7·4 8·5 18·4 10·6 8·6 4·7 2·5 4·2 1·9 12·2 11·1 13·0 7·9 10·8	8·4 9·6 18·5 10·8 9·4 4·7 3·6 12·7 10·3 9·8 8·5 10·4

TABLE 16.3

DEATH RATE FROM "SMALL-POX" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

		age for 1-50	194	1	1	942	19)43	1	914	:	1945
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hoc hly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadla Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jalpaigur Darjeeling Cooch Behar	·4 ·3 ·2 ·1 ·4 ·9 ·3 1·1 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	.4 .3 .2 .2 .1 .4 1.1 .3 .3 .2 .3 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	·4 ·1 ·1 ·3 ·6 ·4 1·7 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·0 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·5 ·4 ·1 ·04 ·4 ·8 ·5 ·5 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·03 ·1	·04 ·1 ·2 ·01 ·002 ·02 ·1 ·04 ·005 ·01 ·02 ·01 ·02 ·01	·1 ·1 ·01 ·001 ·002 ·2 ·1 ·01 ·01 ·02 ·02 ·02 ·02 ·02 ·02 ·02 ·02 ·02 ·02	·1 ·01 ·1 ·004 ·03 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·5 ·1 ·02 ·01 ·04 ·03 ·03 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0	·1 ·02 ·1 ·03 ·04 ·2 ·1 ·9 ·1 ·02 ·003 ·04 ·01	·8 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·6 ·7 2·6 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·.	1.0 .2 .2 .1 .2 .8 4.1 .8 5.6 .7 .1 .1	1.0 .9 .8 1.7 .3 1.5 2.5 1.1 1.5 .3 1.3 .5 .2 .2	1·2 1·1 ·8 1·6 ·4 2·0 3·2 1·2 3·1 ·4 1·3 ·6 ·3 ·1 ·1
	:	1946		1947		_ 19	48		1949		19	50
	Male	Female	Mal	e Fe	male	Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	·2 ·7 ·4 ·2 ·01 ·2 ·3 ·1 ·04 ·5 ·1 ·01 ·04	-3 -9 -4 -1 -01 -2 -4 -1 -1 -5 -5 -5 -2 -6 -01	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·1 ·0 ·0 ·4 ·0 ·4	2 2 2 2 3 4	·2 ·04 ·02 ·02 ·04 ·1 ·02 ·1 ·02 ·1 ·02 ·4 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·02 ·04 ·01 ·01 ·02 ·02 ·03 ·04 ·1 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·05	·3 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·6 ·2 ·6 ·2 1·7 ·1 ·03 ·2 ·05 ·01 ·01 ·	·4 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·8 ·2 ·8 ·2 ·1 ·04 ·2 ·1 ··	·1 ·04 ·01 ·01 ·03 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·04 ·01 ·005 · · · ·02		1 04 005 03 04 1 1 1 4 1 01 01	·5 ·3 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·6 ·1·0 ·2 ·1·9 ·6 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·4	·6 ·4 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·5 ·4 ·4 ·4 ·2 ·5 ·4 ·7 ·6 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·6 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1

TABLE 16.4

DEATH RATE FROM "PLAGUE" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

			Average 1941	for -50	194	1	1	942	19	43	19	44	1	1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			-001	•0002	•0001	-0001	••			••	·0002	.0001		
Burdwan .			• •	••	• •	••		• •			• •	• •	• •	
Birbhum .			• •	••		• •		•	• •	¥.	•		• •	• •
Bankura .			• •	••	• •			* *		₹.	• •	• •	•	
Midnapur .			••	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
Hooghly .			••	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	••	• •	• •		
Howrah .			••	••	• •	• •	•	• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	
24-Parganas			• • •	•••	• • • • •	• •	• •		• •	• •	• • • • •	• • •	• •	
Caicutta .			•005	-003	-001	•002	• •	• •	••	• •	-001	.002		
Nadia .			• •	• •	• •			• •	••	••			• •	• •
Murshidabad				• •	• •		• •	• •		••	• •			
Malda '.				• •	••		• •	• •			• •			
West Dinajpur				• •	• •		• •	• •		••	• •	••		
Jaipaiguri .				• •	••	• •			• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	
Darjeeling.			• •	••	••					• •			• •	• •
Cooch Behar		•	••	••	• •	••	••	• •	• •	• •		• •		
			1	L946		194	7	1	948		1940		1	950
			Male	Female	м	ale	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fen	uale	Male	Female
West Bengal			•0003		-0	01	-0001	-001	-0004	-004	•0	01	.0003	
Burdwan										-001		-	••	••
Birbhum .	:	·	• • •				••		•••				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Bankura	:	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				•						•••	••
Midnapur .								•001	••	••	•••			••
Hooghly .							••		•002	• •			•••	••
Howrah .	·									.005	•0	03	::	••
24-Parganas	•	·	• • •											••
Calcutta .	•	:	.002		•0	04	•002	-01	•003	-03	:0	9	-202	••
Nadia .	•	:							••	••	•••			::
Murshidabad	•	•		••			• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	::			::	
Malda .	•	•							-002	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				••
West Dinajpur		•						•••		• • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •	* "
Jalpaiguri .	•	•						:•	:	:	•••		••	•
Darjeeling .	:	•	٠.	•					:.	• •	:.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••
Cooch Behar	•	·			•				•••	••	•••		••	• •

TABLE 16.5

DEATH RATE FROM "DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ENTERIC GROUP OF FEVERS" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 BY SEX, 1941-50

			Aver 194	age for	19	941		1942	1	943	1	.944		1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2
Burdwan			1.0	1.0	$1\cdot2$	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	-8	-8
Birbhum .			•6	•5	•9	•8	1.0	-9	1.1	.9	•7	•6	•3	•3
Bankura .			1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	-8	-8
Midnapur .			1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.0
Hooghly .			1.9	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	$2 \cdot 1$	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.1
Howrah .			2.5	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.5	4·1	4.1	3.9	5.0	2.5	3.2
24-Parganas			1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	•9	•9
Calcutta .		•	2.0	3.9	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.7	5.0	$2 \cdot 4$	4.1	1.7	3.1
Nadia .			•7	•6	•4	•3	-6	•4	•6	•5	•7	•5	•6	•6
Murshidabad			•5	•4	•3	•2	•4	•4	•4	•4	•3	•3	•5	•5
Malda .		•	•3	.•2	•2	•1	•1	•1	•2	•2	•3	•2	•4	•3
West Dinajpur	•		•6	∙5	•3	•3	•4	•3	•5	•4	•4	•3	•4	•4
Jalpaiguri	•		1.3	1.3	-8	.7	•5	.4	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Darjeeling .		•	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.8	$2 \cdot 4$	2.5	2.3	$2 \cdot 4$	2.6
Cooch Behar	•		• •	• •	••	••	• •	••	••	• •	••	• •	• •	• •
			:	1946		1947		194	8		1949		1:	950
			Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female	Male	Fema	ile	Male	Female
West Bengal			1.2	1.3	1.2	1	L·4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4		1.3	1.4
Burdwan .	·		•7	•7	•8		-8	•9	1.0	1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1
Birbhum			•2	•3	•4		•3	•3	•3	•4	-3		•4	•3
Bankura .			•7	•7	•8		l•0	•9	•9	•9	-8		-9	-8
Midnapur .			1.0	•9	1.4		· 4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1	1.3	$1 \cdot 2$
Hooghly .			1.7	$2 \cdot 1$	2.0		2.3	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.8		1.5	1.8
Howrah .			2.4	3.1	2.6	:	3-4	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.3		1.7	2.3
24-Parganas			•8	1.0	•8		•9	•9	1.0	-9	1.0		-9	1.0
Calcutta .			1.9	3.8	1.9	4	1.1	2.2	4.5	2.4	5.€		2.4	5.6
Nadia .			•8	•7	•6		•8	•9	1.0	1.0	1.1		1.0	1.1
<u>Murshidabad</u>		•	•7	.8	•4		•3	•5	•5	•6	٠,		•6	•5
Malda .		•	•8	•7	•2		·1	•2	•2	•3	-2		-3	•2
West Dinajpur		•	•5	. 4	.8	_	.8	•5	.3	.8			1.1	1.1
Jalpaiguri .	•		2.2	1.7	1.3		1.3	1.3	1.5	1·6 1·7	1.8		2.0	2.1
Darjeeling .	•	•	1.9	1.9	1.9		1.6	2.0	2.0		1.8	•	1.9	1.9
Cooch Behar	•	•	••	••	••		••	••	••	••		•	••	• •

TABLE 16.6

DEATH RATE FROM "RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN T. B. OF THE LUNGS" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

				age for 11-50	19	941		1942	1	943	1	.944		1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal	٠.		1.7	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.4
Burdwan .			1.4	•9	2.0	1.4	1.5	•9	1.4	•9	1.5	1.1	1.3	•8
Birbhum .			•8	•5	4 1·4	•9	1.1	-8	1.0	•7	-8	•5	•7	•4
Bankura .			1.5	•9	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	•9
Midnapur .			1.6	•9	1.9	1.1	1.5	•9	1.7	`1·0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
Hooghly .			2.4	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.6	1.9
Howrah .			2.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.7
24-Parganas			1.1	•9	1.4	•9	1.2	2.6	1.4	•8	1.4	•9	1.2	-8
Calcutta .			2.6	3.9	2.5	3.6	1.9	2.7	2.8	4.3	3.0	4.5	3.4	3.8
Nadia .			.9	•5	•8	•7	1.1	•5	1.1	∙8	•8	•5	1.1	•5
Murshidabad	·		•4	•3	•3	·1	•4	•3	∙5	-4	•6	•5	-5	1.1
Malda .			1.0	•3	-6	•2	-8	•3	1.3	•5	1.0	•4	•7	•2
West Dinajpur			2.9	2.4	$2 \cdot 1$	2.0	2.6	$2 \cdot 4$	2.7	'2·4	2.6	.2·4 5·2	3.1	2.8
Jalpaiguri .	i		4.8	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.6	3.7	5· 4	4.5	5.7	'5·2	5.5	4.9
Darjeeling .			1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Cooch Behar	·			• •								<i>'</i>		
00001														
				1946		1947		19	48		1949	_	1950	0
			Male	Female	Mal	e F e	male '	Male	Female	Male	Fen	ale I	Male	Female
West Bengal			1.7	1.2	1.6		1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	L	1.4	1.0
Burdwan .			1.3	•8	1.4		•9	1.2	.7	1.2	•{		1 ·3	-8
Birbhum .			•7	•4	•5		.3	•5	∙3	•5	-:		-4	•2
Bankura .			1.5	-8	1.5		1.0	1.3	.7	1.2	•		1.0	3
Midnapur .			1.7	1.0	1.5		1.0	1.4	.9	1.3	-8		1-1	•7
Hooghly .		•	2-3	1.4	2.2		1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.5		1.7	1.1
Howrah .			2.1	1.7	2.2		1∙8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.0		1.9	1.7
24-Parganas			1.1	•6	•8		•6	•8	• 5	-8	• !		-7	•4
Calcutta .			3.3	3.8	3.3		4-4	3.2	4.2	2.3	3.		2.6	4.3
Nadia .			1.0	•5	•8		•4	•8	•3	-6	•:		·6	•3
Murshidabad			•6	•3	•4		•2	•4	.1	•3	•		•3	•2
Malda .			• 4	•3	-3		·1	•6	•3	•6	•:		·5	•2 •2
West Dinajpur			3.0	3.0	3.3		2.3	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.		2.9	2.4
Jalpaiguri .			5-1	4.8	4.6		3.8	4.4	4.0	4-8	4.		3.4	3.3
Darjeeling .			1.7	1.8	1.5		1.7	1.8	2-0	1.8	1.	8	1.6	1.8
Cooch Behar	•	•	••	••	***		• •	•••		٠.	,	•	.,	••

TABLE 16.7

DEATH RATE FROM "SUICIDE" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

	Ave 19	rage for 141-50	19	41		1942	1	943	19	144	1	945
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	-05 -04 -1 -1 -03 -1 -1 -1 -03 -1 -1 -03 -1 -1 -04 -03 -03 -1 -04 -03 -03 -1 -04	·1 ·05 ·04 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·04 ·04 ·02 ·04	·04 ·05 ·04 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·01 ·02 ·04 ·03 ·03 ·02 ·1 ·1	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·01 ·01 ·03 ·02 ·04 ·03 ·02 ·03 ·02 ·0.	*04 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·02 ·1 ·1 ·01 ·03 ·04 ·02 ·03 ·03 ·1	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·04 ·05 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·01 ·03 ·1 ·01 ·02 ·03 ·1	·1 ·03 ·03 ·04 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·01 ·01 ·04 ·03 ·02 ·01 ·01 ·01	-05 -05 -1 -03 -1 -1 -03 -04 -1 -04 -02 -02	·05 ·04 ·02 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·03 ·1 ·03 ·04 ·03 ·1	·05 ·05 ·03 ·04 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·03 ·03 ·03 ·02 ·1	·1 ·05 ·02 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·1 ·02 ·1 ·02 ·02 ·02
	Male	1946 Female		1947 		Male	948 Female	Male	1949 Fema	- C	Male	1950 Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	05 04 03 1 02 1 1 1 04 1 05 03 03 03 03 03	1 05 04 05 03 1 1 1 03 1 1 02 1 1 02 02 02 02	•00 •00 •1 •1 •1 •0 •0 •1 •0 •0 •1	5 4 5 3 3 3 3 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 2 2	103 005 004 002 11 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -02 -04 -02	-05 -04 -04 -04 -03 -1 -1 -04 -04 -04 -03 -03 -1	·1 ·04 ·04 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·05 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·05 ·1 ·04 ·06 ·03 ·1 ·04	·1 ·1·04 ·1·1 ·04 ·1·1 ·1·1 ·1·1 ·1·1 ·1	4 4 2	·05 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·05 ·1 ·05 ·1 ·05 ·1 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·05 ·06 ·04 ·02 ·1 ·	1 05 03 03 02 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

TABLE 16.8

DEATH RATE FROM "CHILD BIRTH" PER 1,000 OF FEMALE POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1941, 1941-50

			Average for	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1050
			1941-50	1941	1942	1949	1944	1943	1940	1947	1930	1949	1950
				_									
West Bengal	•	•	•3	•3	•3	•3	•3	•3	•3	•3	•3	•4	•2
Burdwan	•	•	^ 3	-4	•4	•3	·2	•3	•3	•3	•4	-4	•2
Birbhum .			•3	•4	-4	•3	•2	•3	•3	•2	•3	•4	•2
Bankura			•3	•4	•3	•3	•2	•2	•3	•3	•3	•3	-2
Midnapur			•4	•4	•4	•3	•3	•3	•4	•3	-4	•4	•3
Hooghly .			•4	•5	•4	•4	•3	•3	•3	•3	•4	-4	•3
Howrah .			•2	•3	•2	• 2	•3	•2	•2	•1	2	•2	•1
24-Parganas			•2	•3	•3	•2	•2	•2	•2	٠9	•3	•3	•2
Calcutta .			•3	•1	•04	•04	•3	•3	•4	•3	•5	•5	•5
Nadla .			•3	•2	•1	•2	•3	•3	•4	.3	•5	•5	•3
Murshidabad			•2	•1	•2	•1	•2	•2	•2	2	•8	•2	•3
Malda .			•3	•3	•3	•2	•3	•3	•3	•2	•3	•3	•2
West Dinajpu	ır.		•8	•7	•7	•8	•7	•8	•9	•9	- 8	1.1	•7
Jalpaiguri		•	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3
Darjeeling			•6	.7	•8	•6	•6	-7	-6	•6	•6	•8	•4
Cooch Behar	•		••	••	••	••	••	••	***	••	••	••	•

TABLE 16.9

DEATH RATE FROM "MALARIA" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

		Av :	erage for 1941-50	19	41		1942		1943	:	1944		1945
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal . Burdwan .		. 4·5 . 5·9	5·2 6·8	3·7 6·5	4·4 7·5	3·8 6·0	4·3 7·1	7·6 10·3	$8.3 \\ 11.2$	7·3 12·0	8·5 13·4	5·4 6·7	6·3 7·8
Birbhum .		. 12.8	13.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	20.1	20.5	24.5	26.2	17.0	17.9
Bankura .		. 4.4	4.7	4·4 4·3	4.8 4.8	3·9 3·9	4·7 4·4	$8.7 \\ 12.3$	9∙3 11∙6	6·1 8·0	6·8 8·5	3·6 4·7	3·9 5·3
Midnapur .		. 5·0 . 3·5	5·4 4·2	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.4	3.5	4.4
Hooghly Howrah .		. 1.6	1.8	•4	-5	.5	•5	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.1
24-Parganas .		. 1.9	2.2	1·4 •2	1.7 .3	1·5 ·5	$^{1 \cdot 9}_{\cdot 7}$	3·8 1·0	3·8 1·5	3·6 1·5	$\frac{4\cdot 1}{2\cdot 4}$	2·0 ·8	2·4 1·1
Calcutta		. · ·7 . 9·2	1.0 9.0	5·6	5.2	8.1	8.4	8.9	7.7	5.9	5.1	10.0	7.7
Nadia Murshidabad .		. 9.8	9.6	9.0	8.5	7.8	7.6	15.7	14.4	17.7	17.8	17.1	16.8
Malda		. 6∙0	5.3	4.6	4.1	5.1	2·4 5·9	8∙0 6∙6	8·0 7·2	7·6 6·4	7·5 6·6	6·8 6·7	6.1
West Dinajpur		. 5·2 . 4·6	5∙3 5∙1	4·4 4·7	4·5 5·3	$^{6\cdot 1}_{4\cdot 2}$	4.9	5·1	5.6	4.7	5.8	5.8	6·9 6·9
Jalpaiguri . Darjeeling .		. 6.3	5.9	7.0	6.2	7.1	8.5	8.4	8.1	9.5	9.1	8.1	7.5
Cooch Behar .			• •	••		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •
			1946		1947		19	48		1949		19	50
		Male	Female	Male	Fen	ale	Male	Female	Male	Fem	ale	Male	Female
West Bengal .		. 4.5	$5.2 \\ 4.3$	3·6 3·7		4·2 4·2	3·3 3·8	3·9 4·6	3·3 3·6		·1 ·6	2·5 2·6	3·0 2·9
Burdwan Birbhum		3.7 14.4	15·0	11.2		*'4 I∙3	7.9	8.0	9.9	10		8.3	8.6
Bankura .		. 3⋅0	1.8	3.4	4	1·4	3.6	4.1	3.9	4	•4	3.1	3.4
Midnapur		. 3.7 2.6	$\frac{4\cdot 2}{3\cdot 2}$	3·7 3·0		1 ·2 3·5	3·7 2·9	$\frac{4 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 7}$		∙8 •5	2·4 1·8	2·8 2·2
Hooghly Howrah		1.8	3·2 2·1	1.6		2.0	1.8	2.4	1.8	2	-4	1.0	1.1
24-Parganas .		. 1.9	$\overline{2} \cdot 1$	1.3		1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1	.•6	1.1	1.2
Calcutta		. ·6 . 15·6	$\substack{ .9 \\ \textbf{16.2} }$	·5 10·8		.9 1∙3	.5 10∙0	1·0 10·4	·5 9·8	10	·7)·7	·4 7·4	·7 7·6
Nadia Murshidabad		9.4	9.4	6.5		6·3	5.2	5.1	5.6		.9	4.0	3.8
Malda		8.2	7.6	4.7		4.1	4.7	3.8	5.3		.3	5.1	4.3
West Dinajpur .		. 8·2 6·3	8·4 6·9	4·6 4·2		4·8 4·9	4·3 4·0	4·2 4·4	2·5 3·7		2·5 I·0	2·2 3·0	2·2 3·2
Jalpaiguri . Darjeeling .		. 6.3 . 6.0	5·7	4·2 5·4		¥·9 5·0	4.4	3.9	3.7		3·4	3.8	3·2 3·5
Cooch Behar .	•			• • •		••	•	••	••		••	••	••

TABLE 16.10

DEATH RATE FROM "KALA-AZAR" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

1941

1942

1943

1945

Average for 1941-50

	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcuta Nudia Murshidabad Murshidabad West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	·1 ·1 ·02 ·01 ·01 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·5	·1 ·1 ·01 ·005 ·001 ·1 ·03 ·05 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·1 ·05 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·1 ·02 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·6 ·1 ·5	·1 ·03 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·03 ·05 ·4 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·5 ·1 ·3 ·.	·1 ·04 ·01 ·005 ·003 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·7 ·1	·1 ·04 ·02 ·01 ·003 ·1 ·01 ·05 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·5	·1 ·1 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·1 ·0 ·1 ·7	·1 ·08 ·01 ·005 ·002 ·01 ·1 ·05 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·7 ·1 ·5	·1 ·04 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·3	·1 ·03 ·004 ·005 ·003 ·1 ·03 ·05 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·6	·1 ·05 ·01 ·003 ·01 ·2 ·03 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·4 ·2 ·2 ·5	·1 ·03 ·002 ·003 ·004 ·1 ·02 ·05 ·1 ·2 ·3 ·2 ·7 ·2 ·5
	. 1	1946		1947		194	8	1	.949	_	198	50
	Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female	Male	Fem	ale	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Maida West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	·2 ·1 ·02 ·01 ·01 ·01 ·2 ·03 ·1 ·3 ·4 ·3 ·4 ·3 ·5 ·	·1 ·004 ·002 ·01 ·1 ·02 ·03 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·3 ·2 ·1 ·4 ·2 ·4 ··	·2 ·1 ·00 ·01 ·01 ·2 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·5 ·5 ·		·1 ·1 ·02 ·002 ·001 ·2 ·03 ·04 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·2	·1 ·2 ·08 ·011 ·02 ·2 ·03 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·4 ·	·1 ·08 ·01 ·003 ·2 ·02 ·1 ·3 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·1 ·2 ·03 ·01 ·03 ·3 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·2 1·1 ·3 ·1 ·2	·1 ·1 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·0 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	3 05 2	·1 ·02 ·01 ·03 ·2 ·03 ·05 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·9 ·4	.1 .02 .003 .02 .2 .03 .1 .2 .1 .1

DEATH RATE FROM "T. B. OF THE LUNGS" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

TABLE 16.11

			Aver 19	age for 41-50	19	041	:	1942	19	43	3	944	1	945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan	:	:	·4 ·4	·3 ·1	• <u>4</u> •5	•3 •1	·4 ·4	·2 ·1	• <u>4</u> •4	·2 ·1	·4 ·4	·8 ·1	•4 •3	·2 ·1
Birbbum . Bankura .	•	•	•3 •5	·1 ·1	• <u>4</u> •5	·1 ·1	·3 ·5	·1 ·1	·3 ·4	·1 ·1	•3 •4	·1 ·1	•3 •5	·1 ·1
Midnapur .	:	·	•2	·1 ·2	•2	•1	•2	·05 ·2	·2 ·5	·04	•2	•05	•2	-05
Hooghly Howrah .	:	:	• <u>4</u> •6	•4	•5 •5	·2 ·4	• <u>4</u> •5	•3	-6	·2 ·3	·4 ·7	·2 ·4	• <u>4</u> •7	•2 • 4
24-Parganas Calcutta	•	•	·3 1·0	${f rac{\cdot 2}{1 \cdot 9}}$	·3 1·0	·2 2·3	∙3 •8	·1 1·6	•3 •9	·1 1·8	·3 1·0	·1 1·9	•3 •9	·2 1·7
Nadia .	:	:	•2	•02	•1 •1	-02	•1	·02 ·03	•1	•03	•1	•03	•2	•02
Murshidabad Malda	:	:	·1 ·1	·03 ·02	•04	·04 ·02	•1 •03	•01	·1 ·05	·01 ·02	·2 ·1	·02 ·02	$^{\boldsymbol{\cdot 2}}_{\boldsymbol{\cdot 1}}$	•04 •02
West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri	•	•	·1 ·6	·1 ·4	·1 ·5	·1 ·3	•1 •5	·1 ·2	·1 ·5	·04	•2 •4	•05 •2	•1 •3	•1 •1
Darieeling.	:	•	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	$1\cdot\overline{4}$	1.2	1.3
Cooch Behar	•	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
				1946		1947		194	.8		1949		19	50
			Male	Female	Mal	e Fen	nale	Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female
West Bengal			·4 ·4	6 ∙2 •1	•4 •4		·3 ·1	•5 •5	•3 •1	·4 ·4		·3 ·1	•4 •4	•3
Burdwan . Birbhum .	:	:	•3	· 1	•2		·1	•3	•1	•3		٠ī	•2	·1 ·1
Bankura . Midnapur .	:	:	·5 ·2	·1 ·04	•5 •2		·1 ·04	•5 •3	·1 ·1	·5 ·3		·1 ·1	•5 •3	·1 ·1
Hooghly	•	•	·4 ·5	·1 ·3	·4 ·6		·2 ·4	•4 •6	·2 ·4	·4 ·6		·2 ·4	•4 •5	·1 ·1 ·2 ·3 ·2
Howrah . 24-Parganas	:	:	•3	•2	•3		•2	•3	•2	۰3		•1	•3	
Calcutta . Nadia .	:	:	1·0 ·2	1⋅8 ⋅04	${\overset{1\cdot 0}{\cdot 2}}$		2·1 ·1	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1\cdot0} \\ \mathbf{\cdot2} \\ \mathbf{\cdot2} \end{array}$	$\substack{2\cdot 1\\ \cdot 1}$	1.0 .2		1.9 .04	∙9 •2	2·1 ·0)
Murshidabad Malda	•	•	·2 ·1	·03 ·02	·2 ·0		.04 .02	•1	·04 ·02	·1 ·1		·04 ·02	·1 ·1	•03 •01
West Dinajpur	:	·	·2 ·5	·1 ·3	•1		·1 ·4	·1 ·9	·04	•2		·1 ·7	• <u>2</u> •9	·04 ·8
Jalpaiguri Darjeeling.	:	:	1·2	1.4	1.5		1·4	1.5	1.4	1.5		1.5	.9 1•4	$\overset{\cdot 8}{1 \cdot 2}$
Cooch Behar	•	•	••	••	••		••	••	••	••		••	••	••

TABLE 16.12

DEATH RATE FROM "SNAKE BITES" PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX CALCULATED ON THE POPULATION OF 1941 FOR 1941-50 AND FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR BY SEX, 1941-50

		Ave <u>ra</u> 194	ge fo r 1- 5 0	19	41	19) <u>42</u>	• 19	943	19	944	1	945
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Mdnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Mushidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar		·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·005 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·003 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·1 ·2 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·03 ·03 ·03	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·05 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·005 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·01	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·005 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·022 ·03
		1	946		1947		194	8		1949		19	50
		Male	Female	Male	Fer	nale	Male	Female	Male	Fem	ale	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan . Birbhum . Bankura Midnapur Hooghly . Howrah . 24-Parganas Calcutta . Nadia . Murshidabad Malda . West Dinajpur Jalpafguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar		·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·005 ·1 ·1 ·2 ·2 ·01 ·01	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·0 ·1 ·0 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·0 ·0 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·0 ·0 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·0 ·0 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	15	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·05 ·02	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·04 ·1 ·003 ·2 ·1 ·2 ·04 ·03	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·03 ·1 ·02 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1	() -() -() -() -() -()	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·	·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·1 ·
1 CENS	US												.7

TABLE 17.1

DEATH RATE FROM "CHOLERA" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

				ige for 1-50	19	041	1	942	1	948	1	1944	1	1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal		_	40.3	43.0	40.7	40.6	32-2	33.6	86.9	100-5	84-0	35.8	19-4	17-6
Burdwan .	:		39.9	45.1	25.3	24.4	53.0	57.8	104.9	122.9	31.5	35.9	8.9	11.4
Birbhum	:	:	29.2	29.8	52.0	52.2	25.8	23.0	96.7	103.3	24.5	36.4	2.6	3.2
Bankura .	:		30.3	36∙0	23-1	23.8	34.9	35.4	107.0	125.8	19.6	22.1	5.1	16.3
Midnapur.	:		32.1	35.7	22.5	21.5	30.4	34.3	77.3	95.0	27.2	20.2	7.6	9.2
Hooghly .	:		30.9	34.9	23-4	25.3	31.0	32.5	61.7	79.9	26.5	27.7	29.2	21.9
Howrah .			80.4	89.8	93-8	89-2	86-3	86.2	115.4	157-6	72.0	79.3	81.3	79.8
24-Parganas			75.1	81.7	99.9	105.1	39.1	40.0	134.3	161.3	81.6	88.3	30.0	26.1
Calcutta .	:	:	45.8	38.2	51.3	44.1	22.8	15.1	41.3	84.0	35.5	25.3	51.4	32.5
Nadia .	•		37.6	42.7	7.9	8.6	21.4	21.3	76.3	88.6	13· 3	16.6	9.8	11.6
Murshidabad	•	•	27.5	31.8	39.7	45.4	32.3	39-5	75.3	87.7	10.8	12.8	3.7	3.4
Malda .	•		26.6	32.8	16.8	15.1	15.5	16.3	70.4	87.5	11.0	25.5	11.0	10.8
West Dinajpur	•	·	21.1	21.4	5.8	4.5	5.4	9.1	81.3	77.8	11.3	10.2	3.3	3.1
Jalpaiguri	•		12.2	12.4	9.8	8.7	7.1	5-6	62-1	64.5	4.5	4.9	2.0	2.0
Darjeeling.	•	·	4.1	2.8	• •		4.9	4.6	13.3	8.4	4.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
Cooch Behar	•				• •					••	• •			• •
West Bengal			Male 22.6	1946 Female 24.6	Ma 26		'emale	19 Male 35·2	Female 36.5	Male 35.7	1949 Fen	aale 8-8	Male 47:2	950 Female 49.5
Burdwan .	•	•	12.7	12.4)·8	25.4	37.1	41.0	32.8		8·0	55.3	63-6
Birbhum .	•	•	4.4	4.7		5-ŏ	25.7	14.1	13.2	6.0	-	6 ∙8	10.4	10.7
Bankura .	•	•	7.6	11.6		3-7	23.5	12.0	13.9	11.2		3.3	18.1	21·1
Midnapur.	٠	•	7.3	9.8	17	7-9	19.6	19-7	22.0	30.3	3	3.0	20.7	20.9
Hooghiy .	•	•	23.4	27.5		7.0	34.4	38.1	40.G	23.1		6.6	25.7	27.2
Howrah .	•	•	51.8	60.3	70	5·8	91.8	83.2	86.1	55.9	7	1.2	27.1	81.4
24-Parganas	•	:	34.4	40.4		9-1	45.6	62.1	69.8	107.7	11	2.7	85.2	97.8
Calcutta .	•	:	24.6	15.3		3.6	29.8	56.8	45.2	33.8	3	7•3	82.2	78-8
Nadia .	•		49.5	55.4	2:	3.7	28.3	39.8	49.3	38-1		2.7	92.5	88-7
Murshidabad	Ĭ.		25.4	28.0		9-4	9.3	10.6	25.0	15.0		7.9	19.6	19.5
Malda .	:		53.0	59.3		4·1	5.3	25.5	27.5	23.8		4.9	41.7	49-1
West Dinajpu	r.		20.3	22.8		8•6	15.7	4.2	4.1	10.1		9.7	55.6	62-4
Jalpaiguri			1.8	1.0		2.5	3-0	3.8	4.0	3∙7		5-1	12.3	12.2
Darjeeling.			2.7	2.0		2.9	•7	2.2		1.4		1.0	4.4	3-4
Cooch Behar	•	•	• •	••	•	••	••	• •	••	**		••	••	• •

TABLE 17.2

DEATH RATE FROM "FEVER" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

(Fever includes Malaria, Kala-azar, Blackwater fever, Measles, Relapsing fever, Cerebrospinal fever, Influenza, Enteric group of fevers, Typhus, and 'Other fevers' of some of which death rates are given separately elsewhere.)

separately	els	ewh	ere.)											
			Avera 194		19	941	1	942	10	943	19	944	1	945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Brahura Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpur Jaipaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar			536 588 769 597 548 388 245 438 130 708 736 793 609 490 554	541 631 797 644 583 428 220 448 118 729 748 785 617 479 532	496 559 649 572 550 390 184 395 94 739 670 810 748 574	522 605 890 615 593 437 199 415 78 774 686 769 741 549 558	511 438 695 559 522 405 211 428 136 708 697 805 599 547	541 467 728 619 547 441 200 452 120 740 705 597 700 559 525	520 619 737 596 489 418 265 469 127 701 775 808 675 544 540	532 646 751 612 500 454 429 108 714 776 864 489 533	583 683 887 650 631 435 266 489 161 805 842 866 631 652 612	608 715 857 687 681 466 271 492 129 830 859 862 635 660 580	535 593 803 567 576 375 232 445 149 754 728 826 598 572 605	565 645 830 609 628 413 250 458 125 780 743 825 602 581
				1946		1947		194	8		1949		19	50
			Male	Female	Ma	le F	emale	Male	Female	Male	Fem	ale	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calentta Nadia Murshidabad Malda West Dinajpul Jalpalguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar			526 541 791 569 567 371 265 482 155 678 755 591 477 658	554 583 815 625 613 412 220 404 144 683 750 598 470 533	56 77 6. 5 3 2 4 1 7 7 8 5	13 96 77 11 72 77 75 50 51 86 66 40 40 118 179 4	545 638 813 651 612 418 269 460 142 729 748 815 581 417 538	488 569 765 616 582 366 258 428 129 644 722 743 600 371 549	514 615 788 680 599 408 278 443 131 656 740 735 599 858 529	484 670 785 613 529 371 273 388 124 673 727 734 761 863 478	6 8 6 4 22 4 1 6 7 7 5 3	16 25 17 77 73 14 990 907 907 43 48 900 48 900 48	458 535 811 612 522 347 199 395 100 609 679 709 613 384 470	477 578 840 675 563 395 170 407 95 631 727 564 367 447

TABLE 17.3

DEATH RATE FROM "SMALL-POX" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

				age for 1-50	19	41	1	1942	19	43	1	944		1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			19.0	20.7	24.2	24.1	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.7	31.7	34.9	51.0	56-0
Burdwan .			14	17	18	20	7	7	6	6	5	6	46	57
Birbhum	•	•	7	7	5	6	7	6	1	2	Ŗ	ß	27	28
Bankura .	•		11	11	3	4	0.3	0.6	0.1	•••	4	4	71	81
Midnapur .	•	•	5	5	3	3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	9	9	19	21
Hooghly .	•	•	22	25	22	23	1	1	1	2	30	36	87	98
Howrah .	•	•	53	60	50	52	10	13	6	8	120	140	138	155
24-Parganas	•	•	19	21	29	31	4	5	7	4	30	36	71	75
Calcutta .	•	•	67	79	126	125	4 0·2	4 0·3	26	25	127	158	89	114
Nadia Murshidabad	•	•	9	10 10	5	6	0.2		2	2	17	18	11 42	14 45
Mursindanad Malda	•	•	9	9	3 8	5	2	1 2	4	4 0·2	4	3 4	21	26
West Dinajpur	•	•	8	11	٩	10		1	2		24	28	8	10
Jalpaiguri	•	•	9 1	11	1	1	0.4	_	i	2 1	5	28 3	3	10
Darjeeling	•	٠	3	i	0.4	••	-	0.6	i	0.2	2	2	6	4
Cooch Behar	•	•	_		-	••	••	0.0		_				*
00000	•	•	••	1946	••		••	194	••	••	1949	••		50
				TA40		1947			.8		-/\			
			Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female	Male	Fen	nale	Male	Female
			11.3	12.7	7.0	3	9:5	20.0	21.1	3.3	:	3-3	31.9	36-6
Burdwan .			36	45	7		7`	8	10	2	2	2	18	2
Birbhum .		•	14	11	2		2	4	4	0.3			5	4
Bankura .	•		7	6	-8	}	1.0	5	6	•4		•2	9	9
Midnapur .	٠	•	0.7	0.7	1		1	4	4	2	1	ļ	11	12 65
Hooghly .	•	•	10	. 9	3		3	11	13	3		2	48	65
Howrah .	•	•	17	20	9		7	46	42	8		7	83	88
24-Parganas	•	•	7	8	2		2	13	12	4		4	19	16
Calcutta . Nadia .	•	•	3	14	42		55	95	110	13	1		101	123
Murshidabad	•	•	17 19	18	3		3	4	6	2		3 1	28 15	32 15
Maida .	•	•	19 5	19 7	ž		2	2	2	1		1 0-5	15 15	16
West Dinajpur	•	•	20	23	3 16		1 18	$^{11}_{\ 2}$	11	0.3			10	8
Jalpaiguri	•	•	20 0·8	23 0·2	0.5		0.2	2 0·4	3	••		• •	1	0
Darjeeling	•	•	1	0.2	4	ง	0·z 2	4	• •	ï		ï	8	6
Cooch Rehar	٠	•	-	0.2	*		-	7	••	+		•	J	v

TABLE 17·4

DEATH RATE FROM "PLAGUE" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

			A ve:	rage for 41-50	1	941	1	942	1	943	1	944	1	1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			•03	-01	·005	•005				••	·01	·004	••	••
Burdwan .	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	••	••,	• •
Birbhum .	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	••	• •	••	• •
Bankura .	•		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	••	••	••		
Midnapur.	•	•	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	••	••
Hooghly .	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	••	• •	• •	• •
Howrah .	•	•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••		• •
24-Parganas	٠		• •	••	••	• •	• •	• •		••	••		• •	
Calcutta	•	•	•3	•1	•1	•1		• •		• •	•1	-04	••	•
Nadia .	•	•		••	• •	• •	• •			••	• •	• •	••	• •
Murshidabad			••	• •	• •		- •		• •	• •	• •	• •	••	
Malda .	•	•	••	••	• •	• •	• •				••	• •	••	
West Dinajpu	٠.			••	• •		• •			• •	• •		••	
Jalpalguri				••								• •		
Darjeeling.			••	••							• •		••	••
Cooch Behar	•	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	٧.	••	••	••	••	•••

			1	946	1	947	1	948		1949	1	.950
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			•01	••	•03	•01	•1	-02	•2	•1	•02	••
Burdwan .	•	•	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••	•1	• •	• •	• •
Birbhum .	•	•	• •	••	• •	• •	••		• •	• •		
Bankura .	•	•	• •	• •	••	• •	• • •		• •	••	••	
Midnapur.		•	• •	• •	• •	• •	•03	• •	••	• •		• •
Hooghly .		•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•1	• •	• •		
Howrah .			••	• •					•4	.2		••
24-Parganas				• •	• •	••		••		• •	••	
Calcutta .			•1		٠\$	•1	-5	·i	1.8	Ď	- 1	••
Nadia .				••	• •		••	••			_	
Murshidabad			••	••	••	••					••	••
Malda .	-		•••	• •	••		••	÷ż	••	••	••	••
West Dinaspus				••	••		••	_	••	••	••	• •
Jalpaiguri	•	-			•••	••	••	• •	••	••	4.4	••
Darjeeling.	•	•	••	••		••		••	••	••	• •	••
Cooch Bekar	•	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	**	• *	••
Odopu Devius	•	•	• •	••	••	••		• •	* *	• -	• •	• •

TABLE 17.5

DEATH RATE FROM "DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA AND ENTERIC GROUP OF FEVERS"
PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

				rage for 941-50	194	1	1	942	1	943	1	944	:	1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			65.8	67.8	66.0	65.8	67.5	66.0	61.2	71.0	63.0	61.8	54.3	54.8
Burdwan .			50.8	49.4	62.8	63.2	54.3	54.7	50.8	49.6	42.6	40.8	44.5	40.7
Birbhum .			20.3	17.8	38.8	39.5	43.8	39.7	27.4	25.0	18.5	12.3	11.6	8.6
Bankura .			51.5	52-4	76-6	75.1	61.0	63·1	55.7	49.2	66.8	59-2	40.0	42-9
Midnapur .			63.4	75.2	73.5	69•0	68.6	66.3	23.5	92.9	79.8	75.3	54.3	53.6
Hooghly .			111.3	129-6	107-2	122.0	118.8	131.9	141.3	139.8	115.6	127.7	99.3	105.3
Howrah .			156.2	169-8	151-1	172.5	187.0	204.7	172·I	117.8	158-2	171.2	139.0	153·8
24-Parganas			72.5	72.5	68-1	66-4	73.1	72.4	89.0	89.9	69.5	69.0	56.9	57.2
Calcutta .			124-1	133.6	111.4	105.1	135-1	137.4	141.8	134.7	111.9	116.0	100.8	111.2
Nadia .			24.9	22.4	14.5	$12 \cdot 4$	21.1	13.9	13.2	11.2	20.3	17.5	19.8	19.3
Murshidabad			18.2	17.5	13.0	12.7	19.2	20.1	10.4	9.0	9.1	8-8	16.5	15.8
Malda .			17.1	14.5	12.1	10.2	15.8	13.9	12.7	11.8	9.4	7.5	17.5	12.7
West Dinajpur			23.6	20.6	15-2	13.6	21.3	14.2	21.9	18.0	14.1	9.6	14.3	13.4
Jalpaiguri			53.2	48.9	33.5	28.6	20.9	17.2	30.1	27.1	39.1	38.2	48.2	46.1
Darjeeling			85.0	76·0	82-5	77-4	79.9	66.1	93.9	78.7	89.8	70-7	87.6	88.7
Cooch Behar		•	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	••
				1946		1947		19	48		1949		19	50
			Male	Female	Mal	e :	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fen	ale	Male	Female
West Bengal			61.6	62-1	- 68:		70.7	72.6	75.1	74.0		3∙6	78-3	81.7
Burdwan .			38.5	36.1	44.	4	43.5	52.0	51.7	56.8		3∙9	66.4	63.4
Birbhum .		•	8.1	8.9	16.		12.5	14.2	13.1	12.0		3.9	15.8	12.4
Bankura .			37.1	38.7	39.		46.4	46.0	50∙5	46.3		·1	50.3	50.1
Midnapur .			58.3	55.7	78.		77.3	83.0	80.9	84.0		3.7	76.4	71.6
Hooghly .		•	105.0	124.3	126.		137.2	124.0	147.7	133-1	137		114.2	130.6
Howrah .			154-1	173.8	171.		190.5	150.0	167-1	137.9	146		138.8	146.5
24-Parganas	•		65.2	70.1	64.		65.8	69-0	70.1	74.5		9∙3	86.3	90.9
Calcutta .			135.7	155.5	125		142.7	123.2	122.3	132.3	159		127.3	147.8
Nadia .	•		26.5	22.1	23.		25.5	39-3	38.1	42.9		3.0	50.1	54·2
Murshidabad	•	•	24.8	27.5	17.		17.2	24.4	26.9	22-9		3.8	38.5	35.3
Malda .	•	•	33.8	31.5	14.		12.1	14-6	13.9	19.3		3.3	18.3	15.4
West Dinajpur	•	•	17.7	14.0	30.		31.8	21.0	14.1	34.3		∂ ·2	48⋅6	47.0
Jalpaiguri -	•	•	82.3	58.8	61.		57.8	65.8	65.9	78.0		ŀ6 :-0	96.9	91.9
Darjeeling	•	•	6 8·8	77.8	86.	-	67.1	90-2	81.8	80.7		5-9	83.9	81.4
Cooch Behar	•	•	• •	••	•	•	• •	••	• •	• •		• •	••	• •

TABLE 17.6

DEATH RATE FROM "RESPIRATORY DISEASES OTHER THAN T. B. OF LUNGS" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

			A vera 194	ge for 1-50	19	41	1	942	19	43	1	1944	1	1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			85.3	60.8	104.4	72.9	100.7	87-5	64.8	46.7	74.5	52.9	88.1	61.9
Burdwan .	•		74-0	45.2	105.8	70.1	85.7	51.5	58.1	35.7	58.2	39.8	70.4	39.9
Birbhum .	•		27.5	17.3	59.8	46.6	50.9	36.3	26.4	17.8	19.8	12.4	24.7	14.0
Bankura	•	•	68-7	42.5	84.7	53.8	7 7•3	48-9	49-2	33.2	64.4	42.2	77.1	44.9
Midnapur		•	76.0	45.5	109-1	63.4	93.7	55.8	40.6	27.3	68.9	41.9	95.7	52-6
Hooghly	•		144.3	91.3	171-1	109.8	169.3	107.4	139.2	95.6	148.8	96.6	148 ·3	92.1
Howrah			133.9	95-2	171.9	129-0	158-1	122.3	109-2	79.9	116-1	·79·7	124.5	79-7
24-Parganas			70.7	53.8	90.5	53.8	93.4	184-5	55.1	34.8	$62 \cdot 4$	'39 ·0	65.5	46.3
Calcutta .			158.7	133-1	180.5	145.5	187.7	175.6	145.7	113.8	147-6	126.2	165.8	137.9
Nadia .			30-7	18.4	29.7	25.7	42.6	20.4	23.6	16.5	22.3	15.4	36.8	27.3
Murshidabad			16-7	14.0	12-8	8.2	18.3	14.8	13.1	10.9	16.0	13.6	18.1	36-6
Malda .			25.4	17.2	20.5	20.4	47.9	45.4	43.3	36.1	14.5	13.0	13.0	8.9
West Dinajpur			121.7	102-4	108.0	102.6	146.5	135-1	127.8	111.4	83.0	75.4	109.7	101.3
Jalpalguri		-	197-7	156.2	204.5	151.7	206.7	145.8	179.1	134.9	186-1	152.7	202.7	160-4
Darjeeling		•	76.2	76.0	80.0	76-6	87.7	82.3	69.3	75.2	68.5	70.9	76.3	73.1
Cooch Behar		•		••	•••		•••	•••	•••	·	•••		••	
			Male	1946 Female	Ma	1947 le 1	Temale	1948 Male	Female	Male	1949 Fen	nale	Male 1	950 Female
West Bangal			91.8	60.8	90	·7	63.7	86.9	60.0	86-6	57	7-5	83-7	59-2
Burdwan .			72.3	44.3	77	•2	49.3	68.8	37.3	72.6		2.9	81.6	46.8
Birbhum .			22.6	14.1	20	•1	10.2	23.7	13.5	20.1		8	16.9	10-0
Bankura .			79.1	45.8	72	-8	46.6	68.6	39.3	64.6		5-8	59.4	37.4
Midnapur .			102.7	57.6	86	·5	54.2	78.0	46.0	71.4		0.6	67.9	39.4
Hooghly .			147-6	82.5	137	-8	85.6	125.9	80.1	128.2	78	3.2	122.7	80.5
Howrab		-	135-6	94.8	142	•5	101.4	130.9	95.9	136.5		3.3	156.0	105.1
24-Parganas			82-8	45.7	67		42.8	62.6	38.6	66.4		3.5	65.8	35.5
Calcutta .	Ĭ.		189.0	158.5	170		152.8	143.4	122.4	149.9	127		136.0	112.6
Nadia .	Ť		34.7	17.8	32		18.1	34.2	14.7	29.1		5.0	28.7	17.4
Murshldabad	•	•	18.0	10.1	18		9•5	19.9	8.3	16.8		7.0	20.2	12.6
Malda .	•	•	18.8	11.6	22		10.6	36.6	22.8	36.0		7-6	34·2	13.8
West Dinajpur	. •	•	137.3	109.0	128		91.7	135.0	108-9	136.5	104		122.3	103.5
Talpaiguri	•	•	193-2	166.9	216		163.3	215.6	173.8	218.0	177		166.8	143.8
Darjeeling	•	•	62.1	70.7			76.3			86·4		7·0	, 68.8	
Cooch Behar	•	•				. 5		81.7	83.9				-	76-1
Conctt Detrer		•	* *	* *	,	•	• •	† †	* *	• •	•	• •	• •	• •

TABLE 17.7

DEATH RATE FROM "SUICIDE" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

			Aver	age for 941-50		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan	:	:	2·5 2·1 1·6	2·6 2·3 1·4	2·4 2·5 1·7	2·9 3·1 2·8	2·7 2·2 2·8	3·2 3·0 2·9	1·9 1·6 1·2	1·9 1·4 1·0	1·9 1·8 1·4	1·7 1·4 1·0	2·4 2·8 1·2	2·5 2·4 1·0
Birbhum . Bankura . Midnapur .	:	:	2·5 1·4	2·5 1·4	2·7 1·8	$\substack{ 2\cdot 9 \\ 1\cdot 6}$	2·9 1·4	$3 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 5$	2·1 1·0	1·2 1·0	2·3 1·1	$\substack{ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2}$	1·9 1·5	$egin{array}{c} 3 \cdot 2 \ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
Hooghly . Howrah . 24-Parganas	:	:	4·8 5·1 4·5	6·0 5·1 5·2	5·5 4·3 4·0	7·1 5·5 5·8	5·0 5·1 4·6	5·8 5·7 7·3	5·1 6·2 3·2	6·2 6·3 4·0	3·1 4·6 2·3	4·4 2·5 3·1	3·4 4·9 3·3	4·7 4·7 5·3
Calcutta . Nadia . Murshidabad	:	:	1·8 •2·0 2·0	1·5 2·2 2·2	1·0 1·0 1·8	0·4 1·0 1·7	1·3 1·3 2·3	$1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.1$	0·3 1·0 1·3	0·2 0·2 1·4	1·3 1·1 1·7	1·1 1·0 1·5	2·4 1·8 2·3	1·8 1·7 2·2
Malda West Dinajpur	:	:	2·0 1·6	2·1 1·5	2·0 2·2	1·7 2·2	$\begin{array}{c} 1.7 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{1\cdot 4} \\ \mathbf{1\cdot 2} \end{array}$	3·1 1·5 1·0	3·1 1·5 1·0	1·1 1·0 1·0	1.0 1.0 1.0	1·3 1·5	1·0 1·3
Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Cooch Behar	:	:	1·8 3·5	1·0 1·5	1·0 2·7	1·2 1·0	1·6 2·2	1.0 1.0	3·1	0.4	3.2	2.2	1·0 3·5	0·5 1·0

		1946		_	1947			-194	18		1949		1950			
		Male	Fe	nale	•	Male		Femal	e '	Male		Female '	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal		2.7	3	0		2.5		2.6		2.8		3.0	3.1	3.3	8.0	3.1
Burdwan .		2.2	2	•5		2.1		1.8		2.0		2.1	2.6	3.2	1.6	2.9
Birbhum .		1.0	1	4		1.9		1.8		1.8		1.7	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2
Bankura .		3.2	2	9		2.5		2.1		2.2		2.1	3.1	3.7	3.0	$\overline{2}\cdot\overline{2}$
Midnapur .		1.3	1	٠ğ		1.8		1.3		1.7		1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	$\tilde{1}\cdot \tilde{2}$
Hooghly .		4.1		٠4		5.6		4.9		6.4		5.9	5.6	7.1	5.1	7.0
Howrah .		5.4		·3		4.5		4.6		4.4		4.6	4.2	4.1	7.1	7.4
24-Parganas		4.3		٠ğ		3.3		5.1		3.6		5.2	4.3	7.7	$5\overline{\cdot}\overline{2}$	5.4
Calcutta		2.4		٠4		2.0		2.3		2.5		$\overline{2}\cdot\overline{3}$	3.1	2.4	2.5	$2 \cdot 1$
Nadia .		3.0	$\bar{3}$			3·ž		2.5		2.1		4.8	4.0	5.6	3.8	5.8
Murshidabad		1.6		٠4		2.1		3·1		3.9		3.2	2.1	3.0	2.8	3.9
Malda .		2.0		·6		2.9		1.6		2.9		3.1	2.4	4.5	Ĩ·9	3.2
West Dinajpur		1.0		·8		1.4		Ĩ·7		1.6		1.7	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.0
Jalpaiguri	-	3.7		٠ 7		1.0		1.0		1.4		ī.ò	1.3	1.0	ĩ·0	1.0
Darjeeling		3.4		٠Ò		3.2		2.2		$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{3}$	_	2.3	6.9	3.9	3.9	1.2
Cooch Behar				·			-		-		•			• • •	••	•••

TABLE 17.8

DEATH RATE FROM "CHILD BIRTH" PER 1,000 FEMALE DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1941-50

			Average for 1941-50	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
West Bengal Burdwan .			16·5 16·2	20·5 20·1	20·1 19·5	10·0 11·4	10.4	15.0
Birbhum .	•	•	11.0	17·5	19·5 19·5	8·2	8.5	13.9
Bankura .	•	•	13.0	18.3	16.9	8·2 9·2	5.3	9.4
Midnapur .	•	•	17.9	26.0	22.4	9·2 8·9	7.5	11.3
	•	•	20.3	27·1	27.7	18.1	11·3 15·1	18.7
Hooghly . Howrah .	•	•	11.2	19.7	15.2	9.9	10.1	14·2 11·2
24-Parganas	•	•	14.2	18.5	17.7	14.2	8·1	
Calcutta .	•	•	9.9	3.5	2.9	1.6	8·9	13.3
Nadia .	•	•	11·0	6.6	4.3	4.2	7.0	11.2
Murshidabad	•	•	8.3	6.7	9.2	3.6	5.4	11·4 8·0
Malda .	•	•	16.8	23.6	36.3	16·4	10.4	8.0 12.9
West Dinajpur	•	•	34-0	35.9	38.0	35.8	22.9	30.5
Jalpaiguri	:	:	51.5	63.7	57·2	37.3	29.5	38.0
Darjeeling	:	•	23.8	23.5	29.2	21.0	18·5	23.0
Cooch Behar	:	•	••	20 0	**	21.0	10-0	20.0
			1946	1947	1948	3	1949	1950
West Bengal			19-1	16•6	21-1	1	22•5	16-7
Burdwan .			16.8	17.0	19.6		22-8	16.4
Birbhum		•	9-8	9.1	. 15.6		.15.0	8·1
Bankura		•	17· 0	13.0	13.8		.15.9	11.9
Midnapur .		•	22.8	18.7	22.0		20.5	19.4
Hooghly .			20.6	18.5	24.9	2	23.6	18.1
Howrah		•	13.8	8.3	10.9		10-4	6.3
24-Parganas		•	16.4	14-2	17-7	7	19.3	14.8
Calcutta .		•	15.0	9.1	15.2		17.6	12.1
Nadia		•	14.3	12.7	23.1		22.4	13.8
Murshidabad		•	8.3	8-7	16.8		13·0	12.2
Malda .	•	•	14.3	19.2	19.9		22.9	13.7
West Dinajpur		•	34.3	35-2	39-4		15.5	29.1
Jalpaiguri	•	•	60.7	52-8	62-3		78.2	56.2
Darjeeling	•	•	23.4	26-7	24.2	2	33.6	16.2
Cooch Behar			••	••		•	••	202

TABLE 17.9

DEATH RATE FROM "MALARIA" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

				rage for 1-50	1	941	:	1942	19) 4 3	1	.944	1	945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			231.7	246.6	213.5	232-4	236.5	253.4	264.1	276.9	279.9	299.0	267-7	285.1
Burdwan			305-1	335.5	338.5	386.4	336.6	383.0	414.8	$442 \cdot 3$	479.7	507.3	350.7	391.7
Birbhum			465.3	487-1	317.3	348.6	330.6	349.7	511.3	540.3	634-4	654.0	603.9	618-4
Bankura			208-4	$232 \cdot 1$	204.3	231.7	198.7	240.5	270.6	309-2	250.0	276.3	175-4	200.4
Midnapur .			244.3	265.0	249.2	283.0	248.7	273.5	299.3	314.6	321.0	344.2	266.2	292.5
Hooghly			212.4	236.9	239.0	269-2	246.0	276.5	265.4	292.8	270.4	288.3	196-4	218.6
Howrah .			95.7	97.9	30.5	32.6	45.3	43.1	94.6	88.5	105.6	107.5	97.4	102.2
24-Parganas			$128 \cdot 1$	134.9	90-2	100.9	115.7	130.6	148.5	156.6	161.4	171.7	132.2	145.1
Calcutta .		•	40.8	34.5	$16.2 \\ 213.1$	13·7 206·3	52·5 309·8	42·8 324·8	8.04	40·9 164·4	74.5	64·6 138·6	47.5	40.0
Nadia .		•	327.7	317·9 402·5	213·1 441·9	475·9	369·5	389·5	195·0 391·9	367.4	161·9 506·2	516·7	335.5	264·2 579·4
Murshidabad		•	394.5	339·7	356.2	366.2	649·9	345.2	579·9	615-9	241.9	261.7	566·5 278·4	282·9
Malda	•	•	342.5	222.5	225.2	233.8	343.4	329.0	308.3	337.2	203.3	204.5		248.2
West Dinajpur	•	•	215·2 188·9	189.4	205.6	205.1	191.6	193.3	168.3	166.3	151.8	156.1	214.9	248·2 226·1
Jalpaiguri	•	•	247.6	220.7	249.3	214.4	258.8	238.5	284.7	264.5	315.8	291.6	283.9	250.7
Darjeeling	•	•	241.0	220.	2200		2000	2000	2011	2010		2010	2000	200-1
Cooch Behar	•	•	••	••	••		•	- •	• • •	- •		• • •	• •	••
				1946		194	7	194	8		1949		19	950
					_			بسسم						<u> </u>
			Male	Female	M	ale	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fe	male	Male	Female
West Bengal			240.6	253.6	20		220.6	192.8	205.1	199.2		6.7	157.6	167-4
Burdwan .			199.3	225.4	19		219.3	215.2	239.1	219.6		4.3	161.6	178-3
Birbhum			479.9	490.9	439		444·2 213·2	360.0	366-9	426.1		1.2	367.3	389.4
Bankura .	•	•	157.6	103·2 252·7	191 200		227-9	189·3 203·4	216·8 222·5	213·9 173·7		4·4 5·4	182·1 142·9	213·8 165·0
Midnapur.	•	•	223.1	193.4	18		202.7	186.4	214·9	190.7		8.7	131.6	159·1
Hooghly	•	•	169·8 118·0	116.1	104		111.3	116.5	127.8	134.5		8.7	80.4	69.5
Howrah	•	•	149.5	152.3	108		111.9	114.1	115.7	113.7		7.7	101.9	104.0
24-Parganas	•	•	40.7	37.6		5.4	32.4	30.7	29-4	32.2		4.8	20.8	18.6
Calcutta . Nadia .	•	•	535.4	543.1	46		476.2	448.4	450.2	447.9		0.6	371.7	380.2
Murshidabad	•	•	328.2	331.7	30		317.2	291.5	302.4	321.1		7.8	244.7	254.4
Malda	:	•	345.9	346.2	328	3-7	334.5	300.3	286.8	340.3	36	6.5	320.5	322-6
West Dinajpur	:	:	286.6	304.7	180		190-5	186.9	196.2	111.2		6.8	93.0	96.6
Jalpaiguri			236.6	237.8	197		208.4	196.2	192.4	183.9		1.3	144.9	137.5
Darjeeling			258.7	227-2	24	5-2	214.8	196.5	159.6	166.8	14	.8·1	166.5	151-2
Cooch Behar	•	•	• •	••		•	•	•	948	8-0		••	••	4-6

TABLE 17.10

DEATH RATE FROM "KALA-AZAR" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

				age for 11-50	194	1]	1942	19	43	1:	944	1	945
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal			6.2	4.7	5.1	3-9	5.2	3.9	3-6	2.7	3.9	2.8	6.4	4.6
Burdwan .	:		4.5	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.7
Birbhum .			•6	·5	•2	•4	-3	-8	·1	•2	·1	•1	·3	-06
Bankura	:		•4	•2	•4	•6	•2	•3	•4	-2	•3	•2	·1	•2
Midnapur .	•		٠ź	•3	•6	•3	•2	•2	•2	.05	•3	·1	•4	•2
Hooghly .	:		10-0	7.1	8.0	5·1	6.2	4.8	•7	•6	5.8	3.6	8.9	4.9
Howrah	:		2.1	1.6	1.4	2.0	-8	•5	2.4	2.7	1.1	•9	1.8	-8
24-Parganas	:		4.1	3.0	5.0	2.8	4.3	3.5	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.0	3.8	2.7
Calcutta .			6.6	5.6	4.8	2.9	4.5	3.0	3.4	2.6	5.0	3.8	7.4	5.2
Nadía .			5.7	4.3	6.3	6.0	4.6	2.9	3.8	2.8	3.9	3.0	6.4	5.3
Murshidabad			8.5	6.1	7.7	6.3	8-5	7.2	4.7	3.2	6.5	4.0	11.8	8.9
Malda .	,		11.1	8.7	13.0	13.4	19.0	13.9	15.7	13.6	5.8	3.5	8.8	6-9
West Dinajpur			46.5	35.7	32· 0	28.1	39.7	27.3	46.7	31.1	25.3	18.5	42.3	26.4
Jalpaiguri			6.0	4.9	3.6	2.7	4.4	3.0	4.3	2.8	3.6	2.9	5-6	5.8
Darjeeling			19-4	14.4	17.7	11.3	24.3	16.4	25.4	16.9	21.8	19.4	17.4	17.1
Cooch Behar					• •		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		• •
				1946		1947		19	48		1949		195	50 1
				1940				تــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ				\neg	ثـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
			Male	Female	Male	· F	emale	Male	Female	Male	Fen	nale	Male	Female
West Bengal			8.4	6-3	9.2		6-6	8-6	6-4	7.7	6.	2	6.1	5.1
Burdwan .	•	:	5.0	4.8	6.9		4.8	8.6	6⋅8	9.7	6-	2	6.9	5.8
Birbhum .	•	÷	-6	·ĭ	•7		•6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.	2	•9	-8
Bankura .	•	•	•4	٠î	•4		-07	•6	•6	•4		3	٠5	•2
Midnapur.	•	•	٠7	•3	-8		•2	-9	·1	1.5	1.		1.6	•9
Hooghly		·	12.0	8-2	13.6	1	3-2	15.3	12.0	18.3	13-		14.4	12.2
Howrah .	•		1.ĕ	1.0	2.8		1.9	2.1	•9	4.8	3.		2.6	1.9
24-Parganas	•	•	4·ĭ	2.4	5.3		3.0	5.5	3.5	5∙6	4.		4.5	4.7
Calcutta .	:	:	10.6	7.5	8.5		6-7	9.4	9.8	7.8	8.		$5 \cdot 2$	4.8
Nadia .	:	•	9.0	5.3	8.7		7-1	6.5	3.6	4.4	3.		4.5	4.4
Murshidabad		-	12.2	9.2	10.7		8.7	10.2	6-9	6.9	4.		6.4	4.3
Malda .	-	•	11.0	9.3	17.2		1.1	13.9	8.7	10∙6	8.		8.5	7.1
West Dinajpur	-	:	7·Š	50.5	73.3		1.2	63•5	52.2	46.7	41.		37.5	32.4
Jalpaiguri	:	:	ġ.ĭ	ĕ.1	12.6		9.2	8.9	7.7	7-4	6.		3.4	3.8
1)arjeoling	-	:	13.3	16.5	20-6	1	6.3	16.8	14.4	14.7	7.	4	11.5	6.0
Cooch Behar	÷		.,		••					••	-	•	••	-,

TABLE 17.11

DEATH RATE FROM "TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNGS" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1941-50

		age for 1-50	1941	1	942	194	13		1944		1945
	Male	Female Ma	e Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal Burdwan Birbhum Bankura Midnapur Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas Calcutta Nadla Murshidabad Murshidabad West Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Darjeeling Gooch Behar	21·5 21·4 10·7 21·7 11·7 26·0 34·7 19·5 5·6 5·6 5·8 3·3 5·8 24·2 53·2	1·3 5 1·1 2 2·1 6 14·2 21 51·6 48	9 7.5 5 5.5 3 5.9 0 3.3 8 12.0 7 27.9 4 10.4 92.1 -6 1.4 -7 1.7 5 2.6 5 10.1	24·0 24·1 14·9 24·7 11·2 29·5 42·3 22·6 8 3·7 5·8 3·9 5·2 21·0 48·0	14·2 7·1 4·1 6·3 2·9 13·7 26·5 9·7 103·6 1·5 1·8 1·0 3·4 9·0 55·0	14·4 14·9 6·5 11·4 5·2 24·0 23·8 11·2 2·8 2·5 3·4 6·6 16·4 44·6	8·0 4·7 1·6 2·8 1·1 9·2 13·2 4·8 50·5 1·0 0·6 1·2 1·9 9·2 45·7	15.9 14.9 6.6 16.7 8.7 21.7 27.0 12.5 48.9 5.3 1.9 4.9 12.3 43.1	9·2 4·7 2·0 4·9 1·9 7·6 13·6 6·2 53·3 1·2 0·6 1·5 6·8 44·4	19·7 18·6 10·8 23·6 11·7 20·5 38·4 19·2 56·7 5·1 6·1 2·2 4·2 9·6 43·4	11·0 4·4 2·5 4·6 2·6 9·1 19·7 10·1 61·4 1·0 1·2 ·1 2·1 3·9 44·1
	_	1946	1947			1948	_	194	9	1	950
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Femal	le	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hooghly Howrah 24-Parganas	22-2 23-9 10-8 24-5 14-1 24-8 33-3 23-7 70-9 5-9 5-9 2-2-8 6-1 17-1	12·3 6·5 2·4 4·9 2·5 8·5 18·6 11·6 73·8 1·4 -1 2·1 10·4 55·8	24-6 24-2 9-4 23-1 13-7 22-1 37-3 24-9 66-9 7-7 7-6 3-4 4-4 20-3 65-7	14·4 5·8 2·2 4·1 2·2 9·0 20·7 12·5 7 12·8 2·3 2·0 1·4 2·3 17·8 60·3 ••	26-3 26-1 13-4 23-7 14-3 26-6 37-1 24-0 58-0 8-5 8-6 5-3 5-9 43-3 68-9	15-3 6-5 3-7 6-7 3-7 9-7 21-2 10-7 62-6 2-4 2-0 1-1 1-9 22-2 56-6		27·1 24·2 12·3 25·4 15·9 3 41·7 25·6 62·7 8·1 8·4 4·7 9·4 44·5 70·2	15·6 6·5 2·6 6·9 3·0 13·1 22·8 10·5 66·0 1·6 2·0 1·3 2·4 30·7 65·2	26.5 24.4 9.8 29.6 17.7 33.1 41.6 24.2 48.2 10.0 9.1 6.3 43.9 61.1	16·4 7·3 2·9 8·4 4·8 11·2 16·7 13·0 55·9 1·7 0·5 1·9 32·8 51·9

TABLE 17.12

DEATH RATE FROM "SNAKE BITES" PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BY SEX, 1941-50

	Average for 1941-50		1941		_	1942	1	943	1	944	:	1945
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Bengal	3.9	3.7	4-8	4.3	4.7	4.6	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.6
Burdwan	4.9	4.2	7.1	4.5	6-1	5.0	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.0
Birbhum	2.5	2.6	3-6	2.6	4.5	4.1	1.8	$2\cdot 1$	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.0
Bankura	4.2	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.2	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.8
Midnapur	5·1	4.1	5.4	4.7	5.7	4.5	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.2	5.6	4.6
Hooghly .	6.1	5.4	8.7	8.7	4.9	7.2	5∙6	5.6	3.7	4.4	5.5	4.9
Howrah .	2.5	2.1	3-4	1.8	3-9	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.6
24-Parganas	5.8	5∙1	7.2	6.6	8.3	7.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.4	5.5	4.2
Calcutta	0.4	0.2			•2	.09			0.4	0.1	•4	·ī
Nadia	4.0	4.5	4.4	3.4	2.9	4.2	2.5	2.0	3.4	2.9	$3\cdot\bar{2}$	4.7
Murshldabad	3.6	4.6	4.5	6.1	3.5	3.2	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.8	3.5	5.3
Malda	5.2	6.1	6.2	7.0	9.2	12.9	4.4	$\overline{2\cdot 2}$	3·1	2.2	3.7	4.2
West Dinajpur	4.3	5.8	3.5	3.5	5.4	6.0	$\vec{5}\cdot\vec{2}$	6.6	3.9	3.8	3.2	5.3
Jalpaiguri	1.7	1.2	1.7	.9	ĭ-9	1.3	1.0	•8	;7	•7	1.5	3·7
Darjeeling	-5	•6	-9	·7	-3	-4	-5	•9	•5	•5	·i	-9
Cooch Behar		••	••	•							••	••
•	Male	946 Female	Male	1947 Fe	emale	1948 Male	Female	Male	1949 Fem	nale	Male 195	0 Female
West Bengal	4.2	4.4	4.5		4.2	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.	3	4.5	4-4
Burdwan	4.6	4.6	4.6		4.2	5.4	3.8	5.7	4.		5.8	4.8
Birbhum	1.7	1.8	2.2		$\overline{1\cdot3}$	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.		3.1	3.5
Bankura	4.8	6.1	4.6		4.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.	8	4.9	5.1
Midnapur	5.8	5.9	6.4		4.0	8-1	5-2	6.5	4.	5	6.1	4.7
Hooghly .	$6\cdot 2$	7.6	6.8		5.7	6.5	3.8	6.7	5.	3	7.0	6.9
Howrali	3.3	2.6	_3.3		2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.		2.6	2.6
24-Parganas	7.1	7.1	- 8⋅1		5.7	6.5	4.6	6.6	5.	8	7.5	6.5
Calcutta	•7	.2	.3		·1	•6	-08	1.0	•	3	•3	•2
Nadia	4-8	3.9	5.7		8.3	4-6	6.7	5.6	5.		5.5	6.3
Murshidabad	4.1	4.9	4.0		6.4	6.1	6.8	3.7	6.		4.7	7.4
Malda	4.5	7.1	5-6		8-8	6.7	8.0	7.0	7.		6.4	8.1
West Dinajpur	4.0	5.7	5.0		6.1	4.7	7.3	5.0	7.		4·1	6.9
Jalpaiguri	1.3	•3	2.1		1.2	2.3	1.9	2.7	2-	-6	2.1	2.4
Darjeeling • •	1.0	•2	.6		•5	-6	1.4	٠9		•2	•8	5
Cooch Behar	••					••	••	••	•	•	••	••

APPENDIX A

A brief account of the history of Vital Statistics in West Bengal

The maintenance of genealogical trees in important families is an ancient feature in our country and these trees may be regarded as our only surviving account of vital statistics before compulsory registration was introduced. They recorded births, marriages and deaths but, as can be readily concluded, they were imperfect and did not record dates in most cases. Records of marriages and deaths among Muslims have been handed down to us from the offices of Qazis and Imams but these, too, in the nature of things, were bound to be incomplete because not all marriages and deaths were entered even among important families.

The history of the Census and Vital Statistics in India has followed that in England. In 1936-37 an Act requiring registration of births, marriages and deaths was promulgated in England. As a consequence, quarterly returns of births, marriages and deaths of European—British subjects then residing in India were collected from Ministers of all denominations and transmitted to the Registrar General in England. At this time and subsequently the registration of these events was confined to Calcutta. Later, an Indian Act VI was passed in 1886 by which registration of births, deaths and marriages of Europeans was made obligatory and the transmission of their returns to the Registrar General of England was regularised. This still holds good to-day in all States of India.

In Bengal, the years 1864-69 saw the beginnings of registration. A census of the British territories in

Proposals for Census and registration of Vital Statistics during 1864-69 India was to have been taken in India in 1861 but was deferred in consequence of the Mutiny till 1865. Various administrative inconveniences prompted Sir

Cecil Beadon in May 1865 to urge upon the Supreme Government the expediency of reviving the project for taking a census of all India. A census of the North Western Provinces was taken in 1865 by Plowden and an exploratory census of Bengal by Beverley in 1866-7. An authoritative census of the Province of Bengal was taken in 1872 which marked the first of a series of decennial censuses thereafter. In 1864 an Act (No. III) was passed to provide for the first time a fairly comprehensive and elaborate code for muffasil municipalities of Bengal but no provision was made for taking a census or registering births and deaths in them. In 1867 the Government of India suggested the collection of mortuary returns "approximately accurate and such as would be at least valuable as a commencement of statistics".

There were no census returns at this time with which births and deaths even if they were accurate could be compared but the local Government decided that death returns should be procured through municipalities where they existed and through village choukidars and the Police elsewhere. Orders to this effect were issued in 1868. Chaukidars were to make weekly or bi-weekly reports to Police Stations and the registers prepared at these stations were to be forwarded to the District Superintendent's office for compilation and submission to the Commissioner.

The establishment of the District Superintendent of Police proved unable to cope with this work and in some districts it was transferred to the District Magistrate. In Chottanagpur many of the choukidars, who were poorly paid, preferred dismissal to the burden of this new duty. In a small area in Hooghly, a Bengali missionary, by house to house visitation, succeeded in compiling statistics which he used to illustrate the devastations of the "Burdwan fever". Two District Magistrates saw to the prospect of accurate statistics being obtained through the chaukidars and advocated compulsory registration such as the Calcutta Municipal Act provided for.

The statistics as a whole were admittedly unreliable, but a mass of information was gradually made available. Nothing was however done towards digesting these statistics, comparing those of different areas, or utilising them. It was decided that the examination and extraction of vital statistics should be entrusted to the Sanitary Commissioner as the Officer on whose duties the practical conclusions drawn from these statistics most directly bear. He was asked to propose simple forms and to group causes of death into the most obvious* and easily recognizable classes, of which the destructive symptoms are known and familiar to the rudest villager. After a short trial of the new system it was thought that Government would be in a position to propose legislation on any point on which it might be found necessary and that trustworthy information would be ready for comparison with the census, which was to be taken in 1871. Without a census of course, the real value of these statistics could not be secured.

Before the year 1864, there had been no registration in Calcutta. Under the municipal organisation then introduced, the duty was entrusted to Eurasian and Native ded to Eurasian and Native Medital Practitioners, six in number, one in each division of the town. The results were

considered unsatisfactory after four years of trial and in 1868 the work was transferred to the Police. Each Section Inspector (there were eighteen sections) became a registrar of births and deaths. Registers were also kept at the burning ghats and burial grounds so that the record of corpses burnt and buried might be used to check the section registers. Returns were furnished from churches, from the garrison, from the shipping office and from some hospitals. These returns were to be duly used for compilation in Calcutta Municipal Office.

In 1875, the law was forcibly brought to the people's notice by beat of drum in Calcutta and the Deputy Commissioner of Police gave much attention to this subject. The Health Officer was responsible for compiling the vital statistics of the town, but did not exercise direct control over the collection of the material, as the Police was in charge of the work. Moreover, the Health Department was inadequately staffed. Despite these circumstances the Health Officer in his report of 1876 gave reasons why the work of registration of Vital Statistics should also pass to his care. The statement of birth and death rates in Calcutta from 1868-1876 as shown below will indicate that the registration, though defective, was showing signs of slow improvement.

1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
13.8	$12 \cdot 2$	12.0	10.6	10.7	10.8	16.3	17:3
29.8	$24 \cdot 4$	24	27.8	$26 \cdot 4$	29 ·4 ·	35	30.2
• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	348

The results were far from satisfactory and the whole question was placed before the Government with the object of improving the existing machinery. But the system continued till the Calcutta Municipal Act was passed in 1889 when the work of registration of vital events was restored to the municipal authorities. The revised Act of 1913 made no change in the administration regarding registration of births and deaths in Calcutta.

So much for Calcutta. It soon appeared that the Sanitary Commissioner was unable to devote sufficient

Compulsory Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1873 enforced in urban and rural areas of Bengal by Police

attention to this all-important branch of public health work. The Army Sanitary Commission in England commented very severely on the worthlessness of statistics presented in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for

1872. The Sanitary Commissioner attributed the failure mainly to bad agency, and secondly to want of interest on the part of local officers and the consequent absence of the necessary supervisors and urged that a compulsory system of registration should be introduced".

The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act (Act IV) was passed in 1873. This Act introduced a dual system which provided for the submission of returns from both "general circles" and "selected circles". The returns for the general circles included the selected circles and related to the whole of Bengal. In the "selected circles" whether urban or rural, a higher degree of accuracy was sought to be obtained by the employment of special agencies under closer supervision. The "special circle" was to serve as an example of the manner in which registration ought to be conducted. In modern parlance it would be regarded as a sample area for quality control. In 1877, this system of selected areas was condemned as costing more than it was worth and it was decided to dispense with all special agencies and to collect vital statistics by the same machinery that was employed in the general circles.

Up to 1875, registration of births was undertaken in "selected circles" covering all but four districts. It was attempted for the first time in "general circles" in 1876 and proved a failure. The experiment was abandoned in 1878. Registration of births continued however in a few selected municipalities and in 1880 it was resumed in all first class municipalities and in certain towns. It was in this year that the Compulsory Vaccination Act was passed. By 1881, the Registration Act was in force in 101 towns. Both births and deaths statistics were quite unreliable, births statistics being more so than deaths. In many of these towns voluntary registration was almost unknown, while prosecutions were inadequate.

In 1886 registration of births was extended and a very important change of system was introduced by the Government transferring

authorities

Transfer of registration to Municipal and deaths in towns to municipal and deaths in towns to municipal authorities. In many of these

towns Act IV of 1873 was actually in force but the local authority had been unwilling to undertake the burden of registration which the police had hitherto borne. In some towns even the registration of vaccination under the Compulsory Vaccination Act (Act V of 1880) was performed by Police. In rural areas the system of registration by the Police of deaths remained unaltered.

The collection and recording of vital statistics, however, continued to be unsatisfactory under municipal

Retransfer of registration in munici-palities to the town police 1892

authorities. Records of deaths in municipalitites appeared indeed to be in many cases less trustworthy than those of the rural circles.

The work of registration was, therefore, with effect from the 1st January, 1892, again transferred to the town police and it was directed that the municipal funds thus set free should be applied to the advancement of primary education. Birth registration through agency of the police was at the same time introduced into rural as well as urban areas. This change-over from the local bodies to the Police seemed to effect an overall improvement in registration. In 1896 there were 527 prosecutions, 2,049 convictions, and Rs. 3,155 in fines were realised.

At this time births and deaths were thus registered through the town or village police all over Bengal except the South Lushai Hills, Chittagong Hill Tracts and the district of Angul. The statistics thus collected were from time to time checked by Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Police Officers and the Sanitary Commissioner and his subordinates including the superior officers of the vaccination staff. In 1899, the Government of Bengal passed orders so that station masters of all railway stations within the province but outside the municipal towns should be registrars of births and deaths and be responsible for ascertaining and reporting to the Civil Surgeons of their respective districts all births and deaths occurring on all railway lines and lands (including lands occupied by railway employees, etc., whether within or without the jurisdiction of the railway police). Station masters were to register events and send the return to the Civil Surgeon on the first day of every month. The Civil Surgeon was to show these figures separately in the monthly return and submit it to the Sanitary Commissioner. No change of this system was made for several years. During 1906-09 an experiment was made in the Galsi thana (Burdwan) to test the accuracy of rural registration.

In 1909 the Eastern Bengal and Assam Governments took up the question of improvement of registration in

Registration retransferred to Municipal Authorities 1913

conviction obtained.

compulsorily notifiable areas. The vaccination staff was to check the statistics and a reward of four annas was paid for every The results were unsatisfactory and the whole subject was reconsidered in 1912.

The work of registration lay outside the sphere of the ordinary duties of police, the public disliked going to the thana to report vital occurrences and the work of the police was not directly under the Sanitary Department. For these reasons, with the almost unanimous approval of district officers, registration was again transferred to the municipal authorities on the 1st April, 1913.

In 1916 the health officers of municipalities were made responsible for all round improvement of the registration of vital events and in the next year the Registration Act was extended to the Asansol Mining Settlement. In 1925 station masters of railway stations within a town were made reporters of births and deaths and required to submit their returns to the municipal registrar. In 1929 medical officers of hospitals situated in towns were asked to report births and deaths occurring within hospitals to municipal registrars. The above system of registration was followed in all municipalities and there has been no major change on this point in urban areas of the State.

For the rural areas the work of registration in 1913 was transferred in two subdivisions (Kalna and Chanquur) to the chaukidari panchayets to be assisted by munshi chaukidars and in 1915 this system was extended to Bogra and to the Lalbagh Subdivision. There were thus in 1915 four agencies in Bengal for the registration of vital occurrences, viz.—

- (1) the Police and the village chaukidar (in most rural areas);
- (2) the panchayets with their munshi chaukidars (in certain selected rural areas);
- (3) the municipal staff (in urban areas) and
- (4) the station master of the railway station outside municipal towns.

The above system continued till 1926 when thana health circles were established. Health Officers were appointed for each district and Rural Public Health sanitary inspectors for public Re-organisation of health circles. This procedure Bengal in 1926 became necessary as Civil Surgeons could not cope with the work of public health as well as medical duties and, therefore, the public health portion was transferred from the Civil Surgeon to the District Health Officer. The Bengal Births and Deaths-Registration Act, 1873 was now extended to all rural areas in Bengal. Every district was divided into a suitable number of registration units, such as union boards, panchayeti unions, railway stations and thanas. The work of registration was gradually transferred from the police to the hands of local bodies. Presidents of union boards, panchayeti unions, station masters and thana officers were by the District Magistrate appointed local registrars of births and deaths for their respective areas. Every village chaukidar was required to report at the local police station, chaukidari union or union board office, all births and deaths occurring within his beat. Vital statistics were compiled according to the date of occurrence and regionally by thanas and not by subdivisions. The following sequence of dates was prescribed for the submission of vital statistics from one agency to the next:-

(A) District Boards

- (i) Chaukidars to the local registrars-
 - 7th day of the succeeding month.
- (ii) Local registrars to Subdivisional Officer-
 - Not later than the 12th day of the succeeding month.
- (iii) Subdivisional Officers to District Health Officer—
 - Not later than the 15th day of the succeeding month,
- (iv) District Health Officers to Director of Public Health—

Not later than the 20th day of the succeeding month. The submission of district returns through Civil Surgeons was discontinued in 1928.

(B) Municipalities

The Municipal Health Officer, or the Municipal Chairman as the case may be, should forward the returns direct to District Health Officers and not to Subdivisional Officers or Civil Surgeons.

Where the local registrars were than officers, the dafadars were required to collect the chaukidars' hath-chittas and hand them in at the first weekly parade of

the month which the thana officer was required to attend. All registers of births and deaths were preserved in the district room only for a period of thirty years.

Local authorities were entitled to charge for supplying copies of entries in the registers of births and deaths a fee of four annas for each extract in rural areas and eight annas in town. Registers and forms were supplied by Government free of cost. Thana and Circle Officers drew up estimates of annual requirements and sent them to their Subdivisional Officers for transmission to the District Health Officer who distributed the forms on indent from the Forms Department. A chaukidar used Form No. 2990 for births, No. 2998 for deaths and No. 3014 for Epidemic diseases. Bengal Form Nos. 2993 and 2999 were used by local registrars for birth and death registration respectively. Bengal Form No. 2996 was used by Local Registrars for supplying monthly returns and similarly Bengal Form No. 2997 was used by Subdivisional Officers and District Health Officer. For the prompt notification to the Ministry of Health in England of the prevalence of certain epidemic diseases every Tuesday, an innovation was introduced in 1920 requiring a telegraphic summary of the main features relating to the prevalence of plague, small-pox, cholera, influenza in Bengal during the week ending the previous Saturday. This information was supplied to the Govemment of India by the Director of Public Health. The District Health Officer collected such reports both from urban and rural areas and sent them to the Director of Public Health for the purpose. Incidentally, in 1894 Civil Surgeons used to notify any outbreak or existence of epidemic diseases in their district to their colleagues of neighbouring districts and the system of inter-provincial exchange of epidemic information was introduced in 1922 but since 1926 these functions were assumed by the District Health Officer.

But the compilation of vital statistics caused delay under the system and the matter was discussed at the Divisional Commissioners' Conference in 1931. A new system was adopted in some districts for trial so that registrars were required to submit their monthly returns of births and deaths direct to Sanitary Inspectors who compiled statistics for the thana and forwarded it direct to the District Health Officer and not through the Subdivisional Officer. The dates of submission of vital statistics by one agency to the other were as follows:—

- (a) By chaukidar to local registrars.
- 7th day of the succeeding month.
- (b) By registrars to the Subdivisional Officer or Sanitary Inspectors as the case may be.
- Not later than 12th day of the succeeding month.
- (c) By Subdivisional
 Officer or Sanitary Inspector
 to District
 Health Officer.
- Not later than 17th day of the succeeding month.
- (d) By District Health
 Officer to Director of Public
 Health.
- Not later than 23rd day of the succeeding month.

In the case of municipalities, the monthly vital statistical returns were to be submitted to the District Health Officer not later than the 15th day of the succeeding month. This system continued up to 1943.

After the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors to health circles, local registrars in 1939 were required

to supply every month to Sanitary Inspectors information regarding all births and deauss. In the second ed necessary to enable Sanitary Inspectors properly to their area. To look after the Sanitary measures of their area. To enable District Magistrates to exercise control over the working of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act in municipal and rural areas, District Magistrates were required to send quarterly reports showing the number of prosecutions, number of convictions, fines realised, etc., under the Act to the Director of Public Health. As a consequence the supervision of the Registration Act seemed to improve in this period.

Ever since the introduction of the system under which the responsibility of registering births and deaths was

Registration transferred from union president to thana Sanitary Inspector

placed upon Presidents of Union Boards, there were repeated complaints that vital statistics were late in reaching the Direc-1944 Inspector tor of Public Health leading to delay in submitting the provincial report to the Public Health Commissioner

with the Government of India. As Presidents held office in an honorary capacity and for one reason or another. were often absent from their unions, the system was considered unsatisfactory. Under orders of the Government, dated the 4th January, 1944, District Magistrates were instructed to cancel the appointment of Presidents of Union Boards as registrars of births and deaths and to appoint the Thana Sanitary Inspectors in their place. The Sanitary Inspectors were asked to attend the fortnightly parades of chaukidars at the thana and take the figures of births and deaths direct from the hathchittas of chaukidars and at once compile the list and forward it to the District Health Officer. As both the Sanitary Inspector and District Health Officer were officers of the Public Health Organisation, they could see that vital statistics returns were compiled and forwarded regularly and punctually thus effecting a considerable saving of time. This change was introduced with immediate effect. Later in July 1945, an additional health assistant was sanctioned to 11 Sanitary Inspectors to help them in compiling vital statistics.

Famine and epidemic had prevailed all over Bengal in 1943. It was the delay in submitting figures to White Hall in 1943 from the former agencies that this change from Union Presidents to Thana Sanitary Inspectors was made. Though the returns were received earlier, they became less representative of the area, as the population of the new registration district increased ten times approximately. Some army Subdivisional Health Officers were appointed at subdivisional headquarters for the control of epidemics and later the Government decided to place each subdivision under a Health Officer as "Subdivisional Health Officer". The Subdivisional Health Officer in addition to their public health duties, supervised the work of registration of vital statistics and were responsible for the normal administration of vital statistics registration of the area. In 1945, detailed instruction in connection with the registration work were issued by the Government to the local registrars, i.e., Thana Sanitary Inspectors for their guidance.

After 1947, all subdivisions were provided with Subdivisional Health Officers and a scheme for rural health centres was started. So far 103 union health centres have been created and it has been proposed that the Rural Medical Officer of Health will be the registrar of births and deaths for the union where the Union Health Centre is opened. In 1948 a pilot survey to determine the extent of incompleteness of registration of births and deaths was undertaken and its results were published in a Vital Statistics Special Report. A summary of the Report and its conclusions is printed as an Appendix in this volume.

The existing method of registration and compilation of births and deaths in the State of West Bengal is as

A-Registration

Throughout the State of West Bengal except the district of Cooch Behar the registration of births and deaths within eight days of their date of occurrence is compulsory and it is administered in different areas according to the Act as mentioned below:-

In rural areas .

Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1873.

Urban areas (except Calcutta & Howrah).

Bengal Births and Deaths Act and Registration Bengal Municipal Act of 1932 and rules issued thereunder.

City of Calcutta and Howrah.

Calcutta Municipal Act of 1951.

Cantonment areas

. Cantonment Acts and Byelaws issued thereunder.

(i) Urban areas-In the municipalities (including Calcutta) municipal authorities are responsible for the efficient management of registration of vital events. Registrars of Births and Deaths are appointed by the Municipal Commissioners in Municipalities and by the Health Officer in Calcutta for the purpose. The father or mother is primarily responsible for reporting births and other persons who are required to report are the occupiers of the building in which such child is born, the medical practitioner or the midwife. In case of death it should be done by the nearest relatives present at the time of death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or in absence of such relation the medical practitioner if any, who attended during the last illness. In the municipalities which have no registrars of deaths at burning ghats or burial grounds, the fuel contractors, ghat priests and doms of the burning ghats and munshis of burial grounds are to report

deaths to the registrars periodically. Station Masters

of railway areas within municipalities are responsible for reporting vital events occurring within their areas.

The family is primarily responsible for reporting births

and deaths in the municipal areas including Calcutta.

(ii) Rural areas—In rural areas village chaukidars are reporters of births and deaths occurring within their beats. They are provided with a double set of hath-chittas of births and deaths for collection of village statistics. If they are illiterate (as they generally are) they may have the entries made by any literate person of the locality. The dafadars of the union collect one set of hathchittas of births and deaths from all chaukidars of the union and submit them at their weekly parades at Thana to the Sanitary Inspectors of Thanas who are the Registrars of Births and Deaths for the Thana areas. The Sanitary Inspector with a health assistant attends parades of dafadars at the thana and collects one set of hathchittas from the dafadars and retains the same for the purpose of registration; the other set of hathchittas is handed over to the dafadar for distribution amongst the chaukidars concerned for the purpose of collection of vital statistics, in the subsequent week.

The above procedure is not applicable in the Darjeeling district. In this district, the Thana Officers are Registrars of Births and Deaths and village mandals or headmen are responsible for reporting births and deaths occurring within their beats.

(iii) Other areas—Managers of tea gardens, medical officers of hospitals, authorities of factories and mills outside the jurisdiction of unions, municipalities and cantonments and officers in charge of forests are responsible for reporting births and deaths occurring within their respective areas.

Railway Station Masters are responsible for collection and registration of vital events occurring within their areas.

In cantonments the Executive Officer is responsible for registration.

B—Compilation

In urban areas, the municipal registrars of births and deaths compile the monthly vital statistical returns and submit the same to the District Health Officer by the 15th of the succeeding month for inclusion in the district return.

- 2. In rural areas the procedure for compilation and transmission of vital statistical returns is as follows:—
- (a) The local thana registrars of births and deaths collect reports of births and deaths from all reporting agencies and from railway station masters within their respective jurisdictions and compile a return of the police station and submit the same to the District Health Officer by the 10th of the succeeding month.
- (b) Executive Officers of Cantonments compile monthly returns of their areas and submit them to District Health Officers.
- 3. District Health Officers compile monthly vital statistical returns of their districts showing figures of municipalities and rural thanas separately therein, and submit them to the Directorate of Health Services where district and State figures are compiled in permanent records.
- 4. The final figures of the State and towns with populations of 30,000 and over are sent to the Director

General of Health Services with the Government of India

A permanent Census Act was passed in 1948 and the post of a Registrar General and Ex-Officio Census Commissioner has been created to deal with population censuses and vital statistics under a single organisation of the Central Government. Accordingly, the subject of vital statistics including registration of births and deaths has been included in the concurrent legislative list. A new era in vital statistics registration is thus expected to follow.

A table showing the nature of information collected since the beginning is annexed. This note may conclude with the recommendations made by W. Goode, Secretary in 1919 of the Local Self Government and Medical Public Health Department of the Government of Bengal, quoted below:

The committee has already decided to recommend that the central organisation for controlling registration and collating and utilization of the data it furnishes should be strengthened. It suggests that a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner should be placed in charge of this work; constituting with his office a separate branch of the Public Health Department. It is outside the province of the Committee to make proposals for the improvement of the local registering agency. The history of registration in Bengal indicates the difficulties with which the whole question is beset. The Sanitary Commissioner has pointed out that the system under which local bodies are constituted by the registering authorities for their local areas is unsound in as much as vital statistics supply the facts by which these Sanitary Administrators must be judged. It will however be for the new Central Branch which the committee suggests should be created to examine the working of the local agency on which it will depend for its material and to make proposals to Government for its improvement. It can hardly be doubted that the history of registration in Bengal justifies the committee's proposals to create a separate branch for vital statistics in the new Public Health Department."

APPENDIX B

Extracts from pages 47-49 of the Report of a Pilot Survey held in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Malda and Darjeeling in the year 1948 by Dr. P. G. Choudhury and published by the West Bengal Government in 1952

Summary and conclusions—The work of registration though a statutory duty of the Government is administered by local bodies and from the results of the survey it has been found to be utterly defective, inaccurate and unproductive. Omission in the registration of births and deaths is more than 50 per cent. and about 22 per cent. of the registered events cannot be traced or verified.

It has further been observed that the data compiled in the Central Office for the purpose of analysis and publication, etc., do not tally even with those in the original registers. Discrepancies between the figures of the register

ters. Discrepancies between the figures of the register and the return are about ± 5.06 per cent. Moreover the returns are neither representative of the area and month in question nor contain all the information available in the original register. And whatever is available, reaches this office three to four months after its due date laden with mistakes.

The registration of vital statistics was enforced by the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1873, but the desired improvement has

are not eliminated not yet been obtained owing to inherent defects in the system. A Police Station with an average population of 100,000 and an area of 100 sq. miles is the present registration district in rural areas. This area is too big and unmanageable even for several whole-time registrars but

the work is entrusted to a part-time officer. The present registrar has to perform this work in addition to other more arduous official duties. The registration office is too far away for the majority of the people and as a result neither the people can report personally nor can the chaukidars attend office regularly. In fact, the work of registration has deteriorated since 1944 when it was transferred from Union Boards to Police Stations.

Although the reporting of vital events is a primary duty of the people, yet they are quite ignorant of this fact. Nothing has been done so far to make the people alive to their responsibility. As a result people seldom report births and deaths for registration. Moreover there is very little utilisation of birth and death certificates by the people, nor has the State yet enforced any of these measures. People are not punished for non-registration even if their negligence is brought to the notice of the law. Not even Rs. 100 is realised either from certificate fee or from prosecution of delinquents while the Government spends about Rs. 1.55 lacs every year which serves little useful purpose and is nearly all wasted.

In the rural areas, chaukidars are entrusted with reporting vital statistics. But these chaukidars are illiterate and ill paid and can hardly report cause of death and age at death correctly.

They have neither the training nor the incentive to do their work properly and consequently they do not pay any attention to its improvement.

In urban areas too, registration does not receive proper attention. The municipal authorities have no reporting agency and have to depend entirely on the apathetic public for this purpose. Consequently, the vital statistics of towns have been found, in course of the survey, to be more defective than those of rural areas.

Vital statistics of this province are at present compiled at three stages namely the thana, the district and the capital and at every stage some errors creep in. As a result, the figures published from the provincial capital do not tally with those in the original registers.

Vital statistics will not improve so long as the abovementioned defects in the present system of registration are not removed and the agencies for registration and reporting are changed or at least specially trained and paid for the work so that they may take more interest in its improvement. The following measures are therefore recommended for immediate adoption:—

The present registration unit which is too big and unmanageable should be reduced in size and the union may therefore be Measures suggested restored as a registration unit. for their remedy for their remedy The union clerk may appointed as registrar of births and deaths be and for this extra work paid an additional remuneration of Rs. 5 per month by the Government. The total cost will Unions be Rs. 1,24,000 per year for 2,070 unions instead of Rs. 1,13,000 spent by the Government over additional health assistants at Police Stations. This contribution to unions will be made on the specific condition that unions will try to effect all round improvements and chiefly punctual submission of accurate vital statistics. Registration work will be transferred from union clerks to Rural Medical Officers of Union Health Centres as the latter are started. The above expenditure of Rs. 1,24,000 will thus ultimately be saved.

The chairman of a municipality may appoint a registrar of births and deaths and the person concerned may be paid a sum of Rs. 5 per month and the total cost for the purpose will be Rs. 4,500 for 75 municipalities. The sum will be contributed to the municipal fund on the same condition as suggested in the case of unions.

It is true that vital statistics cannot improve and complete collection of statistics will not be possible unless people themselves take interest and report vital events to reporters or registrars of their own accord. Measures should, therefore, be adopted to punish people under the law for failing to report vital events and steps should be taken to utilise birth and death certificates for proof of age, nationality, citizenship, succession to property, insurance money, etc., etc. This will lend importance to registration of births and deaths in the eyes of the public and they will then be anxious to register births and deaths. Accordingly, a proposal for introduction of birth certificates as evidence of age of all new entrants to school from January 1950 has been submitted to the Government. This will fetch an annual revenue of Rs. 2-91 lacs approximately and the estimated cost of the scheme will be Rs. 38,080 only.

Tax Collectors may be appointed as reporters of births and deaths in municipalities. These tax collectors and chaukidars may be trained in vital statistics and the best workers may be rewarded. This will provide an incentive to them. A reward fund for the purpose may be opened in each district under the control of the district officers out of the prosecution fees realised. It is proposed that whoever (chaukidars or Tax Collector) will detect omission in registration of births and deaths will receive a reward of eight annas per successful case of prosecution. The reward may be increased to Rs. 4, when the fine imposed under sections 7 and 8 of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act will be enhanced to Rs. 25. This enhancement is necessary to meet the cost of prosecution. This reward will be given to reporters provided that they collect records of more vital events than the average. If each and every delinquent is thus punished, a sum of Rs. 1-6 million approximately will be realised as fine every year and Rs. 400,000 may go as reward to reporters whose total strength has been estimated to be 30,000 chaukidars and 352 Tax Collectors. Each reporter may thus get a sum of Rs. 13 per year.

The supervision of the work of registration at the periphery regarding verification, omission, issue of certificates and prosecutions, etc., will be entrusted to specially appointed Inspectors of Registration and six such Inspectors are considered to be essential to start with

Burial and burning without registration should be forbidden at least in all towns. In pursuance of sections 435-439 of the Bengal Municipal Act all burial grounds and burning ghats in towns should be registered and provided with keepers who will report particulars of death, in respect of the bodies disposed of, to the local registrars.

Only in Darjeeling district, the registration unit may remain as it now exists and the case may be taken up later.

To eradicate the defects in the present system of compilation, the Central Compilation Scheme may be introduced. This will eliminate all intermediate compilation at thanas and districts. The scheme may work as under. The existing forms of birth and death registers should be revised. Local Registrars will register each and every event either reported by official reporters or by parties and send counterfoils of each individual registered event to the Central Office every month. These slips will be tabulated with the help of calculating machines and kept systematically for issue of certifi-cates to persons on demand. There will thus be no loss of information and no error in compilation and moreover the preservation of records will be possible at the Central Office. The records also will thus be available at the Central Office for issue of certificate as proposed. The Central Office will be the Provincial Registration Office like that of Somerset House in England and Wales and will be located in some prominent house in the city.

It is further proposed that to assess improvement in registration, a sample survey like that of the present one may be undertaken every year.

The present state of vital statistics is so defective that neither any scientific research nor any effective 'health planning can be undertaken on their basis.

Table 1

Births by unions, thanas and towns: comparison between the 1948 survey figures and those recorded in the original official registers

District and Police Station	Unions		Births regd. ,1948	Bírths verified	Percent of verified over regd.	Total births occurred in 1948 as detected during survey	Percent omission over total detec- tion	Percent of detection over regd.
District Burdwan-P. S. Katw			258	244	94.6	365	33.2	141.5
	2 Khajurdihi . 3 Srikhanda .	• • •	181 210	159 179	87∙8 85∙3	$\frac{229}{274}$	$30.6 \\ 34.7$	126·5 130·5
	4 Alampur .		199	164	82.4	251	34.7	126.1
	5 Gidhgram .		211	179	84.8	304	41-1	144.1
	6 Karui . 7 Karajgram .		191 214	17 4 179	91·1 83·6	255 289	31·8 38·1	133·5 135·0
	8 Sribati .		212	195	91.9	302	35.4	142-4
	9 Singhi .		$176 \\ 162$	160 1 43	91·5 88·3	224 285	28·6 49·8	128·0 176·9
	10 Agradwip . 11 Jagadanandapur		175	153.	87.4	261	41.4	149.1
	2	TOTAL .	2,188	1,929	88-2	3,039	36.5	138.9
51 . J . 55 . 4		_	~.		00.0		24.2	11
District Bankura— P.S. Sonamukhi	l Manikbazar . 2 Hamirhati .	• • • •	84 80	75 76	89·3 95·0	99 91	24·2 16·5	117·9 113·8
i io some manne	3 Pearbera .		92	81	88.0	126	35.7	136.9
	4 Dhulai . 5 Kochdihi .		147 121	135 108	91·8 89·3	184 184	26·6 41·3	$125 \cdot 2 \\ 152 \cdot 1$
	5 Kochdihi . 6 Nabason .		121	128	100.0	164	22.0	128.1
	7 Dihipara .		138	131	94.9	168	22.0	121.7
	8 Dhansimla . 9 Panchal .		91 78	83 68	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{91 \cdot 2} \\ \mathbf{87 \cdot 2} \end{array}$	108 120	23·1 43·3	118·7 153·8
	10 Radhamohanpur	• • •	171	170	99.4	235	27.7	137.4
		TOTAL ,	1,130	1,055	93-1	1,479	28.3	130.9
24-Parganas-P. S. Basirhat	I Ghorarash .		249	210	84.3	322	34.8	129.3
22-1 organias1. Dr Duommir	2 Dhanyakuria .		231	201	87.0	452	55.5	195.7
-	3 Chaita	· · ·	226	201 286	88-9 80-3	410 510	51·0 43·9	181.4
	4 Champapukur 5 Sangrampur .		$\frac{356}{124}$	108	87·1	290	62.8	143·3 233·9
	6 Sankchura .		203	137	67.5	384	64.3	189.2
	7 Itinda 8 Pifa		282 271	215 253	76·2 93·4	525 523	59∙0 51∙6	186·2 193·0
	5 2 2 2	TOTAL .	1,942	1,611	83.0	3,416	52.8	175.9
		TOTAL .	1,342	1,011		0,410	02.0	170-9
District Nadia-P. S. Naba-	1 Bablari		136	67	49-3	166	59-6	122.0
dwip	2 Swarupganj .	· · ·	208	53	25.5	301	82.4	144.7
-	3 Mayapur .	• •	194	72	37.1	357	79.8	184.0
		TOTAL .	538	192	35.7	824	76.7	153-2
District Malda-	l Milki		529	375	70.9	700	46-4	132.3
P. S. English Bazar	2 Kazigram .		196	152	77-6	199	23.6	101.5
	3 Jodupur . 4 Amriti		123 297	58 199	47·2 67·0	142 338	59∙2 41∙1	115·4 113·8
	5 Narhata .		178	126	70.8	213	40.8	119.7
	6 Mahadipur .		143	78	54.5	183	57.4	128-0
	7 Kotwali .		148	69	46.6	151	5 4·3	102-0
		TOTAL .	1,614	1,057	65.5	1,926	45-1	119.3
	Towns							
District Burdwan	Katwa		70	56	80.0	292	80-8	417-1
District 24-Parganas	Joynagar-Mazilpur		270	246	91.1	442	44.3	163.7
	Halisahar		186	94	50.5	522	82.0	280· 6

Table 1—concld.

Births by unions, thanas and towns: comparison between the 1948 survey figures and those recorded in the original official registers

Unions				Births regd. 1948	Births verified	Percent of verified over regd.	Total births occurred in 1948 as detected during survey	Percent of omission over total detection	Percent of detection over regd.
Towns-contd.									
Kurseong		•		237	94	39.7	542	82.7	228-7
URBAN TOTAL .				763	490	64.2	1,798	72.7	235.6
RURAL TOTAL .				7,412	5,844	78-8	10,684	45.3	144-1
GRAND TOTAL				8,175	6,334	77.5	12,482	49.3	152.7
			Dσ	PLICATE S	SURVEY				
Unions				126	84	47.1	176	82.6	129.4
	:	:	:	206	57	27.7	319	82.1	154.9
3 Mayapur .	•	•	•	194	66	34.0	308	78-6	158.8
	To	ral.		536	187	34.9	803	76-7	149-8
	Towns—contd. Kurseong . URBAN TOTAL . RURAL TOTAL . GRAND TOTAL Unions 1 Bablari . 2 Swarupganj .	Towns—contd. Kurseong URBAN TOTAL RURAL TOTAL GRAND TOTAL Unions 1 Bablari 2 Swarupganj 3 Mayapur	Towns—contd. Kurseong URBAN TOTAL GRAND TOTAL Unions 1 Bablari 2 Swarupganj	Towns—contd. Kurseong	Unions regd. 1948 Towns—contd. Kurseong	Unions regd. 1948 verified Towns—contd. Kurseong	Unions Births regd. Births verified over regd. Towns—contd.	Unions	Births regd. Births regd. Births of Dirths occurred in 1948 Of In 194

Table 2

Deaths by unions, thanas and towns: comparison between the 1948 survey figures and those recorded in the original official registers

District¶and Police Station	Unions		Deaths regd. 1948	Deaths verified	Percent of verified over regd.	Total Deaths occurred in 1948 as detected during survey	Percent of omission over total detection	Percent of detection over regd.
District Burdwan-	Kasigram .		320	302	94.4	430	29.8	134.4
P. S. Katwa	Khajurdihi .		183	161	98.0	211	23.7	115.3
;			188	159	84.6	264	39.8	140.4
4			184	151	82.1	227	33.5	123.4
4			275	203	92.0	404	37.4	146.9
•			141	132	93.6	210	37-1	148.9
	Karajgram .		190	161	84.7	245	34.3	128-9
			247	231	93.5	303	23.8	122.7
			201	183	91.0	235	22.1	116.9
10			181	155	85.6	211	26.5	116-6
1:	l Jagadanandapur	· · ·_	148	139	93.9	220	36.8	148-6
		Total .	2,258	2,027	89-8	2,960	31.5	131-1
District Bankura-	l Manikbazar .		89	79	88.7	102	22.5	114-6
P. S. Sonamukhi	2 Hamirhati .		111	99	89.2	117	15.4	105.4
	3 Pearbera .		86	84	97.7	147	42.9	170-9
	4 Dhulai		157	15 4	98.1	200	23.0	127.4
	5 Kochdihi .		112	100	89.3	157	36.3	140.2
	6 Nabason .		125	124	$99 \cdot 2$	166	25-3	132.8
	7 Dihipara		123	102	82.9	131	$22 \cdot 1$	106.5
	8 Dhansimla .		81	72	88.9	789	19-1	109.9
	9 Panchal .		82	73	89.0	111	34.2	135.4
1	0 Radhamohanpur		143	124	86.7	166	25.3	116.1
		TOTAL	. 1,109	1,011	91-2	1,386	27.1	125-0

Table 2—concld.

Deaths by unions, thanas and towns: comparison between the 1948, survey figures and those recorded in the original official registers

District and Police Station	Unions		Deaths regd. 1948	Deaths verified	Percent of verified over regd.	Total deaths occurred in 1948 as detected during survey	Percent of omission over total detection	Percent of detection over regd.
District 24-Parganas— P. S. Basirhat	1 Ghorarash	TAL ,.	181 239 207 249 80 168 203 205	156 202 169 197 57 121 148 175	86·2 84·5 81·6 79·1 71·3 72·0 72·9 85·4	222 370 305 298 152 232 329 334	29·7 45·4 44·6 33·9 62·5 47·8 55·0 47·6	122·7 154·8 147·3 120·0 190·0 138·1 162·1 162·9
District Nadia—P. S. Naba- dwip	1 Bablari	• `• . • . • . • . • .	76 183 160 419	24 31 68 123	31·6 16·9 42·5	108 251 223 582	77-8 87-6 69-5 78-9	142·1 137·2 139·4
District Malda—P. S. English Bazar	1 Milki 2 Kazigram 3 Jodupur 4 Amriti 5 Narhata 6 Mahadipur 7 Kotwali To	TAL	202 122 112 140 86 68 74	150 87 60 95 46 40 37	74·3 71·3 53·6 67·9 53·5 58·8 50·0	235 115 141 157 66 130 70	36·2 24·3 57·4 39·5 30·3 69·2 47·1	116·3 94·3 125·9 112·1 76·7 191·2 94·6
District Burdwan District 24-Parganas District Darjeeling	Towns Katwa Joynagar-Mazilpur Halisahar Kurseong URBAN TOTAL RURAL TOTAL GRAND TOTAL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	243 94 102 255 694 6,122 6,816	184 83 43 82 392 4,901 5,293	75·7 88·3 42·2 32·2 56·5 80·1	300 196 314 324 1,134 8,084 9,218	38·7 57·7 86·3 74·7 65·4 39·4 42·6	123·5 208·5 307·8 127·1 163·4 132·0 135·2
District Nadia—P. S. Naba-d-vip	Unions 1 Bablari	DUPLICATE	.76 183 108	24 -35 -47	31·6 19·1 43·5 28·9	124 265 163 552	80·6 86·8 71·2 80·8	163·2 144·8 150·9

Table 3

Table showing the number of events as per the 1948 Survey, Registers and returns with their respective percentages over the total detection during 1948

	Percent to total detection	56.6	13.8	57•3	:	83.3	:	:	:	200.0	72.5	43.4	46.1
<u>s</u>	Distriot vital return	47	21	S	:	46	~4	:	:	58	29	168	197
STILL BIRTHS	Percent to total detection	53.0	26.3	56.3	:	74.1	:	:	:	192.9	67.5	46.0	48.0
52	Original Register	44	40	54	ı	40	:	:	:	27	27	178	205
	Survey	83	152	96	61	54	•,	13	13	14	40	387	427
	Percent to total detection	[57-3	8 0·2	68•3	71.8	92.1	81.7	47.4	30.6	81.5	61.6	69.2	68.3
	District vital return	1,695	1,111	1,532	418	842	245	66	96	264	869	5,598	6,296
Deaths	Percent to total detection	76.3	80.0	68.3	72.0	88•0	81.0	48.0	32.5	78.7	61.2	76.7	73.9
	Original Register	2,258	1,109	1,532	419	804	243	94	102	255	694	6,122	6,816
	Survey	2,960	1,386	2,242	582	914	300	196	314	324	1,134	8,084	9,218
	Percent to total detection	61.9	76.5	9.99	61.5	83.0	22.6	56-3	32.8	40.0	39.1	66.2	62.3
SH	District vital retúrn	1,881	1,132	1,935	507	1,615	99	249	171	217	703	7,070	7,773
Births	Percent to total detection	72.0	76.4	56.9	65.3	83.8	24.0	61.1	35.6	43.7	42.4	69-4	65*5
	Original Register	2,188	1,130	1,942	538	1,614	70	270	186	237	763	7,412	8,175
	Survey	3,039	1,479	3,416	824	1,926	292	n 442	522	542	1,798	10,684	12,482
	ОWД	•	•	•	•		•	ur Tow	•	•	•	•	•
	n or T	zi	hi P. S.	P. S.	p P. S.	Bazar P.	• имо	r-Mazilp	r Town	у Тоwn	Total	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAĽ
	Police Station or Town	Katwa P. S.	Sonamukhi P. S.	Basirhat P. S.	Nabadwip P. S.	English Bazar P. S. •	Каtwa Town	Joynagar-Mazilpur Town	Halisahar Town	9 Kurseong Town	Urban Total	RUBAL TOTAL	GRANI
us	Polí	1 %	23 S3	es T	4. (1	70	6 1	-	8	1 6			9

Table 4
Estimates of total Births, Deaths, Infant mortality and Deaths from Cholera and
Malaria for 1948

				F	igures recorded Station, Union		Mean ratio of total number as enumerated at the survey to	Standard error	Provincial figu	res for 1948
					Existing Survey the correspond- ratio system ing figures e under the existing system	Under the existing system in lacs	Estimates in lacs			
Births .	,				7 , 7 7 3	12,482	1.6058	0-1196	4.53564	7·3±0·54
Deaths .					6,296	9,218	1.4641	0.2756	3.85270	5.6 + 1.06
Infant mortal	lity				1,038	2,004	1.9306	0.2291	0.61990	1.2 + 0.14
Death from C		ra			246	476	1.9350	0.1045	0.13792	0.3 ± 0.01
Death from M	Talar	ia.			1.410	1,663	1.1794	0.4849	0.76876	0.9 + 0.37

APPENDIX C

BENGAL ACT IV OF 1873

(THE BENGAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 18731)

As modified up to the 1st March 1932

(2nd July, 1873.)

AN ACT FOR REGISTERING BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Whereas it is expedient to provide the means for a complete register of births and deaths.

'SHORT TITLE—This short title was given by the Amending Act, 1903 (I of 1903), Sch. I, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. I, p. 738.

LOCAL EXTENT—Since this Act contains no local extent clause, it must be taken to have been intended to extend to the whole of the former Province of Bengal; but it applies only to areas specially notified under s. 1.

The application of the Act is barred in the Chittagong Hill-tracts by the Chittagong Hill-tracts Regulation, 1900 (I of 1900), s. 4 (2), printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. I, p. 790.

OTHER ENACTMENTS—As to the registration of births and deaths, under the present Act, in Provincial Municipalities, see the Bengal Municipal Act 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), Pt. XI, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. II, p. 845.

As to the registration of births and deaths in the Calcutta Municipality, see the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Ben. Act III of 1923), Ch. XXXI, printed in the supplement to the fourth edition of the Bengal Code, p. 633.

As to the registration of births and deaths under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), see s. 114 of that Act, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. II, p. 953.

As to reports by village chaukidars of births and deaths, see the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Ben. Act VI of 1870), s. 39, cl. 7th, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. II, p. 183.

As to registration of births and deaths under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Ben. Act V of 1919), see s. 26 (3) of that Act, printed in the supplement to the fourth edition of the Bengal Code, p. 135.

As to reports by chaukidars of births and deaths, see the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Ben. Act V of 1919), s. 23 (1) (vii), printed in the supplement to the fourth edition of the Bengal Code, p. 133.

For power to make rules as to the registration of births and deaths in Cantonments, see the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), s. 282 (1).

As to the voluntary registration of births and deaths, see the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), in Vol. II of the General Acts, 1873-86, 5th edition, p. 483.

As to the transmission to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths in England of registers of, or documents showing, births and deaths of officers and soldiers and their families abroad, see the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Army) Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 8), in the Collection of Statutes relating to India, Vol. I, Ed. 1913, p. 530.

As to the duties of Registrars of Births in connection with the vaccination of children, see the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Ben. Act V of 1880), ss. 18 to 24, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. II pp. 475 and 476

(Sections 1-4)

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time, by a notification published in Calcutta Gazette, direct that all births and deaths, or all births or all deaths, occurring gistration of births and deaths and deaths and deaths and define area in such notification shall be registered, and for that purpose may define the limits of such area.

For such notifications, see the Bengal Local Statutory Rules and Orders, 1924, Vol. I, part VI.

¹ Now the Governor in Council of Fort William in Bengal—see the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), s. 3, and Sch. D, items 1 and 2, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. I, p. 776.

From and after such date this Act shall apply to the whole of the area so defined.

2. The Magistrate of the district may, for the purpose of such registration, divide any such area into such and so many districts as he may think fit, and may appoint one Magistrate may into may area or more persons to be registrars divide and districts of pirths or of deaths, or of births registrars appoint and deaths, within such district,

and may at any time for sufficient reason dismiss any such registrar and may fill up any vacancy in the office of registrar.

The Magistrate shall cause to be published a list containing the name and place of office of every registrar Magistrate to in the area, and specifying the hours of the day during which publish list of regissuch registrar shall attend at his trars office for the purpose of registration.

Every registrar to have an office within his district

3. Every registrar shall have an office within the district of which he is appointed registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of registrar of births (or of deaths, or of births and deaths according to his appointment)

for the district for which he is so appointed, and notice of the hours during which he will attend for the purpose of registration, to be affixed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office.

4. The Magistrate shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of register-books for making entries

Magistrate to have register-books register-books pre-pared and number-

of all oirths or deaths or both, according to such forms as the Lieutenant-Governor² may from time to time sanction; and the pages of such books shall be

numbered progressively from the beginning to the end; and every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the book, and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a line.

(Sections 5-7)

5. Every registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth, or of every death, or of both, according to

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths

his appointment, which shall happen in his district, and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars

required to be registered, according to the forms mentioned in the last preceding section, touching every such birth or every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered.

6. Every chaukidar or other village-watchman in any area to which this Act shall apply, or, where there is no

Chaukidar to obtain particulars and to report to registrar

cnaukidar or other village-watchman, such person as the Magistrate may appoint, shall be required to report every birth or

death occurring within his beat to such registrar and at such periods as the Magistrate may direct.

He shall obtain in writing, if possible, and if it is impossible for him to obtain in writing he shall obtain verbally, from any person who is bound to give information of the birth or death all particulars which are required to be known and registered and he shall report such particulars to the registrar.

Any chaukidar or other village-watchman or other person so appointed who wilfully or negligently refuses or omits to produce such writing, Penalty for neglect if any, or to report such birth or death, shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to two rupees.

7. The father or mother of every child born within such area, or in case of the death, illness, absence or

Persons bound to give information of birth

inability of the father and mother, the midwife assisting at the birth of such child, shall, within eight days next after the

day of every such birth, give information, either personally or in writing, to the registrar of the district. or by means of the chaukidar or other village-watchman, or other person as provided in the last preceding section, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information, which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate Penalty for neglect with fine which may extend to five rupees:

Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate for such refusal or neglect to give information.

(Sections 8-10)

8. The nearest male relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness

Persons bound to give information of death

of any person dying, within such area, or in the absence of any such relative, the occupier of the house, or, if the occupier be the

person who shall have died, some male inmate of the house in which such death shall have happened, shall within eight days next after the day of such death, give information either personally or in writing to the registrar of the district, or by means of the chaukidar or other village-watchman or other person as provided in section 6, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person:

Provided that no person shall be bound to give the name of any female relative.

¹ Now District Magistrate-see the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), s. 3 (2).

² Now the Governor in Council of Fort William in Bengal—see the Bengal Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), s. 3, and Sch. D, items 1 and 2, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. I, p. 776.

¹ Or any sub-registrar appointed for a burning-ghat or burial ground-see the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), s. 348, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. II, p. 845.

As to duty of Medical Officer-in-Charge of Hospital to give notice of death, see ibid., s. 349, printed ibid., p. 845

Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to five rupees;

Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable for such refusal or neglect to give information.

9. Any registrar who refuses or neglects to register any birth or death occurring within his district, which he is bound to register, within a reasonable time after he shall have been duly informed thereof, or demands or accepts any fee or reward or other gratification as a consideration for making such registry, shall be punishable at the discretion of the Magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each such refusal or neglect.

10. Whoever wilfully makes or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of Penalty for wilfully giving false information in the discretion of the Magistrate with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(Sections 11, 12)

11. In any place to which the District Municipal shall have been extended, the Municipal Commissioners may, 1mprovement Act Act III of Ben. if at a meeting specially convened for considering such Municipality under question they shall so determine, Ben. Act III of 1884 arrange for keeping a register arrange for keeping register of of all births or of all deaths or births or deaths or of all births and deaths, occurboth ring within the municipality.

On and after a date to be fixed at such meeting, the Commissioners shall in such case be authorized to provide out of the municipal fund for the employment of a sufficient number of registrars, and for the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of such registers, and shall exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to apply to such place.

12. The Magistrate of a district may depute any subordinate Magistrate to exercise the powers and to perform the duties vested in the Magistrate by this Act, within such district or any part thereof. charge his functions

APPENDIX I

Milestones in the development of vital statistics in India and outside

1836	•	•	•			England .	•	•	•		Promulgation of Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration
1875						England .			_		Act. Compulsory registration of live births, deaths and marriages.
1927		٠	•			England .				Ċ	Compulsory registration of still births.
1900				•		United States					Compulsory registration of live births, still births, deaths and
1015						T Y 1: 3 0:					marriages.
1915	•	•	•	•	•	United States	•	•	•	٠	First year of separately published official birth statistics for
1886						India .					Birth Registration area of United States.
1000	•	•	•	•	•	mua .	•	•	•	•	Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act: voluntary and for marriages not in effect for Hindu or Muslim
											communities.
1873						Bengal .					Births and Deatns Registration Act.
1899	•					Madras .					Births and Deaths Registration Act.
1932	•	•	•	•				•	•		Births and Deaths Registration Act.
1935	•	•	•	•	•	Assam .	•	•	•	•	Births and Deaths Registration Act

APPENDIX II

A calender of registration of vital events from 1870 in Bengal

1870	•	•	٠	Deaths by sex, by months, by causes, namely cholera, small-pox, fever, bowel complaints, injuries, namely suicide, wounds and accidents, snake bites or killed by wild animals, all other causes. Total deaths from all causes. Deaths by age, namely born dead, not exceeding 1 year, 1 year to 6 years, 6 years to 12 years, 12 years to 20 years, 20 years to 30 years, 30 years to 40 years, 40 years to 50 years, 50 years to 60 years, and exceeding
1872				60 years. Deaths by communities, namely Hindus, Muslims, Christians and other classes.
1873				Births by communities, pamely Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists and all other classes

Deaths by communities as that of 1872, only Buddhists have been inserted.

1874 . . . Births by sex.

Deaths by age according to infants (children unable to walk), boys and girls, adults, old people, total.

¹Or any sub-registrar appointed for a burning ghat or a burial ground—see ibid., s. 348, printed ibid., p. 845.

Ben. Act III of 1864 was repealed by Ben. Act V of 1876, which again has been repealed and re-enacted by the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and this reference should now be taken to be made to the latter Act—see s. 2 thereof, printed in the Bengal Code, Ed. 1913-1915, Vol. II, p. 710.

² Now District Magistrate—see the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), s. 3 (2).

```
1875
                         : }No change
1876
                            Deaths from uncide according to sex.
1877
1878
1879
                             No cha ge.
1880
1881
                            Deaths by age according to 0—1 year, 1—5 years, 5—10 years, 10—15 years, 15—20 years, 20—30 years, 30—40 years, 40—50 years, 50—60 years and exceeding 60 years.
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
                             No change.
1887
1888
1889
1890
                             Deaths from dy entery and diarrhoea by months.
 1891
 1892
 1893
 1894
 1895
                             No change.
 1896
 1897
 1898
 1899
                                       -Registration of attacks and deaths from plague during each month.
                             Deatn
 1900
                                       -Registration of deaths from plague.
 1901
                             Death
 1902
                             Death
                                       -from respiratory diseases.
 1903
                             No change.
 1904
                             Deaths respiratory diseases by months.

Deaths from plague by months.
 1905
 1906
 1907
 1908
 1909
                             No change.
 1910
 1911
 1912
                             Deaths from rabies.
 1913
 1914
 1915
 1916
 1917
                             No change.
 1918
 1919
 1920
 1921
                              Monthly malaria reports of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
                              Deaths under one year as under heading under 1 month, between 1-6 months, 6-12 months, total, and
 1922
                                   -5 years, 5—10 years, 10—15 years, 15—20 years, 20—30 years, 30—40 years, 40—50 years, 50—60 years,
                                60 upwards
                              deaths rom causes—malaria, enteric fever, measles, relapsing fever, kala-azar, other fevers, dysentery and diar-hoea (shown separately), influenza, pneumonia, phthisis, other respiratory diseases and death from child birth.
 1923
                             No change.
 1924
 1925
                              Monthly Kala-azar reports of Hospitals and Dispensaries.
 1926
 1927
                             No change.
 1928
 1929
                             Quarterly statements showing the working of the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, separately for the
 1930
                                Municipalities and the rural areas.
                              Deaths under one month as under heading male—under one week, over one week, total and female—under one
 1931
                                 week, over one week, total and total under one month.
                              No change.
 1932
                             Registration of births according to chief communities. Deaths of infants under one year by communities.
 1933
 1934
 1935
                              Stil births registered according to communities and sex.
                              Deaths from cerebrospinal fever, typhus fever, black water fever, whooping cough, beri beri, acute poliomye-
litis, diphtheria, chicken pox, mumps, T B. of joints, other tubercular diseases, leprosy and cancer.
 1936
 1937
 1938
 1939
                             Deaths from snake bites and killed by wild animals (shown separately), anthrax, epidemic dropsy, T. B. of meninges
 1940
                                and homicide.
```

APPENDIX II-concld.

1941		•	
1942		•	
1943			. No change.
1944	-		.)
1945	·	•	.}
1946			. Deaths under one month as under heading male—within 24 hours, one day to one week, one week to one month, total, female—within 24 hours, one day to one week, one week to one month, total and total of under one month, between 1 and 3 months, between 3 months to 6 months, between 6 months to 12 months and under 1 year.
1947			•}
1948			
1949	•		. No change.
1950		•	
1951			J

APPENDIX III

	List of Notifiable Diseases
1-In Calcutta and Howrah	II—In other Municipalities
1 Cholera	1 Anthrax
2 Small-pox	2 Chicken pox
3 Measles	3 Dysentery, both Bacillary and Amoebio
4 Yellow fever	4 Measles
	5 Relapsing fever
5 Whooping cough	6 Tuberculosis of all forms
6 Influenza	7 Typhus fever
7 Pneumonia	8 Whooping cough
8 Enteric fever	9 Yellow fever
9 Plague	10 Influenzal pneumonia
10 Cerebrospinal Meningitis	11 Leprosy
11 Diphtheria	12 Epidemic dropsy
12 Leprosy	13 Diphtheria
13 Tuberculosis (all forms)	III—In Rural Areas
•	1 Cholera
14 Anthrax	2 Small-pox
15 Dysentery (Amoebic and Bacillary)	3 Influenza
16 Relapsing fever	4 Typhoid fever
17 Typhus fever	5 Typhus fever
18 Epidemic Dropsy	6 Relapsing fever
19 Elephantiasis	7 (kerebrospinal meningitis
20 Dengue	8 Beri Beri
21 Malaria	9 Plague
T Haim id	a Tiakon

APPENDIX IV

Births and Deaths since 1870 in Districts of West Bengal

	Births and Deaths since 1870 in Districts of West Bengal														
			rdwan	Bir	bhum	Ba	nkura	Mid	napur	Ho	oghly	Ho	wrah	24-P	arganas
Years		В	D	B	D	Б	$\overline{\mathbf{p}}$	В	D	В	Ď	В	Ď	<i>_</i>	Ď
1870	_		9,726	••	2,032		2,298		3,174		3,325		512		6,826
1871	: :	: ::		::				••						•	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$: :	333	29,864 25,963	192	14,941 13,274	538	2,793 4,077	•	21,210	1,642	5,566 5,841		3,312 6,057	674	17,173 19,725
1874 1875		. 786 . 1,418	1,923 2,699	209 194	3,361 2,047	583 772	1,168 1,005	5,531 $3,478$	6,294	$2,341 \\ 2,629$	2,984 3 171	2,327 $2,606$	4,934 5,652	1,407 1,288	1,516 1,724
1876	: :	. 1,729	3,033	203	5,320	914	1,255	4,226	2,707	4.042	6,390	2.018	3,781	979	1,6.17
1877 1878	: :	. 2,155 . 1,139	25,317 39,360	14,215 148	17,937 17,253	8,953 1,070	1,255 7,089 12,629	4,510 976	11,381 21,210 6,294 3,342 2,707 44,163 44,290 30,020 30,511 56,871 52,019 51,846 50,773 51,324	6,112 862	2,984 3,171 6,390 8,272 9,337 5,764 11,874 15,680 16,378 14,205 13,486	11,148 1,620	13,853 13,615	37,732 5,402	37,412 55,478
1879		. 1,026	35,825 29,327	143	11,816	947	9,452	886	30,020	665 756	5,764	1 กดล	7,465 10,285 11,652 9,589	5,402 4,623 4,406	25,466 41,413
1880 1881	: :	. 632	41,010	• •	17,971 $25,557$	1,242 1,101	14,694 27,284	$\frac{715}{625}$	56,871	858	15,686	1,979 2,079 1,863	11,652	5,102	38,667
1882 1883	• •	. 940	49,297 39,092	• •	27,285 20,634	1,037	27,284 33,559 21,121 19,033 18,943 17,615 16,624 49,498 21,711 18,601 20,678	405 518	52,019 51.846	$\frac{871}{802}$	16,378 14,205	1,863 1.951	9,589 12,145	5,470 5,559	33,520 32,403
1004		. 882	33,198	•	20,668	1,150 1,220	19,033	716	50,773	1,022	13,486	1,951 2,789	12,357	6,418	31,713
1885	: :	. 936 . 763	35,526 27,126	••	2,248 16,256 21,168	1,100 894	18,943 17,615	611 517	53,114	$963 \\ 1,679$	13,994	2,470 2,191	13,592 11,870	5,429 5,017	31,703 40,539
1887	•	. 1,141 . 1,458	27,046 29,627	106	21,168	815 870	16,624	$\frac{1,452}{1,603}$	55,424 59 209	$\frac{1,925}{2.285}$	13,384 15.464	2,022 2,152	12,681 14,867	8,338 8,803	46,534 48,197
1889		. 1.643	33,918	129	21,057 21,738 19,474	941	21,711	1,886	58,299	2,285 301	15,464 16,623	2,418	15,107	5,035	32,573
1890 1891	<i>:</i> :	. 1,357 . 1,391	28,251 36,825 46,443	$\frac{117}{122}$	19,474 $24,512$	$1,105 \\ 1,263$	$18,601 \\ 20,678$	1,886 2,015 2,138 66,814	55,424 59,209 58,299 61,832 7,458 81,207 66,515 73,066 73,677 80,637 74,549	$\frac{2,619}{1,272}$	16,595 19,593	2,221 2,351	16,064 18,500	4,810 5,170	36,90 0 45,785
1891 1892 1893	•	. 1,391 . 34,977 . 48,430	46,443	22,204 32,409 25,925	26,297 $23,172$	25,882	23,727 20,943	66,814	81,207	23,014	10,595 19,593 35,565 33,588 36,728 40,005 40,159 33,999 29,395	2,351 20,250 24,773	3,307	5,170 39,242 54,708 48,908	19,185 41,J01
1894	: :	40,980	36,196 48,119	25,925	28,686	$34,966 \\ 34,869$	33,067	87,105 77,487	73,066	29,008	36,728		20,991	48,908	45,050
1895 1896	: :	. 41,638	48,002 47,952	28,888 29,530	26,448 $26,120$	34,837 41,698	$30,771 \\ 32,557$	93,694 88,773	73,677 80,637	28,183 27,794	40,005 40,159	25,013 24,973	25,379 25,081	48,863	55,082 55,882
1897 1898		46,111	41.559	32,062 31,983	23,738 $17,157$	38,431	28,546 20,104	94,762 $91,108$	74,549 64,040	31,885	33,999	27,970 25,075	22,391	59,607 52,938	55,882 46,212 42,135
1899	: :	. 48,480 . 40,980 . 41,638 . 43,313 . 46,111 . 45,822 . 52,454 . 47,271	29,866 36,168 45,292	35,054	20,526	38,101 44,063	22,480	105,235	66,188	29,008 28,183 27,794 31,885 27,799 31,214	31,000	25,013 24,973 27,970 25,975 27,720 27,528	20,991 25,379 25,081 22,391 22,156 25,386	60,533	51,730
1900		. 47,271	45,292	32,387	22,355	40,654	25,493	95,574	76,314	29,511	35,569	27,528	28,802	60,625	56,127
Census population	n 1961 .	. 1,528	3,290	906	,891	1,116	,411	2,789	,114	1,049	,041	850	,514	2,155	,981
1901		. 48,451 . 51,123	45,310	34,401	23,089 24,117	40,299 37,222	30,203 37,061	89,620 86,033	92,728	29,736 31,559	37,287	26,237 26,882	26,942	57,576	48,194
1901 1902 1903	: :	48 401	45,310 52,553 50,185	34,367 33,722	$24,117 \\ 24,882$	37,222 37,169	37,061 35,687	86,033 3 93,543	115,106 86,759	31,559 30,311	37,287 42,568 39,465	25.970	29,996 28,943	66,144 66,901	$62,480 \\ 64,799$
1904		. 57,671	44,306 54,529	36,768	26,156	37,169 43,269	27,883	102,860	71,948	36,662	34.683	31,253 29,084 26,280	26,186	69,657	58,528
1905 1906	: :	45,384	53,699	30,918 $27,711$	29,876 36,040	40,488 39,735	34,364 34,010	93,056 87,844 91,789	93,839 100,698	33,796 30,363	37,621 34,138 42,729	26,280	$28,288 \\ 26,198$	68,647 $64,111$	60,477 $59,214$
1907 1908	• •	57,671 50,332 45,384 50,953 40,326	64,901 68,392	50,953 25,956	64,901 $44,117$	41,550 33,872	38,331 42,576	91,789 91,204	$99,272 \\ 85,911$	34,274 31,787	42,729 37,579	28.862	$29,309 \\ 24,932$	63,952 71,580	59,214 66,974 59,944 49,148
1909		. 48,872 . 52,894	39,763	31,855	25,397	38,463	30,317	97,799	62,836	36,232	30,329	28,216 28,203	22,033	79,988	49,148
1910			40,951	36,052	24,879	48,529	31,987	97,522	67,211	35,986	29,765	28,890	20,153	74,489	51,630
Census populatio	n 1911 .	. 1,533	3,874	940	,162	1,138		2,821	,201	1,090	,097	943	,502	2,478	3,335
1911		. 49,484 . 46,572	41,890 48,894	34,687 32,109	$\frac{27,499}{32,288}$	43,607	32,122 33,801 40,389 46,062	95,202 89,815	72,109 94,875	36,818 34,446	33,561	$30,320 \\ 31,189$	24,488 27 598	80,616	60,424
1911 1912 1913	• •	. 45,075	48,781 59,907	33,419	32,288 30,819	40,734 40,064	33,801 40,389	81 877	88,531 77,289	29,930	38,333 37,824	28,318	28, 68	76,645 67,677	72,857 64,385
1914		. 46,796 . 38,933	59,907 53,728	$\frac{32,379}{22,598}$	30,819 43,702 41,649	38,681 33,451	46,062 38,196	90,417 88,125	77,289 88,003	30,497 31,387	34,739 35,601	28,913 $28,400$	27,076 $24,917$	73,340 66,698 67,443	62,208 71,688
1915 1916		49.672	49,616 45,935	31,276 35,405	30,703	36,012	35,777 31,144	83,869 85,662	88,003 82,657 78,969	33,640 35,945	34,018 33,704	31,012 29,846	22,610 4,344	67,443	64,192
1917 1918 1919	: :	. 53,386 . 44,586	79,689	32,338	24,568 46,418	34,617 37,219	56,981	78,206	107,385	27,995	51,459	27,242	30,369	75,129 69,509	51,184 73,219
1919 1920	•	. 32,667 . 39,675	77,676 56,642	22,174 $25,836$	58,252 40,876	$28,482 \\ 34,386$	41,588 38,428	68,410 75,531	113,260 97,895	23,454 29,955	39,361 38,759	25,432 28,055	33,086 34,011	57,667 59,718	85,436 85,147
Census populatio	n 1021		4,771		1,725	1,019		2,666		1,080			,403		
	JH 1021 .					-	•	•	•	-	•		•	2,636	
1921	: :	. 39,439 . 42,752	52,532 39,007	$28,342 \\ 29,970$	32,548 22,436 22,969	32,134 35,961	39,035 27,403	70,655 76,589	82,462 64.396	27,543 28.111	34,999 29.036	26,518 $26,345$	28,695 25,695 22,164	56,934 $64,839$	77,665 64,014
1923	•	43,508	37,329 36,352	31,662 31,371	22,969	34,369	27,403 24,732	77,033	62,874	30,720	27,367	26,345 20,175	22,164	66,254	61,414
1925	: :	. 39,503 . 47,368	35,276	37,010	24,221 21,076	34,188 38,268	28,387 24,201	76,589 77,033 72,568 79,273 82,205	60,044	28,831	27,804	27,217 27,506 28,207	24,246 24,434	58,452 $64,125$	63,212 58,987
1926 1927	: :	. 45,038 . 42,888	36,880 37,921	35,427 31,036	$24,778 \\ 24,663$	40,070 32,435	25,640 25,798	82,205 69,936	82,462 64,396 62,874 65,889 60,044 67,235 64,229	27,543 28,111 30,720 27,396 28,831 26,958 24,291	34,999 29,036 27,367 27,658 27,804 26,504 26,229 27,922	$28,207 \\ 24,345$	30,728 29,010	64,441 57,008	65,819 $63,225$
1928		. 41,636 45,061	37,576 35,297	31,762 35,290	25,059	35,214	23,986	79,848	00,000	27,510 27,643	27,922	27,754	26,062	68,067	59,597
1929 1930	: :	36,310	33,817	34,901	$21,701 \\ 24,338$	38,043 31,086	27,187 $25,936$	87,651 $74,225$	57,313 55,730	25,840	$21,828 \\ 22,045$	$26,960 \\ 24,820$	$21,829 \\ 21,202$	73,749 66,184	52,451 48,616
Census population	on 1931 .	. 1,575	5,699	947	,554	1,111	.721	2.799	9,093	1,114	1.255	1,098	3.867	2.88	3,694
1931		. 42,599	35,253	35,699	27,827			78.016		-	22,804	28,208	20,325	73,761	
1932 . 1933		. 39,310 . 46,649	34,511 39,103	$31,482 \\ 38,181$	27,145 $29,752$	31,468 28,132 34,102	25,434 21,406 27,440 30,005	72,045 81,727	62,958 58,734 61,497	27,835 27,314 31,721	23,856 26,000	27,270 $29,420$	19,*37 21,294	68,819 $71,532$	48,582 48,217 45,497 52,522
1934	: :	40,187	39,216	30,670	31,496	34,433 35,708	30,005	78,173 91,998	62,202 62,167	30,169	25,345	29,630	21,777	77,640	52,522
1935 1936		. 43,923 . 46,833	31,522 27,210 29,260	35,536 37,519	24,549 23,113	35,708 42,295		91,998 87,844	63,331	38,030 37,841	24,506 26,562	32,821 33,15£	22,515 25,356	87,320 79,719	$56,880 \\ 63,429$
1937 1938		. 44,411	29,260 43,688	25,621 34,091	23,113 24,713 28,623	42,295 41,019	23,715 27,210 28,512	84,813	61.274	38,550 31,983	25,458 30,769	32,831 28,036	21,1: 4 24,127	79,621 71,967	58,449
1939	: :	45,773	45,059	30,894 34,761	29,217 29,246	39,774 38,593 38,642	28,634 24,800	87,844 84,813 81,463 89,885 90,667	$66,290 \\ 61,052$	30,221 37,436	24,319	31,343	21,097	86,314	59,329 47,991
1940	• •	. 52,208	36,769	34,761	22,246	38,642	24,800	90,667	51,958	37,436	20,680	31,159	18,196	90,785	48,933
Census population	ол 1941		0,732		8,317		9,640		0,647		7,729		,304		9,490
1941 . 1942 .		. 50,502 . 52,345	36,518 34,201	36,014 37,098	23,173	36,930 38,816 33, 808	27,042 25,381 40,170	82,120 71,786 74,319 65,792 85,249 90,265	54,342 50,635	36,450 36,324	22,216 21,159 27,495 29,385	29,404 23,528	20,656 $17,027$	88,790 80,868	57,903
1942		40,000	47,467	33,221	40,489	33,808	40,170	74,319	124,739	36,324 32,840 28,610	27,495	25,590	34,674 39,816	63,335	40,170 90,831
1944 1945	• •	. 35,357 . 38,797	48,651 36,349	37,098 33,221 21,691 24,626	41,200 29,947	33,808 24,160 31,163	31.484	65,792 85,249	79,124 57,561	28,610 28,892	95 071	28 580	39,816 28,813	51,785 63,078	84,650 57,077
1946 1947	•	48,843	35,519	30,305 22,257 26,247	31.761	38,430	25,913 23,234 26,542	90.265	53,279	35,086 30,039	22,199	26,775	24,51 9 21,313	74,574	48 340
1948	: :	37,171	34,844	26,247	26,903 22,997 24,680	29,471 27,480	24,529	71,924 $76,521$	54,842 50,635 124,739 79,124 57,561 53,279 57,634 59,273	26,564	22,199 22,904 22,284	20,572	24,497	59,133 61,868	45,176 49,105
1949 1950 .	• •	. 42,326 . 35,357 . 38,797 . 48,843 . 40,816 . 37,171 . 40,115 . 35,543	36,518 34,301 47,467 48,651 36,349 35,519 35,614 34,844 82,520 30,413	26,588 20,431	24,680 23,410	29,945 25,421	23,156 21,484	78,366 74,704	59,949 53,427	26,564 27,804 26,254	20,645 19,237	20,572 21,687 21,337	22,076 20,889	64,172 60,584	45,176 49,105 47,453 42,172
	on 1051					-					-		•	-	
Census population	on 1951 . irth floures fr	. 2,19 om Wunisipal			3,889 for 1972		9,259		9,022 hirth floor		4,320 ot compl		1,373		9,309

N.B.—Birth figures from Municipality and town only for 1873, 1874, 1878-1891. District birth figures are not complete for the year 1870 and 1872 due to non-registration.

APPENDIX IV—concld.

Births and Deaths since 1870 in Districts of West Bengal—concld.

Years	Calcutta	Nadia	Murshidabac	l West Dinajpu	r Jalpaiguri	Darjeeling	Malda
1 6418	BD	В Д	BD	B D	BD	$\widetilde{\mathbf{B}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbf{D}}$	$\widetilde{\mathbf{B}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbf{D}}$
1870		2,627	2,159	1,877	626	355	1,066
1872 1873	·: ·:	9,842	7,49i 274	11,051	2,032	. 753 85	3,202
1874 1875	` ::	1,341 1,583 1,003 1,241 1,059	208 283	708	633 .	1.38	767 1,029 518
1876	7,452 12,964	1,345 3,008	. 5,166	808	94 231 847 1,_90	240 311 254 1,285	955 1,050 976 1,210
1877	7,457 13,704	1,421 44,001	30,211 38,600 1,193 33,898	31,027 40,828 56 36,306	2 343 5,795 88 8,9 9	575 1,089 48 1,576	13,287 23,426 238 16,112
18 ⁻⁹ 1880	6,409 13,044 7,552 11,681	1,611 59,450	1,193 33,898 1,131 23,248 24,563	66 28,879 33,899	78 6,399 7,831	38 779 58 828	164 10,238 11,674
1880	11,490	1,158 79,459	. 37,787	29,431 26,025	9,266 8,9 4	42 1,059 60 1,088	15,006
1883 1884	10,832	1.347 65.580	30,267 . 33,100	. 28,800 . 26,697	10,818 11,391	51 1,7. 5 66 2,000	1,482 12,841 13,044
1885 1886	7,828 11,447	894 57,545 946 47,874	. 29,693 . 7,383	32,234 . 39,196	5,116 2,041	72 2,809 64 4,047	. 11,021
18.38 .	7,954 10,979 8,643 11,685	7 108 AA 501	1,553 30,328 1,769 32,123	. 49,045 173 45,038	1,957 . 19,149	73 4,430 205 5.637	120 20,775
1889	8,752 11,682	1,152 38,380 1,947 36,126 1,825 32,676 1,857 71,582	1,769 32,123 1,527 26,438 1,699 40,599	292 42,569 262 41,802	19,339 158 19,477	328 6.280	263 22,694 521 17,433 523 16,827
1891 1892	8,123 12,674	1,857 71,582 51,730 58,686	29,093 7,383 1,553 30,328 1,769 32,123 1,527 26,438 1,699 40,599 41,608 40,678 58,182 48,527 43,960 45,12 41,333 37,183 54,966 40,930 55,847 35,606	214 58,283 2,096 52,279	208 23,186 17,129 3.685	376 7,087 2,630 9,026	543 2,440 22,977 26,804
1893 1894	3 492 20 113	1,307 1,302 51,730 58,686 81,579 60,941 52,154 65,062 67,853 63,803 65,022 59,458 71,480 42,919 68,664 36,304	41,668 40,678 58,182 48,527 43,960 45,1.4	67,756 50,202 51,566 59,963 54,578 56,011	25,092 20,530 21,626 25,253	3,138 8,996 6,303 9,645	3,452 32,947 27,495 32,056 29,700 28,195
1895	10.945 27.031	67,853 63,803 65,022 59,458	49,333 37,183	61 119 58 681	23.081 24.511	7,060 8,395 7,125 11,487	29,700 28,195 34,504 25,786
1897	12,608 24,350 12,584 24,665 9,530 20,843	71,480 42,919	54,966 40,930 55,847 35,606 54,531 30,824	61,113 58,681 62,640 51,581 62,562 52,405 66,977 61,533	23,513 27,1 1 24,854 23,169 24,388 22,743	7,297 9,415 7,450 8,873	38,628 27,402 33,874 25,927
1899 1900	11,004 25,823 10,773 36,728	1,947 36,126 1,826 32,676 1,867 71,582 51,730 68,686 81,579 60,941 52,154 65,062 57,853 63,903 65,022 59,458 71,480 42,919 68,664 36,304 76,763 60,807 60,884 63,934	60,940 53,803 51,609 49,740	66,977 61,533 62,432 67,985	24,280 23,450 23,734 30,772	8,944 9,000 8,528 11,093	38,845 41,363
	920,933	773,202	1,322,486	456,501	544,906	•	400 440
• -	· ·	70,497 55,098		*	•	249,117 9,021 9,754	603,649
1901	9,129 32,456 12,122 31,410 13,182 29,785	66,473 83,540 56,643 67,930	57.259 50.532	69,599 59,841 77,355 65,051 63,358 63,351	29,089 26,51	8,539 8,994	:: ::
1904	15,250 27,323	72.904 66.370	58,236 51,753	67,782 63,578	27,600 27,443	9,058 9,852	40.000 00.000
1905 1906	15,637 32,181 15,083 30,298 16,224 31,942	62,102 77,818 52,590 65,178	50,215 49,292	70,179 62,396	28,008 46,037	8,921 9,138 8,(17 10,573	42,696 38,794
19:	17.043 27.689	64,055 75,637 29,898 29,755	52,323 57,684 51,017 45,086	20,213 18,703	22,968 23,766	7,457 8,955 8,516 9,950	27,066 18,729
1905 1914	19,423 28,946 17,106 23,728	36,446 21,377 36,852 25,966	60,938 35,922 63,155 44,074	22,242 18,889 21,010 18,723	21,582 23,019 23,41 22,79	8,551 9,808 9,811 9,638	32,187 18,246 30,992 19,658
Census population 1911 ,	998,012	775,986	1,345,073	609,557	661,282	265,550	698,547
191	19,515 24,396	32,194 29,338 31,513 30,065	59,450 47,719	18,572 19,639 20,042 18,581	23,45 24,814	9,151 9,831 9,21 9,860	29,054 26,721
191. 1913	19,515 24,396 19,426 25,209 18,386 26,18 17,386 25,431 16,578 25,590 18,737 22,098 18,807 21,360 18,166 31,371 16,565 37,839 15,375 35,276	30,647 30,212	59,411 50,702 57,149 52,581	20,042 18,581 19,706 16,464	22,383 22,991 22,117 21,3t	9,074 10,741	25,558 30,479 27,696 24,922
1' 4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17,386 25,481 16,578 25,590	29,553 40,422 22,816 31,597	56,319 70,224 44,714 62,049 51,240 45,742	19,706 16,464 19,722 17,346 20,101 18,731	23,129 1,548 23,381 21 600 21,356 21,533	8,731 9,799 9,071 9,621	27,714 29,754 23,721 28,569
9'6 1917	18,737 22,098 18,807 21,360	26,473 26,796 31,162 26,362	51,240 45,742 59,619 47,373	17,756 17,126 20,255 18,055	23,641 21,855	8,403 10,561 9,349 10,243	26,346 22,744 30,227 22,135
191	18,166 31,371 16,565 37,839	24,849 43,149 20,718 34,789	59,619 47,373 50,249 79,960 39,614 64,898	18,794 20,855 16,016 22,129	21,589 31,648 20,450 26, 8	8,883 14,110 7,966 12,856	24,039 30,428 21,418 27,399
1940 .		28,658 31,623	47,868 51,285	18,200 19,961	22,441 19,232	8,056 11,600	23,020 21,683
C isus population 1921	1,031,697	711,706	1.224,181	490,434	694,056	282,748	686,174
1921	17,308 30,395 17,349 26,381 18,212 25,834	23,266 31,055 25,271 22,159 28,226 21,630	49,547 49,378 48,445 36,976	19,236 18,390 15,318 15,182 17,780 17,776	20,175 20,175 19,016 17,0-4	8,368 12,192 8,610 10,566	24,427 20,069 20,218 14,604
1923	10 666 21 821	25.042 21.683	52,979 33,846 52,386 33,905	17,932 15,683	22,537 19,216 20,906 20,458	9,586 9,426 9,463 10,196	24,686 17,910 20,693 16,174
1925	20,846 35,195 18,199 37,376 16,740 36,820	29,956 25,709 20,352 22,791	48 590 43 627	19,600 17,043 15,676 16,455	19,914 17,751 17,482 18,27	9,539 9,184 9,476 8,459	27.949 20.002
1927 1928	16,740 36,820 22,001 34,119	23,046 20,931 24,595 21,690	50,596 62,669 53,237 37,041	15,676 16,455 19,517 17,396 18,326 17,629	22,294 17,897	9,152 7,928 10,336 8,894	20,417 19,807 23,593 26,044 23,016 19,037
1929	22.789 2.981	24.357 24.803	55.012 35.405	14.334 14.498	22,308 18,627 22,244 17,739 21,516 17,749	10.044 8.755	22,601 19,772 19,011 22,245
1950 . Census population 1931	1 140 862	721 907	1 370 677	623.977	739.160	319 635	720,440
19.1	25,477 30,562	25,603 23,954	51,563 38,286	15,589 13,016	23,028 17,298	11,754 8,985	22,124 21,630
1933	24,°25 30,011 26,045 35,175	23,888 22,410 27,910 24,027	50,878 33,121 58,019 38,770	16,517 14,133 16,608 4,852	23,047 17,871 24,128 19,690	11,462 9,728 12,483 9,472	22,124 21,630 21,649 15,635 24,798 18,084 18,261 16,132 24,557 14,587 26,212 15,209
1934 ·	9 717 34,356 25,338 34,093	25,733 21,154 29,562 18,995	48,793 41,837 54,392 30,204	16,599 15,041 16,421 14,120	24,561 20,721 24,854 19,158	11,945 10,296 12,8.9 10,397	18,261 16,132 24,557 14,587
102	30,4° 5 37,144 2`638 33,409	30,525 17,084 81,026 21,305	58,443 38,361 60,516 35,980	18,812 16,246 15,929 16,840	25,464 21, 29 25,347 2,064	12,4·2 10,376 12,128 10,775	26,212 15,209 26,739 15,063
14	28,256 35,556	24,396 22,016	51,492 37,150	15,611 14,224	25,494 20,063 25 31 21,478	12,283 10,441 12,°54 11,152	19,128 14,547 20,484 13,776
1939 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25,730 31,524	31,592 19,435	57,4 8 30,576	13,916 9,569	23,028 17,248 23,047 17,871 24,128 19,690 24,561 20,721 24,854 19,158 25,444 21, 29 25,347 2,064 20,494 20,068 25,345 12,478 24,346 19,180	11,489 9,995	18,620 12,404
C nsus population 1941	9 109 901	840 202	3 840 590	583 484	945 709	978 980	844,315
1941	29,290 36,176 19,837 24,594	26,828 19,318 30,496 19,122	56,768 31,431 55,116 33,333	14,379 10,782 12,489 9,081	25,950 20,439 23,739 19,902	11,308 10,717 10,808 10,273	16,219 11,221 12,804 6,750
1943	19,658 52,268 21,931 52,845	22,238 37,161 17,546 28,186	36,741 65,073 29,123 56,916	14,2.7 12,165 14,636 19.86p	19,841 .6,804 16.116 27.315	9,688 11,258 7,643 11,528	10,237 11,641 15,536 26,791
194 ^g ,	27,728 41,878 89,411 36,137	24,141 23,931 25,838 24,831	44,426 48,617 47,534 46,791	12,897 15,357 17,698 16,376	18,575 24,207 25,101 23,420	10,297 10,938 10,480 0.025	18,818 20,571 19,924 10,958
1946	33,204 41,135	21,194 19,834	34,980 33,874	13,816 14,762	24,385 18,740	11,461 8,531	13,528 11,203
19	57,515 41,862	20,790 19,032	43,680 28,566	17,708 13,374	27,093 18,201	11,593 8,266	16,219 11,221 12,804 6,750 10,237 11,641 16,536 26,791 18,818 20,571 19,924 19,256 13,528 11,203 20,379 12,181 21,097 12,664 18,020 12,465
195						11,229 8,744	
Census population 1951			1,715,759			445,260	937,580

N.B.—Birth figures from Municipality an town only for 1873, 1874, 1878-1891. District birth figures are not complete for the year 1876 are not available for the year 1871 as the report is missing. Birth figures are not available for the year 1870 and 1872 due to non-registration

APPENDIX V

Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Birth rate-Municipalities-1949

(Per mille of population)

District					Below 10 p.m.		Ве	twe	en 10 and 20 p.m.				Above 20 p.m.
Burdwan	•	•	•	•	Asansol .	•	•	•	Burdwan Katwa Raniganj	:	:	:	Kalna Dainhat
Birbhum	•	•	•	•	Suri				roing an				
Bankura	•	•	•	•	Bankura . Bishnupur	•	•	•	Sonamukhi				
Midnapur	•	•	•	٠	Kharar	•	•	•	Midnapur . Ghatal Tamluk .	:	:	:	Chandrakona Ramjibanpur Khirpai
Hooghly	•	٠	•	•	Rishra Bansberia	•	•	•	Konnagar . Baidyabati . Uttarpara . Kotrung Bhadreshwar Champdani	:	:	•	Hooghly-Chinsurah Arambag Serampur
Howrah	•	•	•	•	Howrah Bally								
24-Parganas	•	•	•	•	Tollyganj Khardah Panihati Barrackpur Naihati Halisahar Kanchra para Barasat Gobardanga			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Garden Reach Baruipur Budge Budge Rajpur North Dum Dum South Dum Dum Garulia North Barrackpur Taki South Suburbs Jeynagar-Majilpur Bhatpara) Kamarhati Basirhat Titagarh Baduria		:	:	Dum Dum Baranagar
Calcutta	•	•	•	•	••••				••••				Calcutta
Nadia	•		•	•	Ranaghat .	•	•	•	Birnagar Chakdah	:	:	•	Krishnagar Nabadwip Santipur
Murshidabad	١.	•	•	•	Jiaganj-Azimganj Kandi	•	:	•	Murshida bad .	•	•	•	Berhampur Jangipur Dhulian
Jalpaiguri	•	•	•	•	••••				••••				Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling	•	•	•	•	e e dua				J				Darjeeling Kurseong Kalimpong
Malda . 1 cens	• ខិ	š	•	٠	••••				9-0 \$rs			1	Englishbazar Old Malda

Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Birth rate-Police Stations-1949

District					Below 10 p.m	١.			Ве	tween 10 and 2	20 p.1	n.			Above 20 p.m.
Burdwan	•	•	•	•	Kulti . Salanpur Khandaghosh Manteswar Jamuria	•	•	•	:	Burdwan Memari Galsi Ausgram Kalna Katwa Ketugram Faridpur Kanksa Asansol Raniganj Ondal Raina Jamalpur Bhatar Purbasthali Mangalkot Barabani					
Birbhum	•	•	•	•		••••				Sainthia Dubrajpur Illambazar Bolpur Nanoor Rampurhat Mayureswar Suri Rajnagar Khayrasol Labpur Murarai	•	•	:	:	Muhammadbazar Nalhati
Bankura	•	•	•	•	Indas . Barjora	•	•	•	•	Bankura Saltora Mejhia Onda Jaypur Patrasair Gangajalghati Indpur Khatra Chhatna Simlapal Vishnupur Sonamukhi Kotulpur Raipur	·	•	:	•	Taldangra Ranibandh
Midnapur	•		•	•	Daspur . Panskura Egra . Sankrail	•		•	•	Debra Keshpur	•	•	•	•	Jambani Binpur Garhbeta Moyna Keshiari Narayangarh

Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Birth rate-Police Stations-1949-contd.

- 1.1.				,
District	Below 10 p.m.	Вe	tween 10 and 20 p.m.	Above 20 p.m.
Hooghly .	 Magra		Dhaniakhali Balagarh Tarakeswar Arambag Goghat	• • Chanditala
Howrah .	 Bally Domjur Sankrail Jagacha Jagatballavpur Panchla Uluberia Amta Bauria	• •	Bagnan Shyampur	
24-Parganas .	 Tollyganj Metiabruz Budge Budge Barnipur Sonarpur Bhangar Jaynagar Noapara Titagarh Naihati Bijpur Habra Behala Maheshtala Bishnupur Canning Khardah Jagaddal Barasat Gaighata Bangaon Swarupnagar Kakdwip Magrahat Mathurapur		Amdanga Rajarhat Basirhat Hasnabad Sandeshkhali Baduria Haros Diamond Harbour Kulpi	
Nadia	 Chakdah		Krishnagar Nabadwip Nakasipara Tehatta Ranaghat Santipur Kaliganj Karimpur Krishnaganj Haringhata Hanskhali	• • Chapra
Murshidabad •	 Berhampur Town .	•	Nawada Raninagar Murshidabad Bharatpur Kandi Khargram Hariharpara Nabagram Jiaganj Bhagwangola Lalgola Burwan Suti Beldanga	 Domkal Sagardighi Raghunathganj Jalangi Samserganj

Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Birth rate—Police Stations—1949—concld.

50,40, 11			•							3 - 1				
District					Below 10 p.m.	•	4	В	etw	veen 10 and 20 p.m	١.			Ábove 20 p.m.
Malda	•		•	.*	Kharba Kaliachak	•	•	:	•	Harishchandrapur Ratua Gajol	•	•	:	Englishbazar Manikchak Bamangola Malda Habibpur
West Dinajpur	•		•	•						Kushmandi Tapan Gangarampur Balurghat Itahar Banshihari	:	:	:	Kumarganj Raiganj Hili Kaliaganj Hemtabad
Jalpaiguri •	٠		•	•	Mainaguri	•	•	•	•	Jalpaiguri . Alipur Duars .	•	•	:	Rajganj Mal Falakata Kalchini Nagrakata Madarihat Matiali Kumarganj Dhupguri
Darjeeling .	•		•	•	••••					Siliguri Pulbazar Jore-Bunglow Kalimpong	•	:	•	Kurseong Phansidewa Sukhiapokri Rangli Rangliot Mirik Darjeeling Kharibari Garubathan
Good and b	ad r	egis	trat	ion	areas by dis	strict	s of	West	В	engal: Death r	ate—	-Muni	cip	alities—1949
Burdwan .	•	•	•	•	Burdwan Dainhat Raniganj Asansol	•	:	•	:					Kalna Katwa
Birbhum . Bankura .	•	•	:	:	Suri Bankura Vishnupur	•		•	•	Sonamukhi				
Midnapur .	•	•	•	•	Kharar	•	•	•	•	Ghatal Tamluk Ramjibanpur Chandrakona	•	•	•	Midnapur Khirpai
Hooghly .	•	•	•	•	Rishra . Kotrung Champdani Konnagar	•	•	•	:	Bansberia Arambag Baidyabati Bhadreswar Uttarpara	:	:	•	Hooghly,
Howrah 24-Parganas		•	•		Bally Tollyganj Garden Reac Baruipur Jaynagar Ma Dum Dum North Dum South Dum! Garulia North Barra Barrackpur Halisahar Kanchrapar Kamarhati Barasat Khardah Panihati Basirhat Gobardanga Taki Baduria	ilpur Dum Dum Okpur	•		•	Budge Budge Rajpur . Naihati South Suburbs Titagarh	:	:	•	Howrah Bhatpara Baranagar

. Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Death rate—Municipalities—1949—concld.

District						Below 10 p.m.	. ,		В	Above 20 p.m.					
Calcutta Nadia .	:	:		:	:	Danashak	•	:		:	Krishnagar Birnagar Santipur Chakdah	:	•	:	Calcutta Nabadwip
Murshidabad	•	•		•	•	Kandi Jiaganj Jangipur Dhulian	•	•	•	•	Murshidabad .	•	•	•	Berhampur
Jalpaiguri											Jalpaiguri				
Darjeeling	•	•	ı	•	•	••••					Darjeeling Kurseong Kalimpong				
`Malda .						Englishbazar			•	•	Old Malda				

Below 15 p.m.

District

Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Death rate—Police Stations—1949

Between 15 and 25 p.m.

Above 25 p.m.

201212101					2010 W 20 P1			_			F				
Burdwan	•	•	•	•	Asansol Raniganj Ondal Jamuria Barabani Salanpur Kulti Khandaghosh	•	•	•	•	Burdwan Jamalpur Raina Momari Galsi Kalna Manteswar Bhatar Ausgram Purbasthali Katwa Mangalkot Faridpur			•	•	Ketugram Kanksa
Birbhum	•	•	•	•					,	Murarai. Sainthia Bolpur Nalhati Rampurhat Muhammadi Khayrasol Mayureswar		•	•	•	Suri Rajnagar Dubrajpur Illambazar Labpur Nanoor
Bankura	•	•	•	•	Saltora . Simlapal Indas .	•	:	•	•	Chhatna Mejhia . Onda . Taldangra Indpur Khatra Raipur Ranibandh Jaypur Patrasair Kotulpur Bankura Vishnupur	:	•	•	•	Gangajalghati Barjora Sonamukhi
Midnapur	•	•	•	•	Sutahata	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	•	•	Khargpur Garhbeta Salbani . Jhargram Binpur . Gopiballavp Nayagram Daspur Mahisadal Panskura Bhagwahpur Midnapur Dantan * Mdhanpur Debra * Keshpur Jambani		•	•	•	Narayangarh Keshiari Pingla Pataspur Sabang

Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Death rate—Police Stations—1949—contd.

District	Below 15 p.m.	Between 15 to 25	p.m. Above 25 p.m.
Midnapur—contd		Ghatal Chandrakona Moyna Egra	
Hooghly	. Chinsurah Magra . Balagarh . Uttarpara . Bhadreswar . Singur . Haripal . Goghat .	Serampur Tarakeswar Jangipara Arambag Pursura Khanakul Polba Pandua Dhaniakhali	Chanditala
Howrah	. Bally Domjur . Sankrail . Jagacha Jagatballavpur Panchla Uluberia Bauria	Amta Bagnan Shyampur	
24-Parganas	Behala	Amdanga Deganga Habra Gaighata Bangaon Kulpi Magrahat Mathurapur	
Nadia · · ·		Chapra . Nakasipara . Kaliganj . Tehatta . Karimpur Santipur Chakdah . Kotwali . Nabadwip	Ranaghat Haringhata Hanskhali Krishnaganj
Murshidabad	Berhampur Raninagar Bhagwangola Lalgola Suti Raghunathganj	Domkal Jalangi Beldanga Hariharpara Nawda Nabagram Murshidabad	• • • Burwan

Good and bad registration areas by districts of West Bengal: Death rate—Police Stations—1949—concld.

District	Below 15 p.m.	Between 15 to 25 p.m.	Above 25 p.m
Murshidabad—contd.	• • ••••	Jiaganj Sagardighi Samserganj Bharatpur Kandi Khargram	
West Dinajpur .	Gangarampur	Tapan	Kumarganj Raiganj Kaliaganj Hemtabad Bansihari
Jalpaiguri		Kotwali	Rajganj Mal
Darjeeling	. 0	Pulbazar	Sadar Phansidewa Kharibari
Malda		Manikchak	Bamangola Habibpur Malda

N.B.—Municipalities having less than 10 p.m. birth rate and 15 p.m. death rate are bad registration areas.

Police Stations having less than 20 p.m. birth rate and 15 p.m. death rate are bad registration areas.

Places with more than 20 and 30 p.m. birth rate for Municipalities and Police Stations and more than 20 and 25 p.m. death rate for Municipalities and Police Stations respectively are good registration areas.