

Note by Network Myanmar

This copy of the report by James Baxter downloaded from the Digital Library of India is missing Page 51 (Paragraphs 69, 70 and the first part of Paragraph 71). This is an important page containing materials about Indian Immigration to Arakan in Chapter VII.

A copy of Page 51 taken from another source is accordingly attached on the next page and may be read after Page 50.

May 2017

69. Eight Arakanese witnesses, seven of whom were members of the Legislature, maintained that Chittagonian penetration in Arakan is steadily continuing and is resented not only by the Arakanese proper but also by the settled Chittagonians. The witnesses claimed that these classes could not compete with the cheap labour supplied by the new entrants whose standard of living was lower and who were an extremely hard-working folk. The view was expressed that it was inadvisable to let Chittagonian immigration go unchecked as it contained the seed of future communal troubles. All the witnesses agreed that immigration from Chittagong should be restricted. It appeared to be generally believed that the settled population in Arakan could reap the paddy crop to a much greater extent than is now the case if cheap Chittagonian labour were less easy to find. It was thought that the restriction of immigration would result in an increase in wages which in its turn would bring forth a supply of local labour. The witnesses seemed to have no doubt that a considerable amount of labour already existed which was not prepared to come on the market for the wages paid to the Chittagonian immigrants but would come forward if the wages offered were higher. It was admitted that although it is difficult to assess the extent to which immigrant labour is necessary to harvest the paddy crop, some immigrant labour is required. The witnesses were of opinion that it should be possible to devise an administratively practicable scheme by which the numbers of Chittagonian immigrants could be progressively diminished. In any case they were all agreed that restriction was desirable.

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR EMPLOYED IN THE PORT OF RANGOON.

70. Circumstances in recent years have tended to focus public attention upon the composition of the labour force employed in the port of Rangoon. The Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-30, called attention in its Report to various unsatisfactory features of the conditions of employment in the port and decided that "a policy of decasualisation was urgently needed." The Coringhi riots, 1930, expressed the growing resentment of Burmese workers at their inability to secure employment at the docks in competition with immigrant Indians, and the movements since Separation from India to open up additional avenues of employment for Burmans have brought into prominence the anomaly that in the capital city of the country, which as a port handles approximately nine-tenths of the total trade, the greater part of the work should be carried out by Indians.

In the present enquiry, use has been made of material collected in 1934 by Mr. Searle, supplemented by valuable memoranda submitted by the Chambers of Commerce and by private individuals as well as the evidence obtained orally from a large number of witnesses with special knowledge and experience of dock labour in Rangoon. Reference may also be made to the Interim Report of the Rangoon Industrial Inquiry Committee published on the 10th of August, 1940, which gave its attention first of all to the same problem of dock labour.

71. This enquiry has been no more successful than previous attempts at arriving at any precise figure of the total number of workers employed in the port of Rangoon, nor has it been possible to classify the workers accurately



REPORT
ON
INDIAN IMMIGRATION

BY
JAMES BAXTER

RANGOON
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REPORT
ON
Indian Immigration

By Resolution of July 15th, 1939, the Government of Burma appointed a Commission of Inquiry to examine the question of Indian immigration into Burma. The terms of the Resolution were as follows :—

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma,—No. 151V39, dated the 15th July 1939.

Resolution.—In pursuance of the decision of Government, already publicly announced, to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to examine the question of Indian immigration into Burma, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the Governor of Burma to compose the Commission :—

Commissioner.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. BAXTER.

Assessors.

U TIN TŪT, *Bar.-at-Law*, I.C.S.

MR. RATILAL DESAI, M.A.

The terms of reference to the Commission are as follows :—

To enquire into and to report on the following matters :—

- (1) the volume of Indian immigration ;
- (2) to what extent it is seasonal and temporary and to what extent permanent ;
- (3) in what occupations Indians are mainly employed and the extent to which they are unemployed or under-employed ;
- (4) whether in such employment Indians either have displaced Burmans or could be replaced by Burmans, due regard being paid to both the previous history of such occupations and their economic requirements ; and
- (5) whether in the light of the statistics obtained and other relevant factors any system of equating the supply of Indian unskilled labour to Burman requirements is needed.

By order,

J. H. WISE,

*Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Department of Commerce and Industry.*

The Government of Burma had previously issued a Communiqué declaring its intention to institute an enquiry, setting forth the reasons which made it expedient to examine the question of Indian immigration and announcing the nature and scope of the inquiry as agreed upon between the Governments of India and Burma. The text of the Communiqué which was issued on June 17th, 1939, was as follows :—

“The Government of Burma have recently been in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of Indian immigration into Burma. The matter is one which has been for some time prominently in the public mind and received special attention when the Riot Enquiry Committee, discussing in its Interim Report some of the underlying causes of the disturbances which occurred last year made special mention of the widespread uneasiness about Indian penetration into Burma, of which feeling it had found evidence in the course of its enquiries. Similar feelings are reflected in the common references to the subject in the Press and in the frequency with which it has been referred to in questions and resolutions in the Legislature. The Government of Burma are satisfied that it has become a matter of urgency to ascertain the true facts with regard to the alleged penetration of Indian labour into Burma, since it is only on a basis of facts about which the present information is seriously defective that a sound policy regarding immigration can be founded.

The matter of Indian immigration is for the time being governed by the terms of the Government of Burma (Immigration) Order of 1937, under which immigration into Burma from India is to be subject to no restrictions which were not in force at the time of separation. This Order, which was given effect for a minimum of three years from the date of separation and which was not to be terminated at the end of that period without twelve months' notice from the Government of Burma to the Government of India, was designed to secure that no changes should be introduced without mature deliberation between the two countries. It was contemplated that this deliberation should be entered into during the currency of the Order. From this point of view also, it is desirable that the fact-finding enquiry referred to in the preceding paragraph should be taken in hand at once.

As a result of correspondence with the Government of India agreement has been reached on a Commission of Enquiry to be conducted on the following lines.

The enquiry will be entrusted to a sole Commissioner to whom one Burman and one Indian will be attached as assessors. The enquiry will be directed to ascertaining—

- (1) the volume of Indian immigration ;
- (2) to what extent it is seasonal and temporary and to what extent permanent ;
- (3) in what occupations Indians are mainly employed and the extent to which they are unemployed or under-employed ;
- (4) whether in such employment Indians either have displaced Burmans or could be replaced by Burmans, due regard being paid to both the previous history of such occupations and their economic requirements ; and
- (5) whether in the light of the statistics obtained and other relevant factors any system of equating the supply of Indian unskilled labour to Burman requirements is needed.

Full opportunity to present their case will be given to interested associations and individuals competent to speak on the questions in issue. For the presentation of the Indian case, the Agent to the Government of India will be permitted to advise and assist the spokesmen of the Indian community, to follow all proceedings of the enquiry, to cross-examine witnesses appearing to give evidence and, if necessary, to supplement the evidence given by Indian Associations or individuals.

The appointment of Commissioner has been offered to the Hon'ble Mr. J. Baxter, Financial Adviser, and accepted by him. The names of the Burman and Indian assessors will be announced at an early date."

By Notification of December 2nd, 1939, Dr. H. Bernardelli, D. Phil., Head of the Department of Economics, University College, Rangoon, was appointed Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry.

The Commission held eighteen meetings and interviewed over seventy-five witnesses. Memoranda on questions relating to the enquiry were received from representatives of the more important business firms, from employers of labour, from a number of Government departments, from Chambers of Commerce and others. A special enquiry on industrial labour was carried out in connexion with which information in the form required was received from 1,392 industrial establishments.

I take this opportunity of conveying the thanks of the Commission to all those members of the public who in one way or another furthered the conduct of the enquiry.

Among the Appendices appear a considerable number of tables which were compiled in 1934 under the direction of Mr. H. F. Searle of the Indian Civil Service to whom the Commission desire to acknowledge their obligation.

To the Assessors and Secretary I tender my thanks for their contribution towards the prosecution of the enquiry and for their help and advice throughout the course of the investigations. I am very especially indebted to Professor C. G. Beasley of the University of Rangoon, for much valuable assistance and in particular for the presentation and interpretation of the material obtained from the special enquiry on industrial labour.

Finally I should perhaps make it clear that the views expressed and the recommendations made in this report are personal to the Commissioner and do not in any way involve the responsibility of the Assessors.

JAMES BAXTER.

RANGOON, 12th October 1940.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. Migration from India to Burma is no new thing. It has been going on as far back as Burmese history can be traced through its chronicles and legendary lore. In its modern phase it may however be taken to have had its origin in the fundamental change in the economic life of the country consequent on the opening up of foreign markets to Burma rice in the second half of the nineteenth century. This provided the stimulus necessary to bring the large cultivable wastes in Burma under the plough and led to a rapid extension of the area under paddy cultivation. The change from a self-sufficing economy to one directed in ever increasing degree towards the supply of outside markets entailed the organization and continuous expansion of the chain of services intervening between the agriculturist and the consumer of his produce. For the most part the waste lands were cleared and brought under cultivation by Burmese labour, the part played by the Indian agricultural labourer being relatively insignificant when viewed against the magnitude of the Burman achievement. The pace of development was set and limited by the available hands. The carrying out of operations other than actual cultivation had of necessity to be undertaken by races other than Burman and fell naturally and inevitably to the Indian by virtue of his proximity and of his historical connexions with Burma, and also because there were to hand an Indian trading class and Indian labour ready and able to supply the services which the situation demanded not only for the carrying-on of the commerce in rice but also for the development of trade and industry in general.

Whatever the position may be to-day there was a long period during which it could not be said that the Burman and the Indian were in competition with one another. Each had his separate sphere in the economic life of the country. There is an interesting and significant passage in the report on the 1911 census in which Mr. Morgan Webb found the explanation of the failure of a large number of urban areas to keep pace with the general increase in population in a "natural spontaneous movement back to the land," due to a "comprehensive instinctive effort to effect the colonization of the waste places of the province." The towns described as "non-progressive" had, Mr. Morgan Webb believed, "ceased to progress because the demand for agricultural extension (had) been irresistibly drawing their actual or potential surplus populations."

Nearly thirty years have passed since Mr. Morgan Webb wrote. Conditions have changed. The Burman, from necessity perhaps more than from choice, is increasingly seeking a footing in occupations other than agriculture and is entering into competition with other races more especially with the Indian. But this competition is a phenomenon of comparatively recent origin and is perhaps not yet so extensive or acute as is sometimes thought.

2. Any systematic enquiry on Indian Immigration must rely in the main for its material on the Census Reports. These are seven in number. The first census was taken in 1872, the second in 1881, since when a census has been held every ten years, the most recent being in 1931. Although the census returns constitute the principal source of information, there exists a certain amount of other material illustrative of the part played by the Indian population in certain specific occupations or classes of occupations.

On the place occupied by the Indian in agriculture there is first of all the series of Settlement Reports which contain much of value; there is the enquiry made in the harvesting season of 1932-33 by the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner with the object of ascertaining the numbers and the organization of, as well as the need for, Indian paddy reapers in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions and there is also the enquiry conducted by Mr. H. F. Searle, the then Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, in 1934 in certain Delta districts regarding the employment of Indian agricultural labourers engaged in April or May as whole-time workers by owner or tenant cultivators. For occupations other than agriculture a special industrial enquiry was conducted in 1934, also by Mr. Searle, with the express purpose of establishing the relative shares of Burman and Indian skilled and unskilled labour in industry. To enable a comparison to be made with the results of the 1934 investigations, an identical enquiry for 1939 was held by the Immigration Commission.

Statistics purporting to show the numbers of immigrants and emigrants month by month and year by year are available in the form of tables compiled from the returns of Shipping Companies to the Port Commissioners and from the records of the Port Health Officers. And finally there is the evidence written and oral submitted to the Immigration Commission by public bodies, business firms, members of the Legislature, landowners, tenants, contractors, maistries, labourers and other persons on questions relevant to the subject matter of this Enquiry.

3. In considering the relative sizes of the Indian population at successive census dates and in comparing the proportions which it progressively constituted of the total population of the country, it is necessary to recall that the census areas underwent frequent change. The 1872 and 1881 censuses were taken over approximately the same area, estimated at about 75,970 square miles, and roughly covered what was then known as British Burma. The annexation in 1885 of the Kingdom of Upper Burma and the States dependent on it, tripled the territory under British rule with the consequence that the 1891 census was held over a greatly enlarged area, stated to be about 152,218 square miles. The 1891 census operations did not extend to the dependent States although an estimate of the population of the Shan States was made. In 1901 the census area was further enlarged and extended to include the Shan States (excluding East and West Manglun and Kokang), Karenni, the Chin Hills District as it then was, the administered portion of the Pakòkku Hill Tracts and some parts of districts in Upper Burma which had been omitted from the 1891 census. The area censused in 1901 amounted to 226,209 square miles. In 1911, 1921 and 1931 the census areas progressively increased as the more remote and previously unadministered tracts were

brought under regular administration. But the extensions were relatively slight. The 1931 census was held over an area of 233,492 square miles, that is, over some 7,000 square miles more than in 1901. It may therefore be assumed that the figures in the tables which appear in the last four census reports relate to approximately comparable areas.

4. It is of some importance to note the dates on which the censuses were taken as these affect not only the size of the Indian population on the census dates but also its occupational distribution. The dates were :—

1872	... August 15th,
1881	... February 17th,
1891	... February 26th,
1901	... March 1st,
1911	... March 10th,
1921	... March 18th,
1931	... February 24th.

Except in 1872 the censuses were taken on dates ranging from February 17th to March 18th, that is, when the paddy reaping season was nearing its end or had definitely ended and when the Indian harvesters had partly or completely left the fields to return home as is the common case in Akyab District or to seek employment in the towns and particularly in the rice mills as is customary in Lower Burma. It is moreover when the harvesting operations are completed that the passenger traffic to Indian ports from Rangoon increases and when the number of outgoing begins to show an excess over the number of incoming passengers.

A difference in census dates such as that between the 1921 census (March 18th) and the 1931 census (February 24th) may therefore appreciably influence the recorded size of the Indian population and its occupational distribution. The numerical effect would be greatest in Akyab District where the large number of Chittagonians who come annually to reap the rice crop would to a considerable extent have gone home by February 17th but to a still greater extent by March 18th. In Lower Burma the effect on total numbers would be less marked but the degree to which the Indian population is engaged in agriculture or employed in other occupations would be sensibly different on February 24th than on March 18th.

5. In the 1931 census returns, Indians who returned a birthplace in Burma were distinguished from those who returned a birthplace outside Burma. It is not known what proportion of Indians born outside Burma had settled down in Burma and regarded it as their permanent residence. The attempt made to distinguish between Indians permanently resident and Indians temporarily resident in Burma failed because of suspicion in the minds of many Indians regarding the motive behind the enquiry. Some part of the "born out" Indian population in Burma will of course have been long resident in the country and have adopted it as their home. But how large or how small this part may be, there is no means of ascertaining. When a special industrial census was taken in 1921 of labourers employed in a number of the principal industries such as rubber, minerals, wood, metals, rice, oil-refining

and the construction of means of transport, it was found that out of a total of 62,498 male Indian labourers born outside Burma and engaged in these industries, only 2,598 reported that they intended to reside permanently in the country. Whether the same proportion would hold good for Indians born outside Burma employed in agriculture, trade, or industries other than those mentioned, it is impossible to say. Broadly however it will be assumed in this report that Indians born in Burma are permanently settled and that Burma is the country of their adoption whereas Indians born outside Burma will be regarded as constituting a population the great bulk of which regards Burma as a place of temporary residence where under the compelling force of economic necessity many Indians spend a part, sometimes a considerable part, of their lives but with the intention, or at least the hope, of eventually returning and settling down in the country of their birth.

CHAPTER II.

GROWTH OF INDIAN POPULATION.

6. The tracing of the growth of the Indian population through the series of census reports is a matter of some complexity. It was not until the sixth census, that of 1921, that a racial classification of the population was attempted. In previous censuses the population was classified by religion only. An attempt had however been made in the enumeration of 1881 and the three subsequent enumerations to form an approximate idea of the size of the Indian population by recording the number of persons who returned an Indian vernacular as their mother tongue, defined as the language commonly spoken by a person in his own home. Religion and language are not perfect criteria of race but it is believed that tables showing the growth of the Indian population can be compiled with fair accuracy from the religious, linguistic and racial census returns.

7. It is assumed in the following tables that the Indian population at the time of the first census in 1872 is the sum of the Hindu and Mohamedan populations as recorded in the census of that year. There is little objection to assuming that all the Hindus were Indian but it is not so true to assume that all the Mohamedans were Indian. There was an Arakanese Muslim community settled so long in Akyab District that it had for all intents and purposes to be regarded as an indigenous race. There were also a few Mohamedan Kamans in Arakan and a small but long established Muslim community around Moulmein which could not be regarded as Indian. There is no record of the numbers of any of these categories of Mohamedans in the 1872 census returns and consequently no allowance can be made for them by way of deduction from the Hindu and Mohamedan population figures. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that the 1872 population figure in the following tables is somewhat higher than the true figure.

For 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 the census tables give the number of persons who returned an Indian language as their mother tongue. This is assumed to represent the Indian population at each of these census dates. In the 1921 and 1931 census returns, Indians were classified by race. For these years the Indian constituent of the population is taken to be the number of persons who then returned themselves as belonging to one of the forty specified Indian races, or who were tabulated as "Indians of unspecified race" where their records though indefinite showed they belonged to an Indian race.

8. On these assumptions the following table gives the total number of persons enumerated on successive census dates over the whole censused area, the number of Indians (including Nepalese), and the percentage of total population which was Indian :—

Census.	Total Population.	Indian Population.	Indian Percentage.
1872	2,747,148	136,504 (1)	4.9
1881	3,736,771	243,123 (2)	6.5
1891	8,098,014	420,830 (2)	5.1
1901	10,490,624	568,263 (2)	5.4
1911	12,115,217	743,288 (2)	6.1
1921	13,212,192	887,077 (3)	6.7
1931	14,667,146	1,017,825 (3)	6.9

(1) Hindu and Mohamedan populations.

(2) Number returning an Indian language as mother tongue.

(3) Number returning an Indian race.

The Indian population figures for the censuses 1881 to 1911 inclusive are probably too high. There is reason to believe that some of the Arakanese Mohamedans returned an Indian vernacular as their mother tongue since although they use Burmese in writing, among themselves they commonly speak the language of their ancestors. The number of Arakanese Muslims who returned an Indian vernacular in 1921 was estimated in the 1931 census report at ten to fifteen thousand persons.

In considering the variations in the Indian percentages in the foregoing table, it should be remembered that there were changes in the censused areas. From and including 1901, the percentage figures are however approximately comparable since although the census areas progressively increased, the increases were relatively slight.

9. To see the growth of the Indian population in its proper perspective, it is necessary to set the Indian element in the population against the separate backgrounds of the Lower and the Upper Burma populations since the Indian constituent of each is very different.

Lower Burma.

Census.	Total Population.	Indian Population.	Indian Percentage.
1872	2,747,148	136,504	4.9
1881	3,736,771	243,123	6.5
1891	4,658,627	355,454	7.6
1901	5,405,967	497,981	9.2
1911	6,212,412	651,459	10.4
1921	6,862,106	763,043	11.1
1931	7,765,614	849,381	10.9

The above percentages are all comparable since the census areas remained to all intents and purposes the same. To the extent that the language returns in the 1881 to 1911 censuses give an Indian population higher than the real one mainly because of the inclusion of a proportion of the Arakanese Muslims, the figures are inaccurate. Nevertheless it would seem substantially true to say that the Indian population increased from some 5 per cent to about 11 per cent of the total population of Lower Burma in the course of about 60 years.

Upper Burma.

Census.	Total Population.	Indian Population.	Indian Percentage.
1891	3,063,426	62,658	2.0
1901	3,823,935	61,645	1.6
1911	4,397,844	82,087	1.8
1921	4,852,694	106,800	2.2
1931	5,336,434	134,157	2.5

There would seem to be an error in the 1901 figure. The Hindu and Mohamedan populations in Upper Burma then numbered together 88,670 or 2.3 per cent of the whole population, an increase of 17,233 on the 1891 figure. In view of this increase, it is hardly credible that the number of persons using an Indian vernacular as their customary speech should have diminished. The Indian constituent has always represented a small proportion of the Upper Burma population and in 1931 constituted only 2.5 per cent of the population as compared with 10.9 per cent in the case of Lower Burma.

10. A large part of the Indian population of Upper Burma is concentrated in the five districts of Mandalay, Kyaukse, Meiktila, Myingyan and Yamethin.

Distribution of Indians in Upper Burma.

Census.	Total.	Five Districts.	Percentage of Total.
1891	62,658	34,036	54.3
1901	61,645	30,278	49.1
1911	82,087	39,841	48.5
1921	106,800	48,872	45.7
1931	134,157	61,758	46.0

11. The distribution of the Indian population in Lower Burma is shown by administrative divisions in the following tables :—

Arakan Division.

Census.	Total Population.	Indian Population.	Indian Percentage.
1881	587,518	113,557	19·6
1891	671,899	137,922	20·5
1901	762,102	173,884	22·8
1911	839,896	197,990	23·5
1921	909,246	206,990	22·7
1931	1,008,535	217,801	21·6

For the reason already given, the 1881 to 1911 Indian population figures are probably too high since they are believed to include a considerable number of Arakanese Muslims. In 1911, for example, the Hindu and Mohamedan populations in Arakan together amounted to 202,320 persons or only 4,330 more than the number who returned an Indian vernacular. As the indigenous Mohamedans in the Arakan Division numbered 25,955 at the time of the 1921 census, it is obvious that in 1911 there could not have been 197,990 Indians out of a total Hindu and Mohamedan population of 202,320. The figures for the previous censuses must also of course be too high. The error does not enter into the 1921 and 1931 census figures which are by race. It is of interest to note that the Indian population in 1931 formed a smaller percentage of the population of Arakan than in 1921. As the 1921 census was taken on March 18th, that is twenty-two days later than that of 1931, a larger proportion of the Chittagonian harvesters would have returned home when the 1921 census was taken than on the census date in 1931. Consequently it may be presumed that had the 1921 census been taken on the same date as that of 1931, namely, February 24th, the Indian population would have been more numerous and the percentage consequently higher.

Pegu Division.

Census.	Total Population	Indian Population.	Indian Percentage.
1881	1,162,393	73,710	6·3
1891	1,456,489	127,318	8·7
1901	1,820,638	213,292	11·7
1911	2,073,737	298,481	14·4
1921	2,309,293	355,971	15·4
1931	2,549,637	400,239	15·6

The growth of the Indian population in the Pegu Division including Rangoon was continuous and rapid, though it should be noted that the increase in the Indian percentage of total population was small in the last decade.

Irrawaddy Division.

Census.	Total Population.	Indian Population.	Indian Percentage.
1881	1,161,119	15,795	1·3
1891	1,552,166	29,655	1·9
1901	1,663,669	44,291	2·6
1911	1,869,485	65,176	3·5
1921	2,030,044	89,403	4·4
1931	2,334,774	111,274	4·8

Tenasserim Division.

Census.	Total Population.	Indian Population.	Indian Percentage.
1881	823,741	40,061	4·8
1891	978,073	60,559	6·2
1901	1,159,558	66,514	5·7
1911	1,429,294	89,812	6·3
1921	1,613,573	110,679	5·9
1931	1,872,668	120,067	6·4

The Indian percentages for the Irrawaddy and Tenasserim Divisions for the most part showed increases. It will however be observed that the Indian percentages in Tenasserim were approximately the same in 1911 and 1931.

12. The facts as regards the Indian constituent of the population of Burma may here be conveniently summarised. It grew continuously in numbers and its rate of growth exceeded that of the population as a whole. In 1931 the Indian population represented 6·9 per cent of the total population, and accounted for 10·9 per cent of the inhabitants of Lower Burma and for 2·5 per cent of the inhabitants of Upper Burma. 21·6 per cent of the population of Arakan was Indian; the next highest percentage, namely, 15·6 per cent was found in the Pegu Division while the populations of the Irrawaddy and Tenasserim Divisions were respectively 4·8 per cent and 6·4 per cent Indian.

13. Nine years have passed since the last census was taken on February 24th, 1931 and the time for a fresh enumeration is near. Meanwhile it may be of interest to hazard an estimate of the number of persons of Indian race in Burma in 1939. This is no easy matter because of the lack of reliable data on Indian births and deaths and also because of the substantial discrepancies between the returns of immigrants and emigrants made by the shipping companies to the Port Commissioners and the records kept by the Port Health Officers. The probable error in any calculations based upon these data is considerable and an estimate of the size of the Indian population in 1939 can only be regarded as a rough approximation.

The sources from which the data are drawn are described in *Appendix 7*. On the basis of the available material Dr. H. Bernardelli has made three separate estimates of the Indian population in intercensal years and believes it to have been in the neighbourhood of 918,000 persons towards the end.

of 1939. If this estimate is somewhere near the mark, the Indian population in late 1939 had declined by about 100,000 since 1931. For the figures on which the calculations were based and the statistical method by which the estimates were arrived at, readers are referred to *Appendices 6 and 7*.

It would be unsound at this stage to base any conclusions upon speculative estimates suggesting a decline of the actual Indian population. In addition to the extreme inaccuracy of the data upon which such estimates must in the meantime be based, the long term trend of the rate of growth of the Indian population is in excess of that of the population as a whole, and in addition the percentage of Indians born in Burma has been steadily increasing, which clearly indicates increased settlements by families and therefore a further increase of Indians born in Burma.

14. The numbers of the Indian population in Burma as a whole, in Lower Burma, in Upper Burma and in the Arakan, Pegu, Irrawaddy and Tenasserim Divisions of Lower Burma have already been shown as they were at the successive census dates. A more detailed statement of the geographical distribution of the Indian population as it was at the time of the 1931 census is given in *Appendices 1 and 2*.

83·4 per cent of the total Indian population was found in Lower Burma, 13·2 per cent in Upper Burma and 3·3 per cent in the Shan States and Karenni. Rangoon and Akyab Districts accounted between them for 42 per cent of the whole, the percentage in each case being 21. The next highest percentage, namely, 7 per cent, was found in Hanthawaddy District. Pegu and Insein had percentages of 5 and 4 respectively. Omitting Akyab where the conditions are special in that it has a land frontier with India and has a large settled Chittagonian agricultural population, it will be seen that the great bulk of the Indian population was found in Rangoon and the districts within easy reach of the capital and connected with it by rail and river.

15. The distribution of the Indian population for selected areas in Lower Burma is set forth in the following table:—

Indian Population in Selected Areas of Lower Burma at the 1931 Census.

(Numbers other than percentages are the nearest whole thousand.)

Area.	Persons.	Percentage of total population of area.	Percentage of Indian population in Lower Burma.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Akyab District	211	33	24·8
Rangoon District	213	53	25·1
Pegu District	51	10	6·0
Hanthawaddy District	66	16	7·8
Insein District	44	13	5·2
Bassein District	24	4	2·8
Myaungmya District	28	6	3·3
Pyawön District	34	10	4·0
Thatön District	34	6	4·0
Amherst District	41	8	4·8
Toungoo District	30	7	3·5
Rest of Lower Burma	74	3	8·7
Total	849	10·9	100·0

33 per cent of the population in Akyab District was Indian, mostly composed of Chittagonians engaged in agriculture. Elsewhere it will be noticed that in general the Indian percentages were highest in the districts near Rangoon which was itself a 53 per cent Indian town.

16. In Upper Burma the Indian population was distributed as under :—

Distribution of Indian Population in Upper Burma at the 1931 Census.

(Numbers other than percentages are the nearest whole thousand.)

Area.	Persons.	Percentage of total population of area.	Percentage of Indian population in Upper Burma.
Magwe Division	28	2	21
Mandalay Division	62	4	46
Sagaing Division	44	2	33
Total	134	2.5	100

Of the Upper Burma Divisions, the Mandalay Division had the highest proportion of Indians in its population. The greatest concentration was in Mandalay City where 28 per cent of all the Indians in the Division were found and of whose inhabitants they constituted 11.5 per cent.

17. The Indian population in the Shan States and Karenni and the proportion which it represented of the total population in these areas were as follows at the 1931 census :—

Indian Population in the Shan States and Karenni at the 1931 Census.

(Numbers other than percentages are the nearest whole thousand.)

Area.	Persons.	Percentage of population of area.
Shan States	33	2
Karenni	2	3

18. It would be of interest to know the net annual increase or decrease in the Indian population in Burma due to immigration from and emigration to India and to follow the course of the fluctuations year by year in the incoming and outgoing passengers. Unfortunately the records are so flagrantly at variance and lead to conclusions so widely different that it seems hardly worth while trying to draw any inferences whatsoever from such dubious material. Nevertheless for what they are worth, the existing data are presented in the three tables in *Appendices 6 (a), (b) and (c)*. Table (a) is a statement of all incoming and outgoing passenger traffic, Indian and other, into Burma from 1900 to 1938 and Table (b) is a statement of the number of Indian incoming and outgoing passengers by sea as recorded at the port of Rangoon. They are based on the records of the Public Health Department. The figures in Appendix 6 (a) are based on the information supplied by the

Port Health Officers at Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein, Bassein, Tavoy and Mergui. For ports other than Rangoon the figures of incoming and outgoing passengers are Shipping Companies' figures and represent the number of tickets sold. For Rangoon, the figures for incoming passengers are obtained by counting entrants and include infants and passengers travelling without tickets. The figures for outgoing passengers from Rangoon to other than Indian ports are the result of an actual count while those for the Indian ports are obtained from Shipping Companies and represent the number of tickets sold. To obtain a more accurate estimate of the excess of incoming over outgoing passengers, the Public Health Department has, since 1931, used the Shipping Companies' figures (that is, the number of tickets sold) for passengers to and from Indian ports. To illustrate the great disparity between the count and the ticket figures, the figures based on the Shipping Companies returns are shown in brackets in *Appendix 6 (a)* for 1931 and subsequent years. It will be observed that whereas the count showed an excess of incoming over outgoing passengers for the period 1931 to 1938 of 198,000 persons, the ticket-travelling figures resulted in an excess of only 10,000.

Appendix 6 (c) is a statement of the number of passengers by sea to and from Indian ports at Rangoon between August 31st, 1925 and August 31st, 1939. The figures are taken from the published statements of the Labour Commissioner's Office and are compiled from the record of sea passengers embarking or disembarking from Indian ports at Rangoon, kept by the Port Commissioners and based on the monthly returns of the Shipping Companies. Until the year September 1st, 1937 to August 31st, 1938 the returns included passengers to and from Arakan Ports as to and from Chittagong. There is no means of ascertaining the extent to which the Arakan figures affect the incoming and outgoing figures. For the two years for which returns are available, namely, April to March 1937-38 and 1938-39, 12,606 passengers landed at Rangoon from Arakan Ports and 12,019 left Rangoon for these destinations, that is, incomings and outgoings approximately balanced one another.

A summary statement of the tables in *Appendices 6 (a), (b) and (c)* is given below:—

APPENDIX 6 (a).

Statement showing the Number of Passengers by Sea Landed at and Embarked from Ports in Burma.

Calendar years.	Excess of incoming over outgoing.	
	Number.	Average annual
1901—1910	304,000	30,000
1911—1920	467,000	46,700
1921—1930	481,000	48,000
1931—1938	(Count) 198,000 (Ticket) 10,000	(Count) 24,750 (Ticket) 1,250
1913—1920	414,000	51,750

APPENDIX 6 (b).

Statement showing the Number of Passengers by Sea to and from Indian Ports as recorded at the Port of Rangoon.

Calendar years.	Excess of incoming over outgoing.	
	Number.	Average annual.
1913—20	585,129	73,141
1921—30	612,505	61,250
1931—38	225,659	28,207

APPENDIX 6 (c).

Statement showing the Number of Sea Passengers to and from India at Rangoon.

Year— September to August.	Excess of incoming over outgoing.	
	Number.	Average annual.
1925—39	165,000	11,000
1925—30	113,000	19,000
1931—38	71,000	9,000
1931—39	52,000	6,000

In face of the discrepancies in the records any attempt to draw conclusions from the figures seems impossible. In the first table it will be noticed that the excess of incoming over outgoing for the period 1931—1938 was 198,000 on the count basis and 10,000 on the Shipping Companies' estimate of the number of tickets sold, a difference which makes the figures worthless. Again it would hardly seem credible that the excess of Indian incoming over Indian outgoing passengers entering or leaving the port of Rangoon for the period January 1st, 1931 to December 31st, 1938 could have been 225,659 if the excess for the period September 1st, 1931 to August 31st, 1938 was only 71,000 persons.

19. The only value of the immigration and emigration statistics for the purposes of this enquiry is as evidence of the trends in the incoming and outgoing movements. It will be observed that the immigrant figures were high in the decade ending 1929 and showed a considerable decline from 1930 onwards. The same tendency appears in the emigrant figures though the

decline began some two years later. The explanation of this time lag is simple enough. Indian immigrants ordinarily spend from two to four years in Burma before going home, the period being shorter or longer according as the savings they accumulate are greater or less. Immigrants arriving in 1927 and 1928 would expect to revisit their homes in India in about 1930 and 1931. High immigrant figures in 1927 and 1928 would therefore connote high emigrant figures about 1930 and 1931. The feature of the present as compared with the previous decade is a considerable decline in the number both of immigrants and emigrants and a large diminution in the excess of immigrants over emigrants.

20. It is of interest to determine the causes which govern the periodic fluctuations in the volume of Indian immigration and emigration. Immigrants are in search of work and it would seem reasonable to suppose that they come to Burma either because employment at home is hard to find or is not sufficiently remunerated to content them and because they expect to find work more easily in Burma or earn higher wages. The evidence indicates that wage levels in Burma, though only sufficient to support a low standard of living, are attractive to the Indian immigrant in comparison with the levels in his province of origin. As already stated, he comes with the intention of staying in Burma for three years or thereabouts after which he revisits his home and in the majority of cases returns to Burma after an interval varying from a few months to the best part of a year, but probably on an average of about six months

As the Indian immigrant is attracted to Burma by the expectation of employment and the hope of higher wages than at home, a possibly profitable line of enquiry as to the causes which determine the periodic variations in the volume of immigration and its corollary emigration, would seem to lie in relating the annual variations to the economic conditions prevailing in Burma at the time. A convenient and tolerably satisfactory index of these conditions is to be found in the annual variations in the value of Burma's foreign trade [Appendix 8]. This is admittedly a somewhat crude index since it is subject to the influence of inflationary or deflationary movements in price levels. The steep and rapid rise in foreign trade values which began in 1917 is an instance of inflation of price levels.

Figure 1 [Appendix 9 (a)] shows from 1913 onwards the variations in the numbers of all Indian immigrants and emigrants and of female immigrants together with the variations in the value of Burma's external trade for the same period.

Figure 2 [Appendix 9 (b)] shows the variations in the numbers of sea passengers landed at Rangoon from all India and also from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Chittagong and the Coromandel Coast from 1925 to 1939 and the variations in external trade values for the same period.

Figure 3 [Appendix 9 (c)] shows the variations in the number of sea passengers to India from Rangoon for all Indian ports and separately for the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Chittagong and the Coromandel Coast from 1925 to 1939 and again the external trade values for the same period.

It will be seen (Figures 1 and 2) that the variations in the numbers of immigrants correspond fairly closely with variations in external trade values. The higher the values, the larger is the volume of immigrants. All the curves in Figure 2 with the exception of the Chittagong curve support this thesis. The data from which the Chittagong curve is derived are probably the least reliable of all the data. How far the maintenance of the high level of immigrants from Chittagong as late as 1932-33, while the number of other Indian immigrants had been falling for some years, was due to causes having their origin outside Burma is not known.

A scrutiny of the curves in Figure 1 for 1926—30 reveals that trade values began to decline earlier than the numbers of immigrants. Although Burma maintained a high level of prosperity up to 1929-30, trade values had already begun to fall although not so markedly as in India and the number of immigrants continued to rise, a fact which helps to explain the maladjustment in 1929 to 1931.

Certain minor variations are noticeable in the curves in Figure 2 for Madras and the Coromandel Ports which may be due to local conditions in the areas served by these ports. But in general the curves correspond with that of the external trade values.

The failure of the immigrant population to adjust itself quickly to the economic conditions prevailing in 1929 to 1931 manifests itself clearly in the curves in Figure 3. Many immigrant workers must have found employment less easy to obtain and have been obliged to accept lower wages. And they must in consequence have experienced increasing difficulty in repaying the money they had borrowed to enable them to come to Burma and in saving enough to go back home. Besides, conditions in India were not such as to make them anxious to return. It seems probable, therefore, that although the volume of emigration was high in 1930, a considerable number of Indian immigrants must subsequently have found themselves caught in Burma by the depression and have been unable to return to India as soon as they otherwise would.

The general inference which it would seem legitimate to draw from Figures 1 to 3 in *Appendices 9 (a) to (c)* is that a major determining influence at work as regards the volume of Indian immigration and as a corollary Indian emigration is to be found in the degree of economic prosperity which Burma experiences at any given moment. The more prosperous the conditions, the greater the volume of immigration and, allowing for the time lag, of emigration.

The relationship, however, between the volume of immigrant Indian labour available and conditions of economic prosperity in Burma indicated by trade values can never be a simple one. The time lag of two to three years already indicated would of itself account for periods of quite serious maladjustment and actually the depression in Burma between 1931 and 1934 was clearly a price phenomenon for the volume of goods to be handled which regulates the demand for labour, particularly unskilled, was maintained at a very high level. It would be unsound to conclude therefore that the movement of immigrant Indian labour was sufficiently self-regulated as to give rise to no problem.

CHAPTER III.

BIRTHPLACE.

21. The series of tables in this chapter is designed to show the extent to which the Indian population (including Nepalese) was composed of immigrants at the several census dates. Column 3 is entitled "Born in India". Actually the 1931 figures represent the number of Indians born outside Burma. This is a distinction without much difference as Indians born outside Burma may for all practical purposes be assumed to have been born in India.

All Burma.

Census.	Total Indian population.	Born in India	Percentage born in India.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1881	243,123	184,748	76.0
1891	429,870	282,917	67.2
1901	568,253	399,865	71.9
1911	743,288	501,676	67.2
1921	887,077	586,242	66.1
1931	1,017,825	670,000	65.8

It will be noticed that there were considerable declines in the Indian percentages on the last three census dates.

Lower Burma.

Census.	Total Indians in Lower Burma	Born in India	Percentage born in India.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1881	243,123	184,748	76.0
1891	335,174	237,575	70.9
1901	427,571	325,125	71.9
1911	631,477	421,743	67.2
1921	767,113	527,721	68.8
1931	844,571	567,000	67.1

The percentages for Lower Burma are appreciably influenced by the high proportion of the Indian population in the Arakan Division which was born in Burma. At the 1931 census nearly 77 per cent of the Indians in Arakan were born in the country. In Lower Burma excluding Arakan, the percentage of the Indian population born in Burma was low amounting to only 27.6 per cent. Separate figures for Arakan and Lower Burma excluding Arakan, are given below. It will again be remarked that the percentages register declines, indicating that the proportion of the Indian population which is immigrant is diminishing.

Arakan Division.

Census. (1)	Total Indians in Arakan. (2)	Born in India. (3)	Percentage born in India. (4)
1881	113,557	71,104	62·6
1891	137,922	62,884	45·6
1901	173,884	76,445	44·0
1911	197,990	46,591	23·5
1921	206,990	51,825	25·0
1931	217,801	50,565	23·2

Lower Burma excluding Arakan Division.

Census. (1)	Total Indians. (2)	Born in India. (3)	Percentage born in India. (4)
1881	129,566	113,644	87·7
1891	217,532	175,081	80·5
1901	324,097	281,680	86·9
1911	453,469	378,152	83·3
1921	556,053	438,696	78·9
1931	631,580	457,241	72·4

In Upper Burma, the Shan States and Karenni, there were in 1931 168,444 Indians of whom 122,284 were born in India, that is, 72·6 per cent, or practically the same percentage as in Lower Burma excluding Arakan. The growth of the Indian population and the proportions of it born in India in the above areas are shown below :—

Indians in Upper Burma, Shan States and Karenni.

Census. (1)	Total Indians. (2)	Born in India. (3)	Percentage born in India. (4)
1901	70,282	61,738	87·8
1911	91,829	74,953	81·6
1921	124,034	95,721	77·2
1931	168,444	122,284	72·6

The Indian population in Upper Burma, the Shan States and Karenni increased by 44,410 between 1921 and 1931, that is, by 35·8 per cent. In the Shan States it increased by 94·8 per cent from 16,733 to 32,604 persons, some 41 per cent of whom were Gurkhas. There was an increase of 78 per cent in the Gurkha population in Burma between 1921 and 1931 the numbers having risen from 22,251 to 39,532. One-third were found in the Shan States ; one-third in Myitkyina and Katha ; the remainder were widely scattered, the only other district containing a large number being Mandalay where there were 3,377 Gurkhas.

22. The birthplaces of Indians born in India were not tabulated by districts at the 1931 census. For information on this point one must go back to the census of 1921 where it appears that four districts in Bengal, seven in Madras, three in Bihar and Orissa and four in the United Provinces supplied 53 per cent of all Indian immigrants and probably, according to the census report, a considerable part of those for whom the district of birth could not be identified. The districts from which the largest numbers of immigrants came are shown below :—

1921 Census : Indian Immigrants by birth place.

Districts in India.	Numbers in Thousands.
Chittagong (Bengal)	88
Ganjam (Madras)	49
Vizagapalam (Madras)	36
Godaveri (Madras)	26
Fyzabad (United Provinces)	18
Tanjore (Madras)	14
Ramnad (Madras)	13
Sultanpur (United Provinces)	12
Calcutta (Bengal)	11

Telugus came chiefly from the Ganjam, Godaveri and Vizagapatam Districts ; Tamils from Ramnad and Tanjore ; two-thirds of the Oriyas were from Ganjam ; four-fifths of the Bengalis and Chittagonians from Chittagong and the Hindustanis from Sultanpur and Fyzabad. The figures for Calcutta are probably too high, owing to the port of departure being recorded instead of the districts of origin. Tamil and other immigrants from the extreme south of India usually embark at Madras ; Telugus and most of the Oriyas at the Coromandal ports ; Bengalis, Hindustanis, Gurkhas, Punjabis and other northern Indian races at Calcutta. Chittagonians arriving by sea mostly embark at Chittagong but some embark at Cox's Bazaar.

23. *Appendices 3 and 4* show the numbers of Indians "born in" and "born outside" Burma by race and for selected areas at the time of the 1931 census, when the "born out" constituted about 62 per cent and the "born in" about 38 per cent of the total Indian population. But the preponderance of the "born outs" was in fact greater than these percentages indicate because of the influence on them of figures for Akyab District where 79 per cent of the Indian population was born in Burma, evidence of the presence in that district of a large and established Chittagonian agricultural community. If Arakan is excluded, it will be found that 72·4 per cent of the Indian population enumerated in Lower Burma in 1931 was born outside Burma. The highest proportion of all was found in Rangoon where 84·3 per cent of the Indian inhabitants were born outside Burma. The following table shows the numbers of Indians born in and born outside Burma as recorded at the 1931 census for the more important of the Indian races. It illustrates in summary form the degree to which the Indian population was predominantly immigrant.

*Indians "Born in" and "Born outside" Burma by race
to nearest whole thousand.*

Races.	Total.	Born in.	Born out.
Chittagonians ...	252	169	83
Tamils ...	150	66	84
Hindustanis ...	175	50	125
Telugus ...	160	28	132
Bengalis ...	66	25	40
Oriyas ...	62	5	58
Others ...	153	45	108
All races ...	1,018	388	630

CHAPTER IV.

AGE AND SEX.

24. It is necessary to consider the age and sex distributions of the Indian population since these are among the factors which will determine the future racial composition of the population of Burma. The series of tables and diagrams in *Appendices 10 to 12* give a sufficiently complete picture for the purposes of this enquiry, of the age and sex distributions of the indigenous and Indian populations at the time of the 1931 census. It will be seen that the distributions for the indigenous races were those of a balanced and stable community whereas the exact contrary was the case as regards the Indian population. Except in Akyab District where the Indian community is predominantly settled, the age and sex distributions of the Indian population were in a state of acute disequilibrium due to the presence of a large excess of immigrant males especially in the age groups of 15 years and over. The abnormal age distribution of Indian males at the 1931 census is shown in the following table :—

Age distribution per 10,000 Males.

Age group.	Indigenous Races.	Indians.	
		Burma less Akyab District.	Rangoon.
0—5	1,397	565	329
5—10	1,282	535	362
10—15	1,186	576	448
15—20	916	1,023	1,092
20—30	1,724	3,051	3,410
30—40	1,380	2,389	2,638
40 and over	2,115	1,861	1,721
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000

As many as 64·4 per cent of Indian males were between the ages of 15 and 40 compared with 40·2 per cent in the case of indigenous males. Only 16·7 per cent of Indian males were under the age of 15, the corresponding figure for indigenous males being 38·6 per cent. The abnormality of the Indian age distribution was still more marked in Rangoon where 71·4 per cent of Indian males were between the ages of 15 and 40 and only 11·3 per cent under 15. In Akyab District with its large settled Chittagonian population, the age distribution of Indian males was closer to that of the indigenous races, 43·1 per cent being between the ages of 15 and 40 and 40·9 per cent being under 15.

The age distribution of Indian females was of course very different from that of Indian males because immigrants are preponderantly male. The position in 1931 was as under :—

Age distribution per 10,000 Females.

Age group.	Indigenous Races.	Indians excluding Akyab District.	Rangoon.
0—5	1,414	1,732	1,404
5—10	1,236	1,292	1,128
10—15	1,134	1,085	1,000
15—20	1,002	1,030	1,033
20—30	1,845	2,227	2,489
30—40	1,297	1,363	1,564
40 and over	2,072	1,269	1,333
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000

The high proportion of Indian females in the 20 to 30 age group and the small proportion in that of 15 to 20 was probably due, according to the 1931 census report, to the tendency among Indian women in the 15 to 20 age group to state higher ages.

25. The sex ratio, that is, the number of females per 1,000 males, for all races at the 1931 census was 958 for the actual population and 1,025 for the natural population*. The considerable disparity between the ratios for actual and natural populations was due to the large and preponderantly male immigrant population. For Burmans alone the actual population sex ratio was 1,046. For all Indians it was 387. For Indians born outside Burma the ratio was 191 while for Indians born in Burma it was 893.

A perusal of the eight tables in *Appendices 11 (a) to (h)* reveals that while the Burman and other indigenous races constituted a population with a normal sex distribution, the Indian races, with the exception of the Muslim population in the Akyab District, showed a large excess of males. The sex disproportion was most marked in the age-groups from which workers are recruited. Thus, for 307,746 Hindu males between the ages of 15 and 45 at the time of the 1931 census, there were only 71,928 females between the same ages; and for 119,141 Mohamedan males outside Akyab District, there were only 19,181 females. The sex distribution of "Other Indians" [*Appendix 11 (g)*], that is other than *Hindus* and *Mohamedans*, such as Sikhs, Tamil Christians, etc., though abnormal showed a smaller excess of males, the proportion being 23,294 males to 9,152 females between the ages of 15 and 45.

* The natural population is the number of persons born in Burma who were alive on the date of the census and is obtained by adding the number of emigrants from Burma to the actual population and subtracting the number of immigrants in Burma.

26. The sex distribution of the Indian Mohamedans in the Akyab District was different than elsewhere and is shown in *Appendix 11 (h)*. At the 1931 census there were 107,797 males to 84,850 females. The more equal sex distribution is due to the presence there of a large settled Chittagonian agricultural population. It is certain that a considerable part of the immigrants from Chittagong who come every year to Akyab District for the reaping of the paddy crop would have returned to their homes by February 21st, the date on which the 1931 census was taken. Had the Indian population in Akyab been enumerated a month or six weeks earlier in the year, it would have been larger than on the census date and would have shown a greater excess of males.

27. The sex ratio was lower in urban than in rural areas. In general the larger the town the greater was the sex disparity. It was especially low for Indians who form an overwhelmingly large part of the immigrant population in towns. The following table shows the sex ratio in urban areas for the indigenous and Indian races with for comparison the sex ratio in rural areas :—

Sex ratio in Urban Areas for Indigenous and Indian Races at the 1931 Census.

(Number of Females per 100 males.)

Towns.	Total Population.	Indigenous Races.	Indian Races.
Rangoon City ...	48	99	24
Mandalay City ...	90	103	33
Moulmein ...	71	101	35
Bassein ...	57	94	18
Akyab ...	33	96	7
Tavoy ...	99	114	32
Henzada ...	81	99	29
Prome ...	85	107	39
Myingyan ...	85	94	33
Toungoo ...	76	95	36
Pakôkku ...	95	101	21
Pegu ...	82	108	42
Maymyo ...	57	78	41
Insein ...	53	65	41
Mergui ...	86	113	29
Namtu-Panghai ...	30	108	12
Chauk ...	64	94	17
Yenangyaung ...	80	92	32
All towns over 10,000 ...	64	101	25
All towns under 10,000 ...	82	102	37
All towns ...	68	101	27
Rural Areas ...	100	103	50
All urban and rural areas ...	96	103	39

It will be observed that the Indian sex ratio was as low as 25 females per 100 males for towns of over 10,000 and 37 for towns under 10,000 inhabitants, as compared with 50 in rural areas. In Rangoon the Indian sex ratio was as low as 24.

28. The racial composition of Burma's capital city requires special note. Rangoon is a predominantly Indian town. 21 per cent of all Indians in Burma at the 1931 census were concentrated in Rangoon where persons of Indian race constituted 53 per cent of the City's population. 63 per cent of all males were Indian and 32 per cent of all females. Indigenous races (Burmese except for some 5,600 persons) formed 32 per cent of the inhabitants. The following table shows the racial composition of the population of Rangoon at the 1931 census :—

The Population and the Sex Ratio of different Racial Classes in Rangoon at the 1931 Census.

Racial Classes.	Population.			Females per 100 males.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Burmese ...	121,998	61,063	60,935	100
Karens ...	3,226	1,612	1,614	100
Other indigenous races ...	2,358	1,309	1,049	80
Total Indigenous races	127,582	63,984	63,598	99
Indians ...	212,929	171,714	41,215	24
Chinese ...	30,626	19,919	10,707	54
Indo-Burman ...	12,560	6,125	6,435	105
Europeans ...	4,426	2,895	1,531	53
Anglo-Indians ...	9,977	5,071	4,906	97
Others ...	2,315	1,355	960	71
Total All Races ...	400,415	271,063	129,352	48

There was less than one female to every two males in Rangoon. The sex disparity in the indigenous population was very slight, males and females being approximately equal in number. Among the Indian races the disparity was very great, males outnumbering females by more than four to one. The large deficiency of females in the Indian population and the equilibrium in the numbers of indigenous males and females should in the absence of a large Indian immigration lead to an increase in the indigenous and to a decline in the Indian population of Rangoon.

29. The extent to which the population of the capital at the 1931 census was composed of immigrants is made clear by the following table in which the inhabitants of Rangoon City are classified by birth place...

*Classification of the Population of Rangoon City by Birth Place at the
1931 Census.*

Birth Place.	Population.			Number per mille.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Rangoon	140,657	68,900	71,757	351	254	555
Burma outside Rangoon	55,772	30,524	25,248	139	113	195
India proper	181,707	155,177	26,530	454	572	205
China	16,865	12,528	4,337	42	46	34
Elsewhere	5,414	3,934	1,480	14	15	11
Total ...	400,415	271,063	129,352	1,000	1,000	1,000

It will be seen that the population of Rangoon was composed to the extent of 510 per 1,000 of persons born outside Burma and that nearly one-half (454 per 1,000) were born in India while somewhat more than one-third (351 per 1,000) were born in Rangoon. Of the male population, 633 per 1,000 were born outside Burma of whom 572 were born in India. The proportion of females born outside Burma was much less, being 250 per 1,000 of whom 205 were born in India.

The population of Rangoon was therefore largely composed in 1931 of immigrant races, predominantly Indian. Between 1911 and 1931 there had been a considerable reduction in the proportion of foreign born, the 1931 figure of 510 per 1,000 having fallen from 583 in 1911.

30. The age distribution of the racial classes in Rangoon at the 1931 census is of interest and is shown in the table below with for comparison the age distribution of the population of the whole country.

*Percentage Age Distribution of Population of Rangoon and of Selected Racial
Classes at 1931 Census.*

Age group.	Rangoon.				Burma.
	All races.	Burmese.	All Indians.	Teiugus.	Burmese.
<i>Males.</i>					
0—15	17.9	29.8	11.4	9.0	38.5
15—20	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.1	9.2
20—40	53.1	39.6	60.5	64.2	30.8
40—60	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.5	16.0
60 and over	2.2	3.9	1.4	1.1	5.5
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Females.</i>					
0—15	33.4	30.7	35.3	30.0	37.5
15—20	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.0
20—40	37.3	36.3	40.5	46.5	31.3
40—60	14.4	16.7	11.2	11.4	15.7
60 and over	3.9	5.3	2.2	1.7	5.5
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

The feature of the table was the deficiency of males in the age groups 0—15 and 60 and over and the excess in the 20—40 group. This was true for all classes including Burmese and is explained by the immigrant nature of the population of Rangoon. The age distribution of Indian males and particularly of Telugu males is very striking when seen alongside the Burmese distribution for the whole country. Sixty-four per cent of Telugu males were found in the 20—40 age-group compared with less than thirty-one per cent for Burmese males in all Burma. Among females there was also a deficiency in the age-groups 0—15 and 60 and over and an excess in the 20—40 group but the deficiencies and excesses were less pronounced than in the case of males.

The Burman population of Rangoon in 1931 also contained an appreciable element of immigrants largely in the 20 to 40 age group. The figures in *Appendix 11 (e)* show this clearly and together with the figures in *Appendix 11 (f)* also strikingly demonstrate the predominance of Indian males of working age in Rangoon. It will be noticed that whereas there were 142,983 Indian males in the age groups 15 to 50, the number of Burman males in the same age groups was only 37,071. These figures illustrate the extent to which the work of Burma's Capital City was carried on by men of Indian race at the time of the 1931 census.

31. There are marked differences in the sex distribution of the various Indian races, differences which vary according as the members of these races were born in or born outside Burma. The position at the 1931 census is shown in the following tables :—

Total Indian Population by Race and Sex at 1931 Census.

(Numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand.)

Races.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Females per 100 males.
Chittagonian ...	252	164	88	54
Tamil ...	150	93	57	60
Hindustani ...	175	133	42	32
Telugu ...	160	124	36	29
Bengali ...	66	49	17	34
Oriya ...	62	59	3	6
Others ...	153	112	41	37
All races ...	1,018	734	284	39

Indians born in Burma by Race and Sex at 1931 Census.

(Numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand.)

Races.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Females per 100 males.
Chittagonian ...	169	88	81	93
Tamil ...	66	35	31	89
Hindustani ...	50	27	23	85
Telugu ...	26	15	13	84
Bengali ...	25	13	12	92
Oriya ...	5	3	2	60
Others ...	45	24	21	90
All races ...	388	205	183	89

Indians born outside Burma by Race and Sex at 1931 Census.

[Numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand.]

Races.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Females per 100 males.
Chittagonian ...	83	76	7	9
Tamil ...	84	59	25	43
Hindustani ...	125	106	19	18
Telugu ...	132	109	23	21
Bengali ...	40	35	5	13
Oriya ...	58	56	2	2
Others ...	108	88	20	22
All races ...	630	529	101	19

The sex ratio, it will be observed, for all Indians was only 39 although that for Indians born in Burma was as high as 89. This was due to the very great sex disparity in the case of immigrants for whom the sex ratio was as low as 19. For Chittagonians born in Burma the sex ratio was 93, indicative of the settled nature of the Chittagonian agricultural community in Akyab District. On the other hand, for Chittagonians born outside Burma the sex ratio was as low as 9, there being only seven thousand females for seventy-six thousand males.

It will be noticed that for Indians born in Burma there were about nine females to every ten males, whereas in the case of Indians born outside Burma the proportion was less than one female to five males. The significance of a sex disparity of this magnitude on the growth of the Indian population in Burma is obvious when it is remembered that the "born out" Indian population represented some 62 per cent of all Indians in Burma at the time of the 1931 census.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPATIONS OF INDIANS.

32. At the 1931 census "earners" and "working dependants", that is, dependants who returned an occupation, were classified by occupation. Although described as occupational, the classification was partly industrial and partly occupational with the result that it did not give complete and separate records either for industries or for occupations in the ordinarily accepted sense of these terms. An attempt was however made to classify the male earners in the population according to the nature of the work they performed without regard to the industry for which it was done.

"Earnings" were defined as persons whose income represented a considerable proportion of the amount required for their maintenance and included members of an earner's household whose time was largely spent in assisting him in his work such as a son who habitually helped his father in the fields.

"Working dependants" were persons who returned an occupation but whose income did not represent a considerable proportion of the amount required for their maintenance.

The numbers of persons of all races classified as " earners " and " working dependants " at the 1931 census was 6,211,037. Of these, 5,462,110 belonged to indigenous and 586,506 to Indian races. Thus 88 per cent of all earners and working dependants were indigenous and 9·4 per cent were Indian.

33. Occupations were grouped in four classes, each class being divided into sub-classes. — The following table shows the numbers of earners and working dependants for the whole population and also for indigenous and Indian races in each occupational class and sub-class :—

Earners and Working Dependants, 1931 Census.

Occupations. (1)	All Races. (2)	Indigenous Races. (3)	Percentage of all Races. (4)	Indian Races. (5)	Percentage of all Races. (6)
Class A : Production of Raw Materials.	4,360,861	4,114,277	94·3	190,960	4·3
Sub-class I : Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.	4,321,356	4,094,240	94·7	176,2·8	4·0
Sub-class II : Exploitation of Minerals ...	39,505	20,037	50·7	14,752	37·3
Class B : Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	1,443,679	1,053,830	73·0	302,508	21·0
Sub-class III : Industry	664,376	536,995	80·8	104,767	15·8
Sub-class IV : Transport	222,055	108,390	48·8	101,530	45·7
Sub-class V : Trade	557,248	408,445	73·3	96,211	17·3
Class C : Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	274,573	225,889	82·2	38,235	13·9
Sub-class VI : Public Force . . .	30,816	14,543	47·2	13,995	45·4
Sub-class VII : Public Administration ...	44,867	28,434	63·4	13,822	30·8
Sub-class VIII : Professions and Liberal Arts.	198,890	182,912	91·9	10,418	5·2
Class D : Miscellaneous ...	131,924	68,114	51·6	54,803	41·5
Sub-class IX : Persons living principally on their income.	7,167	4,310	60·1	1,829	25·5
Sub-class X : Domestic Services ...	44,689	17,575	39·3	24,326	54·4
Sub-class XI : Insufficiently described occupations.	54,921	24,401	44·4	26,427	48·1
Sub-class XII : Unproductive ..	52,147	21,828	86·8	2,221	8·8

34. An analysis in some detail of the more important of the occupations into which the sub-classes were divided is made in the paragraphs which follow. Meanwhile it will be observed that 32·5 per cent of all Indian earners and working dependants were occupied in the production of raw materials, of whom 30 per cent were engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation ; 51·5 per cent were employed in industry, transport and trade ; 6·5 per cent in the police, the army, the public services and the professions, and 9·3 per cent in miscellaneous occupations of whom 4·1 per cent were domestic servants.

35. The numbers of earners and working dependants in what was described in the Census Report as "Ordinary Cultivation" are shown below for four categories of persons :—

(1)	All Races. (2)	Indigenous Races. (3)	Percentage of all Races. (4)	Indian Races. (5)	Percentage of all Races. (6)
Non-cultivating Owners ...	70,212	66,693	94.9	2,086	2.9
Cultivating Owners ...	1,247,376	1,216,595	97.5	20,253	1.6
Tenant Cultivators ...	749,716	702,718	93.7	41,999	5.5
Agricultural Labourers ...	1,448,330	1,397,120	95.9	77,870	5.2
Total ...	3,556,094	3,384,126	95.1	141,508	3.9

The percentage of Indians in "ordinary cultivation" is considerably influenced by the figures for Arakan where there is a large established Indian population on the land. If Arakan is excluded, the Indian percentage of 3.9 in the above table falls to 2.7 and the indigenous percentage rises to 96.7. The position in Arakan at the date of the 1931 Census was as follows :—

Arakan.

(1)	All Races. (2)	Indigenous Races. (3)	Percentage of all Races. (4)	Indian Races. (5)	Percentage of all Races (6)
Non-cultivating Owners ...	7,701	6,375	82.8	879	11.7
Cultivating Owners ...	76,671	60,987	79.5	11,609	15.1
Tenant Cultivators ...	69,229	51,101	73.8	15,543	22.4
Agricultural Labourers ...	89,596	61,870	69.0	22,058	24.6
Total ...	243,197	180,335	74.1	50,109	21.0

It should be noted that at the date on which the 1931 Census was taken, namely, the 28th of February, Indian agricultural labourers engaged for the harvesting of the paddy crop would have finished their work and would have moved to other occupations or have returned home. The figures for Indian agricultural labourers are therefore lower than they would have been had the census been taken earlier in the year. The high percentage of cultivators of Indian race in Arakan is due to the presence there, especially in Akyab District, of a large settled Chittagonian population. A scrutiny of the figures of earners and working dependants of Indian race engaged in "ordinary cultivation" according as they were born in or born outside Burma brings this out clearly.

	Born in	Born out.
All Burma excluding Arakan ...	20,26	70,373
Arakan ...	39,885	10,224
Total ...	60,711	80,597

Whereas in Burma excluding Arakan, for every two persons of Indian race occupied in "ordinary cultivation" born in Burma, there were seven born outside, in Arakan there were four born in for one born outside. In these circumstances it was to be expected that the Indian percentage for owners, cultivating and non-cultivating, and for tenant cultivators would be

much higher than elsewhere in Burma. In fact, 43, 57 and 38 per cent respectively of all Indian non-cultivating owners, cultivating owners and tenant cultivators enumerated in Burma at the time of the last census were in Arakan.

33. Since the 1931 Census was taken there has been a marked increase in the area of land owned by non-agriculturists. This is especially true of that owned by the Chettyar community into whose possession large areas passed during the last ten years. The movement is illustrated in the following tables:—

Area in Acres occupied by Non-Agriculturists.

	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.
1930			
Lower Burma ...	803,617	2,427,944	3,231,561
Upper Burma ...	350,671	446,434	797,105
Total ...	1,154,288.	2,874,378	4,028,666
1937			
Lower Burma ...	989,419	4,316,598	5,306,017
Upper Burma ...	475,715	660,271	1,136,016
Total ...	1,465,164	4,976,869	6,442,033

The area in the hands of non-agriculturists thus increased by 2,413,000 acres, that is, by 60 per cent. Meanwhile the area occupied by all agriculturists had increased from 18,747,926 to 19,304,907 acres, that is, by 556,981 acres, an increase of just under 3 per cent.

Classification of Occupiers of Agricultural Land in the 13 principal rice-growing districts of Lower Burma.*

[In thousands of acres.]

Year.	Total occupied area.	Area occupied by non-agriculturists.	Area occupied by Chettyars.	Percentage of area occupied by Chettyars to area occupied by non-agriculturists.	Percentage of area occupied by Chettyars to total occupied area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1930 ...	9,219	2,943	570	19	6
1931 ...	9,305	3,212	806	25	9
1932 ...	9,246	3,770	1,167	36	15
1933 ...	9,266	4,139	1,782	43	19
1934 ...	9,335	4,460	2,100	47	22
1935 ...	9,408	4,687	2,293	49	24
1936 ...	9,499	4,873	2,393	49	25
1937 ...	9,650	4,929	2,416	50	25
1938 ...	9,732	4,971	2,468	50	25

* Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Hantawaddy, Insein, Prone, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Maubin, Pyapon, Thaton, Amherst and Toungoo.

Although practically the whole of the increase in the area occupied by non-agriculturists in these thirteen districts is accounted for by the increased

area occupied by the Chettyar community, it does not of course follow that the number of Indian non-cultivating owners has increased in the proportion by which the area occupied has increased. There has been some increase in the number of Indian non-cultivating owners, a relatively small number owning large areas of land.

37. The number of earners and working dependants shown in the 1931 Census as engaged in the "cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)," amounted to 118,637 persons of whom 104,698 and 10,888 were of indigenous and Indian races respectively, that is, 88·2 per cent were of indigenous and 9·1 per cent were of Indian races.

In stock raising the percentage of Indian earners and working dependants was as high as 23 per cent of the whole on the date of the last census. The figures were :—

—	Number.	Percentage.
All races	78,008	100
Indigenous races	57,252	73·3
Indian races	17,994	23·0

At the 1931 census, Indians constituted 5·1 per cent of the earners and working dependants enumerated under "Fishing and Hunting". The figures were :—

—	Number.	Percentage.
All races	60,956	100
Indigenous races	56,095	92
Indian races	3,153	5·1

The number of Indians engaged in forestry was small, amounting in 1931 to only 1,189 or 2·2 per cent out of a total of 52,728 persons.

38. The geographical distribution of the Indian population engaged in agriculture and its distribution according to birthplace, that is, whether born in or outside Burma at the 1931 Census, are shown below. The figures are of male earners only and are the sum of cultivating landowners, cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers, herdsmen, fishers and hunters.

Indian Male Earners : Agriculture (above categories).

—	All.	Born in.	Born out.
All Burma	140,523	49,334	91,189
Divisional Burma	138,158	49,243	88,915
Delta *—			
Rangoon	1,862	71	1,791
Rest	74,933	13,542	61,391
Coast *—			
Arakan	42,947	32,906	10,041
Tenasserim	7,234	1,574	5,660
Centre *	6,235	714	5,521
North *	4,696	388	4,308
Remainder *	251	48	203
Shan States and Karenni.	2,365	91	2,274

The geographical distribution of all Indian male agricultural earners, of those born in Burma and of those born outside is shown below separately for cultivating landowners, cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers, herdsman, fishers and hunters.

Indian Male Earners : Cultivating Landowners.

—	All.	Born in.	Born out.
All Burma	22,914	10,521	12,393
Divisional Burma ...	22,347	10,491	11,856
Delta—			
Rangoon	341	13	328
Rest	6,134	1,058	5,076
Coast—			
Arakan	9,442	8,331	1,111
Tenasserim ...	2,686	770	1,916
Centre	1,339	125	1,214
North	2,269	167	2,102
Remainder	136	27	109
Shan States and Karenni ...	567	30	537

Indian Male Earners : Cultivating Tenants.

—	All.	Born in.	Born out.
All Burma	31,849	13,444	18,405
Divisional Burma ...	31,831	13,444	18,387
Delta—			
Rangoon	117	15	102
Rest	18,026	3,057	14,969
Coast—			
Arakan	12,848	10,184	2,664
Tenasserim ...	316	118	198
Centre	404	58	346
North	113	12	101
Remainder	7	...	7
Shan States and Karenni ...	18	...	18

* In the 1921 and 1931 Census reports the censused area was divided into four natural divisions, named, the Burma, the Chin, the Salween and the Shan. The Burma division was divided into four subdivisions named Delta, Coast, Centre and North. The areas covered were as follows:—

Delta.	Coast.	Centre.	North.	Shan.	Remainder.
Districts.	Districts.	Districts	Districts.		
Rangoon	Akyab	Prome	Bhamo	Shan States	Chin Hills
Insein	Kyaukpadaung	Thayetmyi	M'yi kyina	Karenni.	Arakan Hill Tracts
Hanthawaddy	Sandoway	Minbu	Katha		Salween District.
Pegu	Amherst	Pakokku	Putao		
Bassein	Mergui	Magwe	Upper Chindwin.		
Henzada	Tavoy.	Mandalay			
Myaungmya		Shwebo			
Maubin		Sagaing			
Pyawda		Lower Chindwin			
Toungoo		Kyaukse			
Thaton.		Meiktila			
		Yamethin			
		Mingyan.			

Indian Male Earners . . Agricultural Labourers.

—	All.	Born in.	Born out.
All Burma	69,952	23,630	46,322
Divisional Burma ...	61,875	23,624	46,251
Delta—			
Rangoon	230	11	219
Rest	45,266	8,918	36,348
Coast—			
Arakan	19,436	13,866	5,570
Tenasserim ...	3,711	652	3,059
Centre	846	123	723
North	367	51	316
Remainder	19	3	16
Shan States and Karenni ...	77	6	71

Indian Male Earners : Herdsmen.

—	All.	Born in.	Born out.
All Burma	12,949	1,256	11,693
Divisional Burma ...	11,249	1,201	10,048
Delta—			
Rangoon	998	28	970
Rest	3,910	393	3,517
Coast—			
Arakan	521	257	264
Tenasserim ...	292	12	280
Centre	3,542	344	3,198
North	1,907	150	1,757
Remainder	79	17	62
Shan States and Karenni ...	1,700	55	1,645

Indian Male Earners : Fishers and Hunters.

—	All.	Born in.	Born out.
All Burma	2,859	483	2,376
Divisional Burma ...	2,856	483	2,373
Delta—			
Rangoon	176	34	142
Rest	1,597	116	1,481
Coast—			
Arakan	700	268	432
Tenasserim ...	229	22	207
Centre	104	64	40
North	40	8	32
Remainder	10	1	9
Shan States and Karenni ...	3	...	3

Of all male Indian agricultural earners, 35·1 per cent were born in and 64·9 per cent were born outside Burma. In Arakan 76·6 per cent were born in Burma, a fact which indicates the settled nature of the Chittagonian population in that division. If Arakan is excluded the "born in" male agricultural earners represent 16·8 per cent of the whole and the "born out" as much as 83·2 per cent. It will be noticed that 85 per cent of all Indian male agricultural earners were found in two census subdivisions, the Delta, and the Arakan portion of the Coast subdivision, 54·6 per cent being in the Delta and 30·6 per cent in Arakan. Of earners born in Burma 66·7 per cent were in Arakan and 27·4 per cent in the Delta division excluding Rangoon. Of earners born outside Burma 67·3 per cent were in the Delta division excluding Rangoon and 11 per cent in Arakan, the rest, 21·7 per cent, being scattered over the remainder of Burma Proper, the Shan States and Karenni.

39. At the time of the 1931 Census the Indian worker was much in evidence in the Exploitation of Minerals. Indigenous workers occupied in metallic mining were few in number but were much more numerous in the exploitation of non-metallic minerals. The respective parts played by indigenous and Indian workers are clear from the following figures of earners and working dependants in mining occupations :—

Earners and Working Dependants occupied in the Exploitation of Minerals, 1931 Census.

(1)	All minerals. (2)	Per cent. (3)	Metallic. (4)	Per cent. (5)	Non- metallic. (6)	Per cent. (7)	Petroleum. (8)	Per cent. (9)
All races ...	39,505	100	12,480	100	27,025	100	17,603	100
Indigenous races	20,037	50·7	2,501	18·4	17,736	65·6	9,685	55
Indian races ...	14,752	37·3	6,95	56·0	7,757	28·7	7,336	41·6

Metallic mining is not an occupation to which the indigenous races are attracted and is left mainly to Indian, Gurkha and Chinese workers. In the mining of non-metallic minerals, including oil-winning, the indigenous worker is more in evidence. Few of the Indian workers engaged in the exploitation of minerals were born in Burma, the number at the 1931 Census being 402 out of a total of 14,752.

40. At the 1931 Census earners and working dependants of all races engaged in Industry numbered 664,376, of whom 536,995 were persons of indigenous and 104,767 of Indian race, that is, 80·8 per cent of the total were indigenous and 15·7 per cent were Indians. Of the Indian earners and working dependants 93·1 per cent (97,589) were born outside Burma and 6·9 per cent (7,178) were born in Burma.

The textile industry is carried on almost entirely by the indigenous races. Of the total number of earners and working dependants, namely, 233,208, as many as 231,176 were indigenous workers of whom 222,345, were females. The number of Indians enumerated under textiles at the 1931 Census was insignificant, being no more than 773 persons.

In the wood industry there were in 1931, 102,061 earners and working dependants, of whom 86,513 were persons of indigenous and 9,184 of Indian

race, that is, 84·8 per cent and 9 per cent respectively of the total number. The bulk of the Indians were occupied in the saw mills, 7,454 or 81 per cent being returned in the 1931 Census as sawyers. Of the total of 21,325 persons enumerated as sawyers, 13,153 were of indigenous races. Of the 8,172 remaining, 7,454 were Indians. Of the Indians occupied in the wood industry, namely 9,184 persons, 8,568 were born outside and 616 were born inside Burma.

The total number of earners and working dependants at the 1931 Census occupied in the food industries was 141,507 persons of whom 100,416 or 70·9 per cent belonged to the indigenous races and 36,796 or 26·0 per cent to Indian races. Indian rice pounders were numerous, accounting for 33,630 out of a total occupied of 63,290 persons, that is, for 53·1 per cent of the whole. Rice pounders of indigenous race numbered 27,982 or 44·2 per cent of all rice pounders. Of the total number of Indians in the food industries, namely, 36,796 persons, 34,895 were born outside Burma.

68·3 per cent of the earners and working dependants in 1931 in industries of dress and toilet were indigenous and 26·1 per cent of Indian race. The total number of persons occupied in these industries was 76,338, of whom 52,103 and 19,957 were of indigenous and Indian races respectively. 17,778 of the Indians were born outside Burma.

In the industry of metal working there were 21,582 earners and working dependants of whom 12,886 or 59·7 per cent belonged to the indigenous races and 6,202 or 28·7 per cent were Indians. Of the Indians 5,977 were born outside Burma.

18,520 persons were returned at the 1931 census as in occupations dealing with chemical products. 7,916 or 43·4 per cent were of indigenous and 9,802 or 53·7 per cent of Indian race. Of the Indians 9,601 were born outside Burma.

The number of earners and working dependants in the building industries was 13,156 in 1931 of whom 6,699 or 50·9 per cent belonged to the indigenous and 5,381 or 40·9 per cent to the Indian races. Of the Indians 4,944 were born outside Burma.

The ceramics industry is almost entirely carried on by the indigenous races. Of the total enumerated, namely, 13,462 persons, 12,505 or 92·9 per cent were indigenous. The number of Indian workers was only 882 or 6·5 per cent of whom 772 were born outside Burma.

In the transport industry Indian earners and working dependants constituted 45·7 per cent of the total returned in 1931 as occupied in transport. The percentage for the indigenous races was 48·8 per cent. Thus, out of a total of 222,055 persons enumerated, 108,390 were of indigenous and 101,530 of Indian race. Of the Indians 96,020 were born outside Burma.

The number of Indians engaged in transport by water was greater than the number of persons of indigenous race. Of the total number of persons enumerated, (namely, 73,675), 33,260 or 45·1 per cent were of indigenous and 37,779 or 51·3 per cent of Indian race. 36,475 of the Indians were born outside Burma.

The percentage of indigenous races occupied in road transport was higher than in water transport. Of the total of all races enumerated in 1931 as

occupied in transport by road, (namely, 115,509), 67,458 or 58·4 per cent were indigenous and 40,480 or 35 per cent were Indians. 37,811 of the Indians were born outside Burma.

The percentage of Indian workers employed as labourers on roads and bridges was higher than in road transport as a whole. Of 31,406 labourers, 11,764 or 37·5 per cent were Indian and 15,688 or 49·9 per cent were of indigenous races.

27,763 persons were returned in 1931 as earners and working dependants occupied in transport by rail. Of this total Indians numbered as many as 20,311 or 73·1 per cent as compared with 6,072 or 21·9 per cent belonging to indigenous races. Of the Indians 19,071 were born outside Burma.

The Indian predominance was most marked among railway employees other than doctors, police, postal service, labourers and sweepers. Out of a total of 14,096 persons other than those just mentioned, 10,483 or 76·9 per cent were Indian and only 2,048 or 14·5 per cent were indigenous. Labourers (excluding sweepers) on the Railways numbered 13,667 of whom 9,468 or 69·3 per cent were Indian and 4,024 or 29·4 per cent were of indigenous races.

At the 1931 census there were 5,051 earners and working dependants returned as occupied in post office, telegraphs and telephones. Indigenous workers numbered 1,599 or 31·6 per cent of the whole. Indians numbered 2,904 or 57·5 per cent of the total for all races.

41. Earners and working dependants returned as occupied in trade at the 1931 Census numbered 557,248 persons, of whom 408,445 or 73·3 per cent were of indigenous and 96,211 or 17·3 per cent of Indian race. Of the Indians 87,060 were born outside Burma.

Indians were prominent in banking, insurance and exchange business. Out of a total for all races of 10,914 persons, 6,290 or 57·6 per cent were Indian and 3,226 or 29·6 per cent were indigenous. Of the Indians 6,071 were born outside Burma.

The trade in textiles occupied in 1931, 18,784 persons of whom 9,226 or 49·1 per cent were indigenous workers and 7,422 or 39·5 per cent were Indian. 6,896 of the Indians were born outside Burma.

About six-sevenths of the earners and working dependants occupied in the trade in wood belonged to the indigenous races. Of the total of all races returning these occupations, namely, 14,924, 12,549 or 84·1 per cent were indigenous. Only 1,596 or 10·7 per cent were Indian of whom 1,509 were born outside Burma.

In 1931, 74,867 persons were returned as occupied in hotels, cafes and restaurants. This figure included the hawkers of drink and food stuffs. 46,145 or 61·6 per cent were indigenous and 19,735 or 26·4 per cent were Indian. Of the Indians 18,446 were born outside Burma.

Indians played a prominent part in the ownership and management of hotels and cook-shops. With their employees they numbered 9,493 out of a total for all races of 20,716, or 45·8 per cent of the whole number. Earners of indigenous races numbered 6,198 or 29·9 per cent of all,

Hawkers of drink and food stuffs were predominantly indigenous being about four-fifths of the whole. Of a total of 49,571 persons, 39,126 or 78·9 per cent were of indigenous and 8,557 or 17·3 per cent of Indian race.

In the trade in food stuffs other than the kinds above mentioned, there were in 1931, 371,814 persons. Of this number 295,998 or 79·6 per cent belonged to indigenous and 44,756 or 12 per cent to Indian races. 39,419 of the Indians were born outside Burma.

42. Earners and working dependants returned in 1931 as in the Public Force, that is, in the army and the police, numbered 30,816 of whom 14,543 or 47·1 per cent were of indigenous and 13,995 or 45·4 per cent were of Indian race. Of the Indians 13,378 were born outside Burma.

The army contained 5,218 persons, 2,127 or 40·8 per cent being Indian and 1,441 or 27·6 per cent being of indigenous races of whom 26 were Burmese.

The total Police Force numbered 25,598 persons. The indigenous races accounted for 13,102 or 51·2 per cent, the Indians for 11,868 or 46·4 per cent of the whole.

43. In the categories of earners and working dependants classified as occupied in the Public Administration in 1931 there were 44,867 persons, the indigenous races numbering 28,434 or 63·4 per cent and the Indian 13,822 or 30·8 per cent. Of the Indians 12,810 persons were born outside Burma.

44. Earners and working dependants classified in 1931 as engaged in the Professions and Liberal Arts numbered 198,890 persons. The indigenous races accounted for 91·9 per cent of the whole numbering 182,912 persons. 10,418 or 5·2 per cent were Indian of whom 8,825 were born outside Burma.

Of the persons returned as occupied in the professions and liberal arts, 128,280 were classified under Religion. 125,649 or 97·9 per cent of such persons being of indigenous and 1,891 or 1·5 per cent being of Indian races. There were 122,871 persons described as *Pongyis*, *Upazins*, Priests, Ministers, *Koyins*, Nuns and Religious Mendicants, of whom 121,417 or 98·8 per cent were of indigenous races and 1,012 or 0·8 per cent Indians.

Under Law, 4,459 persons were enumerated, 3,233 or 72·5 per cent and 801 or 17·9 per cent being of indigenous and Indian races respectively.

29,092 persons returned the occupation of medicine of whom 24,670 or 84·8 per cent were of indigenous and 3,130 or 10·8 per cent of Indian race. 2,722 of the Indians were born outside Burma. Registered medical practitioners numbered 1,318, of whom 324 or 24·5 per cent were indigenous and 771 or 58·1 per cent Indians. Persons practising the healing arts without being registered numbered 16,066 persons of whom 15,124 or 94·1 per cent were of indigenous races and 636 or 3·9 per cent were Indians. There were 11,019 midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses and masseurs of whom 8,790 or 79·8 per cent were indigenous and 1,697 or 15·4 per cent Indians.

20,658 persons were occupied in 1931 in the profession of "instruction", 16,326 or 79 per cent being of indigenous and 2,325 or 11·2 per cent of Indian races. In letters, arts and sciences, excluding those in Public Administration, there were 16,401 persons of whom 13,034 or 79·4 per cent were indigenous and 2,271 or 13·8 per cent Indians.

45. At the 1931 census persons living principally on their income numbered 7,167 of whom 4,310 or 60·1 per cent belonged to indigenous and 1,829 or 25·5 per cent to Indian races. Of the latter 1,546 were born outside Burma.

46. In Domestic Service there were 44,689 persons at the 1931 Census. Indigenous races numbered 17,575 or 39·3 per cent and Indians 24,326 or 54·4 per cent of whom 21,987 were born outside Burma.

47. At the 1931 Census 54,921 persons appeared in the category of "insufficiently described occupations". 24,401 or 44·4 per cent were of indigenous and 26,427 or 48·1 per cent were of Indian race. Of the Indians 24,514 were born outside Burma.

In the category of unproductive occupations 25,147 persons were enumerated, of whom 21,828 or 86·8 per cent belonged to indigenous and 2,221 or 8·8 per cent to Indian races. Of the latter 1,428 were born outside Burma. Classified as unproductive there were 13,261 inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses of whom 11,976 or 90·3 per cent were persons of indigenous and 784 or 5·9 per cent of Indian race. Also classified in unproductive occupations there were 11,601 beggars, vagrants and prostitutes of whom 9,629 or 83 per cent belonged to indigenous and 1,383 or 11 per cent to Indian races.

48. The highly immigrant nature of the Indian population has been indicated in the foregoing paragraphs by showing the numbers of Indian earners and working dependants in specific occupations who were born in or born outside Burma. 83·2 per cent of all Indian earners and working dependants were born outside Burma. The percentages of "born out" were lowest in the occupations classified under the head of Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation where it was 61·8. This figure was greatly influenced by the high proportion of Indian agriculturists in Arakan who were born in Burma. The percentage of Indian agricultural earners and working dependants born outside Burma for the four Burman census divisions in 1931 were as follows :—

Delta	...	79·3 per cent.
Coast	...	28·3 "
Centre	...	86·3 "
North	...	90·7 "

In the Exploitation of Minerals 97·2 per cent of the Indian workers were born outside Burma.

In Occupational Class B (Industry, transport and trade), which absorbed 51·5 per cent of all Indian earners and working dependants, 92·7 per cent of the workers were born outside Burma. The corresponding figures for Occupational Classes C and D were 91·6 and 90·2 per cent respectively.

The position at the 1931 Census was then that in occupations other than those classified under "Production of Raw Materials" and which absorbed 67·4 per cent of all Indian earners and working dependants at the time of the 1931 Census, over 90 per cent were born outside Burma. In agriculture the all-over "born out" percentage was much lower, being 61·8, due to the large Indian population born in Burma in the Arakan Division but was as high as 84·8 in the Delta, Centre and North Sub-divisions taken together.

49. Provincial Table VI in Part II of the 1931 Census Report gives figures for male earners by race and economic function and shows the geographical distribution of earners in Rangoon, the Delta, Arakan, Tenasserim, the Centre, the North, Shan States and Karenni, and the remainder (Chin Hills, Arakan Hill Tracts and Salween District). Earners were classified in twenty categories on the basis of economic function. In the following paragraphs figures for indigenous and Indian male earners are given for (i) agriculture, fishing and hunting, etc., (ii) clerical workers, (iii) craftsmen, (iv) unskilled and semi-skilled labourers (excluding sweepers and scavengers), and (v) traders and shop assistants. These five groups accounted for 95 per cent of all male earners in Burma at the Census date, for 96 per cent of male earners of indigenous races and for 94 per cent of all Indian male earners.

50. On February 24th, 1931 there were in all Burma 3,778,336 male earners. Of these 3,117,344 or 82·5 per cent were of indigenous and 530,874 or 14 per cent were Indian. 457,403 or 86 per cent of the Indian earners were born outside and 73,471 or 14 per cent in Burma. Approximately half the Indian male earners born in Burma were in Arakan, the number being 35,903. If Arakan is excluded, there were in the rest of Burma 459,568 Indian male earners of whom 422,000 or 91·8 per cent were born outside Burma.

51. The figures of male earners, all races, indigenous and Indian races, for the selected economic functional categories were as follows in 1931 :—

Male Earners.

(1)	All Races. (2)	Indigenous Races. (3)	Percentage of all Races. (4)	Indian Races. (5)	Percentage of all Races. (6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	2,704,427	2,526,855	93·4	140,523	5·2
Clerical Workers ...	47,341	22,413	47·3	20,032	42·3
Craftsmen ...	191,689	127,707	66·6	48,305	25·2
Labourers, Unskilled and Semi-Skilled (excluding Scavengers and Sweepers.)	435,293	207,623	47·7	206,555	47·4
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	246,065	123,314	50·1	82,549	33·5
Total ...	3,624,815	8,007,912	82·9	497,964	13·7

It will be noticed that while agricultural earners were predominantly indigenous and Indian earners were no more than 5·2 per cent of all male earners, in the other occupations the percentages of Indian earners were very much higher than the percentage of Indians in the total population which it will be remembered was about 7 per cent. Indian unskilled and semi-skilled labourers represented approximately one half of all male labourers. Sweepers and scavengers are not included in the above table. These numbered 6,995 at the time of the census and were as to 6,705 Indian.

52. The part played by Indians in the working life of Rangoon was overwhelming. Male earners of all races numbered 198,760 of whom only 31,413 or 15·8 per cent were of indigenous races and as many as 145,715 or 73·3 per cent were Indian. Of the Indian male earners 140,043 were born outside Burma. 27 per cent of all Indian male earners in Burma were in Rangoon. For the selected categories in the table in paragraph 51 excluding agriculture, fishing and hunting, 38 per cent of all Indian male

earners were in Rangoon. The following table shows the numbers of male earners in the selected occupational categories in Rangoon at the time of the 1931 Census.

(1)	All Races.	Indigenous Races.	Percentage of all Races.	Indian Races.	Percentage of all Races.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Clerical Workers ...	12,618	3,904	30.9	6,783	53.7
Craftsmen ...	36,184	9,490	26.2	20,325	56.1
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	88,353	7,818	8.8	78,183	88.5
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	44,544	5,861	13.2	30,958	69.5
Total ...	181,699	27,073	14.9	136,249	74.9

91 per cent of all male earners in Rangoon were in these four categories. It will be noticed that for every male earner of the indigenous races there were 5 Indians earners. In unskilled and semi-skilled labour there were 10 Indians for every indigenous earner. There were more than 2 Indian craftsmen for every Burman or other indigenous craftsmen, and over 5 Indian traders and shop assistants to every indigenous male earner. Clerical workers were in the proportion of one indigenous to about 1.7 Indian earners.

53. In the Delta Subdivision excluding Rangoon there were in 1931, 1,311,581 male earners of all races, of whom 1,098,291 or 83.7 per cent were of indigenous and 181,382 or 13.8 per cent of Indian race. 160,603 or 88.5 per cent of the Indians were born outside Burma. The distribution among the selected categories of male earners was as follows:—

Delta Subdivision excluding Rangoon.

(1)	All Races.	Indigenous Races.	Percentage of all Races.	Indian Races.	Percentage of all Races.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	1,010,441	930,743	92.1	74,933	7.4
Clerical Workers ...	15,028	7,074	47.1	6,816	45.3
Craftsmen ...	46,285	34,041	73.6	9,608	20.8
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	101,615	41,949	41.3	57,259	56.3
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	92,006	48,366	52.6	25,273	27.5
Total ...	1,265,375	1,062,173	83.9	173,889	13.7

For every Indian earner engaged in agriculture, fishing and hunting there were over 12 indigenous earners. In the other categories it will be observed that the proportion of indigenous to Indian earners was very different from that in Rangoon. Whereas in these categories there were some 5 Indian earners to 1 indigenous earner in Rangoon, in the Delta the numbers of indigenous exceeded the number of Indian earners, the figures being 131,430 indigenous and 98,956 Indian earners or over 13 indigenous for every 10 Indian earners. There were slightly more indigenous clerical workers than Indian. Craftsmen were in the proportion of 10 Indians to about 34 indigenous. There were roughly twice as many indigenous traders and shop assistants than there were Indian. In unskilled and semi-skilled labour

whereas there were in Rangoon 10-Indians to 1 indigenous earners, in the Delta the proportion was 13 to 14 Indians to 10 indigenous workers.

54. In Arakan there were in 1931, 251,945 male earners of all races, of whom 167,078 or 66.3 per cent belonged to indigenous and 71,306 or 28.5 per cent to Indian races. As already shown the position in Arakan is peculiar in the sense that a large part of the Indian population is settled on the land, evidence of which is that in 1931, half the Indian male earners (35,903) were born in Burma. The distribution among the selected categories of workers at the time of the 1931 Census is shown in the following table.

Male Earners in Arakan portion of Coast Subdivision.

(1)	All Races.	Indigenous Races.	Percentage of all Races.	Indian Races.	Percentage of all Races.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	200,158	146,254	73.1	42,947	21.4
Clerical Workers ...	1,879	978	52.0	744	39.6
Craftsmen ...	7,469	3,732	49.9	3,347	44.8
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	20,518	3,435	16.7	16,429	80.1
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	13,312	6,536	49.3	5,994	45.0
Total ...	243,336	160,935	66.1	69,461	28.5

In no other part of Burma is there anything comparable to the part which Indians play in agriculture in Arakan. Whereas Indian male earners enumerated in 1931 under "agriculture, fishing and hunting" represented for the whole of Burma 5.1 per cent of all male earners following these pursuits, in Arakan they amounted to 21.4 per cent of the whole. About three-quarters of the Indian population in agriculture, fishing and hunting in Arakan were born in Burma, the figures for male earners being 32,906 born in and 10,041 born out. The following table shows the numbers of male earners in 1931 classified under cultivating owners, cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers, herdsmen, fishers and hunters. It will be observed that over half were cultivating owners and tenants, of whom 82 per cent were born in Burma.

Arakan : Male Earners.

(1)	All Races.	Indigenous.	Indians.		
			Born in (4)	Born out (5)	Total (6)
Cultivating Owners ...	74,196	61,353	8,331	1,111	9,442
Cultivating Tenants ...	53,166	38,168	10,184	2,664	12,848
Agricultural Labourers ...	68,014	43,735	13,866	5,570	19,436
Herdsmen ...	1,197	451	257	264	521
Fishers and Hunters ...	3,585	2,547	268	432	700
Total ...	200,158	146,254	32,906	10,041	42,947

The census was taken on February 24th 1931 by which date the bulk of the Chittagonian immigrants who come from Chittagong every year for the harvest would have left the fields and have either returned home or have

obtained employment in the rice mills, etc. Excluding agriculture, fishing and hunting there were in Arakan in 1931, 43,178 male earners in the four other selected categories, composed of 14,681 persons of indigenous and 26,514 of Indian race. The unskilled and semi-skilled workers were mostly Indians, the proportions being 48 Indians to 10 indigenous workers. The other selected avocations were more or less evenly divided between indigenous and Indian earners.

55. Male earners of all races in the Tenasserim portion of the Coast Sub-division at the 1931 census numbered 215,616 of whom, 171,348 were of indigenous and 30,385 of Indian race. 26,528 of the Indian earners were born outside Burma. The distribution of the earners among the selected functional categories was as follows :—

Male Earners in Tenasserim portion of the Coast Subdivision.

(1)	All Races. (2)	Indigenous races. (3)	Percentage of all Races. (4)	Indian races. (5)	Percentage of all Races. (6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	155,903	143,795	92.2	7,234	4.6
Clerical Workers ...	2,970	1,555	53.5	961	32.2
Craftsmen ...	10,355	6,858	66.2	2,160	20.8
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	26,607	10,029	37.6	13,414	50.4
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	11,642	3,322	28.5	5,237	44.9
Total ...	207,486	165,559	79.8	29,006	13.9

96 per cent of all male earners in Tenasserim were in the above categories. In agriculture, fishing and hunting, the Indians represented 4.6 per cent of the whole number. As is generally the case, unskilled and semi-skilled work was largely done by Indians, there being 13.4 Indian workers for every 10 workers of indigenous race. The Indian trader and shop assistant was again much in evidence, for every 10 of indigenous races there being about 15.7 Indians. Craftsmen were predominantly indigenous, the proportion being more than 3 indigenous craftsmen to 1 Indian in Tenasserim.

The bulk of the Indian labour, unskilled, semi-skilled and probably craftsmen as well, was employed in the mining industry (tin and wolfram). The estimate made in February 1940 by the Tavoy Chamber of Mines of the labour force in the employ of the mining companies was as follows :—

	Rainy Season.	Dry Season.
Indian Labour ...	10,875	9,114
Burmese Labour ..	4,190	3,831
Others ...	733	722
Total ...	15,788	13,667

56. Male earners in the Centre Subdivision numbered 1,153,257 at the time of the 1931 census of whom 1,069,938 or 92.8 per cent were of

indigenous and 63,319 or 5.5 per cent were of Indian race. Of the Indian earners, 58,033 were born outside Burma. The functional distribution was as follows :—

Male Earners in the Centre Subdivision.

(1)	All races.	Indigenous races.	Percentage of all Races.	Indian races.	Percentage of all Races.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	826,945	815,508	98.6	6,235	0.75
Clerical Workers ...	11,258	6,951	61.7	3,530	31.3
Craftsmen ...	70,400	61,618	87.5	6,624	9.4
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	134,703	104,004	77.2	28,220	20.9
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	59,059	41,753	70.7	10,807	18.3
Total ...	1,102,365	1,029,834	93.4	55,416	5.0

95.6 per cent of all male earners in the Centre were accounted for in the above categories. The number of Indian male earners in agriculture, fishing and hunting was no more than three-quarters of one per cent of the total. Indigenous clerical workers were approximately twice as many as Indians. There were between 9 and 10 indigenous craftsmen for one Indian. In unskilled and semi-skilled labour there were 36 to 37 indigenous for every 10 Indian workers. Indigenous traders and shop assistants were about four times as numerous as Indian.

57. Male earners in the North Subdivision numbered at the time of the 1931 Census, 197,466 of whom 175,484 or 88.9 per cent were of indigenous and 15,941 or 8 per cent were Indian. Of the Indians 14,811 were born outside Burma. The functional distribution was follows :—

Male Earners in North Subdivision.

(1)	All races.	Indigenous races.	Percentage of all Races.	Indian races.	Percentage of all Races.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	147,314	141,574	95.7	4,696	3.2
Clerical Workers ...	1,347	540	40.1	705	52.3
Craftsmen ...	5,313	4,136	77.8	821	15.4
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	24,916	18,604	74.7	3,916	15.7
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	9,609	5,906	61.5	1,881	19.6
Total ...	188,499	170,760	90.3	12,019	6.3

95.5 per cent of all male earners in the North were in the above categories. Indian earners constituted 3.18 per cent of all earners in agriculture, fishing and hunting. It will be noticed that there were between 4 and 5 indigenous unskilled and semi-skilled workers for one Indian worker. Craftsmen were in the proportion of five indigenous to one Indian and there were over three indigenous traders and shop assistants to one Indian.

58. In the Shan States and Karenni there were in 1931, 380,091 male earners of whom 335,862 or 88.4 per cent were of indigenous and 21,282 or

5·6 per cent of Indian race. Of the Indians 20,582 were born outside Burma. The functional distribution was as under :—

Male Earners in the Shan States and Karenni.

(1)	All races.	Indigenous races.	Percentage of all Races.	Indian races.	Percentage of all Races.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	295,175	282,567	95·7	2,365	0·8
Clerical workers ...	1,916	1,325	69·0	457	23·8
Craftsmen ...	15,199	7,533	49·5	5,330	35·0
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	37,495	21,060	56·1	8,732	23·3
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	15,302	11,273	73·7	2,128	13·9
Total ...	365,087	323,758	88·7	19,012	5·2

96 per cent of all male earners in the Shan States and Karenni were in the above categories. Indians represented 0·86 per cent of male earners in agriculture, fishing and hunting. Indigenous clerical workers were nearly three times as numerous as Indian. For every 10 indigenous craftsmen there were about 7 Indian craftsmen. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers were in the proportion of 24 indigenous to 10 Indian workers and there were over 5 indigenous traders and shop assistants for every Indian. A large part of the Indian labour in the Shan States and Karenni is employed in the lead and silver mines at Namtu and in the wolfram mines at Mawchi.

59. In the Chin Hills, Arakan Hill Tracts and Salween District there were at the 1931 Census 69,620 male earners of whom 67,930 or 97·6 per cent belonged to the indigenous and 1,544 or 2·2 per cent to Indian races. 1,400 of the Indians were born outside Burma. The functional distribution was as under :—

Male Earners in Chin Hills, Arakan Hill Tracts and Salween District.

(1)	All races.	Indigenous races.	Percentage of all Races.	Indian races.	Percentage of all Races.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting ...	65,788	65,502	99·5	251	0·04
Clerical Workers ...	123	86	69·9	36	29·2
Craftsmen ...	427	299	70·0	90	21·1
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled ...	1,140	724	63·5	402	35·3
Traders and Shop Assistants ...	603	297	49·2	271	44·9
Total ...	68,081	66,908	98·3	1,050	1·5

Approximately 98 per cent of all male earners were accounted for in the above categories. The Indian share in agriculture was negligible and though the share was larger in the other categories the numbers were insignificant.

60. The following tables give the figures at the 1931 Census of male Indian earners in selected classes of work. They also show the geographical distribution of Indian earners and whether born in or outside Burma. The five functional groups accounted for 93·8 per cent of all Indian male earners enumerated on the 24th of February 1931. 13·8 per cent of all Indian male earners were born in Burma and 86·2 per cent were born outside. 38·9 per cent of Indian earners were employed in unskilled or semi-skilled work. 95·6 per cent of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers were born outside Burma. Second in order of numbers was agriculture, fishing and hunting in which 26·47 per cent of all Indian male earners were engaged. 35·1 per cent of agricultural male earners were born in Burma and 64·8 per cent outside. These percentages were greatly influenced by the large Chittagonian population settled on the land in Arakan and for the most part in Akyab District. If the Arakan figures are excluded the percentage of Indian agricultural male earners born in Burma falls from 35·1 to 16·8 and the percentage for those born outside Burma rises from 64·8 to 83·1. Traders and shop assistants come next in order of numerical importance. They represented 15·53 per cent of all Indian male earners carrying on these pursuits in 1931. Only 7·5 per cent of the total were born in Burma, the remaining 92·5 per cent being born outside. Indian craftsmen constituted 9·1 per cent of all Indian male earners of whom 8·1 per cent were born in Burma and 91·9 per cent outside. Clerical workers represented 0·38 per cent of all Indian male earners. 10·3 per cent of the clerical workers were born in Burma and 89·6 per cent outside.

Indian Male Earners at 1931 Census.

(1)	All.	Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting.	Clerical.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled and semi-skilled.	Traders and Shop Assistants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Burma	530,874	140,523	20,032	48,305	206,555	82,549
Divisional Burma	509,592	138,158	19,575	42,975	197,823	80,421
Delta—						
Rangoon	145,715	1,862	6,783	20,325	78,183	30,958
Rest	181,382	74,933	6,816	9,608	57,259	25,273
Coast—						
Arakan	71,306	42,947	744	3,347	16,429	5,994
Tenasserim	30,385	7,234	961	2,160	13,414	5,237
Centre	63,319	6,235	3,530	6,624	28,220	10,807
North	15,941	4,696	705	821	3,916	1,881
Remainder	1,544	4,251	36	90	402	271
Shan States and Karenni	21,282	2,365	457	5,330	8,732	2,128

Indian Male Earners "Born in".

(1)	All.	Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting.	Clerical.	Crafts- men.	Unskilled and semi- skilled.	Traders and Shop Assis- tants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Burma	73,471	49,334	2,075	3,907	8,994	6,163
Divisional Burma	72,771	49,243	2,037	3,777	8,766	6,048
Delta—						
Rangoon	5,672	71	711	1,158	1,852	1,317
Rest	20,779	13,542	553	982	2,752	2,277
Coast—						
Arakan	35,903	32,906	53	392	1,177	687
Tenasserim	3,857	1,574	144	415	966	601
Centre	5,286	714	510	744	1,758	1,043
North	1,130	388	58	80	241	115
Remainder	144	48	8	6	20	8
Shan States and Karenni	700	91	38	130	228	115

Indian Male Earners "Born out".

(1)	All.	Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting.	Clerical.	Crafts- men.	Unskilled and semi- skilled.	Traders and Shop Assis- tants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All Burma	457,403	91,189	17,957	44,398	197,561	76,386
Divisional Burma	436,821	88,915	17,538	39,198	189,057	74,373
Delta—						
Rangoon	140,043	1,791	6,072	19,167	76,331	29,641
Rest	160,603	61,391	6,263	8,626	54,507	22,996
Coast—						
Arakan	35,403	10,041	691	2,955	15,252	5,307
Tenasserim	26,528	5,660	817	1,745	12,448	4,636
Centre	58,033	5,521	3,020	5,880	26,462	9,764
North	14,811	4,308	647	741	3,675	1,766
Remainder	1,400	203	28	84	382	263
Shan States and Karenni	20,582	2,274	419	5,200	8,504	2,013

61. The series of tables in *Appendix 15* complete the data regarding the employment of male Indian earners at the time of the 1931 Census. They were compiled in connexion with the enquiries conducted by Mr. H. F. Scarle in 1934 and set forth in considerable detail the occupational and geographical distribution of craftsmen and labourers of the principal Indian races. They also show the numbers of each race born in and born outside Burma. The figures were obtained by resorting the 1931 Census slips and do not quite agree with the figures in the above tables in that the number of Indian craftsmen is higher by 10,810 due to the transfer at the re-sorting of that number of unskilled or semi-skilled labourers to the category of craftsmen.

Eighteen separate occupations were recognised and the rest of the earners were divided into those following other specified occupations and those whose occupation was unspecified. There were only 361 craftsmen with an unspecified occupation but 17,691 unskilled labourers could not be identified more closely than as coolies. Separate figures were given for the extraction and refining of mineral oil and the numbers occupied in the more important of the "other specified occupations" were distinguished. The occupation "wood" covered carpenters as well as sawyers.

It will be noticed that the Industries of Dress and Domestic Service employed the largest number of skilled workers. Those employed in Industries of Dress were shoe-makers, tailors, and dressmakers, hat and umbrella makers, pinmen and barbers. Syces, durwans and paniwallahs were included under Domestic Service unless the census slips showed they were employed in an industrial establishment.

For unskilled workers the chief occupations in descending orders of numbers were:—Transport by water, transport by road, rice pounders, transport by rail, domestic service, public administration. These covered one hundred and thirty-five thousand out of the one hundred and seventy-eight thousand unskilled workers whose occupations could be traced.

The following table shows in summary form the racial distribution of Indian craftsmen and unskilled workers and also the numbers of each race born in or born outside Burma.

Male Indian craftsmen and unskilled workers by race.

(1)	Craftsmen. (2)	Born in. (3)	Born out. (4)	Unskilled. (5)	Born in. (6)	Born out. (7)
Chittagonian ...	12,877	757	12,120	29,684	1,507	28,177
Tamil ...	7,081	1,365	5,716	9,436	1,762	7,674
Hindustani ...	13,017	940	12,077	39,743	1,938	37,805
Telugu ...	6,772	533	6,239	67,845	1,514	66,331
Bengali ...	7,139	363	6,776	6,219	367	5,852
Oriya ...	3,678	39	3,639	27,102	337	26,765
Others ...	8,551	698	7,853	15,716	781	14,935
Total all Indian races ...	59,115	4,695	54,420	195,745	8,206	187,539

CHAPTER VI.

INDIANS IN AGRICULTURE.

62. The employment of Indians in agriculture merits some consideration apart from that it has received in the preceding chapter. Historically it is of interest to note that for some decades after the annexation of Pegu in 1852 the policy of Government was actively to promote the migration of agriculturists from India to Burma. It was desired to accelerate the pace of bringing under the plough Burma's large culturable waste lands and also to relieve the congestion in the most densely populated and poverty stricken districts in India. Repeated attempts were made but with little success to encourage such migration by direct action. In 1888 the Famine Commissioners reviewed the whole question and while endorsing the policy

of relieving specially congested districts in India by transferring a part of the indigent population to Burma, expressed themselves in favour of leaving the necessary action to private enterprise. In conformity with their recommendations Government made two grants of land at preferential rates of land revenue, one at Kyauktaga in the Pegu District of some 27,000 acres and another at Zeyawaddy in the Toungoo District of 15,000 acres on the understanding that the colonists should be mainly Indian and should be recruited from certain districts in India. These were the only two estates formed under the Government of India Rules of July 1889. Indeed the views of Government underwent a rapid change on the desirability of promoting the immigration of Indian agriculturists. It became increasingly evident that the colonization of the waste areas was proceeding apace through the efforts of Burmese emigrants from Upper Burma to the delta districts and that it was neither necessary nor desirable to encourage the settlement on the land of non-indigenous races. Moreover it appeared from an enquiry which Government caused to be made in 1908 that the objects of the grants had not been realized to any appreciable extent. In the case of the Kyauktaga grant, the grantee was found to be no longer recruiting from the congested areas in India but was employing ordinary coolies who had come over mostly from Madras to labour on public works. On both the grants the immigrants were believed to be paying somewhat high rents, and had not introduced any new kinds of crops or improved the methods of cultivation. They lived in self-contained Hindu villages and formed small Indian enclaves quite separate from the Burmese agricultural community which surrounded them. Apart from these early and unfruitful efforts, there has been no Government assisted immigration and the Indian agricultural population which constituted 30 per cent of all Indian earners and working dependants at the time of the 1931 census, has found its way on to the land without any intervention on the part of Government.

63. An enquiry was conducted by Mr. H. F. Searle in 1934 in order to ascertain the extent to which Indians were employed as seasonal agricultural labourers. It was held in July and August when the paddy cultivation operations were in full swing and related to the employment of Indian labourers engaged in April and May as full time workers by owner or tenant cultivators. It did not include casual labour engaged for specific operations such as the planting of seedlings. The enquiry was confined to the Delta districts where it was known that the Indian agricultural labourer was most in evidence and did not in consequence include the districts of Rangoon, Tharrawaddy and Henzada. The results of the investigations are set forth in the tables in *Appendix 14* where it will be seen that the number of Indian seasonal labourers enumerated in the ten Delta districts covered by the enquiry was 60,400 [*Appendix 14 (a)*]. It will be noticed that there were very few Indian labourers in the Toungoo, Amherst and Bassein Districts, a fair number in the Maubin and Insein districts and that they were numerous in Hanthawaddy, Myaungmya, Pyapon and Pegu. Indian seasonal labourers were found on 3.25 per cent of the total number of holdings in the ten districts but on as many as 11.09, 9.47 and 6.71 per cent respectively in the Pyapôn, Hanthawaddy and Myaungmya Districts. The holdings on which Indians were employed represented 11.41 per cent of the total occupied area in the ten

districts and as much as 27.44, 21.68 and 18.38 per cent respectively in the districts of Hanthawaddy, Pyapôn and Myaungmya. It will be observed that Indian seasonal labourers were employed to the greatest extent in the districts where the holdings were largest.

The analysis of the distribution of Indian seasonal labourers by Circles shows that the percentage of holdings on which Indians were employed was highest in the maritime circles and in areas near Rangoon where there are large concentrations of Indians. The percentages at the time of the enquiry were as follows:—

District.	Circle.	Per-centage.
* Pyapôn	iii	18.97
Hanthawaddy	iv	16.97
* Hanthawaddy	v	13.03
* Pyapôn	ii	11.96
Pegu	iv	11.60
* Hanthawaddy	vii	11.25
* Myaungmya	iii	10.74
Myaungmya	v	10.16
* Pyapôn	iv	10.05

The circles marked with an asterisk are all maritime areas where, as Mr. Searle pointed out, conditions are usually very bad as the result of lack of fresh water, sickness, poor soil and a constant struggle against the sea and where the Indian agriculturist is more disposed than is the Burman to try and force an ungenerous nature to provide him with a niggardly existence. Of the others, Myaungmya Circle v is close to the mouth of the Irrawaddy; Pegu Circle iv includes the Waw township with a large Indian population and scope for its employment in the rice mills; and Hanthawaddy Circle iv to the immediate South of Rangoon contains a considerable Indian Population especially in the Syriam Township.

64. Some part of this Indian seasonal agricultural labour would appear to be laid off towards the end of the rains, to be re-engaged for the reaping of the paddy crop and again to be laid off until the next agricultural seasonal operations open in April and May. No information exists regarding the number of labourers discharged in the slack seasons before and after harvest, nor of the number of Indian harvesters employed in the Delta districts or elsewhere. Nor is anything definitely known regarding the employment or non-employment of the discharged Indian labour. It is commonly supposed to get work somewhere, in the rice mills after harvest, on public works, on the docks, as rickshaw pullers, as sampan wallahs, in miscellaneous casual labour.

Burman witnesses affirmed that there has been a growing tendency during the past few years for organised gangs of Burman harvesters to undertake reaping operations. There is now, it would appear, but little seasonal movement of agricultural labour from Upper to Lower Burma and these Burman harvesting gangs are composed of Lower Burma labourers. They work on

exactly the same terms as the Indian gangs, the most usual form of remuneration being by way of a proportion, commonly one-tenth, of the crop reaped but payment may be by area, for example, Rs. 2 per acre *plus* subsistence rations as sometimes in Hanthawaddy or even by daily wages as in Pegu where money wages of 6 annas a day appear to be paid.

Burman witnesses were of opinion that a considerable amount of Burman labour was available in the towns and villages not only for harvesting but for the other seasonal operations, and that an increase in the earnings of the agricultural labourer would help to bring it effectively on to the market and would stimulate the withdrawal of Burmans from urban pursuits to agriculture which they still feel to be their natural avocation.

65. In connexion with the seasonal employment of Indians as rice harvesters it may be of interest to quote a few passages from a document summarising the information received to a Questionnaire issued by the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner in December 1932 to the Commissioners of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions asking for such information about Indian paddy reapers as the officers of their Divisions could collect during the reaping season then in progress.

"Indian agricultural labour is unknown in Tharrawaddy, and is rarely found in Prome or Henzada : the number of Indian labourers in Bassein is small. Among Indian labourers found in the remaining districts of these two divisions, Oriyas predominate in Myaungmya, Pyapôn and in the Pegu River valley, Coringhis (Felu gus) in the south of Maubin and rest of Pegu, Tamils in Hanthawaddy and Insein. Other kinds of Indians found are Chittagonians and Hindustanis."

"Before they came to Burma most of these Indian labourers were employed as agricultural labourers in their own country, or were out of work. In the outlying districts, e.g., Bassein and Pegu it is thought that the majority of them are not true immigrants but mill coolies or rickshaw coolies from the towns who go out and work in the fields during the harvest."

"In Hanthawaddy, the southern part of Insein, the southern part of Pegu, in Pyapôn, Myaungmya, the southern part of Maubin, and in Bassein the Indian labourers are organised in groups enduring for the whole reaping season. Some of these groups, e.g., Oriyas and Chittagonians in Bassein and Tamils in Hanthawaddy are voluntary associations of labourers without a maistri ; in other districts they are often headed by a maistri who is said in Pegu to be a Brahmin even in the case of Coringhis. These maistries are men who can speak Burmese and can find work for their men, they provide food, keep the accounts and take a share of the wages. The voluntary association is however becoming more common, especially among Tamils. Fourteen or fifteen men from the same village in India arrange to come over with two or three men who have been to Burma before and are acquainted with local conditions. Each man borrows about Rs. 25 in India, bearing interest at one anna in the rupee per month : the debts are paid out of the wages earned. The men work together and share the earnings equally. The groups whether voluntary associations or led by a maistri vary in size from under ten to fifty or sixty men."

"The proportion of the Indian reapers of the 1932-33 harvest who were in Burma during the rains of 1932 is variously estimated : in Hanthawaddy it is put as high as three-quarters, in Maubin at one-third, while in Myaungmya it is thought that all the Chittagonians and Tamils and half the Oriyas and Coringhis were in Burma during the previous rains. The general opinion is that it is chiefly Oriyas and Coringhis who stay on during the rains. After harvest they repair the field bunds and then go and work in the rice mills, or on paddy gigs, or on earthwork, or as rickshaw coolies or sampan wallahs. In the outlying districts and in the outlying parts of near districts a high proportion of the Indian reapers are men who during the rains followed other occupations such as these."

"Opinions as to the proportion of the new arrivals which expects to go back to India before the rains vary considerably; Hanthawaddy and Bassein say about a quarter, Maubin says two-thirds, and Pyapôn and Pegu think all or nearly all expect to return. Myaungmya on the other hand says that the new comers will not go back till they have been in Burma for a year or two, while one officer in Pegu says that the immigrants do not stay through the rains until they have made two or three cold weather trips. An instance is quoted from Insein in which an Oriya tenant imported 51 Oriya labourers at the beginning of the harvest all of whom returned to India after the harvest was over. Between the end of reaping season and the date of their sailing those who returned repair field embankments, construct or repair bunds, dig tanks or work as coolies in rice mills or on paddy gigs."

"Indian reapers who were not going to return to India until the rains of 1933 had set in would usually, it was thought, do field work or work as boatmen before the rains, and as field labourers to Indian tenants or owner-cultivators, at the beginning of the rains. Coringhis however would go and get work in the towns."

"The share of the reaping taken by Indian labourers is nil in Tharrawaddy, and relatively small in Pegu, Insein, Bassein, and north Maubin. Pyapôn gives their share as one-fifth, and Hanthawaddy as one-third, but in the latter district the proportions vary greatly from township to township; e.g., in Kyauktan Indians are said to do two-thirds of the reaping, but in Twante one-tenth. Maubin think that half the reapers are Indians in the south of the district but this is probably incorrect."

"The general opinion is that the share of the reaping taken by Indian labourers has decreased considerably since 1930, owing to the effect of the Rangoon riots and communal troubles, and to the fall in the price of paddy. Before that the proportion of Indians employed was increasing. Insein reports that recently a good deal of Burmese labour has been imported from the Tharrawaddy and Henzada Districts."

"A gang of Indians is usually retained in one holding until the holding has been reaped but in Pegu it is reported that a gang of 15 or 18 men will undertake the reaping of about 10 neighbouring holdings and will move about within this area until all the fields have been reaped. The unit area of land varies from district to district, in Hanthawaddy it is the acre, in Myaungmya the *khwel* (1.32 acres) in Pegu and Insein the area which can be ploughed by one pair of bullocks, about 10 acres. The number of reapers employed varies from 2 to 5 per acre, but the normal number is 3, i.e., one man can reap an acre in three days. Payment is usually by contract, i.e., at so much per acre or other unit of area and varies with the nature of the land. In order to finish the reaping of an area within a specified time more Burmans are required than Indians, because Burmans take longer rests than Indians but Burmans are considered better reapers because they do not lose so much grain."

"These arrangements where made are necessitated by variations in soil and water conditions as well as by the convenience of reapers and the number of reapers available or the difficulty of obtaining large gangs of reapers."

"In Prome, Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Bassein, and Myaungmya most of the crop is reaped by small parties who progress through the holdings assigned to them in the course of a month or so. In Pyapôn this method is adopted over four-fifths of the area, but in Hanthawaddy and Insein only in about one-half. The proportions in Pegu and Maubin are not known. These small parties are composed of Burmans and Karens. Gangs are employed where all the crop on a holding ripens at once, and this is usually so in the case of large holdings owned by non-agriculturists."

"Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Maubin, Bassein, and Pyapôn consider that Indian labour is not needed to reap the paddy crop; Myaungmya advocates restriction of the number of Indian reapers, Hanthawaddy and Insein point out that reaping would cost more if no Indian labour were available. It is noted that Indian labour besides being cheaper is more easily available. Burmans are considered better reapers than Indians, but Indians are preferred, because they are cheaper. One reason for their acceptance of low wages is that they do not entertain friends and guests as Burmans do."

CHAPTER VII.

INDIANS IN ARAKAN.

66. Indian immigration into Arakan shows special characteristics, due fundamentally to the existence of a land frontier with India across which movement between Chittagong in the province of Bengal and the Akyab district in Arakan is, because of the natural configuration of this region, easy, quick and cheap. About 97 per cent of the Indian population in Arakan in 1931 was concentrated in Akyab District. The following figures give a summary view of the main facts as they were at the time of the 1931 Census.

Arakan Division.

Total Population	...	1,008,538
Indian Population	...	217,801
The Indian population was distributed as under :—		
Akyab District	...	210,990
Arakan Hill Tracts	...	500
Kyaukpyu District	...	4,321
Sandoway District	...	1,990
Total	...	<u>217,801</u>

Akyab District.

Total Population	...	637,580
Indian Population	...	210,990

The numbers of Indians in Akyab District born in and outside Burma respectively were as follows :—

—			Born in Burma.	Born outside Burma.
Male	...	...	86,000	38,000
Female	...	...	81,000	6,000
Total	...	...	167,000	44,000

Females constituted 48·5 per cent of the Indians born in and 13·6 per cent of the Indians born outside Burma. The great deficiency of females in the "born out" population indicates the highly immigrant and unsettled nature of that part of the Indian population while on the other hand the approximation to sex equilibrium in the "born in" population is indicative of its settled character.

67. The main racial constituents of the Indian population in Akyab District were as follows :—

—	Total.			Born in.			Born out.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chittagonians	104,769	81,558	186,327	80,680	76,153	156,833	24,089	5,405	29,494
Bengalis (other than Chittagonians).	10,998	4,588	15,586	5,320	4,276	9,596	5,678	312	5,990
Hindustanis	2,955	632	3,587	311	366	677	2,644	266	2,910
Oriyas	3,809	10	3,819	18	4	22	3,791	6	3,797

The Oriyas were practically all born outside Burma and were practically all male. Only 677 of the 3,587 Hindustanis were born in Burma and 2,955 of the total were males. Of the Bengalis other than Chittagonians, 61 per cent were born in Burma. Of the "born in", the sex ratio was about four females to five males. Of the 5,990 Bengalis born outside Burma only 312 were females. Over 88 per cent of all the Indians in Akyab District were of Chittagonian origin and 84 per cent of all Chittagonians in Akyab were recorded as having been born in Burma. The sex distribution of Chittagonians born in Burma was in the proportion of 94 to 95 females to every 100 males while that for Chittagonians born outside Burma was in the ratio of 22 to 23 females to every 100 males.

68. There were 71,306 male Indian earners in Arakan at the 1931 Census, 69,461 of whom were occupied as under :—

Occupation.	Number.
Agriculture	42,947
Clerical Workers	744
Craftsmen	3,347
Unskilled and Semi-skilled labourers ...	16,329
Traders and Shop assistants ...	5,994
Total ...	69,461

Of the male earners engaged in agriculture, 9,442 were cultivating landowners, 12,848 were cultivating tenants and 19,436 were agricultural labourers. It is of interest to note that only 5,570 of the agricultural labourers were born outside Burma and to remember that the census was taken on February 24th, 1931, that is, when the paddy had all been harvested and most of the immigrant Chittagonian reapers had either returned to their homes or had gone in search of work in the rice mills, in the port of Akyab, as boatmen or elsewhere. No information on which any reliance can be placed seems to exist regarding the number of Chittagonians who come to Akyab every year to reap the paddy crop. In 1930-31 the then Director of Public Health reckoned that in a normal year not less than 40,000 coolies entered the Akyab District from Chittagong. These Chittagonian immigrants would not all be agricultural labourers. Some would be boatmen and others engaged in a miscellany of occupations. But it is known that the bulk of the Chittagonian immigrants come for the harvest and it is hard to believe that anything like an annual influx of 40,000 Chittagonians could find work as harvesters, or indeed as anything else, in Arakan which at the 1931 Census returned a total number of male earners of all races and in all occupations of only 251,945. The Commissioner of the Arakan Division in 1934 thought the number of Chittagonian immigrant agricultural labourers in Arakan was probably about 20,000 during the harvest season.

Unlike Indian immigrants in general in other parts of Burma who commonly spend periods of three years or thereabouts in the country without returning home, the bulk of the Chittagonian immigrants in Arakan who come to reap the paddy crop go back to Chittagong when the harvesting operations are over. The nearness of their homes and the small amount of money required for the journey make this possible.

according to their exact function as, for example, between coolies employed in stevedoring in the strict sense as distinguished from those engaged as foreshore workers. In the absence of any scheme of registration of these workers, it seems impossible to expect any improvement in the statistics relating to this problem. The primary confusion arises with regard to the interpretation of the term 'dock labourer.' In the 1934 enquiry an attempt was made to distinguish four categories of workers based primarily upon the division according to the stage at which the cargo is handled, limiting the enquiry to manual labourers actually engaged in the work of loading, discharging and handling cargoes afloat and ashore. On this basis may be distinguished—

- (a) Stevedores' coolies, cargo boat men, paddy gig men, who are directly engaged in loading or discharging cargoes into or out of vessels in the port, either in midstream or at the wharf,
- (b) Labourers engaged in handling cargoes on public and private wharves, jetties or landing stages,
- (c) Labourers engaged in handling goods in public or private sheds, warehouses and go-downs,
- (d) Labourers engaged in moving goods from wharves and warehouses to and from places beyond the limits of the port.

Somewhat divergent estimates were given by witnesses of the numbers of workers in category (a) and of the foreshore workers in categories (b) and (c). It is not possible to attempt any reliable estimate of the workers in category (d) who do not come under the control of the port authorities but are employed on a permanent or temporary basis by a large number of employers, including shipping companies, firms and individuals. The 1934 estimate that the total number of workers engaged in the port was between twelve thousand and fifteen thousand, is as close an approximation to present conditions as is possible in a situation in which such a large part of the workers are casual labourers who may work for no more than a few days in the month. It is worthy of record perhaps, that a number of witnesses expressed the view that in recent years the volume of labour required to carry on the work of the port had shown far less seasonal variation than used to be the case. It is recognized that the period from June to October forms a relatively slack season as contrasted with the period from November to May, with February and March as the months in which the work reaches its maximum pressure. Nevertheless, it is commonly held by witnesses that the bulk of the work of the port could be satisfactorily carried out by a body of quasi-permanent registered labourers augmented at the busy season by casual workers.

72. It is clear from the evidence that virtually the whole of the foreshore labourers are Indians as well as rather more than half of the total numbers employed as stevedores' coolies and cargo boat men. The evidence is also conclusive that these workers suffer from persistent under-employment and that there is at all times a considerable margin of casual labour awaiting the chance of employment. There was a remarkable unanimity in the testimony of witnesses that during the busy season the regular stevedore coolies would get from eleven to thirteen days work at normal daily rates of wages under contract from their own head maistry, with the possibility of an extra three or four days employment, often at rather lower rates, by arrangement with other maistries. During the slack period, these more or less regular stevedore

coolies would only be able to count on nine or ten days work by contract with their own head maistries with the possibility of an extra one or two days employment with other maistries. This figure of nine or ten days employment in the month appears to be accepted as the normal condition for the casual labour in the port.

73. There was a similar unanimity of opinion among the witnesses as to the composition of this Indian labour force. It is recruited entirely from immigrant Indians as distinct from Indian families which have settled definitely in Burma for one or more generations. There is no evidence of any kind pointing to direct recruitment in India, although on a small scale assisted passages are arranged by gang maistries. There is some evidence that independent shipping agents at times encourage the immigration of labourers from India by representations of the opportunities of employment available in Rangoon, but this does not appear to be related to the normal activities of employers in the port. It is clearly established that the normal practice of these Indian labourers, who form the regular coolie gangs or the reservoir of casual labour, is to work for two or three years at a stretch and then to rejoin their families in India for periods of leave extending from four to seven months, after which they return to Rangoon for another period of employment. The evidence is that there is never any difficulty in recruiting Indian labour locally to meet any sudden demand as the supply always seems to be appreciably in excess of normal requirements, although there may be some slight delay of about ten days to a fortnight in assembling gangs of experienced workers for particular tasks. It is suggested by some witnesses that the position is different with Burmese labourers and that from time to time employers, who are willing to engage Burmans, find difficulty in securing adequate numbers. This, however, appears to be related to the whole question of conditions of work and rates of wages which are dealt with subsequently.

74. There appear to be important differences in the organization and method of payment of labourers engaged as stevedore coolies, compared with those engaged in foreshore work. The stevedores make their contracts for labour direct with head maistries, who in turn distribute work between gang maistries, who control and distribute the wages to individual labourers. The greater part of this work is arranged for on the basis of a daily wage which was fixed by a conciliation board after the Coringhi riots in 1930 at a rate of Rs. 1-12 a day. This rate appears to have been maintained for work which coolie gangs receive direct from their own head maistries, but somewhat lower rates are received when coolie gangs take on work from other maistries, to fill in the gaps between their periods of regular employment. It appears that these stevedores make their contracts and payments for labour directly with the head maistry. Settlements take place every two or three months between the stevedore and head maistry, the head maistry and the gang maistry, and between the gang maistry and the labourer. Head maistries normally get advances from stevedores once a month usually of the order of fifty or sixty per cent of the full amount due to them. The result of this indirect system of payment is that labourers are always in arrears in regard to wages for work carried out by them, the delay sometimes being of the order of several months. It is also generally held that the head maistries and gang maistries retain a margin for themselves, but in the nature of the case it is impossible to get

precise evidence of the extent of these deductions, although it may be said that whatever the practical advantages of the maistry system for the organization and control of labour, this indirect system of payment is open to serious abuse. Witnesses state that nowadays dock labourers are more generally aware of their rights and of the exact sums due to them and such abuses of the system as may still exist are not on the serious scale that prevailed in former years.

75. The arrangements made for the employment of foreshore labour are on a different system. When goods have been unloaded from a ship to the wharf their further transport is no concern of the stevedore, nor is he concerned with the movement of goods from the shore to the wharf. For the handling of goods at this stage, the foreshore head maistries make contracts directly with the shippers of goods and these contracts are normally expressed in terms of piece rates and not on the daily wages basis. The head maistries then make their own arrangements in the way of sub-contracts to gang maistries who in turn engage the labourers and pay them on piece rates. In this foreshore work labourers may get more regular employment amounting to twenty to twenty-five days a month during the busy season and fourteen to fifteen days in the slack season. The normal rate of wages appears to work out at an average of about nine annas a day. The opinion is expressed that in the specific task of transporting rice the Burmans are as good as the Indians, but it is held that in the transport of some other goods, the Burmans working at piece rates will not earn as much as an Indian gang. It is also held that rather more accidents, usually of a slight nature, occur amongst Burmans, but this is probably due to relative inexperience.

76. The opinion is generally expressed that the low rates of wages which are accepted by the Indian labourers in the port are inadequate to attract Burmese labourers on a sufficient scale to perform the necessary work. Any conclusion on this difficult subject must take into account certain fundamental differences in the mode of living of Burmans employed in the port as compared with those of the immigrant Indian. The Indian in the great majority of cases leaves his family in India when he comes to Rangoon, and lives very cheaply, crowded together with twenty-five to thirty of his fellow workers, with food and lodging provided by the gang maistry at a low contractual rate, or else arranged for by the coolie gang itself. The Burmese labourers on the other hand are normally family men and will generally refuse to live under these crowded conditions even when free quarters are provided as part of the contract and insist, in most cases, in living with their families at some distance from their work, thus adding very considerably to their actual costs of living. In this way, in a country like Burma, where the alternative mode of living for the potential supply of Burmese dock labourers is a more or less chronic state of under-employment in agriculture, it happens that the Burmans will withhold their labour from what they regard as inadequate rates of pay in the comparatively strenuous work required in the port.

The attempt to deal with this situation by insisting upon the employment of Burmans and Indians in the loading and unloading of certain classes of goods upon a fifty-fifty basis, does not appear to be working satisfactorily. It appears that in practice Indians have the monopoly in the loading of teak, salt, coal and ores, and the distribution of the work which is arranged by

representatives of the stevedores is carried out not on the basis of the number of days of work given to the labourers, but on the basis of the tonnage to be transported ; and it is maintained that there is a tendency for Burmans to be utilised mainly for the movement of goods like rice which gives less employment per ton than the goods which are handled by Indian coolies. It is also represented in evidence that Burmans are handicapped by the fact that they have no head maistries with capital, who are in a position to make contracts direct with the shippers for the transport of commodities such as coal, salt and teak. It is said that Indian head maistries with their own capital can finance their own coolie gangs and are, therefore, preferred by stevedores who are saved the problems of day to day advances. It is no doubt true, on the other hand, that Burmese labourers do not look with favour on the handling of messy substances such as coal.

77. The existence of this large supply of casual labour in and around the port of Rangoon is related to the occupation of rickshaw pulling, which is resorted to very generally as a part time occupation by dock labourers who secure inadequate employment in their normal work in the port. The number of licenses granted for rickshaws was further reduced by five hundred in 1939, so that the present sanctioned maximum stands at 2,500. The arduous work of pulling a rickshaw, however, implies that three or four individuals will at different times pull an individual rickshaw. The following data show the number of licensed rickshaw pullers on each of the four dates of this enquiry :—

November 2nd, 1938	...	...	10,759
February 2nd, 1939	...	...	10,248
May 2nd, 1939	...	...	10,131
July 2nd, 1939	...	...	10,406

It was calculated in the 1934 enquiry that the number of pullers required to provide the labour for 4,137 rickshaws was 12,411 so that it is apparent that this reduction in the number of licenses sanctioned has had an appreciable effect in reducing the labour required in this subsidiary occupation.

78. Finally the problem of replacing Indians by Burmans in the labour force required for the work of the port of Rangoon, raises particularly difficult problems. It is agreed by Indian employers themselves that the existing supply of Indian labourers is appreciably in excess of the demand and the existing low rates of wages are not such as to attract Burmans on any large scale. Moreover, the existing Indian gangs are often organised on a basis of family or caste or of origin from the same Indian village, so that vacancies in the gang, whether temporary or permanent, are filled as they arise from amongst their own people. The gang as a gang it is said never disappears and as it is impossible to introduce Burmans into an Indian gang, the replacement of Indians by Burmese labourers must be an exceedingly slow process, unless it is assisted by legislation or by some other external factors. It is not to be expected that an employer should pay more for his labour at the docks than he needs to in view of competition from others, and therefore, large increases in the numbers of Burmans employed are not to be expected in the absence of legislation providing for minimum wages on a scale which is considered adequate for the Burmese standard of living. And this remains true although

it is agreed that it will be difficult to point to any operation now carried out by Indians which cannot be performed by Burmans, provided that the adaptability and the inclination were revived.

On the other hand the existing conditions for the employment of labour in the port of Rangoon, unattractive as they may be to Burmans, are also very inadequate for Indian labourers and it appears necessary to adjust the supply of unskilled labour to the demand which can be assessed with reasonable accuracy in a port like Rangoon, where the volume of shipping and goods handled show comparatively little variation over a period of years. Adjustments of this kind carried out by registration of labourers would appear to be necessary to give Burmans greater opportunities for employment; opportunities which are unlikely to occur in association with the existence of a floating Indian labour force of several thousands who earn a precarious living by odd casual jobs.

CHAPTER IX.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY INTO INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

79. In order to ascertain the racial composition of the labour force engaged in the industrial establishments in Burma, it was decided to hold a special enquiry very much on the lines of the previous departmental enquiry carried out by Mr. H. F. Searle, Commissioner of Settlements and Lands Records in 1934. It was thought that the repetition of a detailed enquiry of this kind would provide a reasonably accurate measure of the industrial development of the country during the past five years, that it would indicate changes in the structure of the labour force which might have occurred during that period, both in terms of the absolute numbers of Burmans and Indians, skilled and unskilled; securing employment in industry and also in terms of the proportions in which these two peoples were employed. It was also thought that an enquiry of this kind would yield information of the detailed structure of industries at the present day, both by sizes of establishments and racial composition and that it would yield information regarding the seasonal oscillations of employment.

80. In order to make the maximum use of the comparative data available as the result of the previous enquiry, it was clearly essential to retain the same classification as was used on the former occasion even although in some respects there were *slight inconsistencies which might on other grounds have been removed*. For example, the inclusion of items such as "Trade in Textiles", "Trade in Wood", "Trade in Foodstuffs" seems somewhat out of place in an enquiry into industrial establishments which are ordinarily distinguished from the function of salesmanship. In practice, however, returns under these heads were so small in both enquiries as not to introduce any seriously disturbing factor.

Some difficulty arose, however, in comparing the final figures in the present enquiry with those of the earlier, on account of certain doubts as to the returns collected under the heading of the Shan States in the 1934 enquiry.

It has, therefore, been thought desirable to exclude the returns from the Shan States in the general discussion in this chapter, not only because they were overweighted by the returns of a great mining corporation which were not included in the earlier return, but primarily because the object in view was to get a true picture of the structure and changes in industry within the area which is properly under the care of the Government of Burma. The information gathered from the Shan States is in itself of considerable value and has been included in the general tables in the appendix to this report where it can cause no confusion, and there is also added a separate statement summarising in abstract form the returns submitted by industrial establishments in the Shan States.

81. The enquiry was conducted by the distribution to industrial establishments of the two forms A and B reprinted for reference at the end of this report. Form A asked for information with regard to the employment on four specified dates of all adult males whether as skilled employees, scavengers and sweepers, and other unskilled employees subdivided according to racial groups as—

- (a) Indians,
- (b) Burmans and other indigenous races,
- (c) Chinese,
- (d) Other races.

Information was also requested as to the number specially recruited from India, China or elsewhere. Form B represents an attempt to collect information as to seasonal changes of employment for different races of adult male unskilled Indians as well as to the nature of employment obtained by such Indians during the slack months of the year in the industries to which they were normally attached. Both of these forms A and B are substantially the same as those employed in the previous enquiry, the only important modification being a few additions to the list there given of the occupations which entitled an individual to be called a skilled employee, with the object of aiding the manager of a firm or other person responsible for making the return to prepare a more exact and detailed classification of the categories of his workers.

82. The distribution in the districts of the questionnaire consisting of forms A and B was done by the Deputy Commissioners who were addressed by the Commerce Department on the 22nd of December 1939, with the request that the forms be forwarded to the managers of all industrial establishments, including mines in their districts. The list of industrial establishments prepared by the Inspector of Factories was the basis but the Deputy Commissioners were asked to add to the list where it was found to be incomplete.

The distribution in the Shan States and Karenni was done by the Superintendent, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who were addressed by the Defence Department on the 11th of January 1940.

The distribution in the Rangoon District was done by the Labour Commissioner, Burma, but in the following cases, the forms were distributed personally by the Commissioner, Indian Immigration Commission :—

1. Chief Engineers, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings and Irrigation).
2. Port Commissioners, Rangoon.
3. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.
4. The Rangoon Corporation.
5. The Rangoon Development Trust.
6. The Burma Railways.
7. The Nautical Adviser and Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine.
8. The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
9. Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
10. The Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

In addition to the above the Chambers of Commerce and certain big firms like Messrs. Steel Brothers, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, the Burmah Oil Company, the Rangoon Electric Tramways and Supply Company, the Burma Corporation, the Mawchi Mines, etc., were also addressed for their views on the question of Indian and Burmese labour.

83. By the terms of this special industrial enquiry returns were called for of all adult male employees both skilled and unskilled with the exception of—

- (a) Those engaged in a managerial or supervisory capacity and
- (b) Those employees whose work was exclusively of a clerical character.

The enquiry was essentially into the composition of industrial labour, technically trained as well as unskilled but non-clerical. It should also be borne in mind in interpreting the figures that difficulties arise in allocating employees engaged in the transport services to any particular census division of the country; it has also not been found practicable to make a thorough subdivision into detailed categories of employees in various public bodies and Government departments. The returns, therefore, from the following authorities have been grouped together under the heading "Public Administration" and allotted regionally to the Rangoon division :

1. Burma Railways.
2. Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.
3. Public Works Departments.
4. Maritime Departments.
5. Posts and Telegraphs.

It should be noted that in the subdivision according to races the Zerbadis are enumerated as Burmans. It has not been found practicable to include detailed figures for the labour employed by stevedoring businesses and shipping agents in the Port of Rangoon. These workers are dealt with in a separate note in Chapter VIII.

84. The enquiry asked for returns of workers employed upon the same four days of the year which correspond to those used in the 1934 enquiry. These dates are—

1. November 2nd, 1938.
2. February 2nd, 1939.
3. May 2nd, 1939.
4. July 2nd, 1939.

These dates were selected as giving the most useful cross-section of industrial employment in Burma representing—

1. The position after the immigration season was opened but before harvest ;
2. The position at harvest but before the rice mills were in full work ;
3. The position after harvest when the rice mills were in full work ;
4. The position during the cultivating season when work in the rice mills had slackened off.

85. The thanks of the Commission are due to Managers of firms and other responsible individuals who have co-operated by submitting their returns and important information to make this enquiry of value. It may fairly be claimed to represent a substantially accurate factual survey of the industrial structure of the country within the limits established by the Commission's terms of reference. It should, however, be borne in mind that it is not possible in an enquiry of this kind to present results having exact or mathematical accuracy. There must always be divergences in the interpretation of border line cases between the skilled and unskilled workers. There are, moreover, great differences in the knowledge and interest devoted to the returns sent out from a large establishment with those from numerous small undertakings, such as certain saw-mills and mines which may carry on their work without the assistance of educated managers. Amongst anomalies may be quoted one small saw-mill employing twenty-eight men none of whom were returned as having any skill, while another mill employed eighteen men all of whom were highly skilled. The effect of minor divergences of this order is, however, very slight compared with the total number of workers in each industry. Whenever the final results of the changes indicated between the enquiry of 1934 and the present one are no more than two or three per cent, they should not be regarded as significant statistically, but should rather be held to indicate the maintenance of substantially the same conditions.

86. The following table indicates the total number of returns received from all establishments for each of the four dates of this enquiry with figures for the comparable dates relating to the enquiry of 1934.

*Analysis of the returns
received.*

Abstract of the Number of Establishments in Burma (Submitting Returns for this Enquiry.

Present Enquiry.			Previous Enquiry.		
2nd November 1938	...	1,308	1,071	2nd November 1933.	
2nd February 1939	...	1,363	1,105	2nd February 1934.	
2nd May 1939	...	1,347	1,107	2nd May 1934.	
2nd July 1939	...	1,343	1,085	2nd July 1934.	

The considerable variations in the numbers of establishments returned as working on the respective dates is, of course, due to the seasonal character of certain industries, such as rice milling, mining and of the work in cotton mills. The difference between the number of establishments working on the average of the four dates of each enquiry amounts to 247, but the increase in the returns received is by no means spread evenly over all the different branches of industry, but is confined to the groups of metalliferous mines, rice mills and cotton mills. Nor can these increases in the numbers of returns be attributed directly to industrial developments in the intervening years. The returns for 1934 related to a period of depression which was felt particularly in the rice mills and mining groups and the increase in the numbers must be attributed mainly to the revival of working associated with a period of normal recovery and of higher prices following a depression. The increase in the number of cotton mills is, however, an indication of new industrial developments. Full details of the returns received both in the total and distributed according to the regional divisions recognized in the Census of Burma of 1931 will be found in *Appendix 16 (a)*.

The number of metalliferous mines submitting returns has shown a most satisfactory increase at the date of maximum activity, namely July 2nd, from 104 in 1934 to 279 in 1939, but even this increase still falls very far short of the number of mines recorded by the Inspector of Mines as being operated last year. It has been ascertained from the office of the Inspector of Mines that the numbers of metalliferous mines working during the last five years are as follows :—

1935	...	...	366
1936	...	...	435
1937	...	...	437
1938	...	...	585
1939	...	...	601

These figures undoubtedly show a very striking expansion of the working of small mines and indicate that there are still rather more than three hundred of these, returns for which are not included in the enquiry. It would appear, however, that these unrecorded mines consist of exceedingly small units distributed mainly in Tavoy and Mergui, employing probably no more than three or four men apiece. It is probable that the return of employees in metalliferous mines should be increased by a maximum of about 1,200 consisting mostly of Burmans and subsidiary numbers of Chinese workers.

The number of rice mills shown in full operation at the peak period has increased from 627 in 1934 to 685 in 1939 the difference being accounted for by the increase in the number of small up-country mills.

In the case of cotton mills there has been a genuine increase in the industry from the thirty-two mills which were operating in 1934 at the peak period of activity to the fifty-four which are operating at the present time

In both enquiries there is included the large item of 'other' establishments which average rather over 120 on each of the dates of the enquiry. Details of these 'other' establishments will be found in *Appendix 16 (g)*. The list includes a wide range of establishments such as rubber plantations and works, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories, vegetable oil mills, match factories, electric supply companies, etc. etc.

TABLE NO. 1.

Analysis of Workers Employed in Industrial Establishments in Burma (excluding the Shan States).

1933-34.																
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Total Labour Force.	Per cent.	Skilled Labour.	Per cent.	Sweepers and Scavengers	Per cent.	Unskilled Labour.	Per cent.	Total Labour Force.	Per cent.	Skilled Labour.	Per cent.	Sweepers and Scavengers	Per cent.	Unskilled Labour.	Per cent.
1938-39.																
November 2nd.																
Indians	103,257	66.4	24,975	57.8	5,437	9.48	72,845	68.3	91,914	69.8	20,194	59.8	2,155	95.9	69,565	72.7
Burmans	49,015	31.5	16,065	37.1	294	5.1	32,656	30.6	36,672	27.8	11,640	34.5	86	3.8	24,946	26.1
Others	3,320	2.1	2,192	5.1	7	1	1,121	1.1	3,127	2.4	1,931	5.7	5	3	1,191	1.2
Total	155,592	100	43,232	100	5,738	100	106,622	100	131,713	100	33,765	100	2,246	100	95,702	100
February 2nd.																
Indians	126,276	67.5	27,144	58.4	5,570	9.31	93,562	69.5	111,719	70.1	22,360	61.2	2,175	95.9	87,184	72.4
Burmans	57,384	30.7	17,052	36.7	403	6.7	39,929	29.7	43,243	27.2	11,963	32.8	88	3.9	31,192	25.9
Others	3,352	1.8	2,250	4.8	12	2	1,090	8	4,302	2.7	2,187	6.0	4	2	2,111	1.7
Total	187,012	100	46,446	100	5,985	100	134,581	100	159,264	100	36,510	100	2,267	100	120,487	100
May 2nd.																
Indians	121,425	67.0	26,431	57.6	5,577	9.37	89,417	69.1	109,228	71.2	22,166	61.5	2,139	96.1	84,923	73.8
Burmans	56,319	31.1	17,007	37.1	367	6.2	38,945	30.1	40,795	26.6	11,819	32.8	84	3.8	28,892	25.1
Others	3,503	2	2,425	5.3	11	2	1,067	8	3,290	2.2	2,048	5.7	3	1	1,239	1.1
Total	181,247	100	45,863	100	5,955	100	129,429	100	153,313	100	36,033	100	2,226	100	115,054	100
July 2nd.																
Indians	112,274	66.1	25,303	56.3	5,451	9.47	81,520	68.5	97,720	71.2	21,308	60.5	2,019	96.8	74,393	74.5
Burmans	53,860	31.7	17,173	38.2	304	5.3	36,383	30.5	36,304	26.5	11,875	33.7	64	3.1	24,365	24.4
Others	3,681	2.2	2,480	5.5	6	...	1,195	1.0	3,145	2.3	2,045	5.8	3	1	1,097	1.1
Total	169,815	100	44,956	100	5,761	100	119,098	100	137,169	100	35,228	100	2,086	100	99,885	100

87. The detailed analysis is given in Table No. 1 of the whole of the labour force with subsidiary totals for "skilled labour", "sweepers and scavengers", and "unskilled labour", on each of the four dates of the present enquiry, subdivided according to their racial origins. For ease of reference and comparison the comparable figures for the 1934 enquiry are set out in parallel columns. A number of interesting facts emerge from this study. It is note-worthy that in spite of the large variations in the total number of workers engaged on the four dates of the enquiry, yet the racial composition on each of these dates is exceedingly uniform. For example, the proportion of skilled Burmans employed varies only between 36·7 per cent and 38·2 per cent of the total of skilled workers employed at the various dates. The percentage of skilled Indians employed varies only between 56·3 per cent and 58·4 per cent. Similarly the proportion of unskilled Indians varies only between 68·3 per cent. and 69·5 per cent. It is clear also from the predominant position which Indians occupy in the categories of sweepers and scavengers amounting on the average to fully 94 per cent, that Burmese labour is persistently averse to entering these menial occupations, a position which was equally true at the time of the earlier enquiry.

The most significant feature of this table, however, is the definite evidence of the increased employment of Burmans both in the categories of skilled and of unskilled labour in the five years which has elapsed between these two enquiries. Percentage increases in the employment of Burmans in the total of workers in all industries whatever variation there may be in individual industries are both uniform and convincing.

The details are set out in the following table :—

TABLE No. 2.

Increase in the Percentage Employment of Burmans between 1934 and 1939.

—		Total Labour Force.	Skilled Workers.	Unskilled Workers.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
November 2nd ...	...	+ 3·7	+ 2·6	+ 4·5
February 2nd ...	...	+ 3·5	+ 3·9	+ 3·8
May 2nd ...	...	+ 3·5	+ 4·3	+ 5·0
July 2nd ...	...	+ 5·3	+ 4·5	+ 6·2

For reasons to which allusion has already been made, isolated instances of variations of no more than two or three per cent could not ordinarily be regarded as very striking evidence in favour of definite changes but when as in this detailed analysis it is clear that the changes are uniformly in the same direction of increased employment of Burmans, and when the percentage increase is over three per cent and in particular instances as much as five or six per cent, it is a justifiable conclusion that so far as the Burman participation in industry is concerned, the position which had been attained in 1934 is fully maintained and that Burmese workers have gained an increased proportion of the increased chances of employment revealed by the present enquiry.

The same general position may be illustrated more definitely by an analysis of the numbers of workers employed at the period of maximum employment in 1939 and 1934. The facts are set out in the following table:

TABLE No. 3.

Comparison of Racial Composition of Labour Force at period of Maximum Employment in 1939 and 1934.

(1)	February 2nd, 1939.	February 2nd, 1934.	Increase.	Percentage Increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All Workers	187,012	159,264	27,748	17·4
Indians	120,706	109,544	11,162	10·2
Burmans	56,981	43,155	13,826	32·0
Skilled Workers—(Burmans and Indians only).	44,196	34,323	9,873	28·8
Indians	27,144	22,360	4,784	21·4
Burmans	17,052	11,963	5,089	42·5
Unskilled Workers—(Burmans and Indians only).	133,491	118,376	15,115	12·8
Indians	93,562	87,184	6,378	7·3
Burmans	39,929	31,192	8,737	28·0

From this table it will be observed that although there has been an increase in the five years of 17·4 per cent in the numbers of all workers of all grades and races as compared with the numbers employed on the corresponding date in 1934, yet the percentage of increase in Indians is only 10·2 per cent whereas the increase in the numbers of employed Burmans is as high as 32 per cent. An even more striking increase is shown relatively in the employment of Burmans amongst the skilled workers where the increase of 5,089 workers represents a 42·5 per cent increase on the number of skilled Burmans employed in 1934; and during the same period the number of skilled Indian workers has increased by 4,784 which represents an increase of 21·4 per cent on the number of skilled Indians employed in 1934.

The fundamental facts which are established by this enquiry into the present structure of the labour force employed in industry in Burma is that although there is evidence of increasing participation of Burmans in industry, yet 67·5 per cent of the total workers are Indians as compared with 30·7 per cent Burmans; amongst skilled workers 58·4 per cent are Indians as against 36·7 Burmans, and amongst unskilled workers 69·5 per cent are Indians as compared with 29·7 per cent Burmans at the season of the year in which employment is at its maximum.

88. The full details of all workers enumerated at the four dates of enquiry are set out in *Appendix 16 (b)* showing the distribution of workers by industry and race at each date. The same material is shown allocated to the various census divisions of Burma and the Shan States in *Appendices 16 (c)* and *(d)*. It should be remembered that these tables include the returns from the Shan States and a further Table [*Appendix 16 (h)*] is given to summarise the

returns from the Shan States alone. For the purposes of the discussion in this chapter, however, the following table is given to show the totals of workers (excluding scavengers and sweepers) in the principal industries of Burma (excluding the Shan States):—

TABLE NO. 4.

Distribution of Workers in Major Industries of Burma.

Date.	All Workers.		Rice Milling.		Public Administration.		Saw Mills.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
November 2nd, 1938.	43,232	106,622	6,979	25,741	10,674	36,486	3,606	7,920
February 2nd, 1939.	46,446	134,581	9,844	50,778	10,840	38,753	3,716	7,927
May 2nd, 1939	45,863	129,429	9,157	42,525	11,065	40,863	3,741	7,882
July 2nd, 1939	44,956	119,098	7,305	31,319	11,324	36,630	3,672	7,795

Date.	Metalliferous Mines.		Petroleum Refineries.		Petroleum Wells.		Cotton Mills.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
November 2nd, 1938.	3,816	13,937	2,804	4,568	4,123	4,281	1,302	1,844
February 2nd, 1939.	3,913	13,849	2,283	4,421	4,518	4,481	1,358	1,968
May 2nd, 1939	4,327	14,437	2,327	5,263	4,416	4,560	1,137	815
July 2nd, 1939	4,881	17,770	2,303	5,422	4,487	4,729	1,046	555

89. Foremost in the discussion of individual industries comes the milling of rice which at the season of maximum employment takes one-third of all the workers engaged in industry and which in addition to the preparation of the primary foodstuff of the country contributes in a normal year over 40 per cent of the total value of all commodities exported to other countries.

The number of mills from which returns were received in the two enquiries is as follows:—

Present Enquiry.		Previous Enquiry.	
November 2nd, 1938	... 616	November 2nd, 1933	... 601
February 2nd, 1939	... 685	February 2nd, 1934	... 627
May 2nd, 1939	... 681	May 2nd, 1934	... 631
July 2nd, 1939	... 674	July 2nd, 1934	... 616

The increase in the number of mills between the two dates is represented by the establishment of small up-country mills engaged primarily in the preparation of rice for local markets, but also to a subsidiary extent, working under contract for the bigger mills at the sea ports who virtually control the export trade in rice.

As is shown in the following table, the total number of workers employed in the industry although indicating a substantial increase in the season of maximum employment, *i.e.*, February, does not indicate a growth of greater dimensions than one might expect from a comparison of a year in which the industry was active with a year which was still suffering from the effects of a major depression.

TABLE NO. 5.

Table showing Numbers of Workers engaged in Rice Milling with proportions of Indians Skilled and Unskilled.

Date.	Total.	All Workers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers).		Indians.			
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled	Percentage of all Skilled Workers	Unskilled.	Percentage of all Unskilled Workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2nd November 1938 .	32,720	6,979	25,741	3,978	57.0	19,843	77.1
2nd February 1939 ...	60,622	9,844	50,778	6,164	62.6	39,538	77.9
2nd May 1939 ...	51,682	9,157	42,525	5,683	62.1	33,604	79.0
2nd July 1939 ...	38,714	7,395	31,319	4,373	59.1	25,274	80.7
2nd November 1933 ...	32,134	4,391	27,743	3,091	70.4	22,158	79.9
2nd February 1934 ...	53,072	6,024	47,048	4,515	75.0	37,960	80.7
2nd May 1934 ...	48,554	5,695	42,859	4,236	74.4	34,685	80.9
2nd July 1934 ...	36,202	4,854	31,348	3,559	73.3	25,675	81.9

From this table it appears that the increase in the total number of workers of 7,500 approximately at the time of maximum employment, has been associated with an important change in the proportions of Indians engaged in the industry. As has already been pointed out extreme caution is necessary in the interpretation of these figures because of doubts which must arise in border line cases as between skilled and unskilled workers. But in this case it seems clear that whereas there has been no significant alteration in the proportion of Indians who secure employment in the rice milling industry as unskilled workers, yet in the skilled categories the percentage of Indians amongst all skilled workers has decreased by as much as 12.4 per cent between 1934 and 1939, and the same degree of change is shown by a comparison of the percentage employed on the other dates of the respective enquiries. This important result, whatever may be the numerical significance of the returns, seems to be related to the growth of up-country mills, which suggests that there are in the meantime two obstacles to the greater proportionate employment of Burmans in the rice milling industry :

(1) The comparative lack of mobility of Burmese labour which tends to some extent to restrict them to the opportunities of industrial employment offered in their own home districts ; and

(2) The obstacle of the foreign ownership of the large mills which cater for the export trade, which tend naturally to recruit from the relatively fluid supply of Indian labour in such Indianized areas as Rangoon and Hanthawaddy,

as well as in certain parts of the Delta such as Bassein, and would in any case, where there were Indian owners, tend to favour a policy of further employment of Indians to simplify the problems of management which arise from a comparatively homogeneous labour force.

In order to test still further this point of the areal differentiation in the proportion of Indians employed, analysis is given below of the proportions of Burmans and Indians employed in important districts extending from south to north, from Rangoon to Toungoo. This table illustrates in a most striking manner the predominance of Indian labour both skilled and unskilled in the large mills in Rangoon and Hanthawaddy and illustrates the Burman ascendancy in the more distant mills such as those of Henzada and Toungoo.

TABLE NO. 6.

Table Showing the Percentage of Burman and Indian Workers (Skilled and Unskilled) in Selected Districts on February 2nd, 1939.

(1)	Rangoon. (2)	Hantha- waddy. (3)	Bassein. (4)	Henzada. (5)	Prome. (6)	Toungoo. (7)
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
SKILLED.						
Indians ...	86	79.8	37.3	17.9	60.4	46.5
Burmans ...	14	20.2	62.7	82.1	39.6	53.5
UNSKILLED.						
Indians ...	96	92.5	68.2	35.4	68.0	30.4
Burmans ...	4	7.5	31.8	64.6	32.0	69.6

This enquiry disclosed valuable material with regard to the structure of the rice industry in terms of the size of the mills and of the numbers of workers employed. The full details are set out in the following table which represents the position as on February 2nd, 1939 at the busiest time of the year.

TABLE NO. 7.

Rice Mills of Burma.

Distribution according to Number and Race of Employees on February 2nd, 1939.

Total Number of Employees from (1)	Indians.		Burmans.		Total Number of Establish- ments. (6)
	Skilled. (2)	Unskilled. (3)	Skilled. (4)	Unskilled. (5)	
0—49 ...	1,267	3,889	1,395	2,589	402
50—99 ...	1,281	4,862	711	3,591	164
100—197 ...	679	4,056	204	2,098	53
200—297 ...	584	3,133	208	743	19
300—399 ...	298	2,820	175	367	11
400—497 ...	451	3,424	53	160	9
Over 500 ...	1,584	17,354	538	1,643	20
Total ...	6,164	39,538	3,284	11,191	678

This table which summarises the data for 678 rice mills for which details were available shows that although 566 or 83 per cent of the total of 678 mills are in the smaller classes employing less than a hundred workers, yet this large group only employs 19,585 or 32·5 per cent of the total number of workers in the rice industry, whereas the twenty large mills employing individually more than five hundred workers account for 35 per cent.

A further enquiry into the extent to which Burmese workers are employed in the rice mills in the various categories is shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 8.

Employment of Burmans in Rice Mills of Various Sizes on February 2nd, 1939.

Total Number of Employees from	Total of all Skilled Workers (Burmans and Indians).	Percent- age of Burmans.	Total of all Unskilled Workers (Burmans and Indians).	Percent- age of Burmans.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0— 49 ...	2,662	52·4	6,478	40·0
50— 99 ...	1,992	35·7	8,453	42·5
100—199 ...	903	22·6	6,154	34·1
200—299 ...	792	26·3	3,876	19·2
300—399 ...	473	37·0	3,187	11·5
400—499 ...	504	10·5	3,584	4·5
Over 500 ...	2,122	25·4	18,997	9·5
Total ...	9,448	34·8	50,729	22·1

This table confirms the conclusion arrived at in preceding paragraphs that the extent to which Burmans participate in the rice industry is correlated with the size and ownership of the mills, the Burmans being practically employed in equal numbers with the Indians in the smaller mills but decreasing in numbers to a very small fraction in the larger mills at the sea ports.

90. Much more difficult to analyse in detail are the returns relating to the workers engaged under the heading of public administration, clearly a major industry but heterogeneous in character, including the categories of workers engaged in the various transport services as well as those performing functions associated with the construction and maintenance of public works such as roads, water supply services, etc., etc.

The number of returns was the same for each date of the enquiry—fifty-two as compared with the figures of forty-six on each of the first two dates and forty-seven on the second two in the previous enquiry. The following table

gives a comparative view of the numbers of workers engaged in public administration at the respective dates of the two enquiries and indicates the part played by Indian labour skilled and unskilled :—

TABLE No. 9.

Numbers of Workers Engaged in Public Administration with Proportions of Indians (Skilled and Unskilled).

Date.	Total.	All Workers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers).		Indians.			
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Percentage of all Skilled Workers.	Unskilled.	Percentage of all Unskilled Workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2nd November 1938 ...	47,160	10,674	36,486	8,239	77.2	22,980	63.0
2nd February 1939 ...	49,593	10,840	38,753	8,380	77.3	23,828	61.3
2nd May 1939 ...	51,928	11,065	40,863	8,370	75.6	24,547	60.1
2nd July 1939 ...	49,954	11,324	38,630	8,365	73.9	23,473	60.8
2nd November 1933 ...	42,530	11,447	31,083	8,876	77.5	22,353	71.8
2nd February 1934 ...	45,873	11,847	34,026	9,124	77.1	23,143	68.0
2nd May 1934 ...	44,229	11,821	32,408	9,255	78.3	22,770	70.2
2nd July 1934 ...	41,431	11,532	29,899	8,943	77.6	21,970	73.4

The figures indicate a steady expansion of the activities of public administration which amount to an increase in the employment of workers by 6,000 on the average during the past five years. During this period, however, the percentage of Indians in the categories of skilled workers has shown no significant variation. This must be due partly to the fact that skilled workers in services such as transport and those in the employment of public bodies such as municipalities and the important corporations such as the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, are normally engaged on long term contracts or service terms so that rapid increases in the numbers of Burmans who succeed in securing these positions are unlikely. The case is different with unskilled labour and the figures, which indicate a decline of about 10 per cent in the proportionate employment of Indian workers in these categories, must be regarded as significant of increased opportunities open to Burmans.

91. The preparation of timber especially teak for the market is in many ways the most distinctive industry of Burma. The industry is so well established that little variation can be looked for in the number of saw-mills operating in recent years. The number of mills from which returns were received in the two enquiries is as follows, the few additional mills being only very small establishments.

Saw-Milling.

Present Enquiry.		Previous Enquiry.	
November 2nd, 1938 ...	104	November 2nd, 1933 ...	100
February 2nd, 1939 ...	106	February 2nd, 1934 ...	102
May 2nd, 1939 ...	107	May 2nd, 1934 ...	105
July 2nd, 1939 ...	102	July 2nd, 1934 ...	99

There is very little seasonal variation in the employment of workers in the saw-mills of Burma and, as is shown in the following table, although there has been an apparent increase in the total number of workers employed during the past five years, yet the greater part of the difference is accounted for by the revival of the export trade of teak as compared with the conditions of depression which prevailed at the time of the previous enquiry. This table indicates the persistent hold which skilled Indian workers have upon the opportunities of employment in this industry, there being no significant variation in the past five years. The proportion of Indians securing employment as unskilled workers has, however, decreased by approximately 5 per cent.

TABLE No. 10.

Numbers of Workers engaged in Saw-Milling with Proportions of Indians Skilled and Unskilled.

Date.	Total.	All Workers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers).		Indians.			
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Percentage of all Skilled Workers.	Unskilled.	Percentage of all Unskilled Workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2nd November 1938	11,508	3,606	7,920	2,278	63.2	5,852	73.9
2nd February 1939	11,643	3,716	7,927	2,316	62.3	5,827	73.5
2nd May 1939 ...	11,623	3,741	7,882	2,320	62.0	5,786	73.4
2nd July 1939 ...	11,467	3,672	7,795	2,275	62.0	5,719	73.4
2nd November 1933	9,156	2,703	6,453	1,631	60.3	5,040	78.1
2nd February 1934	9,723	2,828	6,895	1,752	62.0	5,382	78.1
2nd May 1934 ...	9,868	2,846	7,022	1,759	61.8	5,581	79.5
2nd July 1934 ...	9,527	2,783	6,744	1,726	62.0	5,399	80.1

As in the case of rice milling this enquiry has brought to light some valuable information with regard to the structure of the saw-milling industry in Burma, particularly with regard to the sizes of establishments in relation to the proportions of Indians and Burmans employed. Table No. 11 shows the numbers of Indians and Burmans, skilled and unskilled, employed in mills of varying sizes.

TABLE No. 11.

Saw-Mills of Burma.

Distribution according to Size of Mill in relation to Number and Race of Employees on July 2nd, 1939.

Total Number of Employees from	Indians.		Burmans.		Total Number of Establishments.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0-19 ...	14	54	28	16	11
20-39 ...	157	259	98	336	27
40-59 ...	94	221	207	468	21
60-79 ...	64	197	124	382	11
80-99 ...	36	143	71	195	5
100-199 ...	546	1,121	187	496	17
200 and over ...	1,364	3,838	565	177	10
Total ...	2,275	5,833	1,280	2,070	102

From this table it is clear that out of 102 mills, the ten mills which employ individually more than two hundred workers account for 52 per cent of the whole industry, while over ninety-two are composed of very much smaller establishments.

A further enquiry into the extent to which Burmans secure employment in mills of varying sizes confirms the conclusions which were suggested by the comparable analysis of the position in rice mills, namely, that Burmans more than hold their own in smaller establishments but their percentage employment in the large mills in Rangoon and district shrinks to a very small proportion. The facts are presented in the following table which represents the conditions on July 2nd, 1939.

TABLE NO. 12.

Employment of Burmans in Saw-Mills of Various Sizes on July 2nd, 1939.

Total Number of Employees from	Total of all Skilled Workers (Burmans and Indians).	Percentage of Burmans.	Total of all Unskilled Workers (Burmans and Indians).	Percentage of Burmans.
0—19	42	66·7	70	22·1
20—39	255	38·5	595	56·5
40—59	301	69·1	689	67·9
60—79	188	66·0	579	66·0
80—99	107	66·3	338	57·7
100—199	733	25·5	1,617	30·7
200 and over	1,929	29·3	4,015	4·4
Total	3,555	36·0	7,903	25·2

92. For reasons which have already been stated the returns received from the metalliferous mines are an unsatisfactory proportion of the total number of mines known to be operating, although as the missing returns relate exclusively to very small mines employing three or four men, the general position revealed by the figures will not be seriously misleading. The numbers of returns received from the metalliferous mines on the four dates of the enquiry compared with those of the 1934 enquiry are shown in the table below :—

Present Enquiry			Previous Enquiry.		
November 2nd, 1938	254		November 2nd, 1933	92	
February 2nd, 1939	272		February 2nd, 1934	97	
May 2nd, 1939	274		May 2nd, 1934	102	
July 2nd, 1939	279		July 2nd, 1934	104	

As precise information is lacking as to the true character of the sample of mines whose returns form the basis of this summary, it has been thought better to omit any attempt at direct comparison with the labour position at the time of the 1934 enquiry. The following table indicates the numbers of workers engaged in the industry and shows that Indian workers provided roughly 45 per cent of those required for skilled work and rather more than 60 per cent of those employed as unskilled workers.

TABLE NO. 13.

Numbers of Workers engaged in Metalliferous Mines with proportions of Indians (Skilled and Unskilled).

Date.	Total.	All Workers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers).		Indians.			
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Percentage of all skilled workers. (6)	Unskilled.	Percentage of all unskilled workers. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2-11-38 ...	17,753	3,816	13,937	1,743	45.7	8,980	64.4
2-2-39 ...	17,762	3,913	13,849	1,740	44.4	8,563	61.8
2-5-39 ...	18,766	4,329	14,437	1,917	44.3	8,976	60.8
2-7-39 ...	22,651	4,881	17,770	2,108	43.2	10,624	59.1

A further detailed analysis is given of these metalliferous mines classified according to the numbers of employees in the individual mine as well as the proportions of Indians and Burmans, skilled and unskilled, employed on the 2nd of July, 1939. In interpreting the following table it should be borne in mind that the missing mines which did not submit returns would come exclusively in the smallest class.

TABLE No. 14.

Metalliferous Mines of Burma.

Distribution according to size of Mine in relation to Number and Race of Employees on July 2nd, 1939.

Total Number of Employees from	Indians.		Burmans.		Total Number of Establish- ments.
	Skilled. (2)	Unskilled. (3)	Skilled. (4)	Unskilled. (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0-49 ...	256	689	532	1,950	173
50-99 ...	307	1,299	578	1,143	57
100-149 ...	232	861	109	666	17
150 and over ...	1,343	7,838	964	2,170	32
Total ...	2,138	10,687	2,183	5,929	279

The following table indicates the extent to which Burmans are employed in mining in mines of various sizes and once again affords striking confirmation of the conclusion arrived at in previous sections of the increased proportion of Burmese labour in the smaller establishments.

TABLE No. 15.

Employment of Burmans in Metalliferous Mines of Various sizes on July 2nd, 1939.

Total Number of Employees from	Total of all Skilled Workers (Burmans and Indians).	Percentage of Burmans.	Total of all Unskilled Workers (Burmans and Indians).	Percentage of Burmans.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-49 ...	788	67.5	2,639	73.8
50-99 ...	885	65.3	2,442	46.8
100-149 ...	341	31.9	1,527	43.6
150 and over ...	2,307	41.8	10,008	21.7
Total ...	4,321	50.5	16,616	35.7

93. In the course of the past five years there appears to have been an appreciable contraction in the volume of labour required in the oil industry both in the refineries and at the wells, a contraction which appears to be due to the completion of constructional work. The details of workers engaged in the refineries are set out in the following table from which it would appear that there has been a slight increase in the number of Indians employed in the skilled categories but a decrease in the numbers employed in unskilled work. It is understood that Burmans are employed to an increasing extent in unskilled work associated with the normal routine of the oil-field.

TABLE No. 16.

Numbers of Workers Engaged in Petroleum Refineries with Proportions of Indians (Skilled and Unskilled).

Date.	Total.	All Workers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers).		Indians.			
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Percentage of all skilled workers.	Unskilled.	Percentage of all unskilled workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2-11-38 ...	7,372	2,804	4,568	1,965	70.0	3,966	86.8
2-2-39 ...	6,704	2,283	4,421	1,587	69.5	3,860	87.3
2-5-39 ...	7,590	2,327	5,263	1,535	65.9	4,439	84.1
2-7-39 ...	7,725	2,303	5,422	1,558	67.6	4,551	83.9
2-11-33 ...	8,083	1,922	6,161	1,222	63.5	5,803	94.1
2-2-34 ...	8,102	1,923	6,174	1,257	65.2	5,762	93.3
2-5-34 ...	8,591	1,907	6,684	1,229	64.4	6,130	91.7
2-7-34 ...	7,966	1,879	6,087	1,203	64.0	5,601	92.0

The following Table shows the numbers of workers employed at the petroleum wells and by comparison with conditions in the earlier enquiry there appears to have been a small but uniform decrease in the number of Indians employed both as skilled and unskilled workers :—

TABLE No. 17.

Petroleum Wells in Burma.

Numbers of Workers Employed at the Petroleum Wells with Proportions of Indians (Skilled and Unskilled).

Date.	Total.	All Workers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers).		Indians.			
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Percentage of all skilled workers.	Unskilled.	Percentage of all unskilled workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2-11-38 ...	8,404	4,123	4,281	1,034	25.1	2,060	48.1
2-2-39 ...	8,999	4,518	4,481	1,098	24.3	2,144	47.8
2-5-39 ...	8,976	4,416	4,560	1,094	24.8	2,138	46.8
2-7-33 ...	9,216	4,487	4,729	1,059	23.6	2,190	46.5
2-11-33 ...	11,482	4,428	7,054	1,236	27.9	3,687	52.2
2-2-34 ...	11,782	4,521	7,261	1,296	28.7	3,762	51.8
2-5-34 ...	12,506	4,489	8,017	1,272	28.3	3,989	49.8
2-7-34 ...	12,365	505	7,860	1,214	26.9	3,982	50.7

94. *Cotton Mills.*—The growth of the cotton mills in the Dry Zone of Burma represents one of the more important of recent industrial developments. The number of mills from which returns were received in the two enquiries is as follows :—

Present Enquiry.		Previous Enquiry.	
November 2nd, 1938 ...	54	November, 2nd 1933 ...	31
February 2nd, 1939 ...	54	February 2nd, 1934 ...	32
May 2nd, 1939 ...	36	May 2nd, 1934 ...	24
July 2nd, 1939 ...	34	July 2nd, 1934 ...	23

Most of the newer mills, however, are on a very small scale, so that the growth of the opportunities of employment has not been commensurate with the growth in the number of establishments. The cotton industry in Burma has been developed in an area and in conditions which are very different from those of the Indianised areas of Rangoon and the south, and so far Indian labour has not succeeded in penetrating into this industry to more than a very subsidiary extent. The industry is at present markedly seasonal but the labour force, particularly at the period of maximum employment, is recruited predominantly from Burmans living in the districts adjacent to the mills. The detailed figures which are set out in the following table show that in February, which is the period of maximum activity, about one-eighth of the skilled workers and one-fifth of the unskilled are Indians :—

TABLE NO. 18.

Cotton Mills in Burma.

Numbers of Workers Employed in Cotton Mills with Proportions of Indians (Skilled and Unskilled).

Date.	Total.	All Workers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers.		Indians.			
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Percentage of all skilled workers. (6)	Unskilled.	Percentage of all unskilled workers. (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2-11-38 ...	3,146	1,302	1,844	180	13·8	249	13·5
2-2-39 ...	3,326	1,358	1,968	180	13·2	256	19·1
2-5-39 ...	1,952	1,137	815	123	10·8	185	22·6
2-7-39 ...	1,601	1,046	555	111	10·6	179	32·2
2-11-33 ...	3,019	719	2,300	93	12·9	305	13·3
2-2-34 ...	2,850	733	2,117	92	12·6	307	14·5
2-5-34 ...	1,035	545	490	43	7·9	199	40·6
2-7-34 ...	652	512	140	37	7·2	121	85·0

95. An attempt was made to secure information with regard to labour specially recruited from India, China or elsewhere, by asking employers of industrial establishments to make a special return in columns (7a) and (7b) of form A, with regard to the numbers so recruited and in employment on July 2nd, 1939. Only forty-one industrial establishments made any return under this head and the total number of employees of all races who were returned as having been specially recruited amounts only to 549 skilled workers and 1,938 unskilled. Even these small numbers may probably represent an exaggeration as they include those from a number of small establishments who appear to regard the expression "specially recruited from outside Burma" as indicating all of their employees who were not born in Burma. The result of this section of the enquiry confirms the conclusion arrived at in the previous enquiry. It appears that the numbers of workers who are specially recruited are a quite insignificant proportion of the labour force and this confirms the opinion not only that the present available supply of Indian labour is adequate for the industrial needs of Burma, but supports the conclusion that individual Indians make their own arrangements in securing employment in Burma, work for a set term of a few years, and then return to their own country being replaced in the majority of cases by other Indians with some link with a particular industrial establishment. The details of these workers specially recruited from outside Burma are set out in *Appendix 16 (e)*, and in *Appendix 16 (f)* these workers are shown distributed according to races and according to the census divisions of Burma in which they find employment.

Seasonal variations of employment
in Industrial Establishments in
Burma.

96. It is of especial importance in an enquiry of this kind to obtain information as to the seasonal variation of employment in the various industries and to ascertain if this may be correlated with variations in the volume of Indian immigration. The data for the country as a whole are set out in Table No. 19 in which there is clearly a very considerable spread between the numbers of workers returned as in full employment on the 2nd of February, as contrasted with those employed during the slack season represented by the returns for the 2nd of November, the difference amounting to somewhat over 30,000 workers. Further investigation, however, reveals that seasonal variation in the employment of all skilled workers is comparatively slight and may best be represented by the figure for the percentage variation in the numbers of employed on the four dates of the enquiry, as compared with the average figure for employment on those dates. In the case of these skilled workers the slackest part of the year represented only a decrease in employment of 4.2 per cent as compared with the average, whereas in the busy season the percentage rises to 2.9 above the average. When due allowance is made for the possible seasonal incidence of sickness and absence from other causes such as normal leave, these small variations appear to indicate that for industry as a whole there is relatively little variation from season to season in the employment of skilled workers. The total figures for unskilled workers show, as one might expect, a much greater variation measured by the figure for the slack season which is 12.9 per cent below that of the average of the four dates, whereas at the time of maximum employment the figure rises to 9.9 per cent above the average.

TABLE No. 19.

Seasonal Variation in the Employment of Workers in the Industrial Establishments of Burma.

—		Average Number of Workers.	Employment compared with Average.	Percentage variation from Average.
All Workers.				
2nd November 1938	155,592	173,416	- 17,824	10.3
2nd February 1939	187,012		+ 13,596	+ 7.8
2nd May 1939	181,247		+ 7,831	+ 4.5
2nd July 1939	169,815		- 3,601	- 2.1
Skilled Workers.				
2nd November 1938	43,232	45,124	- 1,892	- 4.2
2nd February 1939	46,446		+ 1,322	+ 2.9
2nd May 1939	45,863		+ 739	+ 1.6
2nd July 1939	44,956		- 168	- .4
Unskilled Workers.				
2nd November 1938	106,622	122,432	- 15,810	- 12.9
2nd February 1939	134,581		+ 12,149	+ 9.9
2nd May 1939	129,429		+ 6,997	+ 5.7
2nd July 1939	119,098		- 3,334	- 2.7

TABLE No. 20.

Seasonal Variation in the Employment of Workers in Selected Industries in Burma.

—		Average Number of Workers.	Employment compared with Average.	Percentage variation from Average.
RICE-MILLS.				
Skilled Workers.				
2nd November 1938	6,979	8,344	- 1,365	- 16.4
2nd February 1939	9,844		+ 1,500	+ 18.0
2nd May 1939	9,157		+ 813	+ 9.7
2nd July 1939	7,395		- 949	- 11.4
Unskilled Workers.				
2nd November 1938	25,741	37,591	- 11,850	- 31.5
2nd February 1939	50,778		+ 13,187	+ 35.1
2nd May 1939	42,525		+ 4,934	+ 13.1
2nd July 1939	31,319		- 6,272	- 16.7
COTTON MILLS.				
Skilled Workers				
2nd November 1938	1,302	1,211	+ 91	+ 7.5
2nd February 1939	1,358		+ 147	+ 12.1
2nd May 1939	1,137		- 74	- 6.1
2nd July 1939	1,046		- 165	- 13.6

TABLE No. 20—contd.

Seasonal Variation in the Employment of Workers in selected Industries in Burma.

	Average Number of Workers.	Employment compared with Average.	Percentage variation from Average.
Unskilled Workers.			
2nd November 1938	1,844	+548	+42·3
2nd February 1939	1,968	+672	+51·9
2nd May 1939	815	-481	-37·1
2nd July 1939	555	-741	-57·2
PETROLEUM REFINERIES.			
Skilled Workers.			
2nd November 1938	2,804	+375	+15·4
2nd February 1939	2,283	-146	-6·0
2nd May 1939	2,327	-102	-4·2
2nd July 1939	2,303	-126	-5·2
Unskilled Workers.			
2nd November 1938	4,568	-351	-7·1
2nd February 1939	4,421	-498	-10·1
2nd May 1939	5,263	+344	+7·0
2nd July 1939	5,422	+503	+10·2
PETROLEUM WELLS.			
Skilled Workers.			
2nd November 1938	4,123	-263	-6·0
2nd February 1939	4,518	+132	+3·0
2nd May 1939	4,416	+30	+·7
2nd July 1939	4,487	+101	+2·3
Unskilled Workers.			
2nd November 1938	4,281	-232	-5·1
2nd February 1939	4,481	-32	-·7
2nd May 1939	4,560	+47	+1·0
2nd July 1939	4,729	+216	+4·8
METALLIFEROUS MINES.			
Skilled Workers.			
2nd November 1938	3,816	-419	-9·9
2nd February 1939	3,913	-322	-7·6
2nd May 1939	4,329	+94	+2·2
2nd July 1939	4,881	+646	+15·3
Unskilled Workers.			
2nd November 1938	13,937	-1,061	-7·1
2nd February 1939	13,849	-1,149	-7·7
2nd May 1939	14,437	-561	-3·7
2nd July 1939	17,770	+2,772	+18·5

TABLE No. 20—contd.

Seasonal Variation in the employment of Workers in Selected Industries in Burma.

		Average Number of Workers.	Employment compared with Average.	Percentage variation from Average.
SAW-MILLS—				
Skilled Workers—				
2nd November 1938	3,606	3,684	-78	-2.1
2nd February 1939	3,716		+32	+0.9
2nd May 1939	3,741		+57	+1.5
2nd July 1939	3,672		-12	-0.3
Unskilled Workers—				
2nd November 1938	7,920	7,881	+39	+0.5
2nd February 1939	7,927		+46	+0.6
2nd May 1939	7,882		+1	...
2nd July 1939	7,795		-86	1.1
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—				
Skilled Workers—				
2nd November 1938	10,674	10,976	-302	-2.8
2nd February 1939	10,840		-136	-1.2
2nd May 1939	11,065		+89	+0.8
2nd July 1939	11,324		+348	+3.2
Unskilled Workers—				
2nd November 1938	36,486	38,683	-2,197	-5.7
2nd February 1939	38,753		-70	-0.2
2nd May 1939	40,863		+2,180	+5.6
2nd July 1939	38,630		-53	-0.1

The general impression that one obtains of comparative stability in the volume of employment seasonally in Burma has, however, to be modified considerably with respect to individual industries. Detailed data are assembled in Table No. 20 above and the same facts are represented diagrammatically in Table No. 21 at the end of this Chapter. It is clear from the study of these figures relating to the position of workers in the major industries of the country that the large groups of workers engaged in the services listed as Public Administration, including transport, as well as those in saw-milling, the oil industry and to a rather less extent engaged in metalliferous mines, are to a very large extent unaffected by serious seasonal disturbances. There are, however, violent fluctuations in the numbers of workers who may expect employment in the rice mills and in cotton mills, particularly in the groups which are returned as unskilled labour. In rice mills alone, for example, there is a difference of approximately 25,000 workers engaged at the slack and busy seasons of the year, which obviously accounts for about five-sixths of all the true seasonal unemployment in Burma. In this industry in February when the rice mills are normally working at full pressure, employment of unskilled workers may be as much as 35.1 per cent above the average of the numbers employed on the four dates of the enquiry; and the figures for the skilled workers is as much as 18 per cent above the average. During the slack season on the other hand employment may be measured by as large a figure as 31.5

per cent below the average amongst unskilled workers and even amongst the skilled workers, the proportion employed is as much as 16·4 per cent below the average.

The newer and less well developed industry of the cotton mills is carried on with even greater fluctuations proportionately in the seasonal variation of employment but as the total numbers affected are relatively small as compared with other industries, this does not have such a disturbing influence. Nevertheless, even in this small industry about three hundred skilled and fourteen hundred unskilled are out of employment during the slack season.

Further enquiry into the racial composition of the workers who are out of employment in the slack season in the industries to which they are normally attached, shows that 20,000 out of 25,000 unskilled workers who are unemployed during the slack season in the rice mills are in fact Indians, and another two thousand skilled Indians from the rice mills are also unemployed. Since, therefore, fully two-thirds of the workers affected by seasonal unemployment are Indians associated with the one industry of rice milling, it follows that this is by far the most serious aspect of the problem compared with which unemployment connected with cotton mills and metalliferous mines and the smaller scale in which it exists in other industries constitute subsidiary local problems.

It was part of the object of this enquiry to collect data as to the nature of employment which was available for these large numbers of Indians during the slack season. The replies, however, were so varied in character as not to be susceptible of any easy summarization and they are, therefore, presented in the form of notes submitted from the various districts.

97. Henzada District.—The Indian employees in the mills of this district do not generally return to India. They find work in the district or neighbouring town such as Bassein during the slack season. Some of the Hindustani employees return to India and are employed there as ploughmen in the fields and some of them live by gardening. The Chittagonians who are discharged live by selling milk and ploughing. The Telugus and Coringhis find work in the districts as rickshaw-pullers, railway coolies or rice bag carriers. The Oriyas are generally employed as coolies in certain mills at Rangoon or as soil-cutting and carrying coolies. The Indian employees return to India only when they do not get any work in Burma.

Bassein District.—The Tamil, Coringhi, Oriya, Hindustani and Chittagonian employees during the slack season find work in the paddy fields as field labourers or in the quarries as stone extractors or in the districts as ordinary coolies. The Chittagonians generally find work in ships and some of them live on agriculture. The majority of the Indian employees in about eight or nine mills return to India during the slack season. In one case fifty Indians were recruited from India.

Maubin District.—Telugus and Coringhis are employed as coolies in Kyaiklat and Maubin. The Oriyas are employed as cultivators and the Hindustanis are employed as coolies and fishermen in the township.

Pyapôn District.—During the slack season, Oriyas and Telugus in Pyapôn mills go to the surrounding villages and do agricultural work and are engaged by landlords as field labourers. Some Telugus become bazaar coolies or rickshaw-pullers. Some Oriyas, when not employed in mills, seek work as paddy reapers ; some return to India and some work as steamer coolies.

Myaungmya District.—Telugus and Coringhis are employed in the same mills in the slack season. Some are employed in paddy fields in reaping paddy and some as coolies in cultivations. Bengalis who are unable to find other employment work on in the same mills. Some Oriyas and Chittagonians are employed in transplanting paddy fields. Some Oriyas are employed as coolies in other mills. Some Telugus earn their living by becoming coolies in town especially in the bazaars and on steamers, wharves and jetties. Others work as sweepers or scavengers in the service of municipalities and towns.

Akyab District.—Some of the Oriyas are employed as daily labourers, bag carrying for example in the same mill and outside during the slack season. Some are employed as cultivators in paddy lands and some earn their living by cutting firewood. Some of the Hindustanis are employed as casual labour in Akyab. Some are employed as durwans and cowkeepers and some do paddy work by contract. Many of the Chittagonians are employed in the districts in connection with crop production, e.g., ploughing, sowing and reaping.

Pegu District.—Telugus and Coringhis are employed as coolies in the local bazaar, railway station, Waw village and Waw bazaar; some are employed as cultivators in the neighbouring paddy fields, i.e., ploughing, transplanting, cutting, etc. Some are employed as coolies in paddy godowns, road work and railway work and a good many leave for Rangoon. The Oriyas mostly work in paddy fields during the rainy season. The Hindustanis are employed as milk sellers in the same town.

Thatôn District.—Some of the Telugus and Coringhis are employed as cultivators, some as coolies in the Sittang bazaar and at the landing place at Sittang. Others are employed as coolies in Thatôn, Martaban and Moulmein in quarries and public roads on daily wages. Telugus and Coringhis are employed as rickshaw pullers or coolies in the bazaar and town. Some of them return to India and some are engaged in the village with miscellaneous work such as firewood chopping, watering, coolie work, etc., while others work in the neighbouring estates in paddy planting and Public Works Department stores. Hindustanis look after cows and sell milk. Chittagonians are employed in fishing, selling milk and tending cows and cultivating. Some Oriyas return to India and some are engaged in reaping paddy.

Amherst District.—Twenty to thirty of the Telugus and Coringhis return to India and the rest are employed locally in saw mills on a daily wage, in the cultivation of paddy and in various works requiring coolies.

Prome District.—Telugus (Coringhis) and Chittagonians are employed in their respective villages as coolies and in mills as bag carriers. Tamils are employed in the towns as rickshaw pullers and as coolies. Chittagonians are also employed as workers in mills.

Tharrawaddy District.—Some Coringhis return to India and some are employed in general coolie work in bazaars and in the locality. Some of the Oriyas find work planting paddy and some are employed in earth works in the Public Works Department. Chittagonians mostly remain without employment. Some work as firemen in Public Works Department while others return to India.

Insein District.—Oriyas are employed as coolies in the station and bazaaf. of Taikkyi. Chittagonians are employed in Rangoon.

Tavoy District.—Some Oriyas return to their country and some together with Chinese labourers go to other mines and do underground work. Punjabis are employed in other mines on contract. Burmans usually go back to their villages while some go rubber tapping.

Mergui District.—Oriyas are employed in sluicing, Bengalis in sluicing, tin dust washing and tunnelling Punjabis are employed in sluicing and tunnelling.

Hanthawaddy District.—Tamils and Oriyas usually return to India. Some Oriyas become coolies in Kayan and some are employed by the Public Works Department in repairing roads and embankments. Telugus and Coringhis are engaged in field work. Hindustanis remain in Burma and work in the paddy fields. Bengalis are engaged by the Public Works Department in repairing roads and embankments and some Bengalis return to India. Burman labourers work in paddy fields near the rice mills and some are engaged by landlords as field labourers.

Shwebo District.—The Oriyas work as cultivators during the slack season. Some work as coolies in the railway station and some are employed in dairy works. Hindustanis tend cattle and sell milk.

Sagaing District.—Tamils do any general work in Myinmu. Hindustanis work as milk sellers, bazaar sellers and land cultivators. Chittagonians are employed as motor launch drivers in Allanmyo and Myinmu. Punjabis are employed as sweepers in Myinmu.

Myingyan District.—Hindustanis are transferred to other departments as fitters and mochis.

Mandalay District.—Most of the employees in the rice and saw-mills are Burmans and very few are discharged during the course of the year. Some Indian employees who are discharged do not go back to India but work as coolies in the district.

Thayetmyo District.—Hindustanis are employed within the mill premises as durwans. Chittagonians are employed as firemen, engine drivers and oilmen at boilers and engines. Locally engaged Oriyas go all over the province for casual work. Yenangyaung employees are engaged in general cooly work.

Myitkyina District.—Labourers are mostly collected locally. One mill mentioned that during the slack season when the labourers are discharged from the mill they live by fishing, cattle grazing, jungle cutting and some are employed by the Public Works Department for stone collecting.

Minbu District.—Labourers in this district when not employed by the mill owners earn their living by cultivating fields or by working as tenants under landlords.

Yamethin District.—Telugus are employed as railway coolies during the slack season. Some become bazaar coolies. Hindustanis when discharged proceed to India. Burmese labourers do agriculture and local work.



CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS EVIDENCE.

98. It is proposed to present in this chapter a summary of the views expressed by a large number of employers of labour submitted in the form of individual memoranda or by oral testimony, with regard to the character of Indian and Burmese labour, its suitability and efficiency for various occupations, as well as the problems raised by their competition and varying ideas of the minimum wage required to induce them to offer their labour as influenced by conceptions of an adequate standard of living. It is to be borne in mind that by the original terms of reference, the commission was instructed to enquire whether "any system of equating the supply of Indian unskilled labour to Burman requirements is needed," and it is in conformity with this demand that attention has been focussed primarily upon the problems of the quantity and the competition in unskilled labour.

In presenting material of this nature which may easily impinge upon racial susceptibilities and may lend itself only too readily to generalizations which may appear derogatory to either of the peoples concerned, it is essential not only to maintain the strictest impartiality but to guard against two possible misinterpretations of evidence submitted by individuals in relation to labour of which they may have direct experience and control.

(a) It does not follow that evidence of an excess supply of Indian labour in one region or occupation indicates an excess supply of such labour for Burma as a whole. It is possible that cases of regional maladjustment of labour supply may occur just as it is possible that the inevitable time lag in the adjustment of labour supply to current conditions of employment may result in a real but temporary excess of labour which would not be found to exist in more prosperous circumstances. As examples under this heading may be quoted the evidence in Chapter VIII which indicates a true excess of Indian unskilled labour over the current requirements in the port of Rangoon. A case in which the tendency may well be to the contrary is that of the metalliferous mines of Tenasserim and of the major mining corporations in the Shan States.

(b) It is necessary to guard against sweeping generalizations about specific racial aptitudes for specific types of work. It is no doubt true within limits, as has been suggested to us by an employer with very great experience that "suitability for certain work is sometimes racially predetermined, for example, Gurkhas as durwans or guards, Bengalis as clerks, Oriyas as labourers, Chittagonians as mechanics," and as in the case of the supply of carpenters from Canton. But it is surely a much truer picture of normal conditions that when one is dealing with the various categories of unskilled labour, it is the steady pressure of economic conditions which forces people into activities which are intrinsically uncongenial and in which in course of time they will acquire an aptitude in persistent, dull and heavy work, which would have been equally the fate of most other peoples in a similar situation.

Once again it is desirable to record the striking unanimity in the evidence submitted with regard to the major problems of the employment of Indian and Burmese labour. Employers of labour whether European, Burman or Indian have expressed their views with frankness and impartiality for which grateful

acknowledgment is made. The only serious diversity of opinion occurs in one section of an otherwise valuable memorandum submitted by the Burma-Indian Chamber of Commerce, to which reference is made in a subsequent paragraph.

99. It is necessary in assessing the problem of the competition of Burmans and Indians as unskilled labourers to take into account significant differences in the social and economic background of the two peoples. Traditionally, and until the last decade, the typical Burman has been a member of a moderately prosperous agricultural family, comparatively carefree by temperament and not unduly inclined towards additional arduous labour for material gain if this interfered with his notion of a congenial mode of living, and it is in these circumstances that recent generations have come to depend upon the labour of immigrant Indians for heavy and uncongenial tasks. The Burman has in fact as a cultivator enjoyed the advantages of an essentially under-populated country without being aware of its disadvantages. The Indian on the other hand, in the areas from which the immigrants are derived, has been accustomed for generations to the relentless pressure of a population which is far in excess of local means of subsistence and which has compelled him to seek his livelihood at a very low level, either in other parts of India which are better favoured or else across the seas in other countries. Public opinion in Burma seems very generally unaware of these great differences in the density of population within the area which formerly came under the control of the Government of India. At the time of the 1931 Census, the average population per square mile in Burma was as low as 63; in Madras from which Province so many of the immigrants have come, the average density was 328 persons per square mile; and in Bengal 616; but in both of these Provinces individual districts which supplied large numbers of immigrants had densities per square mile of over 900 persons. These differences in natural circumstances may be associated with important differences in the family system, and it has been pointed out to us that "in accordance with the Indian system the young men who cannot obtain employment in the neighbourhood are made to go and seek it elsewhere, and subsequently contribute to the central family funds (the undivided family system), if they fail to do the latter they merely disappear and their connection with their family is severed. In Burma, however, no such system prevails and as long as the junior members of families are provided with their daily wants by their elders they will not seek work. It follows, therefore, that many Burmans only take to coolie work out of sheer necessity and normally leave it as soon as possible." This view, which is supported by a large number of witnesses, requires an important qualification. It appears that when times were easier in Burma there were many more dependents living quite contentedly upon their families in a state of more or less persistent under-employment in agriculture. It has, however, been demonstrated in evidence that these conditions have changed very much during the past ten years, primarily owing to the prolonged period of depression and the increase in the burden of debt, and possibly also to increases in the population of the indigenous peoples in certain areas. It is quite clear that in recent years there has been a steady and persistent demand by Burmans for employment as unskilled labourers under conditions and at rates of pay which they would not have been obliged to accept in the previous generation. It is not true to say,

therefore, as represented in some quarters that the agitation in recent years against the employment of Indians in unskilled labour is due solely to political and racial animosity : it is based solidly on the new-found need of a small but possibly increasing number of Burmans to seek similar employment.

100. The opinion of employers of labour whether European, Burman or Indian, is unanimous that Burmese labourers are not so efficient as Indian in dull, monotonous work involving heavy manual labour, such as cutting earth or carrying heavy loads, but it is equally unanimous, that "when the work is intricate the Burmans understand it better than the Indians" and that the "Burman is more anxious to occupy the skilled artisan positions than to take up the unskilled work." It is found generally that Burmans can compete successfully with any Indian labour in work of a skilled or semi-skilled nature. This opinion is so obviously well founded that it is worthwhile quoting extracts from the evidence of employers in different occupations. "In such work where brawn is more in demand than brain the Burman falls far short of the Indian. Where Burmans and Indians are working together, the Burmans take for granted that the lighter and cleaner work should be done by them. The heavy and dirty or coarse work should as a matter of course be relegated to Indians." "Burmese labour is not disposed to sustain an arduous manual task and it is difficult to recruit Burmans for such occupations. On the other hand, the Burman has still a marked preference for many of the minor skilled operations, for example, electricians, motor mechanics, welders." "Burmese labour shows no inclination to compete for the heavier and more arduous tasks such as bag carrying, hopping, etc., and indeed it appears to have become accepted that these jobs are the property of Indian labour. Some progress has of late been made, however, with riverside paddy gangs at Kanoungtoe, though it is worthy of mention that the better maistries only use Burman gangs early in the season when reaping in the districts is still occupying their regular Indian coolies. Recruitment of Burman coolies in quantity is always difficult, while irregularity of attendance provides a constant source of trouble and anxiety to the employer. Economic factors seem scarcely to affect Burmans in this connection. The work performance of the Burman labourer is low compared with the average Indian coolie and any material increase in the proportion of indigenous labour would certainly increase costs." The Public Works Department (Irrigation) reports that "Indians are employed mainly on earth work, turfing and grass cutting in connection with the maintenance of canals. In earth work Burmese labour does not yet compare favourably with Indian labour in the matter of output. This is not a question of physique, but years of going through the motion of digging have converted the Oriya into a highly efficient machine for this one type of work." It is reported that Burmans "refuse to work underground in the mines in any continuous occupation which requires shift work," and further, with regard to the employment of Burmans in mining it is said that "Burmans excel in work requiring mechanical skill and manipulative ability and are disinclined to the daily routine of monotonous, laborious coolie work. His inclination to take long holidays during the numerous Burmese festivals tends to disorganise work when steady production is necessary to keep down working costs." Another employer of labour upon a very large scale reports that on work of a heavy but

unskilled nature the output of Burmese labourers is about 60 per cent that of Oriya coolies. This consensus of opinion of the relative inefficiency of Burmese labour in heavy manual work cannot well be explained entirely in terms of differences in physique between the two peoples, as the average Burman is as physically strong as the Indian. The difference appears to be related to some mental factor which influences sustained effort as contrasted with mere physical strength. It is clear that the Burman labourer is not prepared to work long hours at a dull and heavy manual task if the wages are low.

101. The foregoing opinions relate to the relative efficiency of Burmans and Indians in the heaviest types of manual labour and they are weighted predominantly by the experience of employers of large concerns administered from Rangoon and District where the problem of competition is obviously most acute. Unskilled labour, however, enters into a great variety of occupations in many of which the manual labour is not so heavy as that indicated in the previous paragraph, and it is in demand in the districts where conditions differ appreciably from those prevailing in Rangoon. It is necessary to qualify the opinions expressed in the preceding paragraph by consideration of the evidence of the following employers of labour on a very large scale. The General Manager of Messrs. Steel Brothers points out "it is perhaps only fair to the Burman to mention that as regards heavy manual labour he suffers by comparison with Coringhi and Tamil labourers who are acknowledged to be among the best in the world." The General Manager of the Burmah Oil Company reports that "Indians have not displaced Burmans; on the contrary the Burman is slowly but very steadily replacing the Indian. Burmans in the oilfields are willing to tackle any job except handling night soil. It is considered that when the Burman is employed on earth work he is about 60 per cent as efficient as the Oriya, but the Burman is not inferior at earth work to the men who come here from the United Provinces or Chittagong;" and with regard to the position of Burmans as compared with Indians in the districts the General Manager of Messrs. Steel Brothers records his opinion that "the urbanised Burman is, in our experience, of different character to the majority to be found in the inland districts where in the activities of this Company the proportion of Burmese labour is large and increasing. This is notably so in the paddy trade, loading gangs, etc., being almost wholly Burmanised and giving satisfaction in the performance of their duties. In the forests labour is exclusively Burman. There the Burman is working in natural surroundings and on tasks congenial to his temperament. In the oilfields again the labour is rapidly becoming Burman, already in our organisation the percentage being 50 per cent Burman and 50 per cent Indian. In the cotton and oil mills it is wholly Burman and in the cement industry quarrying, which is heavy work, is 80 per cent Indian, while at the works the Burman element represents 49 per cent of the entire labour force." The chief Railway Commissioner reports—

"The average Burman prefers employment which does not render it necessary for him to leave his family or his native village; in fact, if possible, he likes his family to work with him. He dislikes the possibility of being transferred from one part of the country to another a practice which is unavoidable in the case of many Railway posts. An example of this is earthwork executed by Burmese contractors. The work is actually done by family groups, the women and children assisting the men. Another example of this tendency is shown in the fact that Burmans are replacing Indians, chiefly in Upper Burma where the number of

Burmese permanent way gang maistries and coolies is increasing very rapidly, and in every case the gang consists wholly of Burmese, the gang-huts becoming nuclei of small Burmese villages and everyone concerned appears to be perfectly happy. Any attempt to transfer one or more of a gang however usually leads to the men leaving the employment."

In the face of this evidence the conclusion must be accepted that Burmese labour is giving satisfactory results over a wide range of relatively unskilled occupations and that it is of a good average character in all: it does not compare favourably, however, with the particularly efficient gangs of Coringhi and Tamil labourers in the heaviest manual tasks. It is also worthy of record that where Burmans and Indians are working together, the Burmans assume the heavier work should be carried out by the Indians, yet "on the other hand, where the Burmans work alone, we find that they will do just as heavy and dirty work as Indians, if somewhat more slowly."

102. Many witnesses record the view that Burmese labour is not prepared to engage in occupations which involve lengthy absences from their families. It insists upon the observance of the ordinary Burmese holidays which are rather numerous, even at times and in occupations when such withdrawal of labour may be a serious disadvantage to the employer. There is also evidence from various sources that Burmese labourers will not submit to petty exactions from overseers in the submissive way which characterises the Indian coolie, and it is said that this is one of the reasons why Indian station masters oppose the employment of Burmans as coolies on railway work for which they would otherwise appear to be well suited. It is common knowledge too that the Burman will not submit to living in barracks even if these are provided free. In the case of the Rangoon Corporation, for example, "the Corporation are able to provide some Burmese coolies with dormitories but no Burman lives there. He generally puts up a hut of his own with a thatched roof. Burmans usually live on the outskirts of the town and wherever there is a vacant piece of land they put up huts."

The general view of the larger employers of labour as to the differences in character of Burmese and Indian unskilled labour is adequately summarised in the following quotation: "in character the Burman is more assertive and ambitious than the submissive, uncomplaining Indian. In character and docility they differ greatly from the Indian unskilled coolie being more spirited and independent and far from docile. It cannot be said, however, that they are unmanageable for we have had for many years a large force of Burmese labour which has served us well and has been disciplined and efficient."

103. The following additional comments are offered with regard to the position of Burmans and Indians in certain selected industries:

Sawmilling.—The position of Burmans and Indians in the sawmilling industry is set out most clearly in the valuable memorandum embodying the combined views of the four European timber firms in Rangoon; the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Limited, Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company Limited, Messrs. MacGregor and Company Limited and Messrs. Foucar and Company Limited. The following extract which covers all the relevant points is presented in full:—

"In the sawmills, most of the manual labour is performed by Indians, the skilled and clerical work being performed in general by Burmans. In addition to working as coolies, however, Indians also work as Sawyers, Winchmen, etc., while the cargo boat men, launch crews, engine room staff etc. are Indian.

The regular staff, under normal working conditions is in steady and full employment throughout the year. Unemployment or under-employment is confined to the comparatively small surplus of men who may be waiting for vacancies in the mills.

Ever since the sawmilling industry was developed in Burma Indians have carried out the very heavy manual work which is involved, while Burmans have undertaken the skilled work, with Indians working under them, and the clerical work. The Burman seems to be naturally well qualified to undertake supervision of Indians though he is less inclined to exercise authority over his fellow Burmans, and there is no doubt that while the custom, over a large number of years, in sawmills in Rangoon and Moulmein has resulted in Burmans regarding coolie work as not being in keeping with their position as overseers, they prefer to have Indian rather than Burman labour working under them.

It may therefore be recorded as a matter of history that the Burman in the beginning was not prepared to do the work which he himself regarded as being more suitably carried out by the Indian labourer, and the general division of work, which has always existed, between Burmans and Indians seems now, with the passage of many years, to have crystallised into permanent form.

The whole economy of the sawmill organization is built up on this division of labour. The ordinary Indian labourer works for upwards of Rs. 16 per month, with free housing, lighting, water, etc. He is accommodated in barracks in which under the Municipal regulations it is sufficient if he is accorded 24 square feet of space, though in practice in the big saw mills he is usually accorded much more. Even so, the barracks usually consist of large rooms, in each of which 35 or more men may be accommodated.

The Burman usually begins his career in a sawmill, as a measuring clerk etc., on a salary of about Rs. 25 per month or more. Thereafter he proceeds to skilled work in the conversion and grading of timber, or remains on the clerical side. He has good prospects of promotion and may eventually earn as much as Rs. 200 per month or more. Where living quarters are provided (they are given rent free), they are usually in the form of married quarters with living rooms, bedroom, kitchen, etc.

It will be observed that the Burman is accorded a different status from that accorded to the Indian labourer, and is consequently treated in a manner which takes cognisance of his higher standard of living and his special aptitude for certain kinds of work. The Indian on the other hand carries out the heavy manual work, which he seems to find less arduous and less uncongenial than a Burman. Each, in fact, is complementary to, rather than in competition with, the other.

The incidence of cost of Burman staff, especially after including the cost of housing, is naturally very much higher than that of the Indian staff. Although the wages of the Indian labourer are relatively low, his expenses are also low, and he is able not only to cover all the necessities of life in Burma, but also, as the Post Office figures of remittances show, to remit substantial sums to India each month. The standard of living of the Burman is higher, and there can be little doubt that the substitution of Burmans for Indians in the case of coolie work would result in a substantial increase in working costs and would involve a complete revolution in sawmilling organization. Equally, any increase in costs would seriously upset the whole economy of the sawmilling industry "

Metalliferous Mining.—As has already been stated Burmans normally refuse to work underground or in any continuous occupation which requires shift work. In the case of the big mining corporations in the Shan States, the position has been that in the absence of any labour supply being offered by the people of the country, arrangements have generally had to be made to recruit workers from regions as distant as Nepal and China. In the case of the Mawchi Mines for example, "though the Company has been operating in Karenni for thirty years there never was any application by Burmans for employment. Generally the Karens also would not work regularly underground and in any employment which demands working to a clock. As a result, from the beginning the Company had to obtain outside labour and a connection was made with Gurkhas who have since supplied our requirements

without being recruited." Similar conditions obtain so far as unskilled labour is concerned in the smaller mining concerns of Tenasserim, where the general experience is that seasonally a certain amount of Burmese labour is offered for employment but only during the months when the cultivation of rice permits of absence from the fields. In Tavoy the experience is that "Burmese labour usually favours skilled or semi-skilled work such as, carpentry, timber-work of all kinds, engine driving and electrical work. Burmese labour also seek employment as tributers on mines where they can work as and when they please." The general experience in Tenasserim appears to be that there is no considerable unemployment of potential Burmese labourers except such as is brought about by inevitable fluctuations in the prosperity of the mining industry. Burmese and Indian labour in mining generally appear to be supplementary, and there does not appear to be any general desire on the part of Burmans to enter the existing companies on a larger scale. Indeed, it would be true to say the maintenance of existing outputs of these mining companies must depend primarily for many years to come on the maintenance of the existing supply of Indian labour which is prepared to work in the rather special conditions of mining operations.

Opportunities of Employment as Crews of Vessels engaged in inland navigation or in the Government Dockyards.

Special difficulties seem to attend the introduction of Burmese labour as crews for vessels engaged in inland navigation. It is reported for example by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which has attempted to introduce Burmese labour wherever feasible, that with regard to their crews afloat, "the matter is not in our own hands in so far that vessels plying for hire must have certified serangs and drivers in charge, and such certified men are not to be obtained at the present time amongst Burmans who will take some years to qualify under the Inland Steam Vessels Act. It follows that the Indian serangs and drivers employ their own caste (Mohamedans) to work under them and attempts which have been made to mix Burman with Indian labour in the confines of a ship have proved unsuccessful and have brought on threats of strike action." Moreover it appears from the report of the Nautical Adviser and Principal Officer of the Mercantile Marine Department that the attempts at recruiting larger numbers of Burmans have been rather disappointing. He is of the opinion "that the conditions obtaining on the launches, that is, pay, accommodation and environment do not attract the better type of Burman youth one would wish to see manning the vessels; the type attracted being mostly youths who give the job a trial for a few days or until they have some pay due, when they either desert or resign. Further there is the difficulty of mixed crews over what must remain a long transitional period, until the Chittagonian has been eliminated or at least until he is in the minority. . . . The Rangoon Burman is not greatly attracted to the prospect of spending a year on the district launch away from his home where he is liable for duty twenty-four hours a day." The whole problem of securing adequate Burman recruits in these riverine and nautical operations appears to be bound up with the considerable difficulties of the training period. As might be expected, the Chittagonian has not been helpful in training the Burman and attempts to combine the two races on the same vessel has often led to squabbles of considerable violence. Perhaps the most useful contribution towards the fuller:

utilisation of Burmans in these occupations is contained in the valuable memorandum prepared by the General Manager, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, "We consider it more advisable to proceed along the lines of introducing complete crews to small and low powered craft for which there are a few Burmans qualified to take charge and in course of time we shall have a small supply to draw on. This process, however, is slow and Government might consider the establishment of a small training ship which would train Burmans in inland river work and enable them possibly to obtain certificates in a somewhat shorter time than that laid down under the rules of the Inland Steam Vessels Act."

Skilled and Semi-skilled Occupations.—A very large volume of evidence has been submitted showing the suitability and adaptability of Burmans for occupations of a skilled and semi-skilled nature which offer variety and call for initiative. The Burmah Oil Company for example, reports that there is no reason why "given the necessary training and experience Burmans should not in time replace Indians in all categories of our labour force;" and it is the opinion of the Chief Railway Commissioner that,

"With regard to the artisan class with the exception of carpenters and masons it must be said that, notwithstanding the fact that there are many skilled Indian craftsmen, the Burman is now becoming as good an artisan as the former, more particularly in branches where initiative is necessary. The number of Burmese artisans is increasing and in this particular sphere there is no doubt that the Burman can and should be able to hold his own."

The Burman is already replacing the Indian over a wide range of occupations and competing successfully at the same rates of wages wherever these relate to the comparatively skilled trades. In some cases it is reported that the rate of replacement tends to be slow, partly from natural causes and partly from policies of encouraging the sons of existing employees to enter the same occupations. The prevailing faults of Burmese labour which have been noted in unskilled occupations such as the inability to maintain a steady rate of output, the tendency to take an excessive number of holidays and even the liability to absenteeism seem to disappear in these occupations which are of some intrinsic interest and call for some degree of technical ability. The distinction is illustrated by the experience of an Indian contractor who reports that he always employs Burmans for fancy plaster work, but has never yet found a Burman who would carry bricks. There is no doubt that one of the factors which has retarded the rate of increase of employment of Burmans in skilled occupations is the fact that there are practically no Burmans with capital to run their own businesses, that is to say, of employers whose natural tendency would be to engage their own people. It is reported for example that one of the reasons why so few Burmans have been able to secure training and experience as masons, an occupation to which they would appear adapted, is that the great majority of contractors are Indians.

104. It is now necessary to deal with the important question of characteristic differences in the standard of living of Burmans and Indians and of their minimum wage requirements when the two peoples come into direct competition in the field of employment as unskilled labour. It is to be noted first of all that no difficulties arise with regard to the skilled and semi-skilled occupations in which the wage rates are uniformly the same for Burmans and Indians in similar jobs, but the problem becomes acute in the competition

between Burmans and Indians in recent years in the unskilled categories. The general view is undoubtedly that on the whole the standard of living of the Burman is appreciably higher than that of the Indian in the agricultural and labouring classes. The opinion of employers who have submitted evidence on this point may be summed up in the following quotation that "it is accepted that the Burman demands a higher standard of living than the standard of the average Indian coolie, and that being so, it is natural that the Burman, although economic conditions have forced him to seek a livelihood as a coolie is not content with his lot." The same view is stressed as the collective opinion of the big timber firms in the memorandum which has already been quoted to the effect that "the Burman is accorded a different status from that accorded to the Indian labourer and is consequently treated in a manner which takes cognisance of his higher standard of living" It is undoubtedly true that in recent years Burmans have entered the field of the unskilled labourer and have of course accepted the same wage as the Indian, but there is clearly an immense difference in the attitude of the Burman and Indian to employment at the current rates for unskilled labour. This view is summed up in the following quotation, "the acceptance by the Burman of jobs which formerly he considered beneath him is to my mind not only due to an awakening of a 'national feeling' but is primarily due to economic conditions. In the past when trade was better they were able to obtain a livelihood outside of industry; now when agricultural prices are low and their incomes consequently reduced they are prepared to accept jobs which previously did not offer the standard of living they demanded and I feel that the Burman would forsake the disciplined work of industry, with its standard of wages as set by the Indian immigrant if the more promiscuous employment in which he formerly earned his livelihood were once again to offer him a higher economic standard." This view of the fundamental difference in the standard of living demanded by the two peoples, which is so obviously consistent with personal observation in a urban area like Rangoon, was clearly implied in the attitude adopted by the Government of India in its allocation of the total tax burden when both Burma and India were under a unitary Government. Analysis shows that the total per capita incidence of taxation, provincial and central, was in those circumstances 2 to 2½ times as high in Burma as in India as a whole, and it was recognized that the Burman cultivator with his freedom from famine and the regular yearly disposal of the whole of his crop, attained from these natural causes a standard of living which was appreciably higher than that of vast numbers of Indians.

The evidence submitted by Indians themselves is witness to the ability of Indian labourers to live on exceedingly small sums. Two Indian rice mill owners, for example, agree that the Oriya labourer earns in their mills about Rs. 25 per month out of which he "spends only Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 a month and saves something like Rs. 15 to Rs. 20." An Indian contractor reports that his unskilled workers received from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per month as against a monthly expenditure of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 and remitted the balance to India by post.

Only one dissentient voice has been raised against this overwhelming evidence of the demand of the Burman for a higher standard of living than is accepted by the average Indian coolie and that occurs in a lengthy

memorandum submitted by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce. This Chamber of Commerce in which the collective opinion of Indian employers is expressed affirms its opinion that "the Chamber does not believe that the wage requirements of Burmese and Indian labourers are different. The standard of living of an average Burmese labourer is not higher than that of an average Indian labourer." The memorandum continues by quoting figures of the monthly expenditure per head of different classes of Indians from an Enquiry into the standard and cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon which was conducted by Mr. J. J. Bennison in 1926 and 1927. In the absence of directly comparable single budgets for Burmans, these figures are compared with the monthly expenditure per unit of a Burmese family, and on this basis the Indian Chamber concludes "that the standard of living of Oriyas and Telugus is higher than that of the Burmans, while the average for all classes of Indians is not materially different from that of the Burmans," and as if to clinch the argument the Indian Chamber concludes, "the plea, therefore, that lower wages accepted by Indian labourers tend to keep out Burman labourers is not well founded. The very fact that Burmese labourers have been working on the same wages as Indian labourers in various spheres of work is sufficient to show that there is no difference in their respective wage requirements." This latter argument appears to suggest the flippant analogy that if a fox terrier and an alsatian accept a bun of the same size they will get an equally good meal. Now, nothing in this section should be held to lend any support to the view that one is entitled to regard working conditions and wages for Indian unskilled labour as satisfactory. It is a regrettable commentary upon the dire poverty of large masses of Indians that labour should be offered on such terms. But when it is a question of the competition between Burmans and Indians for employment as unskilled labourers the inescapable facts are : that both Indians and Burmans accept the same low wage for this type of work ; that at this wage an apparently unlimited supply of Indian labour is forthcoming year after year, whereas only a small, varying and irregular number of Burmans are prepared to undertake such labour ; that this low wage is sufficiently attractive to large numbers of Indians by way of comparison with alternative standards of living available for them in their own districts in India to induce them to leave their villages and families for two or three years at a time and engage in hard and dull labour with disciplined regularity and willing acquiescence, whereas the equivalent wage is only accepted by Burmans as a last resort and induces in them a feeling of rebellious discontent at times issuing in riotous action.

The contention of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce on this particular point cannot, therefore, be accepted. The question whether the cheap Indian labour is an ultimate economic gain to Burma stands upon an entirely different footing. In the meantime it is clear that the wage rate for unskilled labour is based upon that of the immigrant Indian and that at this level Burmese labour will not work contentedly.

CHAPTER XI.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

105. The conclusions and recommendations which are presented in this final chapter should be interpreted in the light of the conditions which led to the appointment of this Commission of enquiry. Since the year 1930 Burma has passed through two fundamental experiences which have focussed attention upon the foundations of her social life : in the economic field, the collapse of prices during the prolonged period of the depression engendered a feeling of insecurity, a rapid growth in the indebtedness of her rural population and the serious agrarian problem of the large scale alienation of land particularly in Lower Burma : in the political field, the decade has been marked by the emergence of strong feelings of nationalism accompanied by the recognition of the country as a separate political entity with the extensive powers of its newly created legislature. Against this background of awakened nationalism, there came to the fore the problems of the status and the employment of the Indians in Burma, marked by a progressive deterioration in the previously amicable relations between the two peoples which culminated in the very serious Indo-Burman riots of 1938. The final Report of the Riot Enquiry Committee established by the Government of Burma under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Braund, put forward a strong plea for the re-examination of the whole Indian question and expressed its views in the following terms :—

“ We think that a vigorous attempt ought to be made, if necessary and possibly with the co-operation of the Imperial and the Indian Governments, by men of high and undoubted qualifications, and by methods more thorough and more scientific than can possibly have been within our reach, to ascertain whether the economic problems do exist to which the presence in Burma of a great and active population of Indian British subjects are supposed to have given rise ; and, if so, what they are. It should be made known, upon authority that cannot be impeached, whether and to what extent the legitimate claims and interests of the two races in Burma do, in fact, conflict ; and, if it should be that a conflict does exist, by what policies and means the causes of that conflict may best be removed or lessened without injustice to each community and recognizing the rights of both. We are aware that, within a measurable period, it will be within the power of Burma to direct a policy of her own of immigration from India and elsewhere. But we cannot conceive that any such policy can, with safety or with justice, be framed until the whole field of the economic relations between India and Burma and of Indians and Burmans within Burma and of the vital needs of each has been more adequately studied than, as we believe, it has at present been. We think that both Indians and Burmans need urgent public re-assurance—Indians, that their status as British subjects in Burma will be upheld and that the position which the benefits they have conferred on Burma entitle them to will not be lost, and Burmans, that the economic growth and interests of the Burmese races will not be unnecessarily stifled and overlooked. We can conceive no better way to make a start on that than that there should be at once set up machinery to find out where the conflict, if any, lies and, if none exists, to expose once and for all that there is none.”

The Government of Burma thereupon in fulfilment of its promises to the Legislature appointed me on the 15th of July 1939 as Commissioner “ to examine the question of Indian immigration into Burma.” A month earlier in publicly announcing their intention to institute an enquiry, Government stated that they were satisfied that it had become a matter of urgency to ascertain the true facts with regard to the alleged penetration of Indian labour

into Burma declaring that it was only on a basis of facts about which the present information was seriously defective that a sound policy regarding immigration could be founded.

The primary task that has devolved upon me has therefore been to present an impartial survey of such statistical material as is available with regard to the volume and occupational character of Indian immigration, calling attention to the serious defects and limitations of the material ; to summarise the large volume of evidence submitted orally or in memoranda by Chambers of Commerce, employers of labour, and by individuals ; and to give some account of the other relevant factors which may be necessary to a just appreciation of these problems. I shall have occasion at a later stage to call attention to the inadequacy of the greater part of the material upon the basis of which a judgment of the problems of Indian immigration must be based. I have in mind, however, the dictum of that great jurist, the late Lord Haldane, who argued that with regard to the Act of a Legislature "The statute must be read as a whole in order to collect from within its four corners what I call the 'mind' of the Legislature in the controlling purpose which the sections indicated." I have no doubt that the controlling purpose in the mind of the Legislature of Burma was to elicit all the known facts of Indian immigration and to seek for guidance as to the administrative machinery required to give them such additional information as would be required to deal with the whole problem even if this involved the registration of Indians or similar measures which do not come within the present regime of unrestricted movement. I feel, therefore, I should be failing in the duties imposed upon me by my Commission were I to neglect some account of those general factors influencing the immigration problem in the light of which my conclusions and recommendations should be interpreted. Immigration is in any event a highly complex problem involving questions of political and social significance no less important than matters which are more strictly susceptible to treatment in terms of the economic calculus. Racial differences and demands for priority of employment of nationals as against immigrants are just as truly facts of an immigration problem as are the numbers of workers engaged in different occupations and the relative profitability of the labour of workers of different races.

106. The evidence which has been presented to me in the course of this enquiry reveals the existence of a comparatively large number of elements in the "mental climate" of Burma which have favoured the growth of opposition to the immigrant Indian. Some of these elements are without substance, some have a natural origin and others are related to the newly acquired political status of Burma. There is undoubtedly a widespread but erroneous view in Burma of the dangers of ever-increasing immigration of large numbers of Indians into their country. The experience of the last century is sufficient to refute this belief. During the whole of the period, when Burma shared a unitary Government with the rest of India, there were no restrictions of any kind on the movement of Indians into Burma other than those imposed by the chances of employment ; but there was at no time any tendency to swamp the people of the country by waves of immigrants. Moreover, this apparent condition of equilibrium has been maintained in spite of the striking differences in the density of population of the two countries. Burma is still

an underpopulated and undeveloped country, in the sense that the present population falls short of the optimum density which would make possible the economic provision of an extended system of roads and railways, social amenities such as are associated with a system of compulsory education, state health services, etc., and the minimum requirements for the development of industry. India by way of contrast has long reached the condition of serious over population in parts of Madras and Bengal, and would obviously have favoured many years ago immigration on a considerably larger scale, if this had in fact provided any possibilities of a solution of their population problems. It should be much more widely known in Burma that the immigration of Indians overseas has never and can never play any significant part in the solution of India's population problem. The whole of the Indians now settled and employed in Ceylon, the African territories, Malaya and Burma are less than the average annual increase of population in India and therefore the fear that Burma may be used as a kind of safety valve for a growing Indian population appears to be without foundation.

107. Even more important, however, for the encouragement of anti-Indian feeling has been the anomalous composition of the population of Rangoon, the capital city of Burma, and its adjacent districts. The growth of nationalist feeling in any country tends to reach its highest pitch and its most articulate expression in the life of the capital city which is at the same time the headquarters of the administration as well as the centre of the largest and most influential commercial firms. Rangoon is itself largely an Indian town, as much as 53 per cent of its population being of Indian origin at the time of the 1931 census. Through eye and ear the Burman is continuously and acutely made aware of the alien control of the business activities of the country, of the steady infiltration of immigrant workers who provide the great bulk of the unskilled labour employed in Burma's dominant port and of the presence in the Capital of a large army of semi-educated shop assistants and subordinate clerical employees. It is significant also in this connection that in Government Offices and in the Burma Railways the majority of the subordinate posts are held by Indians. Rangoon, in spite of being the capital city, is an essentially Indian town and therefore tends to give an exaggerated impression of the degree of infiltration of Indians into the country as a whole.

At the present time the only overt demand for the control and restriction of Indian immigration has been aimed at the limitation of the employment of Indian unskilled labour, though it would not on that account be correct to suppose that there is no sentiment in favour of the restriction of other categories of Indian immigrant workers such as those engaged in semi-skilled and clerical occupations. I have been impressed from time to time by the fact that there is amongst Burmans, particularly those of the younger generation, a deep-rooted sense of frustration; the feeling that the Indian will continue his steady movement of infiltration into the country, that he will continue to expand his interests in trade and commerce, and that for an indefinite time whenever vacancies occur even in such subordinate offices as those of the clerical establishment and similar posts for which Burmans are qualified and available, Indians will continue to be recruited. This sense of frustration is undoubtedly a very real fact in the present problem and it should

be noted that its extent and influence would be very great even if much more accurate information than is available at present were to indicate that unemployment among Burmans in these categories is small. It has repeatedly been represented in evidence that whenever a vacancy occurs "there is always an Indian round the corner waiting to step into it", and even with regard to new developments it is pointed out that Indians give advance information to their fellow countrymen and work them into posts. It is very important in assessing the justification for these views to remember that the number of Burmans at present occupying managerial posts in business is exceedingly small, and that Indians appear to hold the majority of the posts even in the more lowly positions of office superintendents and foremen. There is possibly, therefore, some substance in the contention that the Burman feels himself artificially shut out from posts for which he is qualified. Many employers confirm the view that it is exceedingly difficult to employ Burmans in a working section or a portion of an office staff which is otherwise Indian: there seems to be a certain lack of co-operation which makes it difficult at present to combine the two sets of workers harmoniously.

Nor is it possible altogether to avoid the issue of racial animosity. The obviously marked physical differences between the Burmese peoples with their Mongolian racial affinities and the various races of India, are paralleled by profound differences in mentality, language, religion, social customs and general outlook on life. Only a social psychologist could do full justice to the significance of these differences, but it is relevant to the present enquiry to point out that this fundamental antipathy does exist except amongst the more highly educated of both races and is likely to come to the surface in times of economic competition or political friction. The qualities of the Indian worker, such as his frugality, his docility, his greater capacity for prolonged labour, the additional efforts he will make in working very long hours for additional remuneration, always make him appear a serious competitor to the Burman, while as a petty trader and small money-lender the Indian would seem to have an inborn capacity which brings him rewards that the Burman rarely attains. On the other hand, the Burmese peoples have a long tradition of racial tolerance which has served them well in the past and this should pave the way for amicable settlement of immigration problems when once present fears are removed and adequate provision is made for the full employment of all the available Burmese labour.

All these factors must be reckoned with in any permanent and statesmanlike solution of the problem of Indian immigration into Burma. It is perhaps necessary once again to call attention to the fact that even if, to take an extreme case, statistical enquiry established the fact of a perfect equilibrium in Burma of the labour market which made any alteration of the *status quo* undesirable on economic grounds, there would nevertheless still remain an immigration problem. Moreover the problem would not disappear even in the cases in which it might be clearly demonstrated that the employment of Indian labour on a particular task resulted in increased profits or a rise in general efficiency. An illustration from India will make this point clear. The Report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgwood, in 1937, called attention to the fact that the percentage of locomotives on the various railways of India which were under

or awaiting repair varied from 14·1 per cent to 23·7 per cent as compared with the average on the London Midland and Scottish Railway of 10·4 per cent. Indian opinion would not on this account endorse the opinion that the more efficient running of the Indian Railways required the increased importation of British mechanics but would naturally press for the adoption of measures designed to increase the efficiency of Indian mechanics. Cheapness and efficiency are not the only considerations of which account has to be taken in seeking the solution to an immigration problem. Important as they are the problem cannot be settled on those grounds alone.

108. Whatever the importance of the foregoing factors, they are for the time being overshadowed by the implications of the great changes in the political status of Burma. Technically—in any sense in which the word is current in international usage—there could not have been an immigration problem prior to the political separation of Burma from India. Now that Burma has become a separate political entity her immigration problem must be viewed in the light of contemporary thought and practice on questions concerning immigration. However much one may regret the disappearance of liberal constitutions which embodied the principles of the right of free movements of peoples, the fact is that in the modern world the doctrine of *laissez passer* has given way to the right of a state to control the composition of its own population, either on racial or economic grounds. The past thirty years have witnessed an immense number of treaties and conventions between states designed to regulate the movements and conditions of employment in other countries of their nationals.

There is, however, no need to go outside the practice of the British Commonwealth for confirmation of these principles. The general policy was expressed in a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1918 (Resolution 21) which asserted the right of each community of the Empire to control the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities. This same principle of untrammelled control of immigration was reaffirmed at the Conference of 1921 when special attention was devoted to the position of Indian subjects and the Conference held that it was desirable that recognition should be given to the rights of citizenship of Indians domiciled in other parts of the Empire.

The present legal position of Indian immigration into Burma is regulated by section 138 of the Government of Burma Act, 1935, and the Order in Council based upon it known as the Government of Burma (Immigration) Order, 1937, whereby immigration into Burma from India shall be subject to no restrictions other than those in force at the time of separation for a period of three years after the date of the separation of Burma from India, or “until twelve months have elapsed from the giving by the Governor of Burma to the Governor General of India of notice to terminate the operation of this Order whichever is the longer period.” It is further provided by section 36 (1) (b) of the Government of Burma Act, that no Bill or amendment which affects immigration into Burma may be introduced into or moved in either Chamber of the Legislature unless the Governor in his discretion thinks fit to give his previous sanction. It is clear however that the possibility was envisaged at the time of the drafting of the Government of Burma Act that it might become necessary to regulate or even to restrict in some measure Indian

immigration into Burma and provision is made in section 44 (3) for "restriction lawfully imposed on the right of entry into Burma of persons who are British subjects domiciled in India, or subjects of any Indian State, or any restriction lawfully imposed as a condition of allowing any such person to enter Burma."

I doubt whether public opinion on either side of the Bay of Bengal has sufficiently grasped the fact that in the modern world generally and specifically within the British Commonwealth, the right to control immigration is recognized to be a national and domestic matter, and that so far as Burma is concerned the right is implied in its recently acquired status as a separate political entity. I am inclined to believe that if the Burman public were more aware of the position and also if, on the other hand, Indian opinion were frankly to acknowledge Burma's claim to control immigration, some good part of the fears and suspicions now entertained in Burma would be removed.

109. In thus giving priority of treatment to the constitutional and political implications of the immigration problem and in thus assimilating the position of the Government of Burma to that of other Empire governments which in recent years have found it necessary to initiate legislation with regard to immigration, I wish most carefully to guard against the implication that there are no specific local factors in Burma which call for special treatment. There is in fact no parallel in the modern world to the present position of Burma *vis-à-vis* the problem of immigration from India. In this country for generations Burmans and Indians have grown up side by side, joint contributors to a progressive economic development but associated primarily by the historic accident of a joint control exercised by a British administration. In this way some Indian families have come to settle and reside permanently in Burma, some have contributed their labour in spells of two or three years at a time, and some have moved backwards and forwards for seasonal employment, but they have all lived and worked under a common system of social and legal administration shared with the people of the country. Although the political separation of Burma from India may seem to have changed the status of these Indian workers to something resembling that of "foreign workers", it would neither be in the true interests of Burma nor just to the Indian workers to treat this immigration problem as though it were strictly analogous to the problems of countries which legislate for immigrants coming great distances, usually from other continents, with a view to permanent settlement or to those of countries which recruit labour at certain seasons of the year through movements across land frontiers. There are clearly very great differences in the status of various categories of Indian workers in Burma which would have to be recognized in any settlement of the immigration problem. The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce in the memorandum it submitted to the Commission has divided the Indians in Burma in the following way:—

"There are those who are born and bred in Burma, have made Burma their permanent home and regard their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests. There are those who, though not born in Burma, come to the country with the definite intention of settling there and making it their future home, and there is another large body who, even if they do not arrive with the intention formed of remaining permanently in Burma, do in fact devote the whole of their working lives to its service in trade, in commerce, in industry, in the transport services and in many other directions. It can be truly said of this last class that the contribution which they make to the prosperity of the

country is equal to that of any other community. Finally, there are those who come to Burma for periods, varying from a few months to several years, without perhaps any clear intention of settling in Burma, but who nevertheless perform essential tasks, in the absence of which the work of the country would be seriously prejudiced. In considering the problem of Indian immigration into Burma as a whole, regard should, in the opinion of the Chamber, be had to the different considerations which should with justice apply to the several categories mentioned above ; for to treat them all on the same basis would be to ignore the essential facts of the problem. In passing, it is not out of place to mention that the bulk of the sea passenger traffic between India and Burma is not formed either by new immigrants or by persons intending to remain in Burma for short periods. It contains large numbers of Indians who are settled in Burma as well as those who, though not settled here with their families, are moving to and from India between spells of active work."

I accept the justice of the contention of the Indian Chamber that these different categories of Indian immigrants are entitled to separate consideration of their respective status and rights in any general settlement of the immigrant problem. Indians who are born and bred in Burma, have made Burma their permanent home and regard their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests are entitled to be considered as having established a claim, if they wish to make it, to a Burma domicile and therefore to the benefit of Section 144 of the Government of Burma Act. I would admit also that Indians who have worked for at least five years in Burma with the clear intention of continuing to reside and work in the country, save for short spells when they revisit India, are entitled to be regarded as having acquired the position of privileged immigrants with a recognized status and with a right to further residence and to continuation of their employments.

The adequate treatment of the position of individual Indians in these categories is, however, rendered exceedingly difficult, not only by the customary vagueness which attends the definition of an immigrant, but also by the paucity and inconsistencies of the available statistical information to which attention must now be given. I have been conscious throughout this enquiry of the limitations imposed by the absence of reliable and up to date statistics. In order to get a cross-section of the part played by the Indian portion of the population of Burma with regard to numbers, age, sex, birthplace and occupation, I have been compelled by lack of more recent data to present material furnished by the census of 1931, material which will obviously need to be checked and may need to be re-interpreted in the light of the data resulting from the enumeration which is due to take place next year. It is, however, worth while pointing out that no census material in itself would yield adequate data for dealing with an immigration problem, which demands an accurate year to year analysis of movement into and out of the country and such details of length of residence and nature of the employment of the different categories of Indians previously referred to, with which it would not be practicable to load any ordinary census enquiry. It is unfortunate, however, that the date for the next census should have been fixed for March 5th, 1941, which, as has been pointed out in Chapter I, occurs when the paddy reaping season is nearing its end or has definitely ended and when Indian harvesters have partly or completely left the fields to return home, as is the common case in Arakan, or to seek employment in the rice mills, on road construction, etc., as is the usual practice in other parts of Lower Burma. A census date in March will tend to underestimate the part played by Indian workers and some date at the end of January or the beginning of February would

have been preferable for this particular purpose. Moreover, the actual figures relating to immigration and emigration reveal very considerable discrepancies according to whether they are obtained from shipping companies or from Port Health Officers and it is known that their inaccuracies are increased several fold when the series of returns is continued backwards for the years before 1931. There are no figures for the trans-frontier movements into Arakan and the most divergent estimates have been presented of the numbers of Indians customarily employed in that area. This lack of reliable information with regard to immigration is so serious a matter and so obviously lends itself to distorted representations of the volume of Indian immigration and the extent or urgency of the problem of competition in the labour market that I feel called upon to make certain specific recommendations with regard to a system of registration and the regular compilation of immigration statistics without which no satisfactory solution of the immigration problem can even be attempted. Indeed the power to impose restrictions on the right of entry into Burma of persons who are British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of an Indian State [Section 44 (3), Government of Burma Act, 1935] can only be intelligently exercised on a basis of ascertained and ordered fact.

110. Any government of a separate political unit clearly has the right to insist that every person who crosses its frontiers should be in the possession of a passport or identity card vouched for by the country of emigration, clearly *establishing the nationality of the individual and containing such detail as may reasonably serve for his identification.* It is an exceedingly anomalous position that whereas a British or an American millionaire can only enter Burma on the production of a somewhat elaborate passport by which his movements may be clearly checked, yet any destitute Indian coolie can in the meantime walk into the country without any papers of identification and without any guarantee that he will be in a position to obtain employment for his own maintenance. In the two recommendations which follow I exclude from consideration those Indians who are already in the country at the time the system of registration is introduced.

I recommend that from a date to be agreed upon after negotiation with the Government of India, Indian Nationals entering Burma whether for purposes of travel, residence or employment, should be provided with a duly registered Indian passport containing the usual particulars sufficient to establish the identity of the individual.

I further recommend that Indian Nationals entering Burma for the purposes of residence and employment should be required to obtain a *visa* in the form of a work or employment permit valid for three years issued by competent authority under the Government of Burma, on condition that the holders of the permits undertake to leave Burma on their expiration.

Experience has proved the merits of the system of granting individual employment permits for immigrant workers as compared with any system of limiting immigration on the basis of racial or occupational quotas. The issue of an employment permit for a particular occupation is designed to give a government powers "to restrict or to facilitate such employment according to the actual national requirements for labour in any

given trade or occupation." The issue of such permits is normally the function of a special department of Government dealing with the whole subject of immigration and this department should be in close touch with general labour conditions and the collection of statistics relating to employment in various industries. The usual practice is to make these employment permits valid only for the branch of employment for which they were originally granted and, properly administered, this system provides a government with a flexible means of exercising its discretionary powers to reduce risks of economic competition leading to disorganization in occupations into which large numbers of immigrants are seeking entry.

I am aware that there are administrative difficulties in the establishment of such a system of registration as is involved in the granting of passports and employment permits, particularly in the case of unskilled workers, the greater proportion of whom are illiterate. These difficulties, however, must be faced if any serious attempt is to be made to deal with the problems of immigration. Valuable information can be gathered in this way of the categories of workers entering the country and especially regarding the distinction between skilled and unskilled workers. The experience of a number of other countries convinces me that, even in the cases when ultimately it is necessary to restrict immigration, the procedure is at once simpler and more effective if control is exercised by the granting or withholding of individual permits as compared with the system of quotas upon occupational bases. It is difficult in practice to prevent the internal migration of workers from one occupation to another.

An alternative method sometimes adopted with the definite object of restricting immigration is to make entry to the country subject to the payment of a somewhat considerable immigration fee. This is a more mechanical and less selective method than that of employment permits just described since it obviously does not operate in the sense of restricting "according to the actual requirements for labour in any given trade or occupation." Immigration fees affect all immigrants but clearly bear most heavily on the lower paid classes of immigrant labour which may or may not be the classes of entrants whose number it is desired to reduce. If the immigration policy of the Government of Burma were to have as its sole or main object a reduction in the number of immigrant unskilled or semi-skilled labourers, I have no doubt that it could, through the imposition of immigration fees of suitable amount, effect a considerable reduction, though probably at the cost of embarrassing certain industries, as for example mining, for which no alternative source of supply of labour is available. Restriction by means of immigration fees cannot from the nature of the case operate other than mechanically and unscientifically. Where they exist, as for example in Thailand, their *raison d'être* is more often than not quite as much fiscal as anything else. The case for immigration fees as a source of revenue is extraneous to our present purpose which is concerned solely with the efficacy of immigration fees as a method of controlling the entry of foreign workers into a country.

111. The registration of Indians already in Burma when registration is introduced, raises many difficult problems of a legal character with which I do not feel called upon to deal in this report, but they must clearly be the subject of very careful consideration and of consultation with the Government

of India. Provisions on the following lines would seem to me to meet the needs and protect the legitimate interests of Indians in Burma : consequently I recommend :—

(a) The recognition of the fact that Indians who are born and bred in Burma, have made Burma their permanent home and regard their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests are entitled to be regarded as having established a claim, if they wish to make it, to a Burma domicile and therefore to the benefit of section 144 of the Government of Burma Act, 1935.

(b) The recognition of the fact that Indians who have worked in Burma for at least five years immediately before (date to be specified) with the clear intention of continuing to work and reside in the country, are entitled to be regarded as having established a claim to the position of privileged immigrants with a recognised status and with a right to further residence and to continuation of their employments subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed from time to time.

(c) The granting of work permits valid for three years to other Indian workers already in Burma, such permits to have preference for renewal over permits granted to new Indian immigrants.

The difficulties in applying this system of registration to Indians who are already in the country arise very largely from the vague way in which the term immigrant is used. Public opinion in Burma seems to regard all Indians as immigrants but a careful distinction should be made between those "immigrants" who have settled in the country and should therefore be regarded as having established a claim to Burma domicile and those Indians who come to the country for employment either for short spells or for two or three years at a time whose status is akin to that of "foreign workers". The full legal implication of these distinctions should be worked out in consultation with the Government of India.

The value of this system of registration will, however, only be fully realised if the Department of Government which is charged with its administration is given legislative powers to ensure compulsory registration and maintains at the same time an adequate statistical branch to analyse the returns received.

I do not anticipate that any serious friction could arise from the institution of this system of registration by means of passports and employment *visas*. It cannot be held to be in the slightest degree derogatory to Indians and the small measure of inconvenience which may result to the individual is surely an exceedingly small price to pay for the opportunity of earning a living in another land. It is in fact the common practice amongst the nations of the world to-day and it represents the minimum requirements which any political unit is entitled to demand from those who cross its frontiers. Registration is not restriction but constitutes the essential foundation upon which any intelligent planning of the movements of workers must be based, if and when that is shown to be necessary. The justification for such a system of registration does not depend upon nor need await exact numerical data with regard to the excess or adequacy of the supply of labour.

The effect of making entry into Burma subject to the issue of an employment permit valid for a specified period and granted on condition that its holder undertakes to leave Burma on its expiration would in practice make it impossible for new immigrants to qualify for Burma domicile, since there could not in the circumstances be any "intention of permanent or indefinite residence" in Burma. Cases might arise, indeed would be bound to arise, in which it was desirable to permit new immigrants to settle permanently in Burma, that is, to acquire a Burma domicile. These should be treated as special cases and decided on their merits.

112. It will now have been made clear that although I hold that the initiative with regard to the regulation and, if necessary, restriction of immigration resides normally as a domestic affair with the Government of the country of immigration, yet the special circumstances of the previous association of Burma and India would render unjustifiable any unilateral action by the Government of Burma except in the unlikely contingency of a breakdown of negotiations. The Government of India has for more than a generation, by legislation and through its agents in other countries, shown a natural and proper concern for the treatment of its nationals, both to uphold the dignity and status of their position as well as to safeguard their legitimate rights. The Indian Emigration Act of 1922 has had valuable results in stabilising the conditions of employment in other countries of Indian unskilled labourers. So recently as the 15th of June, 1938, the Government of India prohibited emigration to Malaya until conditions in the employment market should have improved and moreover passed an Act in September 1938 "empowering the Central Government to regulate both assisted and unassisted emigration so that it might bring under its control the total flow of emigration for unskilled work." This evidence of the continued solicitude of the Government of India that the emigration of its nationals, particularly unskilled labourers, should not exceed the local demand for their labour, provides a favourable atmosphere for the negotiation at an early date of a bilateral agreement between the Governments of India and Burma for the regulation and the settlement of the outstanding problems of immigration.

I recommend that at an early date negotiations should be initiated with the Government of India for the conclusion of an Immigration Agreement which should deal *inter alia* with the following specific subjects :—

(a) The definition of the several classes of Indian Immigrants into Burma.

(b) Regulations for the issue of passports and permits for residence and employment or for residence only.

(c) The definition of the prohibited classes of Immigrants.

(d) Provision for the medical examination of Immigrants.

(e) Conditions of repatriation of Indians.

(f) The question of according a specially favourable position for the purposes of immigration to certain classes of Indians who are already closely connected with Burma.

(g) Civil and constitutional rights of Indian Workers other than those domiciled in Burma.

(h) Provision for consultation in the event of the Governor of Burma having decided that the restriction of certain classes of immigrants had become necessary.

(i) Co-operation to deal with Land Frontier Migration.

The results of an agreement negotiated between the two Governments along these lines would in the normal way be embodied in an Immigration Act passed by the Legislature. It will be well however to make some further provision for the interpretation and the administration of any such Act. It is in the nature of things that racial animosities are easily aroused by the administration of an Immigration Act and it appears to me particularly desirable, in view of the special relations between Burma and India, that the utmost care should be exercised in the interests of the industry and commerce of the country, no less than in those of the Indian portion of its population, to prevent any hasty, ill-conceived or prejudiced action being taken in the name of the Act. It should be recognized that many of the problems of immigration are not capable of hard and fast definition: there is a considerable margin for personal judgment and interpretation in individual cases and it is essential, in my view, that at the present stage of the evolution of the relations between Burma and India, ample provision should be made for the presentation of all aspects of any case before action is taken. Without, therefore, any implication which could be construed as limiting or fettering the powers of the Department of Government which is charged with the administration of the subject of immigration, I am of the opinion that Burma would do well to profit by the experience of some other countries which have recently passed through phases of rapid development and set up an advisory body to consider at frequent intervals any problems arising from the administration of the Act and to guarantee an impartial presentation of the facts of the case.

Consequently—I recommend the institution of an Immigration Board which should examine the relevant data and tender its advice to the appropriate department of Government. The Board should be of mixed racial composition, Burman, Indian and European.

113. I pass now from these general recommendations to deal with the specific items which are detailed in the terms of reference appointing this Commission.

The Volume of Indian Immigration.—I have already indicated that no accurate statistics are at present available to determine the true volume of Indian immigration. An analysis has been presented in Chapter II of the growth of the Indian population as measured by the successive census returns showing that in 1931 Indians formed 6.9 per cent of the total population. Further analysis showed the important variations in the proportion of the Indian population according to the different census divisions and these facts have been represented in the two maps included in the folder at the end of this report. It is significant that the Indian population is particularly concentrated in Rangoon and adjacent areas on the one hand, and, on the other, in the District of Akyab. For the period since 1931, the statistics of immigration show the discrepancies which are described in paragraphs 18 and 19 of

the report. No reliable data at all are available for movements into Arakan which are largely by land. There is no possibility of reducing the statistics of immigration to a satisfactory basis until the system of registration which I have recommended is adopted. It is not enough to collect simple statistics of passenger movements without reference to a classification of the different classes of Indians in Burma. It is necessary to know whether the individual passenger is a new Indian worker coming to Burma, an Indian business man making a periodic and short visit to and from India, or a semi-permanent Indian worker in Burma going back home or returning from leave in India. In the absence of more precise information it is exceedingly difficult to make any sound generalisations about the actual volume of immigration and the causes of its periodic variation. I accept the view that on the whole the volume of immigration from India adjusts itself to conditions of economic prosperity in Burma. This is indeed the normal experience of migrations all over the world, but whereas this general experience is based primarily upon emigration for more or less permanent settlement usually in another continent, there are factors in the local situation which suggest possibilities of serious maladjustment in the labour supply from time to time. The journey from India is short and it is cheap, and the greater part of the immigrants are made up of unskilled labourers who come to Burma with the intention of seeking temporary employment of from two to three years in the first instance.

114. *To what extent Indian Immigration is seasonal and temporary and to what extent permanent.*—The only example on any considerable scale of seasonal immigration occurs in the case of the Chittagonian movement into Arakan. This appears to be a regular annual movement mainly of coolies who come in for the reaping of the paddy, some of whom stay on after the harvest to work in the rice mills or as boatmen in the Port of Akyab. This movement is dealt with in Chapter VII and attention is once again called to the absence of any reliable information as to the number of immigrants involved.

The greater part of Indian immigration into Burma, however, follows a more or less regular pattern which is largely independent of seasonal movements. There are a few instances in which witnesses have reported that their workers returned to India for short periods of leave during the slack season from Rangoon and neighbouring districts; but the great majority of Indian workers are accustomed to stay in Burma from two and a half to three years at a stretch after which they return to India for spells of six months or thereabouts, and then return to Burma for further employment. This movement does not appear to be regulated at all as only an insignificant portion of the workers are specifically recruited in India by employers in Burma. The individual worker comes over on his own initiative, seeks his own employment, and makes his own arrangements for periods of leave and for regaining his job on his return from India. This type of immigration may perhaps best be described as permanently temporary in the sense that a large number of the immigrant Indians devote the greater part of their working lives to residence and employment in Burma, spending only their holiday periods in India and normally returning to India when through ill-health or age they are incapacitated from further employment. There are obviously variations in this movement as between workers who are well established in industrial

employment and move backwards and forwards every two or three years with regularity and those workers whose hold on employment is more precarious; and there are also distinctions between those workers who really come to Burma with the intention of settling in the country and those who have no such intention but merely seek temporary employment. There is, however, in the meantime no statistical information to show to what extent the immigrants fall into these different classes. Attention is called to Chapter III in which the Indian population is analysed according to place of birth, in which it is shown that there is a steady increase in the proportion of Indians in Burma who were actually born in the country. It appears that at the present time approximately 40 per cent of the Indians in Burma were born in the country, the majority of whom may therefore have a strong claim to be regarded as of Burma domicile.

115. *In what occupations Indians are mainly employed and the extent to which they are unemployed or under-employed.*—A full analysis is presented in Chapter V of the occupations of Indian immigrants so far as these were ascertainable at the census of 1931. There were at that date 530,874 Indian male earners in Burma divided according to occupations into the following groups :—

(a) Unskilled and semi-skilled	...	...	206,555
(b) Agriculture, Fishing and Hunting	...	...	140,523
(c) Traders and shop assistants	...	...	82,549
(d) Craftsmen	...	...	48,305
(e) Clerical	...	...	20,032

A further classification of these earners with their working dependants showed that the Indian workers provided 9·4 per cent of the labour force in 1931. No more up to date information covering the whole field of the employment of Indians will be available until the results of the census of next year are made available. Further information, however, with regard to the employment of Indians in industrial establishments, gathered by the special industrial enquiry, is presented in Chapter IX, from which it will be seen that although there was a decrease in the percentage of Indians employed in industrial establishments from 70·1 per cent to 67·5 per cent between the years 1934 and 1939 (February 2nd in both cases), yet there was in this same period an increase in the absolute numbers employed of 14,557.

It is not possible to define precisely the extent to which Indian labour is unemployed or under-employed. Paragraph 96 of the report with the accompanying tables shows that most of the industries in Burma are comparatively free from violent seasonal fluctuations in the volume of employment offered, but that in the seasonal industries of rice milling and in the cotton mills there would probably be rather more than 22,000 Indians set free from their normal jobs in the slack period. Reports from the districts quoted in paragraph 97 give instances of the large number of alternative employments which are open to these Indians during the slack season. They may find employment as railway coolies or rice bag carriers, as rickshaw pullers or bazaar coolies; they may work as stone extractors in the quarries or may engage in fishing, selling milk and tending cows; some secure temporary work in the Public Works Department and on the wharves and jetties; some are engaged in repairing roads

and embankments. In addition to these miscellaneous employments a certain number will in any one year return to India to take their six months leave at the end of a spell of work in Burma. It appears probable, therefore, that for the rural districts as a whole there is no very serious problem of unemployment amongst the Indian immigrants except in so far as a certain degree of unemployment is inherent in an economy based upon a single crop like the cultivation of rice, which involves the stoppage of agricultural operations for part of the year.

A very important exception must be made, however, in the case of the employment of Indian immigrant labour in the Port of Rangoon, which is dealt with in detail in Chapter VIII. It has been practically impossible to secure the co-operation of stevedores and most other employers of labour in the port to give any precise figures of the numbers of workers they actually employ. There was, however, a remarkable unanimity in the testimony of witnesses that even the regular coolie gangs could not count on more than eleven to thirteen days work at normal wage rates with perhaps three or four days extra at lower rates during the busy season, and during the slack period it appears to be generally accepted that there are only nine or ten days work in the month for casual labourers. This represents a serious condition of under-employment amongst unskilled Indian immigrants engaged in and around the Port of Rangoon to which attention is called in a later paragraph.

116. *Whether in the occupations in which Indians are mainly employed Indians either have displaced Burmans or could be replaced by Burmans due regard being paid to both the previous history of such occupations and their economic requirements.*—There is no evidence of any kind to suggest that Indians have displaced Burmans from employment which they had previously obtained. The whole history of the development of Burma during the last few generations suggests that there has been a general division of work between the two races and therefore Indian labour in the past has been supplementary rather than alternative to Burmese labour. The Indian immigrants came in for three major purposes: first in importance on account of the large numbers involved, were the Indian labourers who came in to do the heavy manual work for which Burman labour, because of the phenomenally rapid expansion of the area brought under cultivation, was not available and which was moreover uncongenial to them; secondly, the Indian traders and business men who came into the country with access to capital and sought opportunities for the exercise of their commercial instincts: and thirdly, the Indians with some degree of clerical or technical training who were introduced into public bodies such as the Railways and commercial firms before there were adequate numbers of educated and trained Burmans seeking similar employment. The evidence submitted by employers of long experience convinces me that the simplicity of this earlier regime has been materially upset during the past ten years. It is now agreed that Burmans have offered themselves for types of work and at wages that would not have attracted them in earlier decades. In interpreting this movement allowance must be made for the prolonged effects of the general economic depression at the beginning of the decade, but it is clear that Burma is even now faced, and will be faced in an ever-increasing degree as time goes on, with the problems arising from the absorption into its economic life of a growing population which, owing to

the tremendous slowing-down in the rate of expansion of the area under cultivation, must more and more seek employment in avocations other than agriculture.

I also believe that Burma is now beginning to experience the cumulative results of extended educational facilities which have created a class which is not prepared to go back to work on the land, but which seeks employment in subordinate administrative and clerical work, or hopes to enter industrial establishments owned and managed for the most part by Europeans and Indians. The manager of one of the largest concerns in the country with a long experience of local conditions, goes so far as to express the opinion that "Indian labour of the 'white collar' class (new entrants) should be excluded. The town is full of Burmans looking for clerks' jobs." There are no statistics of any kind to indicate the number of Burmans coming within this category. It is in all probability quite small as yet in relation to the total labour force; but since it tends to be concentrated in and around Rangoon it is liable to breed an amount of resentment which magnifies the problem.

The further question whether Indians could be replaced by Burmans raises entirely different issues. There is ample evidence on all hands of the fact that Burmans are successfully employed over practically the whole range of skilled and semi-skilled occupations. The only material point is in what numbers Burmans are available and are offering themselves for such employment at present undertaken by Indians. There cannot be any possibility of ascertaining the facts in this matter unless some system for the registration of unemployed workers is established; and *I think that an important contribution to the solution of the problem would be to set up at an early date an employment bureau in Rangoon, with provision for the extension of similar facilities in other townships where this is shown to be necessary.*

But this does not by any means represent the whole problem. So far as the rural districts and the country towns are concerned, I have formed the view that there is a certain undetermined but probably appreciable amount of Burman labour unemployed or largely under-employed, which, under strong economic pressure or under the stimulus of attractive remuneration, can as it were be provoked on to the market but which will remain idle and live on friends and relations contentedly enough if conditions of work are not sufficiently to its liking. I believe there is scope for replacement of Indians by Burmans in many directions if conditions could be brought more into harmony with Burman requirements. In Rangoon, I have been both shocked and saddened to see under what grievous disabilities a large part of the labouring population of the Capital lives and works. Housing conditions are very often squalid in the extreme; wages are low and in many cases settlement is only made at long and irregular intervals. As Indians constitute an overwhelmingly large part of the manual workers in Rangoon, it is mostly they who endure the misery and suffer the degradation inexorably resulting from the conditions I have mentioned. One can only hope that the public conscience may soon be quickened into taking steps to improve the lot of the unfortunates whose lot is a reproach to all concerned.

Meanwhile it may safely be said that conditions in certain fields of employment, particularly in Rangoon, are such that few Burmans would contemplate

entering them. They could not live on the wages paid nor in the conditions imposed without sacrificing their self-respect and abandoning the ways of decent living to which they are accustomed and which they rightly regard as necessary to the maintenance of a simple but humanly dignified life. If the conditions of work in the unskilled occupations were more in conformity with Burman standards, I believe it would be found that the country possesses a reserve of Burman labour at present unused, but which would be prepared to play its part in the economic life of the country provided its by no means unduly high minimum requirements were met.

There is a natural tendency among employers to stress the importance of an abundant supply of cheap labour and to emphasise the baneful effects on the economy of the country of measures which would restrict numbers or raise wages. But cheapness is not all. It is generally agreed, the Indian Chamber of Commerce demurring, that rates of wages which, if they do not content are at least accepted by an Indian unskilled labourer, are not sufficient to maintain a Burman of the same class in the modest way of living to which he is accustomed. For myself I find it impossible to regard without concern a state of affairs in which the wages paid for unskilled labour in Rangoon are not adequate for the maintenance of the humble standard of living of a respectable Burman labourer. To the extent that the Indian labourer is employed in Burma because the conditions of work offered are such that the Burman is unable to maintain his customary standard of living on the wages offered, a state of things exists which no people can be expected to tolerate indefinitely.

It is however claimed with a good deal of truth that the Burman is disinclined to work which involves hard, exhausting, mechanical effort and that this being so he should not object to the Indian doing what he is not himself prepared to do. There is reason in this but a good deal of the work which the Burman dislikes doing is work which in many countries is done by animals or machines. It is remarked in a memorandum submitted to the Commission by one of the largest employers of labour in Rangoon that "a demand for increased wages from a completely Burmanised labour force, protected by immigration restriction, would simply lead to mechanisation. The day of the Indian coolie gang is nearly done. They never were efficient and as wages rise it becomes more and more profitable to introduce mechanical means of handling." From the purely Burman point of view I am inclined to think that the quicker the pace of mechanisation the better for the country. The Burman has a proper and healthy dislike of work which makes of him a beast of burden but has natural capacity for handling machines and delight and pride in keeping them in good order. The mechanisation of the port of Rangoon would probably lead to the replacement of a large number of Indian unskilled labourers by skilled or semi-skilled Burman workers.

117. Whether in the light of the statistics obtained and other relevant factors any system of equating the supply of Indian unskilled labour to Burman requirements is needed.

There appear to be four interlocking enquiries involved in a consideration of the problems of immigrant Indian unskilled labour :—

(a) There is the question of the numbers of Burmans who are in fact seeking employment as unskilled labourers in those manual tasks which are

for the most part performed by Indian immigrants. No statistics are available to answer this question. I accept the evidence that in recent years increased numbers of Burmans have offered themselves for this work.

(b) There is the question whether at the wages currently offered for unskilled work, which attract large numbers of Indian immigrants, Burmese labourers come forward in any large numbers and are prepared to work steadily and contentedly. The answer to this question is definitely in the negative.

(c) There is the question whether even the existing supply of Indian immigrant labour is in excess of current requirements such as to lead to unemployment or serious under-employment. Speaking generally for Burma as a whole, I do not think there is any evidence of any serious excess of Indian labour in these categories. A definite exception must be made, however, in the case of the town and Port of Rangoon. I am satisfied from the evidence laid before the Commission that there is a considerable excess of Indian immigrant labour in Rangoon and that this results in a chronic state of under-employment.

(d) There is the question whether the minimum wage requirements of the Indian immigrants are lower than those normally demanded by Burmans and so bring about features of "undercutting" in the labour market. I think the evidence on this point is beyond dispute; it has been dealt with at some length in paragraph 104 of this report. I accept the evidence of the majority of the witnesses that there is a substantial difference between the standards of living of the Indian and Burmese labourer at this level.

I do not think that at the present time in the greater part of Burma any serious problems arise from these differences. There is certainly a case for further detailed investigation on the spot in the case of the Chittagonian immigration into Arakan and there is also a case for definite action in the case of Indian immigrant labour employed in the Port of Rangoon, in which a strong effort should be made to secure the active co-operation of the Government of India. I do not think this problem can be satisfactorily dealt with by any direct limitation of such immigrants by any simple application of the quota system. Unskilled labour in the nature of the case has a high degree of transferability and therefore registration should be by means of individual permits.

I recommend the introduction of Compulsory Registration for all unskilled labour in the Port of Rangoon. Registration should be effected by means of the issue by Government of employment permits in the form of Personal Identity Cards, the number of such permits to be determined after consultation with the employers of labour concerned so as to ensure that due account is taken of the need for a reasonable margin of labour to meet variations in the demand for labour due to the intermittent character of port traffic.

118. In concluding this report I venture to call attention to an aspect of the immigration problem which is frequently neglected. General discussion too often limits itself to that simple and negative word "restriction," overlooking the probability that hasty and ill-judged action in this way may lead to

economic maladjustments far more serious than the evils which they are intended to remedy. Such a negative view is often based upon a superficial and pessimistic view of the possibilities for the future development of Burma. There is a wide field on the other hand for fruitful positive action by the opening up of additional avenues of employment for the people of the country. The results of the detailed industrial enquiry in Chapter IX show the steady progress in the employment of Burmans in industry during the last five years. Furthermore, it is a reasonable claim that immigrants should not be eligible for employment in either the subordinate or the superior grades of public services whether directly under Government or under quasi-independent organizations such as the Burma Railways and the Municipal Corporations : it being understood that exceptions should be made in the cases of Indians who have established a claim to domicile in the country and further exception in the cases where it is prudent and advantageous to recruit individuals of particular experience and technical training for special posts. A valuable guide to the possibilities of action along these lines is given by the recent publication by the Government of Burma (Home Department "G" Circular No. 31 of 1940), of the principles which it has adopted as a guide for the determination of domicile in respect of candidates for the Public Services, and these may well be taken as a basis for more general application. I quote the immediately relevant sections :—

(1) A person can have only one domicile.

(2) The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which, at the time of his birth, his father was domiciled or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

(5) . . . a person acquires a new domicile by residence in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin, with the intention of permanent or indefinite residence therein.

119. For convenience of reference I bring together below the recommendations contained in this report :—

Recommendations.	Paragraph
<p><i>Registration of Indian Nationals entering Burma after agreed date</i></p> <p>That from a date to be agreed upon after negotiation with the Government of India, Indian Nationals entering Burma whether for purposes of travel, residence or employment, should be provided with a duly registered Indian passport containing the usual particulars sufficient to establish the identity of the individual.</p> <p>That Indian Nationals entering Burma for the purposes of residence and employment should be required to obtain a <i>visa</i> in the form of a work or employment permit valid for three years issued by competent authority under the Government of Burma, on condition that the holders of the permits undertake to leave Burma on their expiration,</p>	<p>110</p>

Registration of Indians already in Burma when system of registration is introduced 111

(a) The recognition of the fact that Indians who are born and bred in Burma, have made Burma their permanent home and regard their future and the future of their families as bound up with its interests are entitled to be regarded as having established a claim, if they wish to make it, to a Burma domicile and therefore to the benefit of section 144 of the Government of Burma Act, 1935.

(b) The recognition of the fact that Indians who have worked in Burma for at least five years immediately before (date to be specified) with the clear intention of continuing to work and reside in the country, are entitled to be regarded as having established a claim to the position of privileged immigrants with a recognised status and with a right to further residence and to continuation of their employments subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed from time to time.

(c) The granting of work permits valid for three years to other Indian workers already in Burma, such permits to have preference for renewal over permits granted to new Indian immigrants.

Conclusion of an Immigration Agreement 112

That at an early date negotiations should be initiated with the Government of India for the conclusion of an Immigration Agreement which should deal *inter alia* with the following specific subjects:—

(a) The definition of the several classes of Indian Immigrants into Burma.

(b) Regulations for the issue of passports and permits for residence and employment or for residence only.

(c) The definition of the prohibited classes of Immigrants.

(d) Provision for the medical examination of Immigrants.

(e) Conditions of repatriation of Indians.

(f) The question of according a specially favourable position for the purposes of immigration to certain classes of Indians who are already closely connected with Burma.

(g) Civil and constitutional rights of Indian workers other than those domiciled in Burma.

(h) Provision for consultation in the event of the Governor of Burma having decided that the restriction of certain classes of immigrants had become necessary.

(i) Co-operation to deal with Land Frontier Migration.

Recommendations,	Paragraph
<i>Immigration Board</i> The institution of an Immigration Board which should examine the relevant data and tender its advice to the appropriate Department of Government. The Board should be of mixed racial composition, Burman, Indian and European.	112
<i>Compulsory Registration of Unskilled Labour in the Port of Rangoon</i> The introduction of Compulsory Registration for all unskilled labour in the Port of Rangoon. Registration should be effected by means of the issue by Government of employment permits in the form of Personal Identity Cards, the number of such permits to be determined after consultation with the employers of labour concerned so as to ensure that due account is taken of the need for a reasonable margin of labour to meet variations in the demand for labour due to the intermittent character of port traffic.	117

JAMES BAXTER.

RANGOON, the 12th October 1940.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.

Indians in Selected Areas—1931 Census.

(All numbers other than percentages are the nearest whole thousand.)

Area.	Indians.			Percentage of total population which is Indian. (5)	Percentage of total Indian population. (6)	Born outside Burma.			Percentage born outside Burma.	
	Total. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)			Total. (7)	Males. (8)	Females. (9)	Males. (10)	Females. (11)
All Burma	1,018	734	284	7	100	630	529	101	72	36
Akyab	211	124	87	33	21	44	38	6	30	7
Rangoon	213	172	41	53	21	180	154	26	90	62
Pegu	51	35	16	10	5	31	24	7	70	44
Hanthavaddy	66	46	20	16	7	42	33	9	71	43
Insein	44	31	13	13	4	29	23	6	74	49
Bassein	24	20	4	4	2	20	18	2	88	46
Myaungmya	28	24	4	6	3	21	19	2	82	38
Pyawön	34	26	8	10	3	25	21	4	81	52
Thatön	34	23	11	6	3	18	15	3	64	29
Amherst	41	29	12	8	4	23	20	3	68	25
Toungoo	30	20	10	7	3	18	14	4	70	42
Rest of Lower Burma	74	58	16	3	7	57	49	8	85	52
Magwe Division	28	23	5	2	3	22	20	2	85	47
Magwe District	17	14	3	3	2	14	13	1	89	53
Mandalay Division	62	45	17	4	6	43	34	9	77	51
Mandalay District	38	27	11	10	4	27	21	6	78	52
Sagaing Division	44	31	13	2	4	30	24	6	76	47
Myitthina District	17	11	6	10	2	11	8	3	72	47
Eastern States	34	27	7	2	4	27	23	4	87	54
Northern Shan States	21	18	3	3	2	18	16	2	91	58
Southern Shan States	11	8	3	1	1	8	6	2	74	47

APPENDIX 2.

Total Indians by Race in Selected Areas—1931 Census.

(All numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand)

Area.	All Races.			Chittagongians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus.			Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.												
	All	M.	F. per 100 M.	All	M.	F. per 100 M.	All	M.	F. per 100 M.	All	M.	F. per 100 M.	All	M.	F. per 100 M.	All	M.	F. per 100 M.	All	M.	F. per 100 M.	All	M.	F. per 100 M.										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
All Burma	...	3,071,734	284	39	252	164	88	54	150	53	57	60	175	133	4	32	160	124	36	29	66	49	17	34	62	59	3	6	153	112	41	37		
Akyab	...	211	124	87	70	186	105	81	78	...	...	8	4	3	1	21	...	...	...	1	16	11	5	42	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	19	
Rangoon	...	213	172	41	24	17	...	...	2	38	15	65	33	24	4	13	69	58	11	20	13	11	2	22	8	7	1	7	35	27	8	30	
Pegu	...	51	35	16	47	5	4	1	20	12	7	63	14	9	5	57	31	72	4	56	1	1	...	36	4	4	...	...	9	4	3	38	
Hanthawaddy	...	66	46	20	44	5	4	1	8	31	19	12	15	10	7	33	12	9	3	33	1	1	...	52	3	3	...	...	17	4	3	54	
Insein	...	44	31	13	43	3	2	1	38	11	7	4	63	15	5	45	5	4	1	38	2	1	...	50	3	3	...	...	11	5	4	37	
Bassein	...	24	20	4	19	3	3	...	11	1	1	...	22	6	5	1	22	5	4	1	23	3	2	1	21	3	3	...	...	4	3	2	30
Myatungmya	...	28	24	4	16	5	5	...	7	3	2	1	32	4	3	1	28	3	2	1	23	4	4	...	19	6	6	...	...	5	3	2	28
Pyaw	...	34	29	8	32	4	4	...	5	14	9	5	55	4	3	1	34	5	4	1	30	1	1	...	21	4	4	...	...	6	2	1	38
Thalon	...	34	23	11	46	2	1	1	29	12	7	5	71	4	3	1	38	6	4	2	48	4	3	1	36	2	2	...	...	13	4	3	27
Amherst	...	41	29	12	39	5	4	1	28	8	5	3	67	3	2	1	18	13	10	3	33	5	3	2	50	1	1	...	...	10	6	4	43
Toungoo	...	30	20	10	48	2	2	...	23	2	1	1	46	17	10	7	66	4	5	1	44	1	1	...	24	2	2	...	...	9	2	1	29
Rest of Lower Burma	...	74	58	16	25	8	7	1	16	6	4	2	29	17	13	4	20	16	12	4	36	6	4	2	45	8	8	...	...	5	13	10	34
Matwe Division	...	23	23	5	22	2	2	...	6	3	2	1	53	9	7	2	21	3	3	...	12	1	1	...	28	3	3	3	7	5	2	37
Magwe District	...	17	14	3	18	1	1	...	5	2	1	1	59	5	4	1	18	3	32	...	12	1	1	...	23	2	2	...	...	2	3	2	27
Mandalay Division	...	62	45	17	39	2	2	...	10	9	5	4	63	22	17	5	32	6	4	2	56	3	2	1	37	3	3	9	17	12	5	43
Mandalay District	...	38	27	11	29	1	1	...	10	7	4	3	69	13	10	3	29	3	1	1	51	2	1	1	50	1	1	...	...	8	11	8	42
Sagaing Division	...	44	31	13	41	2	2	...	8	1	1	...	43	11	8	3	38	1	1	...	46	2	1	1	37	2	2	2	25	16	9	52
Myittha District	...	17	11	6	50	10	51	3	2	1	37	26	55	1	1	2	13	8	5	61
Eastern States	...	34	27	7	25	1	1	...	12	53	4	3	1	28	21	1	1	...	21	4	4	2	23	18	5	30
Northern Shan States	...	21	12	3	19	1	1	...	6	49	1	1	...	25	26	1	1	...	17	3	3	2	14	11	3	23
Southern Shan States	...	11	8	3	41	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	58	1	1	...	31	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	31	1	1	...	...	7	9	6	47

M = Males.

F = Females.

APPENDIX 1.

Indians in Selected Areas—1931 Census.

(All numbers other than percentages are the nearest whole thousand.)

Area.	Indians.			Percentage of total population which is Indian.	Percentage of total Indian population.	Born outside Burma.			Percentage born outside Burma.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All Burma	1,018	734	284	7	100	630	529	101	72	36
Akyab	211	124	87	33	21	44	38	6	30	7
Rangoon	213	172	41	53	21	180	154	26	90	62
Pegu	51	35	16	10	5	31	24	7	70	44
Hanthawaddy	66	46	20	16	7	42	33	9	71	43
Insein	44	31	13	13	4	29	23	6	74	49
Bassein	24	20	4	4	2	20	18	2	88	46
Myaungmya	28	24	4	6	3	21	19	2	82	38
Pyapón	34	26	8	10	3	25	21	4	81	52
Thalón	34	23	11	6	3	18	15	3	64	29
Amherst	41	29	12	8	4	23	20	3	68	25
Toungoo	30	20	10	7	3	18	14	4	70	42
Rest of Lower Burma	74	58	16	3	7	57	49	8	85	52
Magwe Division	28	23	5	2	3	22	20	2	85	47
Mongwe District	17	14	3	3	2	14	13	1	89	53
Mandalay Division	62	45	17	4	6	43	34	9	77	51
Mandalay District	38	27	11	10	4	27	21	6	73	52
Sagaing Division	44	31	13	2	4	30	24	6	76	47
Mwikyina District	17	11	6	10	2	11	8	3	72	47
Eastern States	34	27	7	2	4	27	23	4	87	54
Northern Shan States	21	18	3	3	2	18	16	2	91	58
Southern Shan States	11	8	3	1	1	8	6	2	74	47

APPENDIX 2.

Total Indians by Race in Selected Areas—1931 Census.

(All numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand)

Area	All Races.			Chittagongians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus.			Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.												
	All	M.	F.	All	M.	F.	All	M.	F.	All	M.	F.	All	M.	F.	All	M.	F.	All	M.	F.	All	M.	F.										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
All Burma	147	73	254	39	252	164	58	54	150	93	57	60	175	133	4	32	160	121	36	23	66	49	17	34	62	59	3	6	153	112	41	37		
Akyab	...	211	124	87	70	186	105	78	...	...	...	8	4	3	1	21	...	...	...	1	16	11	5	42	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	19		
Rangoon	...	213	172	41	21	17	...	2	38	23	15	65	33	27	4	13	69	58	11	20	13	11	2	22	8	7	1	7	35	27	8	30		
Pegu	...	51	35	16	47	5	4	1	20	12	7	5	63	14	9	57	11	75	4	56	1	1	...	36	4	4	...	...	9	4	3	1	38	
Hambawaddy	...	66	46	20	44	5	4	1	8	31	19	12	65	10	7	33	12	9	3	33	1	1	...	52	3	3	...	...	17	4	3	1	54	
Insein	...	44	31	13	43	3	2	1	38	11	7	4	63	15	5	45	5	4	1	38	2	1	1	...	50	3	3	...	...	11	5	4	1	37
Bassein	...	21	29	4	19	3	3	...	11	1	...	22	6	5	1	22	5	4	1	23	3	2	1	...	21	3	3	...	...	4	3	2	1	30
Myaungmya	...	23	21	4	16	5	5	...	7	3	2	32	4	3	1	23	3	2	1	23	4	4	...	19	6	6	...	...	5	3	2	1	28	
Pyawon	...	34	24	8	32	4	4	...	5	14	9	55	4	3	1	34	5	4	1	30	1	1	...	21	4	4	...	...	6	2	1	1	38	
Thalèn	...	34	23	11	46	2	1	1	29	12	7	71	4	3	1	38	6	4	2	48	4	3	1	...	36	2	2	...	...	13	4	3	1	27
Ambert	...	41	29	12	39	5	4	1	24	8	5	67	3	2	1	18	13	10	3	33	5	3	2	...	50	1	1	...	...	10	6	4	2	43
Toungoo	...	30	20	10	48	2	2	...	23	2	1	46	17	10	7	66	4	5	1	45	1	1	...	21	2	2	...	...	9	2	1	1	29	
Rest of Lower Burma	...	74	58	16	28	8	7	1	16	6	4	29	17	13	4	29	16	12	4	36	6	4	2	...	45	8	8	...	...	5	13	10	3	34
Magwe Division	...	23	23	5	22	2	2	...	6	3	2	53	9	7	2	21	3	3	...	12	1	1	...	23	3	3	...	...	3	7	5	2	37	
Magwe District	...	17	14	3	18	1	1	...	5	2	1	59	5	4	1	18	3	3	...	12	1	1	...	23	2	2	...	...	2	3	2	1	27	
Mandalay Division	...	62	45	17	39	2	2	...	10	9	5	63	22	17	5	32	6	4	2	56	3	2	1	...	37	3	3	...	...	9	17	12	5	43
Mandalay District	...	38	27	11	29	1	1	...	10	7	4	69	13	10	3	29	3	1	1	51	2	1	1	...	20	1	1	...	...	8	11	8	3	42
Sagaing Division	...	44	31	13	41	2	2	...	8	1	1	43	11	8	3	38	1	1	...	46	2	1	1	...	37	2	2	...	...	2	25	16	9	52
Myittha District	...	17	11	6	50	...	...	...	10	...	...	51	3	2	1	37	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	55	1	1	...	...	2	13	8	5	61
Eastern States	...	34	27	7	25	1	1	...	12	...	...	53	4	3	1	28	...	...	...	21	1	1	...	...	21	4	4	...	...	2	23	18	5	30
Northern Shan States	...	21	18	3	19	1	1	...	6	...	...	49	1	1	...	25	...	...	...	26	1	1	...	...	17	3	3	...	...	2	14	11	3	23
Southern Shan States	...	11	8	3	41	...	...	...	27	...	...	58	1	1	...	31	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	31	1	1	...	...	7	9	6	3	47

M = Males.

F = Females.

APPENDIX 3.

Indians born in Burma by Race in Selected Areas—1931 Census.

(All numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand.)

Area.	All Races.			Chittagonians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus.			Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.									
	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.	All.	M.	F.							
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
All Burma	388	205	185	89	169	88	81	93	66	35	31	80	50	27	23	85	28	15	13	84	25	13	12	87	5	3	2	45	24	21	90
Akyab	167	86	81	93	157	81	76	94	...	...	55	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	50	10	5	4	80	...	...	22	...	...	...	47	
Rangoon	33	18	15	90	...	...	...	94	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	2	1	1	79	1	1	...	...	...	...	89	
Pegu	19	10	9	88	1	1	...	82	6	3	3	85	6	3	3	102	4	2	2	78	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	95	
Hanthawaddy	25	14	11	86	1	1	...	82	15	8	7	89	3	2	1	79	4	2	2	72	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	97	
Insein	15	8	7	85	1	...	...	101	5	3	2	81	5	2	3	101	1	...	...	55	1	1	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	82	
Bassein	4	2	2	84	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	76	2	1	1	71	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	83	
Myaungmya	7	5	2	56	2	2	...	16	...	...	...	130	2	1	1	73	...	...	...	91	1	1	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	74	
Pyapon	9	5	4	80	...	...	...	77	6	3	3	81	2	1	1	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Thailon	16	8	8	91	...	...	...	100	8	4	4	93	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	87	2	1	1	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Anherab	18	9	9	92	2	1	1	111	6	3	3	89	...	...	...	68	4	2	2	92	4	2	2	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Toungoo	12	6	6	91	...	...	...	107	2	1	1	101	...	...	...	92	2	1	1	89	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Rest of Lower Burma	17	9	8	85	2	1	1	61	2	1	1	83	...	...	...	78	2	1	1	87	2	1	1	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Magwe Division	6	3	3	50	...	...	...	107	2	1	1	90	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Magwe District	3	2	1	71	...	...	...	109	1	1	...	87	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Mandalay Division	19	10	9	83	...	...	...	57	4	2	2	91	...	...	...	71	2	1	1	94	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Mandalay District	11	6	5	85	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Sagayw Division	14	8	0	88	...	...	...	77	4	2	1	81	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	80	1	1	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Moulmein District	6	3	3	93	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Eastern States	7	4	3	88	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Northern Shan States	3	2	1	89	...	...	...	70	1	1	...	70	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Southern Shan States	4	2	2	85	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	89

M - Males. F - Females.

APPENDIX 4.

Indians born Outside Burma by Race in Selected Areas—1931 Census

(All numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand.)

Area.	All Races.			Chittagonians.			Tamilis.			Hindustanis.			Telugus.			Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.																				
	N.	M.	F. per 100 M.	All.	M.	F.	F. per 100 M.	All.	M.	F.	F. per 100 M.	All.	M.	F.	F. per 100 M.	All.	M.	F.	F. per 100 M.	All.	M.	F.	F. per 100 M.	All.	M.	F.	F. per 100 M.															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)					
All Burma	30	52	101	19	83	76	7	9	81	39	25	31	125	105	19	13	152	111	23	21	10	33	5	13	76	2	5	108	88	20	22	22	22	22	22	22						
Meyab	44	33	6	16	0	21	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon	189	154	30	17	16	16	..	1	26	17	9	53	30	23	2	..	..	..	..	15	11	9	2	16	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pegu	31	24	7	29	3	3	..	7	6	4	2	15	8	6	2	35	7	4	3	45	1	1	..	26	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanthawaddy	42	33	9	27	4	4	..	2	16	11	5	47	7	6	1	19	9	7	2	22	..	..	..	16	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insein	29	23	6	29	1	1	..	13	6	4	2	51	10	8	2	27	1	1	1	31	1	1	..	41	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brassau	20	18	2	10	2	2	..	3	1	1	..	12	5	4	1	13	5	4	1	17	2	2	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myaungmya	21	19	2	8	3	3	..	3	2	1	1	18	3	2	1	14	2	2	..	18	3	3	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyapon	25	21	4	20	4	4	..	2	8	6	2	42	3	2	1	23	4	3	1	25	1	1	..	10	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thaton	18	15	3	21	1	1	..	5	5	3	2	44	3	2	1	18	4	3	1	31	2	2	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amherst	23	20	3	15	3	3	..	2	3	2	1	29	2	2	..	17	9	8	1	14	2	2	..	10	1	1		
Toungoo	18	14	4	29	2	2	..	7	1	1	..	22	9	6	3	46	3	2	1	35	16	2	2		
Rest of Lower Burma	57	49	8	17	6	6	..	7	5	4	1	19	12	10	2	17	14	11	3	30	4	3	..	16	7	7		
Magwe Division	22	20	2	12	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	32	7	6	1	14	3	3	..	9	1	1	..	19	3	3	
Magwe District	14	13	1	11	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	42	4	4	..	12	3	3	..	9	17	2	2	
Mandalay Division	43	34	9	26	2	2	..	5	4	3	1	43	16	13	3	20	5	5	2	47	2	2	..	25	2	2	
Mandalay District	27	21	6	26	1	1	..	5	3	2	1	50	10	8	2	19	3	2	1	41	1	1	..	22	1	1
Sagaing Division	30	24	6	25	2	2	..	3	25	8	6	2	22	35	1	1	..	26	3	3	
Myittha District	11	8	3	13	4	33	2	2	..	23	29	37	1	1	
Eastern States	27	23	4	16	1	1	..	3	40	3	2	1	17	14	1	1	..	14	4	4	
Northern Shan States	18	16	2	12	1	1	..	2	41	1	1	..	15	14	1	1	..	13	3	3	
Southern Shan States	8	6	2	26	4	38	1	1	..	20	16	20	1	1	

F = Females.

M = Males.

APPENDIX 5.

Indians by Religion and Race—1921 and 1931 Censuses.

(All numbers other than ratios are the nearest whole thousand.)

(1)	Total.		Hindus.				Mohamedans.				Others.		Remarks. (14)
			Born in.		Born out.		Born in.		Born out.				
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Males. (4)	Females. (5)	Males. (6)	Females. (7)	Males. (8)	Females. (9)	Males. (10)	Females. (11)	Males. (12)	Females. (13)	
1921 ...	654	233	51	43	328	62	103	99	146	17	26	12	
1931 ...	734	284	76	65	349	75	116	107	156	18	37	19	
Increase per centum	12	22	49	53	6	21	12	8	6	2	44	52	
1931													
Bengalis ...	49	17	3	2	15	3	10	10	19	1	2	1	
Chittagonians	164	88	...	1	5	...	87	80	70	7	2	...	
Hindustanis	133	42	20	16	84	16	6	6	21	3	2	1	
Oriyas ...	59	3	2	1	54	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Tamils ...	93	57	27	24	51	21	...	1	1	...	14	11	
Telugus ...	124	36	14	12	105	22	...	...	1	...	4	2	
Others ...	112	41	9	8	37	11	12	11	43	6	11	5	

APPENDIX 6 (a).

Statement showing the number of Passengers by Sea, landed at, and embarked from, the Ports in Burma.

(All numbers are in thousands.)

Calendar year. (1)	Incoming. (2)	Outgoing. (3)	Excess. (4)	Calendar year. (5)	Incoming. (6)	Outgoing. (7)	Excess. (8)
1900	163·3	120·5	42·8	1920	341·1	247·9	93·2
1901	154·6	114·2	40·4	1921	331·9	303·8	28·1
1902	142·8	135·0	7·8	1922	360·0	310·3	49·7
1903	180·2	139·7	40·5	1923	382·7	295·3	87·4
1904	182·7	125·2	57·5	1924	388·2	315·8	72·4
1905	238·5	175·7	62·8	1925	372·7	350·9	21·8
1906	360·5	319·8	40·7	1926	408·4	342·5	65·9
1907	271·1	267·6	3·5	1927	428·3	361·2	67·1
1908	319·2	301·0	18·2	1928	418·6	333·0	85·6
1909	302·2	301·9	·3	1929	405·3	371·8	33·5
1910	331·1	298·6	32·5	1930	368·5	399·2	-30·7
1911	368·3	311·5	56·8	1931	319·6 (309·4)	367·1	-47·5 (-57·7)
1912	327·5	331·5	-4·0	1932	334·2 (300·3)	288·4	45·8 (11·9)
1913	380·2	355·3	24·9	1933	263·8 (243·3)	252·2	11·6 (-8·9)
1914	268·4	146·2	122·2	1934	279·1 (256·0)	226·6	52·5 (29·4)
1915	338·8	249·0	89·8	1935	296·6 (273·8)	234·2	62·4 (39·6)
1916	258·8	252·3	6·5	1936	269·2 (245·5)	221·6	47·6 (23·9)
1917	223·1	237·1	-14·0	1937	271·2 (244·6)	232·3	38·9 (12·3)
1918	259·9	234·2	25·7	1938	240·5 (213·1)	253·4	-12·9 (-40·3)
1919	284·7	219·0	65·7				

NOTE.—The figures in Appendix 6 (a) are derived from the records kept by the Public Health Department which records are compiled from information supplied by the Port Health Officers at Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui. For ports other than Rangoon the figures of incoming and outgoing passengers are Shipping Companies' figures and represent the number of tickets sold. For Rangoon the figures for incoming passengers are obtained by counting entrants and include infants and passengers travelling without tickets. The figures for outgoing passengers from Rangoon to other than Indian ports are the result of an actual count while those for Indian ports which are obtained from the Shipping Companies represent the number of tickets sold.

To obtain a more accurate estimate of the excess of incoming over outgoing passengers the Public Health Department has since 1931 used the Shipping Companies' figures (that is, the number of tickets sold) for passengers to and from Indian ports. The figures for incoming passengers in brackets in the above table are compiled on this basis.

APPENDIX 6 (b).

Statement showing the number of Passengers by Sea, to and from Indian Ports as recorded at the Port of Rangoon.

Calendar year. (1)	Incoming				Outgoing.	Excess. (7)
	Men. (2)	Women. (3)	Children. (4)	Total. (5)	Total. (6)	
1913	252,926	20,690	14,966	288,582	242,679	45,903
1914	171,275	16,216	10,504	197,995	53,299	144,696
1915	250,479	15,464	12,059	278,002	184,665	93,337
1916	191,336	14,119	10,685	216,140	167,174	48,966
1917	173,843	12,592	9,763	196,198	187,680	8,518
1918	208,436	12,340	10,001	230,777	180,940	49,837
1919	231,206	15,493	12,599	259,298	176,715	82,583
1920	264,392	20,262	15,634	300,288	188,999	111,289
1921	253,025	20,912	13,951	287,888	245,391	42,497
1922	267,329	20,626	12,988	300,943	246,977	53,966
1923	287,618	21,474	13,042	322,134	223,918	98,216
1924	291,401	21,763	12,865	326,029	242,568	83,461
1925	275,832	20,586	12,917	309,335	277,322	32,013
1926	308,046	24,177	14,887	347,110	262,709	84,401
1927	319,966	27,167	13,953	361,086	280,739	80,347
1928	320,247	26,273	13,609	360,129	263,345	96,784
1929	308,075	25,423	12,408	345,906	294,574	51,332
1930	264,744	24,390	12,783	301,917	314,429	-10,512
1931	234,227	19,682	12,196	266,105	288,696	-22,591
1932	329,431	19,144	15,618	274,193	224,098	50,095
1933	187,568	16,195	12,895	216,658	194,925	21,733
1934	196,574	17,425	14,358	228,357	179,773	48,584
1935	209,718	19,090	17,251	246,059	176,470	69,589
1936	185,664	16,548	16,781	218,993	179,924	39,069
1937	186,517	18,306	16,690	221,513	186,181	35,332
1938	167,074	16,114	14,226	197,414	213,566	-16,152

NOTE.—The figures for incoming passengers are taken from the Annual Reports of the Port Health Officer at Rangoon and represent the result of an actual count. The figures for outgoing passengers are derived from the records kept by the Public Health Department and are the Shipping Companies' returns of tickets sold.

APPENDIX 6 (c).

Statement showing number of Passengers by Sea, to and from India at the Port of Rangoon.

(Compiled and published by the Labour Commissioner, Burma, from the Returns furnished by the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.) [Nearest whole thousands.]

Indian Port Direction. (1)	Year ending with August of														
	1925. (2)	1926. (3)	1927. (4)	1928. (5)	1929. (6)	1930. (7)	1931. (8)	1932. (9)	1933. (10)	1934. (11)	1935. (12)	1936. (13)	1937. (14)	1938. (15)	1939. (16)
ALL INDIA—	271	296	308	324	307	273	252	240	220	199	216	219	199	189	183
Incoming	253	268	264	278	298	305	285	225	200	185	188	184	195	200	202
Outgoing	18	28	44	46	9	-32	-33	15	20	13	28	35	5	-11	-19
Balance in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG—	41	40	42	52	49	51	48	52	47	36	36	37	37	28	25
Incoming	34	41	39	44	55	52	56	47	40	32	32	32	36	31	32
Outgoing	7	-1	3	9	-6	-1	-8	5	7	5	5	4	2	-2	-7
Balance in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CALCUTTA—	92	99	103	113	109	91	78	72	71	66	77	78	72	66	63
Incoming	80	83	86	88	93	90	81	66	61	62	69	67	66	73	70
Outgoing	11	15	17	25	16	1	-3	6	10	4	8	11	6	-7	-8
Balance in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COROMANDEL COAST—	78	95	104	95	91	85	86	75	65	62	62	66	56	61	64
Incoming	94	94	88	94	97	111	94	69	62	56	56	52	57	59	58
Outgoing	-17	1	16	2	-6	-26	-8	5	3	7	6	14	-1	2	+6
Balance in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS—	59	61	58	62	56	44	38	40	35	33	40	37	32	32	30
Incoming	43	49	49	51	51	50	53	40	35	35	30	32	34	36	41
Outgoing	16	12	9	11	5	-5	-15	-1	...	-2	10	5	-2	-4	-10
Balance in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL OTHERS PORTS—	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Incoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outgoing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Figures for All India and Chittagong up to August 1937 include also passengers travelling only between Rangoon and the Arakan Coast.

APPENDIX 7.

Note by Dr. H. Bernardelli on the Estimate of the Indian Population in Burma in intercensal years.

In order to trace the influence of booms and depressions of trade on the number of Indians who stay in this country it is necessary to estimate the variations of the Indian population from year to year. Unfortunately such an estimate can be made only within wide limits of accuracy, as both migration statistics and the records of births and deaths are extremely deficient. It would appear, however, that a reasonable guess can be made in the following manner :

Suppose, one were in possession of accurate figures for births (*b*) and deaths (*d*) by races and for the excess (*e*) of Indian Immigrants over Emigrants. Then, if I_{21} Indians were enumerated in 1921, one would have :—

$$I'_{22} = I_{21} + b_{21} - d_{21} + e_{21}$$

or approximately—

$$I'_{22} = I_{21} \cdot r + e_{21}$$

where $r = 1 + \frac{b-d}{I}$ could be taken as the average difference of the birth rate and death rate + 1. Similarly one would find—

$$I'_{23} = I'_{22} \cdot r + e_{22} = I_{21} \cdot r^2 + e_{21} \cdot r + e_{22}$$

and so on, by successive expansion,

$$I'_{31} = I_{21} \cdot r^{10} + e_{21} \cdot r^9 + e_{22} \cdot r^8 + \dots + e_{30}$$

The population in 1931, however, is known again accurately from 1931 census. Let it be I_{31} . With the correct value of *r* one should have $I'_{31} = I_{31}$.

Unfortunately it is not possible to obtain from the existing vital statistics directly a reliable estimate of the coefficient *r*. In addition the figures (*e*) for the excesses are known to be rather dubious. Only in census years, e.g. 1921, 1931, do we have some accurate information. But, as any calculation starting from the given value I_{21} has to arrive at the known value I_{31} , one can easily adjust the value of *r* in such a way that the condition $I'_{31} = I_{31}$ is fulfilled. The coefficient *r* determined in this manner does not, of course, any more represent accurately the average excess of births and deaths + 1; it serves as a convenient cloak rather to cover our ignorance in this respect, and the deficiencies of the migration statistics. But the errors of *r* and *e* will to an extent cancel each other, and one should, therefore, by means of this method obtain reasonable figures for the years in between two census enumerations, provided that the figures (*e*) for the excesses represent fairly accurately at least the relative variations of migration which have taken place between the two dates.

The estimates A, B and C in the following table have been computed in this manner from the excesses recorded in the Appendices 6 (a), (b) and (c) respectively. (In order to be comparable the figures in (c) had to be recalculated for calendar years). It will be seen that up to 1931 the deviations of these estimates from the average do not exceed 1.5 per cent.

Estimate of the Indian Population in intercensal years.

Year. (1)	A. (2)	B. (3)	Average. (4)	Year. (5)	A. (6)	B. (7)	C. (8)	Average. (9)
1900	580·2	...	580·2	1920	822·4	826·7	...	824·6
1901	605·6	...	605·6	1921	881·3	881·3	...	881·3
1902	631·7	...	631·7	1922	878·6	881·0	...	879·8
1903	624·7	...	624·7	1923	897·6	892·2	...	894·9
1904	650·5	...	650·5	1924	953·5	947·1	953·5	951·4
1905	692·7	...	692·7	1925	992·5	984·6	983·6	986·9
1906	739·2	...	739·2	1926	979·6	968·8	988·4	978·9
1907	762·6	...	762·6	1927	1,011·2	1,006·1	1,030·5	1,015·9
1908	748·1	...	748·1	1928	1,042·9	1,057·6	1,053·6	1,051·4
1909	748·8	..	748·8	1929	1,092·0	1,084·0	1,070·2	1,082·1
1910	731·5	...	731·5	1930	1,087·3	1,082·7	1,069·9	1,079·9
1911	745·4	...	745·4	1931	1,017·8	1,017·8	1,017·8	1,017·8
1912	771·1	...	771·1	1932	934·7	945·7	966·6	949·0
1913	734·9	734·9	734·9	1933	947·7	949·8	985·5	961·0
1914	729·2	730·8	730·0	1934	926·2	925·4	976·9	942·8
1915	821·0	825·7	823·3	1935	946·3	929·0	991·4	955·6
1916	876·5	862·8	869·7	1936	975·5	953·4	1017·6	982·2
1917	846·5	853·0	849·8	1937	989·0	946·1	1022·0	985·7
1918	797·2	803·4	800·3	1938	993·3	935·5	1011·6	980·1
1919	789·6	798·5	794·1	1939	945·6	873·9	936·3	918·6

Encouraged by this result I had no hesitation as a bold guess to extrapolate the figures beyond 1931 using for each series the coefficient r that had been found suitable for the previous period. The uncertainties of extrapolation are, of course, very much greater, but it will be seen again that the deviations from the average estimate are all well within the limits of ± 5 per cent.

(*Sd.*) H. BERNARDELLI.

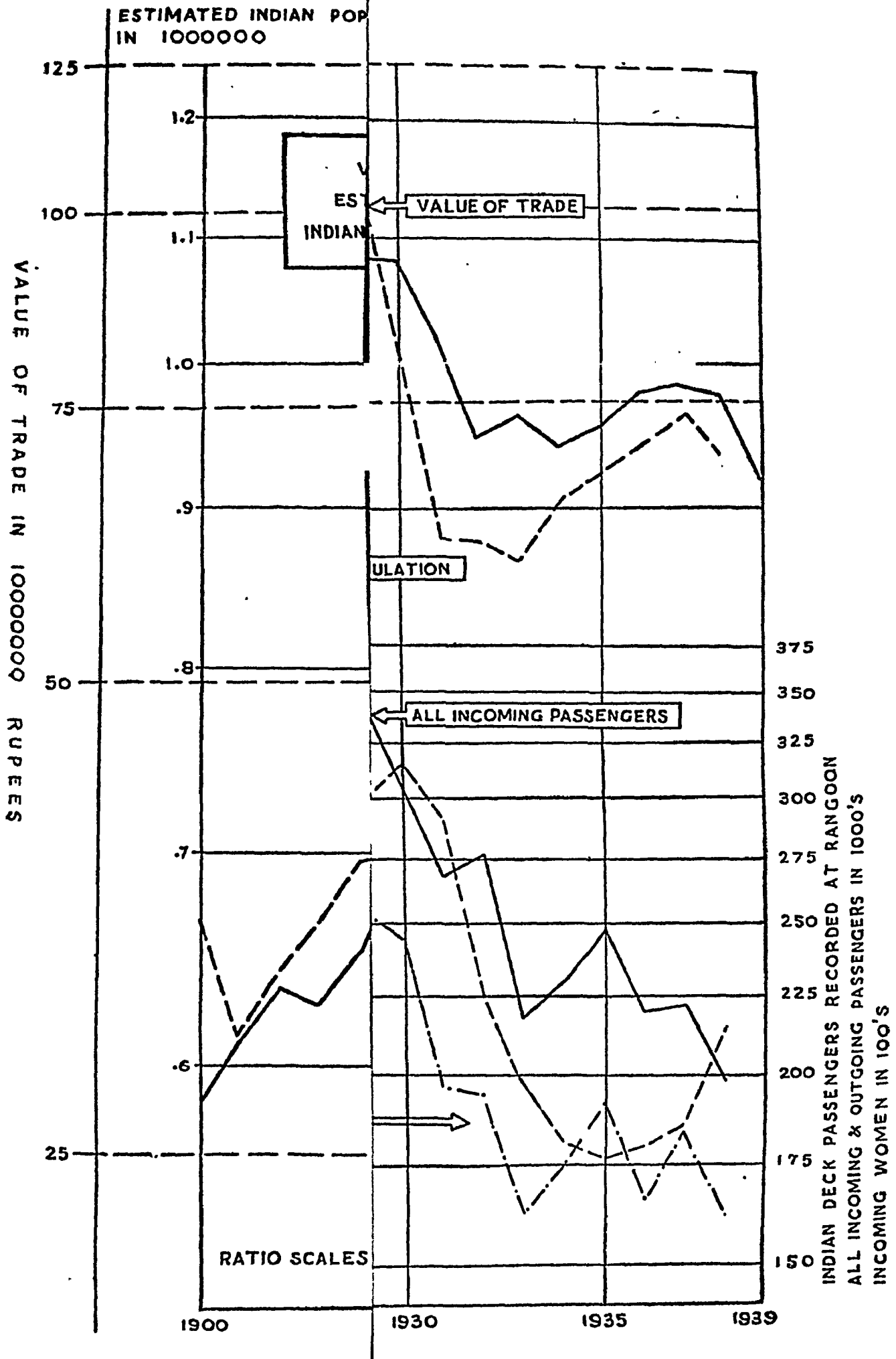
APPENDIX 8.

Value of Total Imports and Exports (including Re-exports) to and from Burma—
Merchandise only.

[In crores of rupees.]

Year. (1)	Value of total imports into Burma. (2)	Value of total exports from Burma. (3)	Total of imports and exports. (4)	Year. (5)	Value of total imports into Burma. (6)	Value of total exports from Burma. (7)	Total of imports and exports. (8)
1900-01 ...	12.3	19.9	32.2	1920-21 ...	44.1	54.5 (53.8)	98.6
1901-02 ...	11.6	17.6	29.2	1921-22 ...	37.1	62.5 (61.5)	99.6
1902-03 ...	11.8	20.9	32.7	1922-23 ...	36.1	64.0 (61.6)	100.1
1903-04 ...	14.5	20.7	35.2	1923-24 ...	35.6	60.0 (57.5)	95.6
1904-05 ...	15.6	22.6	38.2	1924-25 ...	42.5	65.9 (63.1)	108.4
1905-06 ...	15.1	23.6	38.7	1925-26 ...	39.1	77.7 (74.8)	116.8
1906-07 ...	16.5	27.0	43.5	1926-27 ...	38.7	66.0 (62.6)	104.7
1907-08 ...	19.0	31.7	50.7	1927-28 ...	42.9	73.7 (70.0)	116.6
1908-09 ...	20.4	29.5	49.9	1928-29 ...	36.2	66.2 (62.6)	102.4
1909-10 ...	18.0	31.6	49.6	1929-30 ...	36.1	68.9 (64.7)	105.0
1910-11 ...	18.6	34.2	52.8	1930-31 ...	28.4	54.9 (50.7)	83.3
1911-12 ...	19.7	35.7	55.4	1931-32 ...	21.3	44.8 (40.3)	66.1
1912-13 ...	23.5	40.6	64.1	1932-33 ...	20.3	46.3 (41.2)	66.6
1913-14 ...	25.4	41.4	66.8	1933-34 ...	17.9	46.9 (41.8)	64.8
1914-15 ...	18.1	36.3	54.4	1934-35 ...	20.4	50.7 (45.0)	71.1
1915-16 ...	19.2	34.5	53.7	1935-36 ...	20.8	54.1 (47.9)	74.9
1916-17 ...	21.5	39.4	60.9	1936-37 ...	21.8	56.1 (49.7)	77.9
1917-18 ...	19.5	35.9 (34.2)	55.4	1937-38 * ...	23.8	50.4	74.2
1918-19 ...	25.4	45.2 (43.6)	70.6	1938-39 * ...	20.8	48.5	69.3
1919-20 ...	30.7	55.7 (55.2)	86.4				

* The export figures for the years 1916-17 to 1936-37 were inclusive of Excise Duty on Mineral oils. The figures for 1937-38 and 1938-39 exclude Excise Duty on Mineral oils from the recorded values of exports. For purposes of comparison, the approximate comparable figures are shown in brackets for the earlier years.



NOTE TO APPENDIX 9 (a).—The graph shows prosperity in Burma to be a major factor in determining the number of Indians staying in this country. The drop of nearly 140,000 between 1929 and 1934 under the influence of the Great Depression should be noted particularly. The fact that the fall of the values of trade during this period preceded distinctly the reduction of population reveals, perhaps, a certain mal-adjustment which may have been responsible for much of the political strife at that time.

The figures for the value of trade (*i.e.* value of Burma's Imports and Exports) are published by the Commerce Department and reproduced in Appendix 8. The population figures are estimated by means of a method which is described in Appendix 7.

The figures for Indian migrants are given in Appendix 6 (b). It emerges that both the numbers of Immigrants and Emigrants vary in fairly close agreement with variations of prosperity—the curve of Immigrant women being particularly sensitive. The movements of the Emigrant curve from 1928 onwards should be noted : with the beginning of the depression a large number of Indians left the country. Afterwards, however, the number of Emigrants fell rapidly as it became increasingly difficult for them to accumulate any savings and to pay for their passage. With recovery (from 1935 onwards) this development quickly became reversed.

(Sd.) H. BERNARDELLI.

APPENDIX 10.

Age-distribution of 10,000 Males for the Indigenous Population of Burma.

Age-group. (1)	1931 Census. (2)	1921 Census. (3)	1911 Census (4)	1901 Census. (5)	Average. (6)
0—5 ...	1,397	1,265	1,354	1,433	1,362
5—10 ...	1,282	1,271	1,355	1,301	1,302
10—15 ...	1,186	1,223	1,236	1,143	1,197
15—20 ...	916	1,002	899	877	924
20—25 ...	886	862	775	828	838
25—30 ...	838	777	760	828	801
30—35 ...	776	722	767	799	766
35—40 ...	604	600	656	626	622
40—45 ...	532	571	566	539	552
45—50 ...	412	446	409	407	419
50—55 ...	361	410	373	383	382
55—60 ...	283	252	241	244	255
60—65 ...	239	274	278	592	264
65—70 ...	130	133	133		132
70 and over ...	158	192	198	592	173
Deviations of actual frequencies from average frequencies.					
0—5 ...	+35	-97	- 8	+71	
5—10 ...	-20	-31	+53	- 1	
10—15 ...	-11	+25	+39	-54	
15—20 ...	- 8	+78	-25	-47	
20—25 ...	+48	+24	-63	-10	
25—30 ...	+37	-24	-41	+27	
30—35 ...	+10	-44	+ 1	+33	
35—40 ...	-18	-22	+34	+ 4	
40—45 ...	-20	+19	+14	-13	
45—50 ...	- 7	+27	-10	-12	
50—55 ...	-21	+28	- 9	+ 1	
55—60 ...	+28	- 3	-14	-11	
60—65 ...	-25	+10	+14	...	
65—70 ...	- 2	+ 1	+ 1	...	

APPENDIX 11 (a)

[All the tables in Appendix 11 are compiled from the 1931 Census Report.]

Age and Sex distribution of Burmans in Burma—1931 Census.

Age-group.	Males.	Married males.	Females.	Males	Married males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	per 10,000 of their race.		
				(5)	(6)	(7)
0—5 ...	575,092	...	606,976	669·0	...	706·1
5—10 ...	541,455	13	541,916	629·9	·02	630·4
10—15 ...	503,384	1,239	500,404	585·6	1·4	582·1
15—20 ...	386,671	69,253	438,854	449·8	80·5	510·5
20—25 ...	374,036	145,371	435,889	435·1	169·1	507·1
25—30 ...	347,858	256,269	368,226	404·7	298·1	428·4
30—35 ...	321,009	254,022	322,669	373·4	295·5	375·4
35—40 ...	250,061	205,907	246,438	290·9	239·5	286·7
40—45 ...	221,602	182,972	223,695	257·8	212·8	260·2
45—50 ...	173,700	140,496	178,369	202·1	163·4	207·5
50—55 ...	153,745	122,068	161,637	178·9	142·0	188·0
55—60 ...	122,649	91,046	126,064	142·7	105·9	146·7
60—65 ...	103,361	73,172	103,297	120·2	85·1	120·2
65—70 ...	57,519	35,129	60,186	66·9	40·8	70·0
70 and over ...	69,937	35,609	79,332	81·3	41·4	92·3

APPENDIX 11 (b).

Age and Sex distribution of other Indigenous Races in Burma—1931 Census.

Age-group.	Males.	Married males.	Females.	Males	Married males.	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	per 10,000 of their race.		
				(5)	(6)	(7)
0—5 ...	334,262	...	341,969	722·9	...	739·5
5—10 ...	293,005	19	287,405	633·7	·04	621·5
10—15 ...	268,674	961	260,671	581·0	2·1	563·7
15—20 ...	209,458	32,993	233,365	453·0	71·3	504·7
20—25 ...	202,528	70,930	233,297	438·0	153·4	504·5
25—30 ...	197,924	138,905	200,423	428·0	300·4	433·4
30—35 ...	184,152	143,985	172,048	398·2	311·4	372·1
35—40 ...	142,902	119,278	129,121	309·0	257·9	279·2
40—45 ...	124,765	104,274	114,729	269·8	225·5	248·1
45—50 ...	94,797	77,588	88,244	205·0	167·8	190·8
50—55 ...	81,092	64,997	78,612	175·4	140·1	170·0
55—60 ...	61,851	46,493	60,586	133·8	100·5	131·0
60—65 ...	52,233	37,911	49,975	113·0	82·0	108·1
65—70 ...	27,086	17,205	26,909	58·6	37·2	58·2
70 and over ...	32,996	17,912	38,912	71·4	38·7	84·2

APPENDIX 11 (c).

Age and Sex distribution of Indian Hindus in Burma—1931 Census.

Age-group.	Males.	Married males.	Females.	per 10,000 of their race.		
				Males	Married males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0—5 ...	24,303	44	24,094	429·7	·8	426·0
5—10 ...	22,646	385	17,508	400·4	6·8	309·5
10—15 ...	24,136	4,221	14,532	426·7	74·6	256·9
15—20 ...	42,856	13,627	14,222	757·7	240·9	251·4
20—25 ...	60,921	28,242	16,996	1,077·1	499·3	300·5
25—30 ...	69,223	44,945	15,055	1,223·9	794·6	266·1
30—35 ...	61,254	43,378	11,991	1,083·0	766·9	212·0
35—40 ...	42,246	31,807	7,717	746·9	562·3	136·4
40—45 ...	31,246	23,732	5,947	522·4	419·6	105·1
45—50 ...	17,413	12,856	3,813	307·9	227·3	67·4
50—55 ...	12,164	8,636	3,020	215·1	152·7	53·4
55—60 ...	6,700	4,354	2,010	118·5	76·9	35·5
60—65 ...	5,399	3,458	1,584	95·5	61·1	28·0
65—70 ...	2,303	1,416	720	40·7	25·0	12·7
70 and over ...	2,579	1,433	1,011	45·6	25·3	17·9

APPENDIX 11 (d).

Age and Sex distribution of Indian Mohamedans in Burma (excluding the Mohamedans in Akyab)—1931 Census.

Age-group.	Males.	Married males.	Females.	per 10,000 of their race.		
				Males	Married males.	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0—5 ...	7,457	2	7,120	365·6	·1	349·1
5—10 ...	7,608	48	5,701	373·0	2·3	279·5
10—15 ...	8,924	255	4,910	437·6	12·5	240·7
15—20 ...	18,025	4,457	4,328	883·8	218·5	212·2
20—25 ...	25,452	9,822	4,673	1,248·0	481·6	229·1
25—30 ...	26,503	15,587	3,681	1,299·5	764·3	180·5
30—35 ...	22,784	15,345	2,944	1,117·1	752·4	144·4
35—40 ...	15,627	11,907	1,985	766·2	583·8	97·3
40—45 ...	10,750	9,189	1,570	527·1	450·5	77·0
45—50 ...	7,919	5,419	1,054	388·3	265·7	51·7
50—55 ...	4,765	3,696	827	233·6	181·2	40·5
55—60 ...	2,955	2,161	519	144·9	105·9	25·4
60—65 ...	2,375	1,659	413	116·5	81·3	20·3
65—70 ...	1,171	798	211	57·4	39·1	10·3
70 and over ...	1,402	845	294	68·7	41·4	14·4

APPENDIX 11 (e).

Age and Sex distribution of Burmans in Rangoon Town District—1931 Census.

Age-group. (1)	Males. (2)	Married males: (3)	Females. (4)	Males | Females per 10,000 of their race.	
				(5)	(6)
0—5 ...	5,883	...	6,200	482.2	508.2
5—10 ...	6,117	1	6,182	501.3	506.7
10—15 ...	6,175	14	6,333	506.1	519.1
15—20 ...	6,737	835	6,716	552.2	550.4
20—25 ...	7,300	1,918	6,877	598.3	563.6
25—30 ...	6,724	3,997	5,996	551.1	491.4
30—35 ...	5,880	4,085	5,225	481.9	428.2
35—40 ...	4,257	3,300	4,025	348.9	329.9
40—45 ...	3,659	2,849	3,577	299.9	293.2
45—50 ...	2,514	1,919	2,634	206.0	215.9
50—55 ...	2,089	1,557	2,297	171.2	188.3
55—60 ...	1,368	934	1,670	112.1	136.9
60—65 ...	1,084	704	1,403	88.8	115.0
65—70 ...	568	317	783	46.6	64.2
70 and over ...	708	322	1,017	58.0	83.4

APPENDIX 11 (f).

Age and Sex distribution of all Indians in Rangoon Town District—1931 Census.

Age-group. (1)	Males. (2)	Married males. (3)	Females. (4)	Males | Married males | Females per 10,000 of their race.		
				(5)	(6)	(7)
0—5 ...	5,643	11	5,785	265	6.5	271
5—10 ...	6,221	114	4,648	292	5	218
10—15 ...	7,695	515	4,122	361	24	193
15—20 ...	18,750	7,028	4,463	879	330	209
20—25 ...	27,751	15,038	5,457	1,302	705	256
25—30 ...	30,800	23,918	4,802	1,445	1,122	225
30—35 ...	27,103	22,994	3,898	1,271	1,078	183
35—40 ...	18,200	16,373	2,547	854	768	119
40—45 ...	13,215	11,957	1,942	620	561	91
45—50 ...	7,164	6,379	1,226	336	299	57
50—55 ...	4,639	4,083	908	218	191	43
55—60 ...	2,062	1,746	529	97	82	25
60—65 ...	1,385	1,053	405	65	49	19
65—70 ...	484	368	193	23	17	9
70 and over ...	600	407	290	28	19	14

APPENDIX 11 (g).

Age and Sex distribution of " Other Indians " in Burma—1931 Census.

Age-group.	Males.	Married males.	Females.	per 10,000 of their race.		
				Males	Married males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0—5 ...	3,149	...	3,266	566·1	...	587·2
5—10 ...	2,906	5	2,498	522·5	·9	499·1
10—15 ...	2,865	37	2,161	515·1	6·6	388·5
15—20 ...	3,594	639	1,971	646·2	114·9	354·4
20—25 ..	4,538	1,473	2,186	815·9	264·8	393·0
25—30 ...	4,864	2,886	1,768	874·5	518·9	317·9
30—35 ...	4,347	2,995	1,460	781·5	538·5	262·5
35—40 ...	3,244	2,483	1,007	583·2	446·4	181·0
40—45 ...	2,707	2,102	760	486·7	377·9	136·6
45—50 ...	1,705	1,308	485	306·5	235·2	87·2
50—55 ...	1,219	899	377	219·2	161·6	67·8
55—60 ...	741	491	256	133·2	88·3	46·0
60—65 ...	575	382	188	103·4	68·7	33·8
65—70 ...	267	156	102	48·0	28·0	18·3
70 and over ...	287	159	129	51·6	28·6	23·2

APPENDIX 11 (h).

Age and Sex distribution of Indian Mohamedans in Akyab—1931 Census.

Age-group.	Males.	Married males.	Females.	per 10,000 of their race.		
				Males	Married males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0—5 ...	16,225	1	16,629	842·2	·1	863·2
5—10 ...	14,577	69	13,055	756·7	3·6	677·7
10—15 ...	13,357	931	10,895	693·3	48·3	565·5
15—20 ..	10,693	3,247	8,947	555·1	168·5	464·4
20—25 ...	10,581	4,871	9,222	549·2	252·8	478·7
25—30 ...	10,359	7,965	6,929	537·7	413·4	359·7
30—35 ...	9,544	7,699	5,040	495·4	399·6	261·6
35—40 ...	5,303	4,539	3,315	275·3	235·6	172·1
40—45 ...	4,091	3,516	2,733	212·4	182·5	141·9
45—50 ...	3,620	3,105	2,318	187·9	161·2	120·3
50—55 ...	3,046	2,533	2,101	158·1	131·5	109·1
55—60 ...	2,149	1,633	1,391	111·6	84·8	72·2
60—65 ...	1,940	1,441	1,122	100·7	74·8	58·2
65—70 ...	1,130	782	458	58·7	40·6	23·8
70 and over ...	1,182	702	695	61·4	36·4	36·1

APPENDIX 13 (a).

*Indian Male Workers engaged in Ordinary Cultivation as Non-Cultivating and Cultivating Owners
Tenant Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers—1931 Census.*

(In whole thousands.)

Subdivision. (1)	Group. (2)	All Races. (3)	All Indians. (4)	Indians born in Burma. (5)	Indians born outside Burma. (6)
Burma	All	2,551	128	54	74
	N.C.O.	39	2	1	1
	C.O.	927	18	11	7
	T.C.	578	37	16	21
	A.L.	1,007	72	26	46
Delta	All	1,021	74	15	59
	N.C.O.	14	1	...	1
	C.O.	174	4	1	3
	T.C.	233	21	4	17
	A.L.	509	48	10	38
Coast (Arakan)	All	198	47	37	10
	N.C.O.	4	1	...	...
	C.O.	59	11	10	1
	T.C.	58	15	12	3
	A.L.	78	21	15	6
Coast (Tenasserim)	All	123	3	1	2
	N.C.O.	2	...	...	...
	C.O.	47	1	1	...
	T.C.	23	...	...	...
	A.L.	51	1	...	1
Centre	All	871	2	...	2
	N.C.O.	15	...	...	...
	C.O.	412	1	...	1
	T.C.	227	...	...	...
	A.L.	217	1	...	1
North	All	123	1	...	1
	N.C.O.	1	...	...	...
	C.O.	60	1	...	1
	T.C.	15	...	...	...
	A.L.	26	...	...	...
Burma, less Coast (Arakan)	All	2,352	81	17	64
	N.C.O.	35	1	...	1
	C.O.	868	7	2	5
	T.C.	520	22	4	18
	A.L.	930	51	11	40

APPENDIX 13 (b).

Per 1,000 of all Races.

Subdivisions. (1)	Group. (2)	All Races. (3)	All Indians. (4)	Indians born in Burma. (5)	Indians born outside Burma. (6)
Burma	All	1,000	50	21	29
	N.C.O.	1,000	40	16	24
	C.O.	1,000	19	12	7
	T.C.	1,000	63	28	35
	A.L.	1,000	72	26	46
Delta	All	1,000	73	15	58
	N.C.O.	1,000	56	12	44
	C.O.	1,000	25	5	20
	T.C.	1,000	59	16	43
	A.L.	1,000	70	16	54
Coast (Arakan)	All	1,000	238	188	50
	N.C.O.	1,000	134	108	26
	C.O.	1,000	180	161	19
	T.C.	1,000	210	211	49
	A.L.	1,000	271	198	76
Coast (Tenasserim)	All	1,000	24	12	12
	N.C.O.	1,000	17	9	8
	C.O.	1,000	24	13	11
	T.C.	1,000	14	5	9
	A.L.	1,000	28	13	15
Centre	All	1,000	2	...	2
	N.C.O.	1,000	14	1	13
	C.O.	1,000	1	...	1
	T.C.	1,000	2	...	2
	A.L.	1,000	4	1	3
North	All	1,000	13	1	12
	N.C.O.	1,000	17	1	16
	C.O.	1,000	14	2	12
	T.C.	1,000	8	1	7
	A.L.	1,000	15	3	12
Burma, less Coast (Arakan)	All	1,000	34	7	27
	N.C.O.	1,000	30	6	24
	C.O.	1,000	9	2	7
	T.C.	1,000	42	8	34
	A.L.	1,000	55	12	43

N.C.O. = Non-Cultivating Owners.

C.O. = Cultivating Owners.

A.L. = Agricultural Labourers.

T.C. = Tenant Cultivators.

APPENDIX 14 (a).

Employment of Indian Seasonal Labourers (Sayinhngas)—1934.

District.	Holdings in which Indian Seasonal Labourers are employed.				Whole District.				
	No. of holdings.	Occupied area of holdings.	Occupied area per holding.	No. of Indian seasonal labourers.	Total No. of holdings in kwins in district.	Total occupied areas in kwins in district.	Occupied area per holding.	Percentage of column 2 of 6.	Percentage of column 3 of 7.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
Toungoo ...	690	15,502	22.5	1,469	70,518	539,049	7.6	0.98	2.88
Thaton ...	2,141	47,625	22.2	3,903	133,600	802,784	5.2	1.60	5.93
Amherst ...	887	12,507	14.1	1,106	113,150	702,981	6.2	0.78	1.78
Insein ...	1,814	41,996	23.1	3,236	60,053	600,952	10.01	3.02	6.99
Pegu ...	3,891	142,609	36.4	7,952	72,219	1,022,690	14.1	5.39	13.94
Hanthawaddy	5,287	236,165	44.7	12,646	55,813	860,183	15.4	9.47	27.44
Myaungmya	5,239	174,469	33.3	15,349	78,093	949,119	12.03	6.71	18.38
Maubin ...	1,752	37,427	21.4	3,119	78,229	646,069	8.3	2.24	5.79
Pyapôn ...	4,076	162,100	39.8	9,886	36,743	747,855	20.3	11.09	21.68
Bassein ...	822	21,931	26.7	1,734	120,972	947,779	7.8	0.68	2.31
Total ...	26,599	892,331	33.5	60,400	819,390	7,819,461	9.54	3.25	11.41

APPENDIX 14 (b).

Employment of Indian Seasonal Labourers (Sayinhngas).

TOUNGOO.

Circle No. (1)	No. of Holdings. (2)	Occupied Area of Holdings. (3)	No. of Indian Seasonal Labourers. (4)	Total No. of Holdings in <i>kwins</i> . (5)	Total Occupied Areas in <i>kwins</i> . (6)	Percentage of column 2 of 5. (7)	Percentage of column 3 of 6. (8)
		Acres.			Acres.		
1	64	807	75	11,273	69,724	0'57	1'16
2	20	200	23	12,100	47,866	0'17	0'42
3	52	862	45	13,256	106,101	0'39	0'81
4	301	9,128	999	10,939	147,997	2'75	6'17
5	76	974	93	13,953	93,677	0'55	1'04
6	177	3,531	234	8,997	73,684	1'97	4'79
Total	690	15,502	1,469	70,518	539,049	0'98	2'88

THATON.

1	85	1,246	114	12,900	63,067	0'66	1'98
2	55	510	51	12,040	55,173	0'46	0'92
3	192	5,750	440	9,875	94,362	1'94	6'09
4	523	13,185	1,047	10,303	100,547	5'08	13'11
5	716	22,000	1,532	12,754	103,641	5'61	21'23
6	294	1,473	411	30,095	109,774	0'98	1'34
7	117	877	112	22,319	149,387	0'52	0'59
8	159	2,584	196	23,314	126,833	0'68	2'04
Total	2,141	47,625	3,903	133,600	802,784	1'60	5'93

AMHERST.

1	107	1,446	144	16,715	129,910	0'64	1'11
2	53	597	64	12,690	94,814	0'42	0'63
3	337	4,790	381	18,530	130,614	1'82	3'67
4	305	3,096	377	17,644	95,830	1'73	3'24
5	75	2,458	132	23,123	135,931	0'32	1'80
6	10	120	8	24,448	115,882	0'04	0'10
Total	887	12,507	1,106	113,150	702,981	0'78	1'78

INSEIN.

1	384	6,137	587	14,745	136,346	2'60	4'50
2	264	7,711	629	8,477	116,200	3'11	6'64
3	533	11,485	845	12,266	128,230	4'35	8'96
4	350	5,509	444	13,594	95,495	2'57	5'77
5	283	11,154	731	10,971	124,681	2'58	8'95
Total	1,814	41,996	3,236	60,053	600,952	3'02	6'99

PRGU.

1	519	12,609	797	10,143	114,791	5'12	10'98
2	319	8,224	505	11,256	112,158	2'83	7'33
3	306	10,012	643	10,196	154,164	3'00	6'49
4	866	37,685	1,947	7,468	148,159	11'60	25'44
5	605	24,345	1,168	8,874	120,020	6'82	20'28
6	203	4,362	253	9,548	69,686	2'13	6'26
7	510	19,488	1,203	8,003	153,887	6'37	12'66
8	563	25,884	1,436	6,731	149,825	8'36	17'28
Total	3,891	142,609	7,952	72,219	1,022,690	5'39	13'94

(APPENDIX 14 (b).)

Employment of Indian Seasonal Labourers (Sayinhngas)—concl'd.

HANTHAWADDY.

Circle No.	No. of Holdings.	Occupied Area of Holdings.	No. of Indian Seasonal Labourers.	Total No. of Holdings in <i>kwins.</i>	Total Occupied Area in <i>kwins.</i>	Percentage of column 2 of 5.	Percentage of column 3 of 6.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Acres.			Acres.		
1	866	34,632	1,362	9,646	135,311	8'98	25'59
2	787	33,046	2,074	10,878	113,810	7'23	29'04
3	389	20,417	1,004	10,043	108,550	3'87	18'81
4	1,154	40,075	2,832	6,802	120,158	16'97	33'35
5	999	51,072	2,551	7,669	143,970	13'03	35'89
6	420	22,394	1,293	4,802	104,253	8'75	21'49
7	672	35,929	1,530	5,973	134,131	11'25	25'30
Total	5,287	236,165	12,646	55,813	860,183	9'47	27'46.

MYAUNGMYA.

1	714	16,590	1,836	13,979	145,482	5'11	11'40
2	749	25,031	1,642	25,299	236,077	2'96	10'60
3	1,308	46,639	3,673	12,184	214,165	10'74	21'78
4	1,501	47,556	4,731	17,111	184,624	8'77	25'76
5	967	38,653	3,467	9,520	168,771	10'16	22'90
Total	5,239	174,469	15,349	78,093	949,119	6'71	18'38

MAUBIN.

1	159	3,492	254	18,400	144,589	0'86	2'42
2	296	5,397	477	18,369	152,440	1'61	3'54
3	119	3,531	160	15,680	124,360	0'76	2'84
4	346	11,116	757	13,459	110,426	2'57	10'07
5	832	13,891	1,471	12,321	114,254	6'75	12'16
Total	1,752	37,427	3,119	78,229	646,069	2'24	5'79

PYAPÓN.

1	761	25,475	1,505	11,219	197,112	6'78	12'93
2	1,188	40,782	3,045	9,928	203,177	11'96	20'07
3	1,190	57,282	3,153	6,272	161,170	18'97	35'54
4	937	38,561	2,183	9,324	186,396	10'05	20'68
Total	4,076	162,100	9,886	36,743	747,855	11'09	21'68

BASSEIN.

1	66	845	78	21,221	131,989	0'31	0'64
2	138	1,672	150	23,311	155,721	0'59	1'07
3	60	1,947	114	14,622	120,201	0'41	1'62
4	82	1,342	317	15,164	96,906	0'54	1'38
5	119	4,003	313	9,829	104,735	1'21	3'82
6	51	1,297	51	6,429	60,681	0'79	2'14
7	64	2,491	232	10,292	87,501	0'62	2'85
8	115	4,277	202	10,050	94,955	1'14	4'50
9	127	4,057	277	10,054	95,090	1'26	4'27
Total	822	21,931	1,734	120,972	947,779	0'68	2'31

Abstract of figures for Male Indian Earners re-sorted from 1931 Census Slips.

District or Natural Division.	All Races.		Chittagonian.		Tamil.		Hindustani.		Telugu.		Bengal.		Oriya.		Others.									
	Craftsmen (2)	s & s (3)	Craftsmen (5)	Unskilled (7)	Craftsmen (8)	s & s (9)	Unskilled (10)	Craftsmen (11)	s & s (12)	Unskilled (13)	Craftsmen (14)	s & s (15)	Unskilled (16)	Craftsmen (17)	s & s (18)	Unskilled (19)	Craftsmen (20)	s & s (21)	Unskilled (22)	Craftsmen (23)	s & s (24)	Unskilled (25)		
(1)								Total Indians.																
THE WHOLE OF BURMA.	59,115	6,705	12,877	29,684	7,081	94	9,436	13,017	1,408	39,743	6,772	2,534	67,845	7,139	48	6,219	3,678	377	27,102	8,551	2,089	15,716		
Rangoon.	25,841	2,438	4,540	8,075	3,247	33	4,967	5,811	287	11,888	4,371	1,730	39,029	3,748	11	1,554	993	179	4,317	3,131	191	2,937		
Delta excluding Rangoon.	11,178	1,389	2,547	8,117	2,041	25	2,515	2,859	190	13,903	1,027	86	17,176	1,108	5	2,032	-93	150	10,080	1,063	427	1,806		
Coast—Arakan	4,228	247	3,120	9,093	18	7	59	318	106	1,007	18	...	198	659	12	1,433	30	8	3,504	105	22	214		
Coast—Tannasirim Centre	2,090	302	1,334	2,381	355	7	648	258	96	1,176	656	88	6,192	401	1	1,405	11	5	1,164	355	96	1,165		
North Shan States and Karonni.	8,246	1,678	1,165	2,381	1,253	26	1,111	2,928	601	9,848	643	116	5,055	722	18	521	155	32	5,267	1,380	877	2,415		
The Remainder	1,086	319	615	154	111	1	49	340	103	1,159	22	3	119	81	1	173	1,985	1	1,400	2,103	244	5,986		
	5,735	280	8,327	131	4	...	3	14	2	60	...	...	13	3	...	34	...	...	67	46	25	73	
	111	32	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THE WHOLE OF BURMA.	4,695	383	8,206	1,507	1,365	21	1,762	940	59	1,938	533	172	1,514	363	2	367	39	57	337	698	68	781		
Rangoon.	1,387	169	1,623	14	597	6	711	228	7	216	197	115	478	78	...	10	8	38	41	248	3	153		
Delta excluding Rangoon.	1,065	86	2,669	441	274	10	504	257	7	686	126	39	585	85	...	111	14	15	153	126	15	189		
Coast—Arakan	501	7	1,068	902	2	...	4	22	3	18	143	12	...	47	1	133	2	...	19	59	...	6		
Coast—Tannasirim Centre	537	13	844	50	171	4	225	36	1	60	59	6	...	302	56	...	54	8	97	128	...	01		
North Shan States and Karonni.	923	87	1,579	42	282	10	301	327	29	797	59	...	141	80	...	39	7	...	33	97	...	162		
The Remainder	102	17	219	2	10	1	10	37	11	104	2	...	2	2	...	8	...	...	10	40	4	86	
	172	1	186	10	28	...	33	55	2	...	4	12	...	9	12	88	1	86	
	8	3	18	6	1	1	2	2	3	6	2	5	
THE WHOLE OF BURMA.	54,420	6,322	12,120	28,177	5,716	73	7,674	12,077	1,349	37,805	6,239	2,362	66,331	6,776	46	5,852	3,639	320	26,765	7,853	2,021	14,915		
Rangoon.	24,454	2,289	4,509	8,061	2,650	27	4,256	5,583	280	11,672	4,174	1,615	38,551	3,670	11	1,544	985	141	4,276	2,883	188	2,681		
Delta excluding Rangoon.	10,113	1,033	2,364	7,676	1,767	15	2,011	2,642	183	13,217	901	547	16,591	1,623	5	1,921	-479	135	9,927	937	412	1,677		
Coast—Arakan	3,727	240	2,695	8,191	16	...	95	296	103	989	18	...	168	592	11	1,300	8	8	3,469	102	22	204		
Coast—Tannasirim Centre	2,153	289	1,204	1,244	184	7	423	222	95	1,116	513	76	5,850	345	1	351	23	5	1,915	276	16	1,651		
North Shan States and Karonni.	7,323	1,591	1,125	2,339	971	22	810	2,601	572	9,051	584	110	4,914	642	17	482	148	29	5,170	1,252	831	2,253		
The Remainder	984	302	208	397	42	1	37	303	92	1,055	16	...	117	76	...	164	164	1	1,188	2,015	343	5,960		
	5,563	279	8,141	144	83	1	39	416	23	647	33	11	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	103	29	363	125	3	...	3	14	1	58	...	...	11	3	...	31	...	...	67	40	23	68	

S. & S. = Sweepers and Scavengers.

APPENDIX 15 (b).

Abstract by Occupation and Race of figures for Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers (excluding Sweepers and Scavengers)—1931 Census.

Occupation.	All races.		Chittagonian.		Tamil.		Hindustani.		Telugu.		Bengali.		Oriya.		Others.	
	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.	Craftsmen.	Unskilled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Metallic minerals*	440	6,062	43	89	4	15	24	158	3	74	122	103	14	672	230	4,951
Extraction of mineral oils †	800	6,121	262	371	67	95	102	1,528	207	1,964	58	94	36	1,912	68	157
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ‡	44	180	4	22	10	7	6	129	5	5	2	2	2	6	15	11
Wood	2,305	7,121	778	725	195	99	243	722	613	4,637	201	129	43	636	232	173
Metals	5,818	...	769	...	215	...	679	...	198	...	352	...	2,029	...	1,576	...
Ceramics	869	...	146	...	17	...	471	...	70	...	28	...	101	...	36	...
Chemical products	1,273	8,215	513	1,316	39	67	333	2,388	59	2,391	112	55	62	1,680	155	318
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils §	1,102	5,999	401	973	26	29	280	1,527	48	1,939	87	27	60	1,317	110	187
Rice pounders	1,243	28,573	860	5,504	51	2,555	81	3,776	58	11,535	145	821	8	3,944	40	438
Other Food Industries	1,328	1,549	105	159	36	166	231	447	81	109	438	189	5	50	432	429
Industries of Dress	11,557	6,649	2,245	217	730	499	3,376	3,443	1,211	1,942	2,268	323	55	117	1,672	108
Building Industries	5,652	...	1,419	...	320	...	2,107	...	473	...	417	...	437	...	449	...
Construction of means of transport	1,328	1,471	358	64	82	33	136	234	362	795	118	14	161	314	111	17
Production of physical force	379	380	107	73	55	4	59	201	37	39	41	4	60	50	20	9
Transport by water	3,309	35,766	2,459	14,631	24	562	99	1,533	344	14,413	206	2,224	10	1,206	167	1,197
Transport by road	2,065	33,114	189	1,705	227	1,397	763	5,043	160	14,683	112	535	70	7,450	544	2,301
Transport by rail	3,090	14,363	204	333	600	557	1,293	5,418	271	2,268	120	220	80	4,612	522	955
Public Administration	596	10,445	238	887	58	198	90	3,774	110	4,082	49	155	13	166	38	883
Domestic Service	11,242	12,604	1,489	519	2,804	1,752	1,911	4,674	1,223	2,844	1,040	405	383	814	1,692	1,596
Other specified occupations	5,416	5,441	580	602	1,510	464	968	2,001	557	804	1,239	294	77	472	485	804
Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, Compositors, etc.	2,300	...	180	...	802	...	237	...	260	...	739	...	17	...	125	...
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	1,708	...	227	...	527	...	331	...	247	...	182	...	42	...	152	...
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	96	1,578	3	217	18	80	34	796	11	118	24	160	...	38	6	169
Medicine	402	752	61	80	40	102	76	226	18	131	159	27	...	64	43	122
Letters, Arts and Sciences	152	848	1	48	27	123	23	323	33	125	21	20	3	16	44	193
Unspecified occupation	361	17,691	109	2,467	37	966	45	4,274	30	5,260	41	654	32	2,701	67	1,369
Total	59,115	195,745	12,877	29,684	7,081	9,436	13,017	39,743	6,772	67,845	7,139	6,219	3,678	27,102	8,551	15,716

* Tavoy, Mergui, Northern Shan States and Karenni only.

† Thayetungyo, Pakokku, Mibu and Magwe districts only.

‡ Myingyan district only.
§ Rangoon, Hanthawaddy and Upper Chindwin districts only.

APPENDIX 15(c).

Abstract by Occupation and Race of figures for Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers—1931 Census (By birth-place).

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chittagongian. (3)	Tamil (4)	Hindustani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Metallic minerals* ...	12	...	2	1	2	...	1	6
Extraction of mineral oils† ...	149	3	21	77	19	3	18	8
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, ‡	31	3	1	23	3	...	1	...
Wood ...	193	27	29	21	92	11	8	5
Metal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	85	7	13	33	12	4	4	12
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils, §	15	1	3	5	3	1	...	2
Rice pounders ...	808	170	202	107	337	17	5	30
Other Food Industries ...	91	22	12	26	1	9	...	29
Industries of Dress ...	712	7	76	342	224	11	39	13
Building Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	18	...	6	2	5	1	1	3
Production of physical force ...	8	2	...	1	2	...	1	2
Transport by water ...	1,058	636	89	42	96	127	12	56
Transport by road ...	1,573	278	275	347	256	61	134	222
Transport by rail ...	580	17	156	205	93	17	43	49
Public Administration ...	440	31	51	162	106	9	12	70
Domestic Service ...	996	37	521	169	136	24	13	96
Other specified occupations ...	512	37	146	139	54	26	20	90
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	144	7	30	58	10	9	2	19
Medicine ...	80	1	25	16	11	1	8	18
Letters, Arts and Sciences	140	5	62	23	22	2	1	25
Unspecified occupation ...	872	231	162	241	76	47	25	90
Total ...	8,206	1,507	1,762	1,938	1,514	367	337	781

Craftsmen.

Metallic minerals* ...	6	1	2	...	...	1	...	2
Extraction of mineral oils †	63	6	20	19	6	1	1	10
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, ‡	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Wood ...	241	49	32	39	52	27	1	21
Metals ...	216	26	42	41	22	19	...	66
Ceramics ...	79	50	5	14	4	1	1	4
Chemical Products ...	41	8	9	4	7	5	...	8
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils, §	23	4	7	3	3	1	...	5
Rice pounders ...	89	37	12	12	10	9	...	9
Other Food Industries ...	75	10	10	21	5	2	...	27
Industries of Dress ...	834	162	112	248	96	67	3	146
Building Industries ...	407	72	107	70	49	49	5	49
Construction of means of transport	107	10	29	20	12	9	2	25
Production of physical force ...	31	2	21	2	1	2	...	6
Transport by water ...	96	75	3	7	...	9	1	1
Transport by road ...	422	39	93	111	48	23	5	103
Transport by rail ...	254	5	101	73	26	7	3	39
Public Administration ...	51	...	21	2	12	8	2	3
Domestic Service ...	876	87	376	138	109	63	8	93
Other specified occupations ...	709	62	342	98	69	55	4	79
Printers, Engravers, Bookbinders, Compositors, etc.	358	5	242	29	36	18	2	26
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	175	51	51	23	21	18	1	10
Unspecified occupation ...	70	14	22	15	4	6	3	6
Total ...	4,695	757	1,365	940	533	363	39	698

* Tavoy, Mergui, Northern Shan States and Karenid only.
† Thabeitmyo, Pakkoku, Minbu and Magwe districts only.

‡ Myingyan district only.
§ Rangoon, Hanthawaddy and Upper Chinthein districts only.

APPENDIX 15 (c)—concl'd.

Abstract by Occupation and Race of figures for Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers—1931 Census (By birth-place)—concl'd.

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation.	Total.	Chittagonian.	Tamil.	Hindu-stani.	Telugu.	Bengali.	Oriya.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Metallic minerals * ...	6,050	89	13	157	72	103	671	4,945
Extraction of mineral oils † ...	5,972	368	74	1,451	1,945	91	1,894	149
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ‡.	149	19	6	106	2	...	5	11
Wood ...	6,928	698	70	701	4,545	118	628	168
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	8,130	1,309	54	2,355	2,379	51	1,676	306
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.§	5,984	972	26	1,522	1,936	26	1,317	185
Rice pounders ...	27,705	5,334	2,353	3,669	11,198	804	3,939	408
Other Food Industries ...	1,450	137	154	421	108	180	50	400
Industries of Dress ...	5,937	210	423	3,101	1,718	312	78	95
Building Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	1,453	64	27	232	790	13	313	14
Production of physical force ...	372	71	4	200	37	4	49	7
Transport by water ...	34,708	13,995	473	1,491	14,317	2,097	1,194	1,141
Transport by road ...	31,541	1,427	1,122	4,696	14,427	474	7,316	2,079
Transport by rail ...	13,783	316	401	5,213	2,175	203	4,569	900
Public Administration ...	10,005	857	147	3,612	3,976	146	454	813
Domestic Service ...	11,608	482	1,231	4,505	2,708	381	801	1,500
Other specified occupations ...	4,929	565	318	1,862	750	268	452	714
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	1,434	210	41	738	108	151	36	150
Medicine ...	672	79	77	210	120	26	56	104
Letters, Arts and Sciences ...	708	43	61	300	103	18	15	168
Unspecified Occupation ...	16,819	2,236	804	4,033	5,184	607	2,676	1,279
Total ...	187,539	28,177	7,674	37,805	66,331	5,852	26,765	14,935

Craftsmen.

Metallic minerals* ...	434	42	2	24	3	121	14	228
Extraction of mineral oils † ...	737	256	47	83	201	57	35	58
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ‡.	41	4	9	6	4	2	2	14
Wood ...	2,044	689	163	204	561	174	42	211
Metals ...	5,602	743	173	638	176	333	2,029	1,510
Ceramics ...	790	96	12	457	66	27	100	32
Chemical products ...	1,232	505	30	329	52	107	62	147
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.§	989	397	19	277	45	86	60	105
Rice pounders ...	1,154	823	39	69	48	136	8	31
Other Food Industries ...	1,253	95	26	210	76	436	5	405
Industries of Dress ...	10,723	2,083	618	3,128	1,115	2,201	52	1,526
Building Industries ...	5,243	1,347	211	2,031	424	398	432	400
Construction of means of transport	1,221	348	53	116	350	109	159	86
Production of physical force ...	345	105	34	57	36	39	60	14
Transport by water ...	3,213	2,384	21	92	344	197	9	166
Transport by road ...	1,643	150	134	652	112	89	65	441
Transport by rail ...	2,836	199	499	1,220	245	113	77	483
Public Administration ...	545	238	34	88	98	41	11	35
Domestic Service ...	10,366	1,400	2,428	1,773	1,814	977	375	1,599
Other specified occupations ...	4,707	518	1,168	870	488	1,184	73	406
Printers Engravers, Book-binders, Compositors, etc.	1,942	175	560	208	164	721	15	99
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	1,533	176	476	308	226	164	41	142
Medicine ...	382	60	33	71	17	157	5	39
Unspecified occupation ...	291	95	15	30	26	35	29	61
Total ...	54,420	12,120	5,716	12,077	6,239	6,776	3,639	7,853

* Tavoy, Mergui, Northern Shan States and Karenni only.

† Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Minbu and Magwe districts only.

‡ Myingyan district only.

§ Rangoon, Hanthawaddy and Upper Chindwin districts only.

APPENDIX 15 (d).

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.

(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

Rangoon.

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Wood	19	...	2	2	10	...	4	1
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chemical products ...	19	...	5	5	4	1	...	4
Rice Mills	292	...	138	26	118	...	...	10
Food Industries other than Rice...	25	...	7	7	...	...	...	11
Industries of Dress	154	...	25	25	81	...	18	5
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	17	...	6	2	5	...	1	3
Production of physical force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	120	1	46	9	43	1	4	16
Transport by road	89	...	27	10	35	...	1	16
Transport by rail	50	...	29	12	8	...	1	...
Public Administration	105	2	21	18	36	1	5	22
Domestic Service	457	4	273	49	89	5	5	32
Other specified occupations ...	181	4	84	31	31	1	2	28
Post Office, Telegraph and Tele- phone Services.	19	...	9	8	1	...	...	1
Medicine	37	...	20	4	5	...	2	6
Letters, Arts and Sciences	104	2	49	15	19	1	...	18
Unspecified occupation	95	3	48	20	18	1	...	5
Total	1,623	14	711	216	478	10	41	153

Craftsmen.

Wood	32	...	5	10	7	6	...	4
Metals	59	2	14	9	13	6	...	15
Ceramics	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.	8	2	3	1	...	1	...	1
Other Chemical products	11	...	2	...	4	3	...	2
Rice Mills	10	1	1	2	4	1	...	1
Food Industries other than Rice...	15	...	1	2	1	...	...	11
Industries of Dress	207	1	39	55	39	8	1	64
Building Industries	87	5	27	26	5	4	...	20
Construction of means of transport	61	1	25	5	11	5	2	12
Production of physical force ...	22	1	14	2	...	1	...	4
Transport by water	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road	112	4	41	25	17	1	...	24
Transport by rail	53	1	28	9	4	2	1	8
Public Administration	38	...	21	1	8	7	...	1
Domestic Service	242	7	111	42	36	9	3	34
Other specified occupations	406	5	258	32	44	22	1	44
Furniture Industries	27	...	9	5	2	2	...	9
Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, Compositors, etc.	290	4	206	17	31	11	...	21
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	35	...	21	...	7	5	...	2
Medicine	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Letters, Arts and Sciences	8	...	4	1	1	...	1	1
Unspecified occupation	18	...	6	6	1	2	...	3
Total	1,387	31	597	228	197	78	8	248

APPENDIX 15 (a)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.

(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers)—contd.

Rangoon.

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengal. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Wood	4,565	464	40	349	3,108	72	518	14
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.	823	46	5	236	354	1	179	2
Other Chemical products	1,231	227	10	441	304	13	178	58
Rice Mills	12,423	1,656	1,947	1,563	6,362	63	632	200
Food Industries other than Rice	687	32	97	193	53	96	31	185
Industries of Dress	1,934	3	162	804	893	36	24	12
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	1,437	64	24	231	780	11	313	14
Production of Physical force	272	62	...	134	24	2	47	3
Transport by water	18,327	4,296	261	806	11,129	856	375	604
Transport by road	9,200	95	358	841	6895	13	629	369
Transport by rail	2,248	31	74	1,176	442	27	454	44
Public Administration	5,234	627	87	1,054	3,024	71	173	198
Domestic Service	6,604	205	700	2,426	2,011	170	419	673
Other specified occupations	1,927	195	180	834	286	88	110	234
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	423	57	17	243	44	53	4	5
Medicine	304	55	58	78	62	4	21	26
Letters, Arts and Sciences	601	35	53	251	97	16	11	138
Unspecified occupation	4,132	58	311	584	2,886	25	194	74
Total	71,044	8,061	4,256	11,672	38,551	1,544	4276	2,684

Craftsmen.

Wood	968	155	88	77	449	60	31	108
Metals	757	58	59	253	136	57	55	139
Ceramics	112	6	5	38	35	4	3	21
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.	120	54	2	26	13	15	4	6
Other Chemical products	119	58	4	25	4	11	1	16
Rice Mills	432	352	16	5	33	14	3	9
Food Industries other than Rice	795	15	15	96	55	299	1	314
Industries of Dress	4,529	532	382	1,032	732	1,226	9	616
Building Industries	4,148	1,031	106	1,746	365	281	410	209
Construction of means of transport	1,024	223	36	98	337	98	157	75
Production of physical force	270	92	30	21	30	34	56	7
Transport by water	1,435	857	10	60	313	99	4	92
Transport by road	818	43	72	393	72	24	43	171
Transport by rail	305	18	55	139	29	19	15	30
Public Administration	449	207	27	69	90	33	9	14
Domestic Service	4,975	554	869	990	1,133	505	129	795
Other specified occupations	3,076	245	862	505	327	879	28	230
Furniture Industries... ..	242	16	29	113	13	51	1	19
Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, Compositors, etc.	1,788	151	543	187	158	650	14	85
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	601	16	224	107	101	87	7	59
Medicine	100	26	22	9	10	25	...	8
Letters, Arts and Sciences	75	1	7	9	30	13	2	13
Unspecified occupation	122	9	12	10	21	12	27	31
Total	24,454	4,509	2,650	5,583	4,174	3,670	985	2,883

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The Delta Subdivision excluding Rangoon.

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Wood	23	5	2	9	6	...	1	...
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	32	2	4	10	8	1	3	4
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils *	10	1	1	3	3	1	...	1
Rice pounders	322	46	47	66	137	6	4	16
Other Food Industries	25	8	2	6	...	4	...	5
Industries of Dress	214	4	27	80	76	8	17	2
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	1
Transport by water	433	313	18	20	6	40	1	15
Transport by road	614	28	141	172	143	15	68	47
Transport by rail	278	8	55	108	57	6	24	20
Public Administration	122	1	14	42	52	1	2	10
Domestic Service	141	4	54	33	25	6	5	14
Other specified occupations	119	5	32	32	11	10	12	17
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	42	...	17	18	2	1	...	4
Unspecified occupation	341	15	108	107	44	14	15	38
Total	2,669	441	504	686	585	111	153	189

Craftsmen.

Wood	57	5	20	12	11	3	...	6
Metals	29	1	10	7	6	1	...	4
Ceramics	14	...	4	8	...	1	1	...
Chemical products	17	3	4	2	3	1	...	4
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.*	15	2	4	2	3	...	...	4
Rice pounders	42	14	7	7	3	5	...	6
Other Food Industries	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Industries of Dress	205	30	35	63	30	22	1	25
Building Industries	115	24	28	26	5	18	2	12
Construction of means of transport	10	1	2	2	...	1	...	4
Production of physical force	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Transport by water	76	61	1	6	...	8	...	...
Transport by road	105	13	14	37	12	8	2	20
Transport by rail	94	1	36	28	12	3	1	13
Public Administration	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Domestic Service	149	16	56	25	30	7	3	12
Other specified occupations	100	3	42	24	10	4	3	14
Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, Compositors, etc.	22	...	14	3	2	...	2	1
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments.	45	2	22	8	8	1	1	3
Unspecified occupation	37	11	14	5	3	2	1	1
Total	1,065	183	274	257	126	85	14	126

* Hanthawaddy district only.

APPENDIX 15(d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The Delta Subdivision excluding Rangoon.

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chittagonian. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindustani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Wood	484	114	11	125	159	8	50	17
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	5,188	942	27	1,342	1,631	21	1,163	22
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.	4,891	888	21	1,259	1,567	19	1,122	15
Rice pounders	9,005	1,238	373	1,527	3,484	443	1,826	114
Other Food Industries	349	39	41	111	25	39	9	85
Industries of Dress	2,192	61	183	1,320	469	181	42	36
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Production of physical force	19	2	1	11	4	...	1	...
Transport by water	8,176	4,524	61	364	2,339	591	131	153
Transport by road	10,766	228	514	1,707	4,778	212	3,381	228
Transport by rail	5,500	84	114	1,961	972	51	1,133	227
Public Administration	2,476	44	48	1,349	622	25	195	193
Domestic Service	2,094	50	234	778	478	79	322	153
Other specified occupations	1,231	121	93	492	240	57	187	81
Wood-cutters and charcoal burners	229	69	7	32	52	6	68	5
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	365	16	15	232	31	31	23	17
Medicine	202	6	15	74	53	11	32	11
Unspecified occupation	5,594	229	253	2,518	1,425	224	577	368
Total ...	53,020	7,676	2,011	13,217	16,591	1,921	9,927	1,677

Craftsmen.

Wood	242	61	65	44	24	13	5	30
Metals	188	6	57	74	14	5	7	25
Ceramics	449	12	2	313	7	19	92	4
Chemical products	899	358	20	210	32	71	55	103
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.*	843	323	17	251	30	76	55	97
Rice pounders	493	302	19	49	15	84	4	20
Other Food Industries	86	16	3	24	4	12	4	23
Industries of Dress	2,272	430	133	823	196	445	36	209
Building Industries	532	174	79	140	17	66	15	41
Construction of means of transport	42	8	9	7	11	3	2	2
Production of physical force	17	6	1	2	3	2	3	...
Transport by water	657	593	3	6	6	43	...	6
Transport by road	269	42	32	110	21	15	14	35
Transport by rail	889	72	148	361	61	41	21	177
Public Administration	39	7	5	11	3	5	2	6
Domestic Service	2,365	211	976	267	380	128	184	219
Other specified occupation	603	19	215	144	94	63	35	33
Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, Compositors, etc.	43	4	1	4	2	17	...	4
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	422	...	193	106	78	6	31	8
Medicine	81	8	2	20	5	38	2	6
Unspecified occupation	71	47	...	7	5	8	...	4
Total ...	10,113	2,364	1,767	2,642	901	1,023	479	937

* Hanthawaddy district only.

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers).

The Centre Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindus- tani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Extraction of mineral oils * ...	149	3	21	77	19	3	18	8
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, †	31	3	1	23	3	...	1	...
Wood ...	24	4	2	8	2	3	3	2
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	20	2	1	13	...	2	...	2
Rice pounders ...	10	1	1	7	...	...	...	1
Other Food Industries ...	21	3	2	9	...	1	...	6
Industries of Dress ...	249	1	15	188	37	3	2	3
Building Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Production of physical force ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water ...	41	4	10	11	4	...	4	8
Transport by road ...	288	6	21	123	29	8	43	58
Transport by rail ...	184	6	47	78	15	8	12	18
Public Administration ...	72	1	6	43	5	...	2	15
Domestic Service ...	264	5	154	73	9	6	2	15
Other specified occupations ...	90	2	14	47	4	3	3	17
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	33	...	...	23	1	2	1	6
Medicine ...	12	1	2	4	1	...	1	3
Lectures, Arts and Sciences ...	15	...	10	3	1	...	...	1
Unspecified occupation ...	134	1	6	97	14	1	7	8
Total ...	1,579	42	301	797	141	39	97	162

Craftsmen.

Extraction of mineral oils * ...	63	6	20	19	6	1	1	10
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, †	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Wood ...	21	...	1	7	2	5	...	6
Metals ...	17	...	1	10	1	...	...	5
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders ...	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries ...	21	2	1	13	1	1	...	3
Industries of Dress ...	168	3	11	99	18	14	...	23
Building Industries ...	37	8	2	18	1	4	1	3
Construction of means of transport ...	19	...	1	12	...	2	...	4
Production of physical force ...	8	1	4	...	...	1	...	2
Transport by water ...	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	1
Transport by road ...	86	5	18	29	4	5	1	24
Transport by rail ...	87	1	32	30	4	2	1	17
Public Administration ...	6	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
Domestic Service ...	283	1	162	55	15	32	...	18
Other specified occupations ...	79	2	23	28	4	12	...	10
Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, Coppersmiths, etc.	36	...	14	9	2	7	...	4
Unspecified occupation ...	12	3	2	4	...	1	2	...
Total ...	923	40	282	327	59	80	7	128

* Thayetnyo, Pakôlku, Mambu and Magwe districts only. † Myingyan district only.

APPENDIX 15 (a)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners:
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The Centre Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gontan. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Extraction of mineral oils* ...	5,972	368	74	1,451	1,945	91	1,894	149
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.†	149	19	6	106	2	...	5	11
Wood ...	333	32	6	60	94	8	32	101
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	470	44	11	229	59	4	94	29
Rice pounders ...	650	74	22	105	419	19	7	10
Other Food Industries ...	181	24	7	77	14	19	1	39
Industries of Dress ...	1,062	6	60	814	150	7	5	20
Building Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ...	73	1	3	55	8	2	1	3
Transport by water ...	1,975	1,319	19	171	40	49	183	194
Transport by road ...	5,155	134	104	1,654	1,035	39	1,729	460
Transport by rail ...	3,934	160	128	1,777	545	91	960	273
Public Administration ...	1,073	20	5	605	195	8	14	166
Domestic Service ...	1,714	34	215	1,020	66	51	42	286
Other specified occupations ...	581	19	21	323	40	29	38	111
Wood-cutters and charcoal-burners ...	65	8	1	14	21	3	11	7
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	240	3	6	152	15	21	3	40
Medicine ...	46	...	2	29	2	3	...	10
Letters, Arts and Sciences ...	46	1	5	25	2	1	...	12
Unspecified occupation ...	1,691	85	129	544	302	65	165	401
Total ...	25,019	2,339	810	9,051	4,914	482	5,170	2,253

Craftsmen.

Extraction of mineral oil * ...	737	256	47	83	201	57	35	58
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.†	41	4	9	6	4	2	2	14
Wood ...	796	21	5	13	1	2	3	34
Metals ...	94	9	7	41	3	4	7	25
Ceramics ...	87	1	...	77	1	2	...	1
Chemical products ...	4	14	3	9	1	6	1	13
Rice pounders ...	85	50	4	10	...	19	1	1
Other Food Industries ...	194	22	5	61	2	74	...	30
Industries of Dress ...	1,028	109	67	884	60	154	3	351
Building Industries ...	243	35	7	89	11	22	5	74
Construction of means of transport ...	18	1	7	5	...	1	...	4
Production of physical force ...	47	5	3	33	3	1	1	1
Transport by water ...	410	344	4	16	13	13	...	20
Transport by road ...	253	29	17	95	8	20	4	80
Transport by rail ...	1,511	93	281	671	146	45	29	246
Public Administration ...	28	14	1	5	3	1	...	4
Domestic Service ...	1,399	91	449	347	99	138	48	227
Other specified occupations ...	378	12	53	148	28	77	7	53
Printers, Engravers, Book-binders, Compositors, etc.	64	1	4	14	3	36	...	6
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments ...	151	2	32	61	25	4	3	24
Medicine ...	76	6	5	26	...	31	2	6
Unspecified occupation ...	47	15	2	8	...	4	2	16
Total ...	7,323	1,125	971	2,601	584	642	148	1,252

* Thayetmyo, Pakokku, Minbu and Magwe districts only.

† Myingyan district only.

APPENDIX: 15(d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The Arakan Portion of the Coast Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamll. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Wood	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders	91	85	...	4	...	2	...	...
Other Food Industries	12	8	...	...	...	4	...	...
Industries of Dress	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	370	296	1	1	...	72	...	...
Transport by road	252	223	1	1	...	20	3	4
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Administration	23	19	...	...	...	3	1	...
Domestic Service	28	22	2	1	...	3	...	...
Other specified occupations	34	24	...	4	...	6	...	...
Post Office, Telegraph and Tele- phone Services.	14	7	...	4	...	3	...	...
Unspecified occupation	243	210	...	7	...	23	1	2
Total	1,068	902	4	18	...	133	5	6

Craftsmen.

Wood	86	76	...	3	...	6	1	...
Metals	36	21	...	6	...	9	...	...
Ceramics	53	50	...	3	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industries of Dress	140	124	...	4	...	10	...	2
Building Industries	18	16	...	...	...	2	...	...
Construction of means of transport	9	8	...	...	...	1	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Administration ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Service	73	64	2	1	...	5	...	1
Other specified occupation	66	48	...	5	...	13	...	...
Makers of Jewellery and Orna- ments.	62	46	...	5	...	11	...	...
Unspecified occupation	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	501	425	2	22	...	47	2	3

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers).

The Arakan Portion of the Coast Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total (2)	Chittagongian. (3)	Tamil (4)	Hindu- sani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others (9)
Wood	41	9	...	18	...	12	2	...
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	31	6	...	20	...	5	...	...
Rice pounders	4,200	2,219	...	327	24	245	1,332	53
Other Food Industries	16	10	...	5	...	1	...	...
Industries of Dress	201	130	...	23	1	47	...	...
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	4,081	2,760	85	111	124	479	482	40
Transport by road	1,116	798	1	118	4	133	62	...
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Administration	290	118	...	115	...	23	13	21
Domestic Service	298	152	5	58	4	48	2	29
Other specified occupations	288	152	1	28	1	40	56	10
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services. ...	154	109	...	14	...	29	...	2
Medicine	20	16	...	2	...	1	1	...
Unspecified occupation	3,914	1,833	3	166	40	267	1,550	55
Total ...	14,480	8,191	95	989	198	1,300	3,499	208

Craftsmen.

Wood	548	395	...	55	...	88	1	9
Metals	296	157	...	66	3	62	1	7
Ceramics	81	77	...	2	...	2	...	...
Chemical products	9	1	...	6	...	2	...	...
Rice pounders	109	101	...	2	...	5	...	1
Other Food Industries	40	31	...	7	...	2	...	...
Industries of Dress	1,110	869	2	54	2	161	1	21
Building Industries	106	81	...	15	...	9	...	1
Construction of means of transport	62	55	...	...	...	7	...	...
Production of physical force	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Transport by water	317	255	...	8	4	35	1	14
Transport by road	32	18	...	1	...	7	...	6
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Administration	12	7	...	2	...	1	...	2
Domestic Service	677	446	14	43	9	122	4	19
Other specified occupation	323	198	...	35	...	88	...	2
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments. ...	241	158	...	21	...	61	...	1
Medicine	34	15	...	4	...	14	...	1
Unspecified occupation	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,727	2,495	16	196	18	592	8	102

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers).

The Tenasserim Portion of the Coast Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total (2)	Chitta- gonian (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya (8)	Others (9)
Metallic mineral* ...	11	...	2	1	2	...	1	5
Wood ...	114	7	23	2	74	8	...	...
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rice pounders ...	152	38	16	4	82	9	1	2
Other Food Industries ...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
Industries of Dress ...	46	...	9	8	27	...	2	...
Building Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Production of physical force ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Transport by water ...	92	22	14	...	23	14	3	16
Transport by road ...	213	12	83	13	49	13	5	38
Transport by rail ...	39	2	20	2	10	2	2	1
Public Administration ...	56	5	8	17	13	3	2	8
Domestic Service ...	50	...	32	2	11	...	1	13
Other specified occupations ...	35	2	16	4	8	2	...	3
Post Office, telegraph and Telephone Services ...	22	...	13	...	6	2	...	1
Unspecified occupation ...	18	...	...	7	...	3	2	6
Total ...	844	90	225	60	302	54	19	94

Craftsmen.

Metallic minerals* ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Wood ...	58	7	6	4	32	7	...	...
Metals ...	12	1	3	1	1	1	...	5
Ceramics ...	5	...	1	2	1	...	...	1
Chemical products ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rice pounders ...	24	14	4	2	3	3	...	2
Other Food Industries ...	19	...	8	...	3	...	...	8
Industries of Dress ...	65	2	27	9	9	7	1	10
Building Industries ...	141	17	52	4	38	20	2	8
Construction of means of transport ...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
Production of physical force ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water ...	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
Transport by road ...	66	15	16	3	14	8	1	9
Transport by rail ...	13	1	2	4	6	...	...	...
Public Administration ...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Domestic Service ...	71	1	30	5	22	7	2	4
Other specified occupations ...	37	2	17	2	11	2	...	3
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments ...	16	1	7	2	5	...	...	1
Unspecified occupation ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	537	64	171	36	143	56	8	59

* Tavoy and Mergui districts only.

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.

(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The Tenasserim Portion of the Coast Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation.	Total.	Chittagonian.	Tamil.	Hindustani.	Telugu.	Bengali.	Oriya.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Metallic minerals * ...	1,088	33	6	53	66	22	408	500
Wood ...	1,459	78	11	141	1,183	16	23	7
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	28	3	1	6	16	...	...	2
Rice pounders ...	1,362	145	11	116	904	32	138	16
Other Food Industries ...	58	6	5	10	14	7	2	24
Industries of Dress ...	319	2	16	66	200	30	4	1
Building Industries ...	...	...	3	...	5	2	...	...
Construction of means of transport ...	10	...	3	...	5	2	...	...
Production of physical force ...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Transport by water ...	1,802	776	34	34	685	116	16	141
Transport by road ...	3,193	52	127	145	1,666	40	1,029	134
Transport by rail ...	434	19	27	38	152	18	167	13
Public Administration ...	402	23	6	179	125	8	9	52
Domestic Service ...	428	28	53	111	131	17	3	85
Other specified occupations ...	422	52	16	39	217	36	47	15
Wood-cutters and charcoal burners ...	93	14	...	...	63	14	...	2
Non-metallic minerals ...	152	...	10	...	90	7	43	2
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	63	13	1	21	14	9	3	2
Unspecified occupation ...	1,032	25	107	178	525	7	99	91
Total ...	12,040	1,244	423	1,116	5,890	351	1,945	1,071

Craftsmen.

Metallic minerals * ...	15	8	4	7	1	2	...	4
Wood ...	145	39	4	7	37	5	1	2
Metals ...	46	2	6	5	8	1	1	23
Ceramics ...	54	...	5	20	23	...	5	1
Chemical products ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rice pounders ...	29	15	...	1	...	13	...	...
Other Food Industries ...	103	9	3	8	15	34	...	34
Industries of Dress ...	571	101	30	78	119	187	1	55
Building Industries ...	94	18	18	13	31	8	...	6
Construction of means of transport ...	66	60	1	2	1	...	...	2
Production of physical force ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Transport by water ...	269	214	3	2	8	6	4	32
Transport by road ...	85	9	8	24	10	12	2	20
Transport by rail ...	18	2	5	6	...	2	1	2
Public Administration ...	5	...	1	...	2	1	...	1
Domestic Service ...	449	39	67	39	173	36	6	89
Other specified occupations ...	167	38	32	14	35	28	2	18
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	68	...	26	7	20	4	...	11
Medicine ...	27	2	2	3	1	15	1	3
Unspecified occupation ...	33	15	1	3	...	8	...	6
Total ...	2,153	570	184	222	513	345	23	296

* Tavoy and Mergui districts only

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners,
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The North Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation, (1)	Total, (2)	Chitta- gonian, (3)	Tamll, (4)	Hindu- stani, (5)	Telugu, (6)	Bengali, (7)	Oriya, (8)	Others, (9)
Wood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	6	..	2	2	...	...	1	1
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils*	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
Rice pounders	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Food Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industries of Dress	26	...	...	24	1	...	...	1
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Transport by road	69	...	2	19	...	2	6	40
Transport by rail	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Public Administration	43	1	...	35	...	1	...	6
Domestic Service	20	...	3	5	1	3	...	8
Other specified occupations	44	...	...	17	...	1	3	23
Non-metallic minerals	11	...	...	2	...	...	2	7
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	12	...	...	4	...	...	1	7
Medicine	12	...	...	4	...	1	...	7
Unspecified occupation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	210	2	2	104	2	8	10	55

Craftsmen.

Wood	2	..	...	2	...	..	...	...
Metals	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	2
Ceramics	3	..	..	...	..	...	...	3
Chemical products ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils*	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Rice pounders	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries	5	1	...	2	...	1	...	1
Industries of Dress	25	...	...	14	...	1	...	10
Building Industries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Construction of means of transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road	14	..	2	5	1	...	...	6
Transport by rail	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Public Administration ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Service	31	...	6	6	4	2	...	15
Other specified occupations	9	1	...	3	...	1	...	4
Unspecified occupation ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total	102	4	10	37	6	5	...	40

*Upper Chindw: In district only.

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The North Subdivision.

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Wood	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products	280	38	...	28	15	6	16	177
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.*	270	38	...	27	15	6	16	168
Rice pounders	30	2	...	5	5	2	4	12
Other Food Industries	28	3	3	7	...	5	3	7
Industries of Dress	107	2	1	75	5	2	2	20
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	295	273	5	5	...	3	...	9
Transport by road	1,148	36	12	385	34	17	242	422
Transport by rail	644	9	3	141	46	6	378	61
Public Administration	311	8	1	218	5	...	5	74
Domestic Service	194	8	9	71	3	9	8	86
Other specified occupations	314	17	3	105	2	9	7	171
Non-metallic minerals	61	...	1	9	...	2	1	48
Post Office, Telegraph and Tele- phone Services	102	9	1	43	1	5	...	43
Medicine	57	1	...	17	...	1	2	36
Unspecified occupation	79	1	...	15	2	...	27	34
Total ...	3,432	397	37	1,055	117	59	693	1,074

Craftsmen.

Wood	14	1	1	7	...	1	...	4
Metals	25	4	...	6	2	4	...	9
Ceramics	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chemical products	28	20	...	...	2	1	1	4
Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.*	26	20	...	...	2	1	1	2
Rice pounders	6	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
Other Food Industries	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	2
Industries of Dress	256	7	4	140	2	8	1	94
Building Industries	23	2	1	7	...	3	...	10
Construction of means of transport	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	2
Production of physical force	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	125	121	1	...	...	1	...	2
Transport by road	50	6	1	9	...	6	1	27
Transport by rail	62	3	6	29	...	1	6	17
Public Administration	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Service	277	34	25	71	6	19	1	121
Other specified occupations	91	3	3	20	3	30	1	31
Makers of Jewellery and Orna- ments.	26	...	1	4	2	1	...	18
Medicine	42	2	1	9	...	23	...	7
Unspecified occupation	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	984	208	42	303	16	76	11	328

* Upper Chindwin district only

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

Shan States and Karenni.

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Metallic minerals* ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries ...	12	2	...	4	...	...	...	6
Industries of Dress ...	19	...	...	17	...	...	...	2
Building Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road ...	38	3	...	8	...	...	8	19
Transport by rail ...	21	...	5	4	3	...	4	5
Public Administration ...	17	1	2	7	...	...	...	7
Domestic Service ...	24	2	3	6	1	1	...	11
Other specified occupations ...	8	...	...	3	...	3	...	2
Unspecified occupation ...	41	2	...	3	...	5	...	31
Total ...	186	10	10	55	4	9	12	86

Craftsmen.

Metallic minerals* ...	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	2
Wood ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	57	1	14	5	...	2	...	35
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industries of Dress ...	22	2	...	4	...	5	...	11
Building Industries ...	10	2	...	2	...	1	...	5
Construction of means of transport ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Production of physical force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road ...	35	1	2	12	...	1	...	19
Transport by rail ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Public Administration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Service ...	25	...	8	4	2	1	...	10
Other specified occupations ...	12	1	2	4	...	1	...	4
Unspecified occupation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	172	9	28	33	2	12	...	88

* Northern Shan States and Karenni only.

APPENDIX 15 (d)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

Shan States and Karenni.

INDIANS' BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.
Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamil. (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengali. (7)	Oriya. (8)	Others. (9)
Metallic minerals * ...	4,962	56	7	104	6	81	263	4,445
Wood ...	44	1	2	8	1	2	2	28
Metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	79	3	...	13	...	1	46	16
Rice pounders ...	29	...	...	26	...	...	...	3
Other Food Industries ...	124	18	1	17	2	12	4	70
Industries of Dress ...	113	4	1	95	...	9	1	3
Building Industries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transport by water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road ...	800	22	3	137	6	12	182	438
Transport by rail ...	1,023	13	5	112	18	10	577	288
Public Administration ...	214	17	...	30	5	10	45	107
Domestic Service ...	251	4	15	41	15	7	5	164
Other specified occupations ...	139	2	4	36	4	5	7	81
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	74	1	1	28	3	3	3	35
Medicine ...	23	...	...	4	...	2	...	17
Unspecified occupation ...	362	4	1	28	2	15	56	256
Total ...	8,141	144	39	647	59	164	1,188	5,900

Craftsmen.

Metallic minerals * ...	419	34	2	24	2	119	14	224
Wood ...	34	8	...	1	...	5	1	19
Metals ...	4,184	507	44	187	10	200	1,958	1,278
Ceramics ...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ...	8	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
Rice pounders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries ...	25	2	...	6	...	15	...	2
Industries of Dress ...	313	17	...	111	4	20	1	160
Building Industries ...	95	6	...	20	...	9	2	58
Construction of means of transport	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Production of physical force ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Transport by water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road ...	131	3	4	20	1	4	1	98
Transport by rail ...	51	11	4	14	1	5	5	11
Public Administration ...	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	8
Domestic Service ...	200	10	25	15	14	29	3	104
Other specified occupations ...	66	2	3	4	1	18	...	38
Makers of Jewellery and Ornaments	23	...	...	2	...	1	...	20
Medicine ...	21	1	1	...	1	10	...	8
Unspecified occupation ...	9	2	...	2	...	1	...	4
Total ...	5,563	606	83	416	33	425	1,985	2,015

* Northern Shan States and Karenni only.

APPENDIX 15 (2)—contd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners,
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The Remainder (Chin Hills, Arakan Hill Tracts and Salween District).

INDIANS BORN IN BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation. (1)	Total. (2)	Chitta- gonian. (3)	Tamil (4)	Hindu- stani. (5)	Telugu. (6)	Bengal. (7)	Oriya (8)	Others. (9)
Wood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industries of Dress	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road	10	6	...	1	...	3	...	...
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Administration	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic Service	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other specified occupations	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Unspecified occupation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	6	...	2	2	3	...	5

Craftsmen.

Wood	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industries of Dress	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Administration ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Service	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other specified occupations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified occupation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	6

APPENDIX 15 (d)—concl'd.

Tables obtained by re-sorting the 1931 Census Slips for Male Indian Earners.
(Craftsmen and Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.)

The Remainder (Chin Hills, Arakan Hill Tracts and Salween District).

INDIANS BORN OUTSIDE BURMA.

Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Labourers.

Occupation.	Total.	Chitta- gonian.	Tamil.	Hindu- stani.	Telugu.	Bengali.	Oriya.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries	7	5	...	1	...	1	...	...
Industries of Dress	9	2	...	4	...	...	...	3
Building Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of means of transport ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water	52	47	...	...	...	3	2	...
Transport by road	223	62	3	46	9	18	57	28
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Public Administration	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
Domestic Service	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
Other specified occupations	27	7	...	5	...	4	...	11
Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services.	13	2	...	5	...	...	...	6
Medicine	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Unspecified occupation	15	1	...	...	2	4	8	...
Total	363	125	3	58	11	31	67	68

Craftsmen.

Wood	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	5
Metals	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	4
Ceramics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical products ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice pounders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Industries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industries of Dress	44	18	...	6	...	...	...	20
Building Industries	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Construction of means of transport ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production physical force ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by water ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport by road	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Transport by rail ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Administration ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Service	24	15	3	1	...	...	...	5
Other specified occupations	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unspecified occupation	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	103	43	3	14	...	3	...	40

APPENDIX 16
SPECIAL ENQUIRY INTO INDUSTRIAL LABOUR—1938-39.
APPENDIX 16 (a).

Abstract showing number of returns received from each class of Industrial Establishment in Burma and the Shan States.

(1)	2nd November 1938. (2)	2nd February 1939. (3)	2nd May 1939. (4)	2nd July 1939. (5)
Petroleum Wells	33	32	32	33
Metalliferous Mines	272	291	294	299
Stone Quarries ... ..	...	...	...	1
Cotton Mills	54	54	36	34
Saw Mills	105	107	108	103
Machine Shops	16	16	16	16
Black Fields ... ..	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries	6	6	6	6
Rice Mills	646	655	681	674
Buildings	3	3	3	4
Shipyards and Dockyards	3	3	3	3
Transport by Road	4	4	5	5
Transport by Water	4	4	4	4
Trade in Textiles	2	2	2	2
Trade in Wood ... ..	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels	3	3	3	3
Trade in other Establishments ... ..	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods	2	2	2	2
Others	127	125	127	129
Public Administration	52	52	52	52
Smelter Plant	3	3	3	3
Total	1,335	1,392	1,377	1,373

2nd November 1938

(1)	Bangson. (2)	Delta. (3)	Centre. (4)	Coast. (5)	North. (6)	Shan States. (7)	Total. (8)
Petroleum Wells ... ..	...	...	33	2	1	...	35
Metalliferous Mines ... ..	...	5	7	242	...	18	272
Stone Quarries ... ..	...	...	54	...	...	...	54
Cotton Mills	22	23	40	17	2	1	105
Saw Mills	1	...	14	...	...	1	16
Machine Shops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Fields ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries	1	3	2	...	...	...	6
Rice Mills	29	436	64	72	13	...	646
Buildings	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Shipyards and Dockyards	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Transport by Road	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Transport by Water	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Trade in Wood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trade in other Establishments ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Others	37	28	19	36	1	4	127
Public Administration	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Smelter Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	160	454	263	370	17	27	1,335

2nd February 1939

(1)	Bangson. (2)	Delta. (3)	Centre. (4)	Coast. (5)	North. (6)	Shan States. (7)	Total. (8)
Petroleum Wells ... ..	...	...	32	2	1	...	32
Metalliferous Mines ... ..	...	5	7	240	...	19	291
Stone Quarries ... ..	...	...	54	...	...	...	54
Cotton Mills	21	24	40	17	2	1	107
Saw Mills	1	...	14	...	...	1	16
Machine Shops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Fields ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries	1	3	2	...	...	...	6
Rice Mills	32	467	99	73	13	...	685
Buildings	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Shipyards and Dockyards	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Transport by Road	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Transport by Water	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Trade in Wood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trade in other Establishments ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Others	37	28	19	35	1	5	125
Public Administration	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Smelter Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	162	531	265	368	17	29	1,392

APPENDIX 16 (a)—concl'd.

2nd May 1939.

(1)	Rangoon.	Delta.	Centre.	Coast.	North.	Shan States.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Petroleum Wells ...	...	...	29	2	1	...	32
Metalliferous Mines ...	...	4	7	263	...	20	294
Stone Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills ...	...	...	36	...	...	...	36
Saw Mills ...	23	24	41	17	2	1	108
Machine Shops ...	1	...	14	...	...	1	16
Brick Fields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries ...	1	3	2	...	...	...	6
Rice Mills ...	32	464	100	73	12	...	681
Buildings ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Shipyards and Dockyards ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Transport by Road ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Transport by Water ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Trade in Wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trade in other Foodstuffs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Others ...	39	28	19	35	1	5	127
Public Administration ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Smelter Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	165	526	249	391	16	30	1,377

2nd July 1939.

Petroleum Wells ...	...	...	30	2	1	...	33
Metalliferous Mines ...	...	5	9	265	...	20	299
Stone Quarries ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cotton Mills ...	...	...	34	...	...	...	34
Saw Mills ...	23	22	38	17	2	1	103
Machine Shops ...	1	...	14	...	...	1	16
Brick Fields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries ...	1	3	2	...	...	...	6
Rice Mills ...	32	452	102	74	14	...	674
Buildings ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4
Shipyards and Dockyards ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Transport by Road ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Transport by Water ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Trade in Wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Trade in other Foodstuffs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Others ...	40	28	19	36	1	5	129
Public Administration ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	52
Smelter Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	166	513	251	395	18	30	1,373

Abstract Showing Distribution by Industry and Race

Industries. (1)	All Races.			Indi											
	Skilled. (2)	S. & S. (3)	Unskilled. (4)	Chittagonians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus and Coringhis.		
				Skilled. (5)	S. & S. (6)	Unskilled. (7)	Skilled. (8)	S. & S. (9)	Unskilled. (10)	Skilled. (11)	S. & S. (12)	Unskilled. (13)	Skilled. (14)	S. & S. (15)	Unskilled. (16)
TOTAL ...	51,302	6,015	112,545	9,705	74	7,942	2,133	20	2,151	4,720	152	10,058	4,160	4,310	24,902
Petroleum Wells ...	4,133	263	4,281	257	2	192	35	...	21	148	2	491	426	44	465
Metalliferous Mines ...	10,311	336	18,371	705	...	934	134	...	76	127	6	181	20	98	307
Stone Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills ...	1,302	50	1,844	52	...	6	23	...	4	69	2	165	4	...	59
Saw Mills ...	3,615	115	7,920	675	...	270	40	...	87	65	5	454	1,253	101	4,296
Machine Shops ...	974	1	451	222	...	22	45	...	5	44	...	33	82	1	53
Brick Fields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries ...	2,84	158	4,568	1,011	...	613	30	...	16	454	13	1,022	170	57	1,555
Rice Mills ...	6,19	447	25,741	3,269	51	967	35	4	1,151	91	37	2,054	308	160	9,334
Buildings ...	127	3	137	7	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	12	2	66
Shipyards and Dockyards ...	105	2	24	14	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	7	18	2	14
Transport by Road ...	1,488	37	1,140	126	9	35	46	...	4	68	1	74	45	25	360
Transport by Water ...	492	23	2,544	80	...	448	10	...	9	...	...	90	2	22	349
Trade in Textiles ...	923	23	21	145	...	...	21	...	...	100	...	...	20	...	...
Trade in Wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés, etc. ...	84	9	116	1	...	8	2	...	13	1	3	6	30	2	85
Trade in other Foodstuffs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods ...	46	2	13	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...
Others ...	5,99	180	8,246	561	1	263	77	6	262	570	19	953	1,022	82	1,973
Public Administration ...	10,674	4,366	36,486	2,429	11	4,140	880	10	459	2,969	62	4,730	747	3,714	5,995
Smelter Plants, etc. ...	1,306	...	642	151	...	42	16	...	4	9	...	4	1	...	...

TOTAL ...	57,423	6,268	142,346	11,327	49	11,496	2,178	19	3,040	4,904	159	12,048	4,349	4,346	33,216
Petroleum Wells ...	4,518	278	4,481	262	1	169	40	...	22	164	2	518	471	42	479
Metalliferous Mines ...	13,315	347	18,834	740	...	877	141	...	70	126	7	180	20	98	277
Stone Quarries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills ...	1,358	88	1,968	49	...	7	25	...	8	68	2	161	4	...	50
Saw Mills ...	3,725	117	7,927	696	...	271	38	...	88	44	...	27	1,259	102	4,203
Machine Shops ...	1,052	1	397	218	...	21	41	...	3	50	...	32	87	1	53
Brick Fields ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries ...	2,283	130	4,421	877	...	592	24	...	7	373	1	931	110	78	1,490
Rice Mills ...	9,844	604	50,778	4,863	127	4,382	61	6	1,989	126	50	3,784	597	172	17,213
Buildings ...	152	6	324	15	...	3	5	...	...	4	...	15	16	5	152
Shipyards and Dockyards ...	92	2	26	11	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	7	14	2	14
Transport by Road ...	1,478	37	1,136	128	9	34	50	...	3	70	1	74	47	25	357
Transport by Water ...	492	23	2,928	73	...	441	10	...	11	...	...	85	3	22	861
Trade in Textiles ...	706	23	22	146	...	...	8	...	...	43	...	...	10	...	...
Trade in Wood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés, etc. ...	82	9	99	1	...	10	2	...	13	1	3	6	29	2	66
Trade in other Foodstuffs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods ...	45	2	13	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...
Others ...	6,133	183	9,557	645	1	218	796	3	250	830	24	964	923	76	1,982
Public Administration ...	10,840	4,418	38,753	2,462	11	4,438	883	10	572	2,971	62	4,837	758	3,721	6,019
Smelter Plants, etc. ...	1,308	...	682	141	...	42	16	...	4	8	...	4	1	...	...

16 (b).

of Industrial Workers in Burma and the Shan States.

2nd November 1938.

ans.						Total Indians.			Burmans and other Indigenous Races.			Chinese.			Other Races.					
Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.														
Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.			
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)		
1,305	29	710	3,580	131	24,502	4,313	698	603	29,9	5,714	7639	17,406	194	34,55	3,005	6	1,954	827	1	140
29	2	16	84	...	55	55	100	122	1,031	37	2,160	3,040	26	2,05	9	...	4	30	...	12
264	2	123	1,288	6	5,765	3,029	222	1,489	3,567	34	11,872	2,738	-	105	1,955	...	1,451	51	...	40
4	...	1	8	...	11	20	33	10	180	35	249	1,121	15	593	...	...	...	1	...	2
55	...	33	186	...	62	5	4	30	2,279	110	5,852	1,231	5	2,63	101	...	5	4	...	...
40	...	2	34	...	49	57	...	11	524	1	175	426	...	270	6	...	1	18	...	5
...
31	...	5	181	74	946	85	14	29	1,965	158	3,906	617	...	592	85	...	2	137	...	8
172	17	57	75	34	6,163	28	52	117	3,978	355	19,843	2,643	86	5,819	352	6	40	6	...	9
5	...	...	36	...	42	27	1	2	93	3	113	27	...	24	4	...	...	3	...	...
21	...	...	3	...	20	...	...	1	84	2	24	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	218	...	591	43	2	18	561	37	1,082	825	...	42	57	...	...	45	...	16
36	1	3	1	...	3	236	...	1,081	365	23	1,986	26	...	555	7	...	3	94	...	...
16	...	...	137	5	...	3	2	21	442	7	21	481	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
37	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	71	9	116	2	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...
...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	12	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
237	3	85	289	7	1,917	79	60	181	3,531	178	5,634	2,273	2	2,482	80	...	129	65	...	1
290	6	317	433	5	6,850	491	415	459	8,239	4,223	22,980	1,408	142	13,336	157	...	123	370	1	47
42	...	17	608	...	288	135	...	53	962	...	405	84	...	38	260	...	196	...	...	...

2nd February 1939.

1,561	40	1,455	1,495	97	29,527	4,396	1,043	6,591	32,210	5,853	97,173	14,532	403	41,646	5,858	9	3,382	823	3	145
8	...	16	82	...	823	51	213	117	1,098	258	2,144	3,371	20	2,319	19	...	4	30	...	14
266	2	165	1,298	6	5,656	3,122	228	4,332	5,713	341	11,557	2,874	6	5,660	4,671	...	1,584	57	...	33
...
5	...	1	10	...	18	19	34	11	180	36	256	1,177	52	1,710	...	...	...	1	...	2
44	...	27	209	...	774	5	4	25	2,317	111	5,827	1,296	6	2,095	109	...	5	3	...	...
41	...	1	40	...	41	60	...	8	537	1	159	492	...	233	6	...	1	17	...	4
...
35	...	3	74	36	830	94	15	17	1,587	130	3,860	482	...	538	82	...	4	132	...	19
389	27	815	103	36	11,241	25	55	114	6,164	473	32,538	3,284	122	11,191	390	9	39	6	...	10
8	...	1	34	...	69	24	1	2	106	6	242	25	...	82	17	...	...	4	...	...
...
13	...	1	2	...	...	21	...	1	69	2	24	22	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	210	...	589	41	2	19	560	37	1,076	812	...	43	59	...	...	47	...	17
...
42	1	6	1	...	3	236	...	1,084	365	23	2,491	26	...	435	7	...	2	94	...	...
10	...	...	37	5	...	...	2	22	254	7	22	432	16	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...
36	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	69	9	99	2	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...
...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	2	12	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
253	3	83	313	11	1,950	70	62	174	3,830	180	5,621	2,166	2	2,551	78	...	1,305	59	1	...
327	7	318	485	3	7,236	494	423	408	8,380	4,237	23,888	1,983	174	14,748	127	...	131	350	2	46
44	...	17	597	...	297	134	...	53	941	...	417	84	...	38	283	...	227	...	...	...

Scavengers.

Abstract Showing Distribution by Industry and Race of

Industries.	All Races.			Chittagonians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus and Coringhis.		
	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ...	54,098	6,234	135,654	10,967	125	10,636	2,236	24	2,993	4,684	161	11,466	4,051	4,341	31,189
Petroleum Wells	4,516	280	4,560	255	1	479	41	...	19	155	3	509	479	41	480
Metalliferous Mines	10,920	343	19,059	720	...	938	158	...	94	124	6	190	20	97	281
Stone Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills	1,137	33	815	45	...	3	25	...	...	42	2	123	2	...	49
Saw Mills	3,750	119	7,882	691	...	268	39	...	86	65	5	437	1,273	104	4,172
Machine Shops	1,049	1	407	225	...	21	42	...	4	50	...	32	83	1	53
Brick Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries	2,327	162	5,263	760	...	806	28	1	21	416	...	1,056	110	59	1,575
Rice Mills	9,157	584	42,525	4,581	103	3,304	65	8	1,892	102	50	3,073	520	169	15,179
Buildings	146	6	289	11	...	1	7	...	...	3	...	13	17	5	146
Shipyards and Dockyards	91	2	25	9	...	5	5	...	...	4	...	7	18	2	10
Transport by Roads	1,600	37	1,221	125	9	35	62	...	3	71	1	91	62	25	364
Transport by Water	478	23	3,392	61	...	486	10	...	16	1	...	106	3	22	996
Trade in Textiles	878	23	22	182	...	...	7	...	...	81	...	...	19	...	...
Trade in Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés, etc.	82	9	104	1	...	9	2	...	13	1	3	6	29	2	72
Trade in other Foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods	48	2	13	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...
Others	5,613	180	8,513	668	1	200	803	6	286	648	23	1,018	617	74	1,842
Public Administration	11,065	4,430	40,863	2,489	11	4,339	888	9	553	2,913	66	4,790	798	3,740	5,970
Smelter Plants, etc.	1,341	...	701	144	...	42	18	...	6	8	...	4	...	...	...

Total ...	53,144	6,042	125,379	9,887	54	8,263	2,244	22	2,694	4,648	159	11,134	3,941	4,322	28,317
Petroleum Wells	4,487	260	4,729	240	1	75	42	...	18	159	3	490	464	38	468
Metalliferous Mines	11,425	357	22,231	776	...	120	158	...	92	137	15	249	26	97	327
Stone Quarries	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills	1,046	32	555	39	...	3	24	...	1	37	2	114	2	...	50
Saw Mills	3,681	119	7,745	680	...	279	38	...	82	64	5	435	1,245	105	4,108
Machine Shops	1,047	1	401	219	...	21	42	...	4	49	...	30	85	1	49
Brick Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries	2,303	164	5,422	766	...	825	31	...	19	407	1	1,108	125	56	1,544
Rice Mills	7,395	425	31,319	3,559	33	882	48	6	1,601	78	38	2,600	378	158	12,617
Buildings	154	6	225	12	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	10	15	5	98
Shipyards and Dockyards	88	2	22	9	...	5	5	...	...	3	...	8	16	2	6
Transport by Road	1,531	37	1,160	127	9	35	55	...	3	57	1	95	60	25	349
Transport by Water	479	19	2,929	62	...	430	10	...	5	1	...	89	3	18	571
Trade in Textiles	912	23	22	182	...	...	12	...	...	93	...	...	28	...	...
Trade in Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés, etc.	85	9	103	1	...	9	2	...	13	1	3	6	31	2	71
Trade in other Foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade in other Goods	48	2	13	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...
Others	5,775	184	9,050	638	1	235	808	6	328	658	20	1,142	682	81	2,032
Public Administration	11,324	4,401	38,630	2,436	10	4,200	911	10	522	2,891	69	4,743	780	3,734	6,027
Smelter Plants, etc.	1,364	...	741	141	...	43	17	...	6	8	...	4	1	...	...

S. & S. = Sweepers and

Abstract Showing Distribution of all Industrial Workers in

Date.	All Races.			Chittagonians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus and Coringhis.		
	Skilled.	S & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S & S	Unskilled.
2nd November 1938	51,302	6,015	112,545	9,705	74	7,942	2,133	20	2,151	4,720	152	10,078	4,160	4,310	24,902
2nd February 1939	57,423	6,268	142,346	11,327	149	11,496	2,178	19	3,040	4,904	159	12,048	4,349	4,466	33,216
2nd May 1939 ...	54,098	6,234	135,654	10,967	125	10,636	2,236	24	2,993	4,684	161	11,466	4,051	4,341	31,189
2nd July 1939 ...	53,144	6,042	125,379	9,887	54	8,263	2,244	22	2,694	4,648	159	11,134	3,941	4,222	28,317
Total—All Burma	51,302	6,015	1,12,545	9,705	74	7,942	2,133	20	2,151	4,720	152	10,058	4,160	4,310	24,902
Shan States ...	8,070	277	5,923	620	...	171	128	...	15	133	1	22	9	90	27
North ...	288	24	774	65	1	20	2	...	3	25	...	70	4	1	1
Centre ...	8,253	397	11,845	871	14	309	124	...	43	318	13	1,063	561	50	1,380
Delta ...	10,094	503	23,125	3,459	28	1,008	261	5	692	896	32	2,039	461	181	7,461
Coast ...	6,366	133	19,434	688	8	1,287	38	1	92	50	17	567	1,098	28	3,279
Rangoon ...	18,231	4,681	51,444	4,002	23	5,147	1,580	14	1,306	3,298	89	6,297	2,027	3,960	12,794
Total—All Burma	57,423	6,268	1,42,346	11,327	149	11,496	2,178	19	3,040	4,904	159	12,048	4,349	4,346	33,216
Shan States ...	10,977	283	7,765	615	...	171	131	...	14	133	1	20	9	90	27
North ...	460	23	890	117	...	17	2	...	2	49	...	94	...	...	4
Centre ...	8,823	446	12,735	913	4	292	125	...	46	339	14	1,106	641	49	1,539
Delta ...	11,408	540	38,238	4,174	34	1,091	272	6	1,200	1,069	26	3,697	536	215	12,411
Coast ...	7,344	248	25,890	1,338	88	4,222	41	1	87	57	29	721	1,118	30	4,294
Rangoon ...	18,411	4,728	56,828	4,170	23	5,703	1,607	12	1,691	3,257	89	6,410	2,045	3,962	14,941
Total—All Burma	54,098	6,234	1,35,654	10,967	125	10,636	2,236	24	2,993	4,684	161	11,466	4,051	4,341	31,189
Shan States ...	8,235	279	6,225	611	...	174	136	...	18	133	1	21	9	90	27
North ...	456	23	824	132	...	12	2	...	2	71	...	72	...	...	25
Centre ...	8,429	393	11,711	900	4	331	128	...	35	298	15	1,061	638	48	1,477
Delta ...	10,929	575	33,271	3,873	37	1,244	262	10	1,169	923	23	3,181	505	187	10,813
Coast ...	7,057	220	24,183	1,249	61	3,280	56	1	108	56	29	680	769	31	3,947
Rangoon ...	18,992	4,744	59,440	4,202	23	5,595	1,652	13	1,661	3,203	93	6,451	2,130	3,985	14,900
Total—All Burma	53,144	6,042	1,25,379	9,887	54	8,263	2,244	22	2,694	4,648	159	11,134	3,941	4,222	28,317
Shan States ...	8,188	281	6,281	615	...	175	132	...	19	132	1	21	9	90	27
North ...	326	22	666	88	...	9	2	...	2	28	...	79	...	...	24
Centre ...	8,461	382	11,505	843	4	281	129	...	35	300	23	1,066	616	45	1,389
Delta ...	10,268	502	27,662	3,575	23	1,214	254	7	990	930	22	2,902	473	176	9,120
Coast ...	6,688	138	23,189	634	6	1,181	59	1	109	56	17	631	...	...	3,770
Rangoon ...	19,213	4,717	56,076	4,132	21	5,403	1,668	14	1,539	3,202	...	...	...	...	...

16 (c).

Burma and the Shan States by Census Divisions and by Race.

ans.									Total Indians.			Burmans and other Indigenous Races.			Chinese.			Other Races.		
Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.			Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)													(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
1,305	29	710	3,580	131	24,002	4,313	998	6,631	29,916	5,714	76,396	17,466	294	34,055	3,093	6	1,954	827	1	140
1,561	40	1,455	3,495	97	29,527	4,396	1,043	6,391	32,210	5,853	97,173	18,532	403	41,646	5,858	9	3,382	823	3	145
1,496	38	1,214	3,546	143	28,981	4,458	1,024	6,592	31,438	5,856	93,071	18,329	367	40,500	3,483	9	1,946	848	2	137
1,394	28	840	3,709	141	27,585	4,506	1,006	6,270	30,329	5,732	85,103	18,476	304	38,069	3,491	4	2,067	848	2	140

2nd November 1938.

1,305	29	710	3,580	131	24,002	4,313	998	6,631	29,916	5,714	76,396	17,466	294	34,055	3,093	6	1,954	827	1	140
264	2	51	944	...	1,127	2,843	184	2,138	4,941	277	3,551	1,401	...	1,399	1,709	...	962	19	...	11
6	...	...	4	...	123	22	21	65	128	23	282	154	1	480	6	...	12	...	...	...
65	4	18	162	3	1,331	158	259	1,046	2,259	343	5,150	5,853	54	6,583	68	...	93	73	...	19
190	1	56	567	104	5,953	116	59	135	5,950	410	17,344	3,654	87	5,734	343	6	31	147	...	16
157	16	191	1,011	6	6,343	352	48	1,604	3,394	124	13,363	2,390	9	5,313	551	...	727	31	...	31
623	6	394	892	18	9,125	822	427	1,643	13,244	4,537	36,706	4,014	143	14,546	416	...	129	557	1	63

2nd February 1939.

1,561	40	1,455	3,495	97	29,527	4,396	1,043	6,391	32,210	5,853	97,173	18,532	403	41,646	5,858	9	3,382	823	3	145
272	2	52	944	...	1,158	2,962	190	2,169	5,066	283	3,611	1,480	...	1,717	4,411	...	2,426	20	...	11
6	...	...	10	...	221	24	22	86	208	22	424	246	1	435	6	...	31	...	...	...
68	4	17	164	3	1,380	142	287	1,022	2,392	361	5,402	6,290	85	7,100	67	...	213	74	...	20
237	2	116	411	71	8,720	125	60	130	6,824	414	27,365	4,037	117	10,812	386	9	35	161	...	26
327	25	849	1,038	6	7,962	327	49	1,417	4,246	228	19,552	2,456	20	5,771	606	...	542	36	...	25
651	7	421	928	17	10,086	816	435	1,567	13,474	4,545	40,819	4,023	180	15,811	382	...	135	532	3	63

2nd May 1939.

1,496	38	1,214	3,546	143	28,981	4,458	1,024	6,592	31,438	5,856	93,071	18,329	367	40,500	3,483	9	1,946	848	2	137
274	2	53	927	...	1,170	2,917	186	2,191	5,007	279	3,654	1,322	...	1,555	1,886	...	1,005	20	...	11
6	...	2	14	...	232	19	22	78	244	22	423	203	1	377	9	...	24	...	...	...
66	4	14	160	4	1,325	125	283	1,136	2,315	358	5,379	5,977	35	6,223	67	...	92	70	...	17
215	2	74	461	116	7,841	120	64	136	6,359	439	24,458	4,024	127	8,762	390	9	37	156	...	14
247	23	627	1,079	7	7,436	447	48	1,424	3,903	200	17,502	2,486	20	5,931	629	...	714	39	...	36
688	7	444	905	16	10,977	830	421	1,627	13,610	4,558	41,655	4,317	184	17,652	502	...	74	563	2	59

2nd July 1939.

1,394	28	840	3,709	141	27,585	4,506	1,006	6,270	30,329	5,732	85,103	18,476	304	38,069	3,491	4	2,067	848	2	140
271	2	57	950	...	1,131	2,917	188	2,146	5,026	281	3,583	1,303	...	1,686	1,839	...	1,001	20	...	11
4	...	2	4	...	161	12	21	59	138	21	336	182	1	316	6	...	14	..	...	...
72	4	16	170	3	1,434	127	269	1,192	2,257	348	5,413	6,067	34	5,981	67	...	94	70	...	17
205	1	91	476	116	7,007	130	65	113	6,043	410	21,437	3,709	88	6,165	366	4	37	150	...	23
174	14	252	1,121	7	8,007	501	49	1,154	3,275	122	15,104	2,641	16	7,218	721	...	836	51	...	31
668	7	422	988	15	9,838	819	414	1,606	13,590	4,550	39,230	4,574	165	16,703	492	...	85	557	2	58

APPENDIX 16 (d).

Abstract showing the number of Industrial Workers and Industrial Establishments in each Census Division.

Subdivision.	Industrial Establishments.	No.	Date.	Indians.		Burmans and other Indigen-ous races.		Chinese.		Other Races.		All Races:	
				Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Rangoon	Saw Mills ...	23	2-11-38	13,244	36,706	4,014	14,546	416	129	557	63	18,231	51,444
	Machine Shops ...	1											
	Petroleum Refineries ...	1											
	Rice Mills ...	32											
	Buildings ...	1	2-2-39	13,474	40,819	4,023	15,811	382	135	532	63	18,411	56,828
	Shipyards and Dockyards.	3											
	Transport by Road	5											
	Transport by Water	3	2-5-39	13,610	41,655	4,317	17,652	502	74	563	59	18,992	59,440
	Trade in Hotels, etc.	3											
	Trade in other goods	2	2-7-39	13,590	39,230	4,574	16,703	492	85	557	58	19,213	56,076
Others ...	40												
Public Administration.	52												
Total ...	* 166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delta ...	Metalliferous Mines	5	2-11-38	5,950	17,344	3,654	5,734	343	31	147	16	10,094	23,125
	Saw Mills ...	22											
	Petroleum Refineries	3	2-2-39	6,824	27,365	4,037	10,812	386	35	161	26	11,408	38,238
	Rice Mills ...	452											
	Buildings ...	1	2-5-39	6,359	24,458	4,024	8,762	390	37	156	14	10,929	33,271
	Trade in Textiles...	2											
	Others ...	28	2-7-39	6,043	21,437	3,709	6,165	366	37	150	23	10,268	27,662
Total ...	* 513	...											
Centre	Stone Quarries ...	1	2-11-38	2,259	5,150	5,853	6,583	68	93	73	19	8,253	11,845
	Petroleum Wells ...	30											
	Metalliferous Mines	9											
	Cotton Mills ...	34	2-2-39	2,392	5,402	6,290	7,100	67	213	74	20	8,823	12,735
	Saw Mills ...	38											
	Machine Shops ...	14	2-5-39	2,315	5,379	5,977	6,223	67	92	70	17	8,429	11,711
	Petroleum Refineries	2											
	Rice Mills ...	102	2-7-39	2,257	5,413	6,067	5,981	67	94	70	17	8,461	11,505
	Buildings ...	2											
Others ...	19	Total ...	* 251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast ...	Petroleum Wells ...	2	2-11-38	3,394	13,363	2,390	5,313	551	727	31	31	6,366	19,434
	Metalliferous Mines	265											
	Saw Mills ...	17	2-2-39	4,246	19,552	2,456	5,771	606	542	36	25	7,344	25,890
	Rice Mills ...	74											
	Transport by Water	1	2-7-39	3,275	15,104	2,641	7,218	721	836	51	31	6,688	23,189
	Others ...	36											
Total ...	* 395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Represents the number of establishments on the 2nd July 1939.

APPENDIX 16 (e).

Abstract showing Employees specially recruited from outside Burma—Race and Occupation

Occupation.	All Indians.		Tamil.		Telugus.		Oriyas.		Hindustanis.		Bengalis.		Chittagonians.		Other Indians.		Chinese.			Other Races.			All Races.					
	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
All (41) ...	525	1,909	2	30	138	472	89	1,275	50	77	21	15	222	39	3	1	21	29	3	...	549	1,938	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Wells (2) ...	141	54	...	...	123	17	2	21	4	16	1	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	141	54	...	...	...	...	...
Metalliferous Mines (8) ...	78	237	...	...	...	...	78	234	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	29	...	...	95	266	...	...	...	...	...
Stone Quarries (...)
Rice Mills (22)'	249	1,042	...	30	15	277	7	625	6	55	11	15	210	39	...	1	4	...	1	...	254	1,042	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills (...)
Saw Mills (2)	...	5	5	5
Trade in Textiles (...)
Smelter Plant (...)
Others (7) ...	57	571	2	...	...	173	2	395	40	3	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX 16 (f).

Abstract showing Employees specially recruited from outside Burma—Race and Census Divisions.

Division.	All Indians.		Tamil.		Telugus.		Oriyas.		Hindustanis.		Bengalis.		Chittagonians.		Other Indians.		Chinese.			Other Races.			All Races.				
	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
All Burma (41)	525	1,909	2	30	138	472	89	1,275	50	77	21	15	222	39	3	1	21	29	3	...	549	1,938	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon (3) ...	...	171	...	30	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Delta (16) ...	227	935	...	...	7	127	6	740	22	27	18	14	174	27	...	...	4	...	3	...	234	935	...	...	...	...	...
Centre (5) ...	158	73	...	...	131	31	2	21	4	19	1	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	73	...	...	...	...	...
Coast (14) ...	115	727	...	...	...	173	81	514	3	28	...	1	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	727	...	...	...	...	...
North (1) ...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...
Shan States (2)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

S = Skilled.
U = Unskilled.

Abstract showing Industrial Workers in the

Industry (1)	1. Tamils.			2. Telugus and Coringhis.			3. Oriyas.			4. Hindustanis.			5. Bengalis.		
	Skilled employees. (2a)	Scavengers and Sweepers. (2b)	Other Unskilled employees. (2c)	Skilled employees. (3a)	Scavengers and Sweepers. (3b)	Other Unskilled employees. (3c)	Skilled employees. (4a)	Scavengers and Sweepers (4b)	Other Unskilled employees. (4c)	Skilled employees. (5a)	Scavengers and Sweepers. (5b)	Other Unskilled employees. (5c)	Skilled employees. (6a)	Scavengers and Sweepers. (6b)	Other Unskilled employees. (6c)
Metalliferous Mines	99	...	11	6	90	27	314	...	602	113	...	16	207	2	33
Stone Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine Shops	9	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	6	6	...	1	13	...	1
Smelter Plants	16	...	4	1	...	...	608	...	288	9	...	4	42	...	17
Others	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	231	5	1	1	2	...	...
Total	128	...	15	9	90	27	944	...	1,127	133	1	22	264	2	51
Metalliferous Mines	102	...	10	6	90	27	325	...	671	114	...	14	213	2	34
Stone Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine Shops	9	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	6	6	...	1	13	...	1
Smelter Plants	16	...	4	1	...	...	597	...	297	8	...	4	44	...	17
Others	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	184	5	1	1	2	...	...
Total	131	...	14	9	90	27	944	...	1,158	133	1	20	272	2	52
Metalliferous Mines	104	...	12	6	90	27	308	...	666	113	...	15	213	2	35
Stone Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine Shops	9	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	5	6	...	1	13	...	1
Smelter Plants	18	...	6	1	...	...	597	...	309	8	...	4	46	...	17
Others	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	190	6	1	1	2	...	...
Total	136	...	18	9	90	27	927	...	1,170	133	1	21	274	2	53
Metalliferous Mines	101	...	12	6	90	27	308	...	637	112	...	15	210	2	37
Stone Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machine Shops	9	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	5	6	...	1	13	...	1
Smelter Plants	17	...	6	1	...	...	620	...	311	8	...	4	46	...	19
Others	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	185	6	1	1	2	...	...
Total	132	...	19	9	90	27	950	...	1,138	132	1	21	271	2	57

16 (h).

Shan States by Industry and Race.

6. Chittagans.			Other Indians.			A. Total Indians.			B. Burmans and other Indigenous Races.			C. Chinese.			D. Other Races.			E. Total employees (Items A—D).		
Skilled employees.	Scavengers and Sweepers.	Other Unskilled employees.	Skilled employees.	Scavengers and Sweepers.	Other Unskilled employees.	Skilled employees.	Scavengers and Sweepers.	Other Unskilled employees.	Skilled employees.	Scavengers and Sweepers.	Other Unskilled employees.	Skilled employees.	Scavengers and Sweepers.	Other Unskilled employees.	Skilled employees.	Scavengers and Sweepers.	Other Unskilled employees.	Skilled employees.	Scavengers and Sweepers.	Other Unskilled employees.
(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(8a)	(8b)	(8c)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(10a)	(10b)	(10c)	(11a)	(11b)	(11c)	(12a)	(12b)	(12c)	(13a)	(13b)	(13c)

2nd November 1938.

421	...	127	2,664	179	2,079	3,824	271	2,895	1,210	...	881	1,443	...	647	18	...	11	6,495	271	4,434
...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
46	...	2	37	...	2	133	...	12	71	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	209	...	14
151	...	42	135	...	53	962	...	408	84	...	38	260	...	196	...	...	...	1,306	...	642
2	...	...	6	5	4	21	6	236	28	...	479	1	...	118	1	...	...	51	6	833
620	...	171	2,843	184	2,138	4,941	277	3,551	1,401	...	1,399	1,709	...	962	19	...	11	8,070	277	5,923

2nd February 1939.

428	...	127	2,785	185	2,111	3,973	277	2,994	1,288	...	1,138	4,122	...	842	19	...	11	9,402	277	4,985
...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
44	...	2	36	...	2	130	...	12	71	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	206	...	14
141	...	42	134	...	53	941	...	417	84	...	38	283	...	227	...	...	...	1,308	...	682
2	...	...	6	5	3	21	6	188	29	...	540	1	...	1,356	1	...	...	52	6	2,084
615	...	171	2,962	190	2,169	5,066	283	3,611	1,480	...	1,717	4,411	...	2,426	20	...	11	10,977	283	7,765

2nd May 1939

421	...	130	2,740	180	2,128	3,905	272	3,013	1,127	...	972	1,540	...	626	19	...	11	6,591	272	4,622
...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
44	...	2	36	...	2	130	...	11	69	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	204	...	13
144	...	42	134	...	57	948	...	435	84	...	41	309	...	225	...	...	...	1,341	...	701
2	...	...	6	6	4	23	7	195	34	...	541	32	...	153	1	...	...	90	7	889
611	...	174	2,917	186	2,191	5,007	279	3,654	1,322	...	1,555	1,886	...	1,005	20	...	11	8,235	279	6,225

2nd July 1939.

426	...	130	2,737	182	2,082	3,900	274	2,940	1,107	...	903	1,518	...	607	19	...	11	6,544	274	4,461
...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
46	...	2	37	...	2	133	...	11	67	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	205	...	13
141	...	43	134	...	57	967	...	440	83	...	48	314	...	253	...	...	...	1,364	...	741
2	...	...	8	6	5	25	7	192	38	...	734	2	...	140	1	...	...	66	7	1,066
615	...	175	2,917	188	2,146	5,026	281	3,583	1,303	...	1,686	1,839	...	1,001	20	...	11	8,188	281	6,281

APPENDIX 17.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY INTO INDUSTRIAL LABOUR—1933-34.

APPENDIX 17 (a).

Abstract showing the number of Returns received from each Class of Industrial Establishment in Burma and Shan States.

(1)	2-11-1933. (2)	2-2-1934. (3)	2-5-1934. (4)	2-7-1934. (5)
Petroleum Wells	33	33	32	32
Metalliferous Mines	96	101	106	108
Stone Quarries	11	13	13	13
Cotton Mills	31	32	24	23
Saw Mills	101	103	106	100
Machine Shops	20	20	20	20
Brick Fields	5	5	4	4
Petroleum Refineries	10	10	10	10
Rice Mills	601	627	631	616
Buildings	1	1	1	1
Shipyards and Dockyards	1	1	1	1
Transport by Road	6	6	6	6
Transport by Water	4	4	4	4
Trade in Textiles	3	2	3	3
Trade in Wood	1	1	1	1
Trade in Hotels	1	1	1	1
Trade in other Foodstuffs	1	1	1	1
Trade in other Goods	7	7	6	7
Others	100	100	99	96
Public Administration	46	46	47	47
Smelter Plant	2	2	2	2
Total	1,081	1,116	1,118	1,096

2nd November 1933.

(1)	Ran- goon. (2)	Delta. (3)	Centre (4)	Coast. (5)	North. (6)	Shan States. (7)	Total. (8)
Petroleum Wells ... ..	...	...	30	2	1	...	33
Metalliferous Mines ... ..	...	...	2	90	...	4	96
Stone Quarries	1	8	...	...	...	2	11
Cotton Mills ... ..	...	...	31	...	...	...	31
Saw Mills	20	24	42	12	2	1	101
Machine Shops	6	2	11	...	...	1	20
Brick Fields ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Petroleum Refineries	1	3	5	...	1	...	10
Rice Mills	37	397	98	64	5	...	601
Buildings	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shipyards and Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transport by Road	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
Transport by Water	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Trade in Wood	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in Hotels	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Foodstuffs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Goods	5	1	...	1	...	...	7
Others	45	17	30	7	1	...	100
Public Administration	46	...	...	...	...	...	46
Smelter Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	175	452	257	177	10	10	1,081

2nd February 1934.

Petroleum Wells ... ..	...	...	30	2	1	...	33
Metalliferous Mines ... ..	...	...	2	95	...	4	101
Stone Quarries	1	8	...	1	...	3	13
Cotton Mills ... ..	...	...	32	...	...	...	32
Saw Mills	20	26	41	13	2	1	103
Machine Shops	6	2	11	...	...	1	20
Brick Fields ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Petroleum Refineries	1	3	5	...	1	...	10
Rice Mills	42	416	99	65	5	...	627
Buildings	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shipyards and Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transport by Road	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
Transport by Water	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Trade in Wood	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in Hotels	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Foodstuffs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Goods	5	1	...	1	...	...	7
Others	45	17	30	7	1	...	100
Public Administration	46	...	...	...	...	...	46
Smelter Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	180	473	257	185	10	11	1,116

APPENDIX 17 (a).

2nd May 1934.

(1)	Ran- goon.	Delta.	Centre.	Coast.	North.	Shan States.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Petroleum Wells ... ..	...	...	29	2	1	...	32
Metalliferous Mines ... ..	...	1	2	99	...	4	106
Stone Quarries	1	8	...	1	...	3	13
Cotton Mills ... ..	...	...	24	...	...	...	24
Saw Mills	20	29	41	13	2	1	106
Machine Shops	6	2	11	...	...	1	20
Brick Fields ... ..	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Petroleum Refineries	1	3	5	...	1	...	10
Rice Mills	44	416	100	66	5	...	631
Buildings	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shipyards and Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transport by Road	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
Transport by Water	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Trade in Wood	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in Hotels	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Foodstuffs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Goods	5	...	...	1	...	...	6
Others	46	16	29	7	1	...	99
Public Administration	47	...	...	...	...	...	47
Smelter Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	184	475	248	190	10	11	1,118

2nd July 1934.

Petroleum Wells ... ..	...	...	29	2	1	...	32
Metalliferous Mines ... ..	...	1	3	100	...	4	108
Stone Quarries	1	8	...	1	...	3	13
Cotton Mills ... ..	...	...	23	...	...	...	23
Saw Mills	20	24	40	13	2	1	100
Machine Shops	6	2	11	...	...	1	20
Brick Fields ... ..	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Petroleum Refineries	1	3	5	...	1	...	10
Rice Mills	43	404	100	65	4	...	616
Buildings	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shipyards and Dockyards	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transport by Road	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
Transport by Water	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
Trade in Textiles	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Trade in Wood	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in Hotels	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Foodstuffs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trade in other Goods	5	1	...	1	...	...	7
Others	45	16	27	7	1	...	96
Public Administration	47	...	...	...	...	...	47
Smelter Plant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	182	459	245	190	9	11	1,096

APPEN
Abstract showing Distribution by Industry and
2nd Nov

Industries. (1)	All Races.			India											
	Skilled. (2)	S. & S. (3)	Unskilled. (4)	Chittagonians.			Tamilis.			Hindustanis.			Telugus and Coringhtis.		
				Skilled. (5)	S. & S. (6)	Unskilled. (7)	Skilled. (8)	S. & S. (9)	Unskilled. (10)	Skilled. (11)	S. & S. (12)	Unskilled. (13)	Skilled. (14)	S. & S. (15)	Unskilled. (16)
Total ...	38,213	2,313	98,650	7,660	125	9,315	2,027	24	3,512	4,584	164	11,327	3,457	1,027	24,734
Petroleum Wells	4,428	267	7,054	282	...	223	27	...	47	288	...	1,040	510	86	1,044
Metalliferous Mines	4,049	84	5,555	209	...	365	49	...	34	27	8	190	7	2	173
Stone quarries	35	3	838	2	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	66	...	...	18
Cotton Mills	719	35	2,300	12	...	29	16	...	1	28	1	241	...	...	2
Saw Mills	2,703	86	6,453	377	...	348	30	1	13	85	11	459	987	61	3,677
Machine Shops	1,693	20	862	308	...	29	110	...	128	111	...	171	104	14	167
Brick Fields	16	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries	1,922	144	6,161	498	...	1,051	38	...	16	338	...	1,259	117	69	2,341
Rice Mills	4,391	368	27,743	2,221	58	1,929	22	13	1,681	103	15	2,116	545	163	11,189
Buildings	17	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	34
Shipyards and Dockyards	24	...	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	10
Transport by Road	1,567	53	1,471	158	10	203	41	2	6	89	...	139	84	37	450
Transport by Water	336	20	2,790	204	...	341	48	...	815	...	1	21	...	16	755
Trade in Textiles	231	5	18	68	...	...	6	...	...	23	...	4	2	1	3
Trade in Wood	47	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés and Restaurants.	41	4	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	...	5
Trade in other Foodstuffs	2	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	16
Trade in other Goods.	214	15	339	24	...	9	7	1	17	57	2	118	1	2	101
Others	2,868	108	3,862	247	...	174	726	3	163	235	23	756	161	48	619
Public Administration	11,447	1,091	31,083	2,668	57	4,514	882	4	586	3,148	100	4,722	917	527	4,108
Smelter Plants, etc.	1,463	7	1,934	362	...	95	23	...	4	46	...	11	2	...	2

2nd.

Total ...	41,075	2,334	124,177	8,762	116	12,482	2,054	26	4,686	4,806	172	13,084	4,042	1,044	32,257
Petroleum Wells	4,521	262	7,261	349	...	231	27	...	46	268	...	1,052	511	86	1,062
Metalliferous Mines	4,442	87	7,019	238	...	376	61	...	43	25	10	183	18	2	145
Stone Quarries	36	3	1,105	2	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	55	...	...	22
Cotton Mills	733	40	2,117	12	...	38	16	...	1	32	1	217	...	...	4
Saw Mills	2,828	86	6,995	389	...	388	31	1	14	103	11	467	1,065	61	3,913
Machine Shops	1,710	20	858	307	...	37	114	...	123	111	...	169	107	14	154
Brick Fields	12	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries	1,928	141	6,174	519	...	1,069	33	...	22	371	...	1,265	110	65	2,314
Rice Mills	6,024	432	47,048	3,165	79	4,617	27	16	2,801	156	23	3,308	923	177	18,373
Buildings	19	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	18
Shipyards and Dockyards	22	...	14	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	9
Transport by Road	1,559	53	1,489	166	10	208	40	2	8	90	...	151	101	37	461
Transport by Water	273	20	2,588	154	...	325	41	...	815	...	1	21	...	16	530
Trade in Textiles	227	7	21	67	...	...	9	...	...	23	...	5	...	1	3
Trade in Wood	47	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés and Restaurants.	41	4	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	...	25
Trade in other Food-stuffs	2	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	16
Trade in other Goods	216	15	331	21	...	9	7	1	16	60	2	117	1	2	104
Others	3,068	112	5,211	260	...	354	734	2	161	333	23	1,057	175	49	730
Public Administration	11,847	1,042	34,026	2,728	27	4,732	887	4	631	3,183	98	4,988	1,010	533	4,372
Smelter Plants, etc.	1,520	7	1,857	368	...	92	24	...	4	45	...	13	2	...	2

S. & S. - Sweepers and

APPEN
Abstract showing Distribution by Industry and Race of

2nd

Industries. (1)	All Races.			Chittagonians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus and Coringhis.		
	Skilled.	S & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S & S.	Unskilled.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ...	40,589	2,293	117,522	8,318	113	11,551	2,006	26	4,463	4,543	165	12,277	3,928	1,050	32,357
Petroleum Wells ...	4,489	258	8,017	331	...	230	25	1	50	269	...	1,078	491	81	1,047
Metalliferous Mines ...	4,577	86	5,854	266	...	304	63	...	54	26	9	176	12	2	190
Stone Quarries ...	41	3	732	2	...	4	2	...	3	1	1	60	...	...	22
Cotton Mills ...	545	24	490	9	...	36	14	...	2	7	1	112	...	...	4
Saw Mills ...	2,846	87	7,022	375	...	390	31	1	15	104	10	473	1,089	62	4,063
Machine Shops ...	1,783	20	913	321	...	37	103	...	136	125	...	172	111	14	178
Brick Fields ...	7	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries ...	1,907	141	6,684	526	...	1,103	36	...	25	332	...	1,246	99	67	2,475
Rice Mills ...	5,695	422	42,859	3,004	77	4,003	28	16	2,601	149	24	2,963	796	171	17,394
Buildings ...	19	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	25
Shipyards and Dockyards ...	13	...	15	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10
Transport by Road ...	1,544	51	1,441	160	10	204	35	2	8	93	...	155	99	35	447
Transport by Water ...	354	20	3,971	233	...	353	37	...	799	...	...	23	...	17	1,316
Trade in Textiles ...	296	6	23	76	...	...	11	...	...	28	...	5	2	1	5
Trade in Wood ...	47	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés and Restaurants.	41	4	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	...	28
Trade in other Foodstuffs	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	15
Trade in other Goods ...	83	6	171	1	...	2	6	...	...	24	2	61	1	2	104
Others ...	2,986	115	5,259	277	...	320	700	2	156	302	22	1,055	183	51	739
Public Administration ...	11,821	1,040	32,408	2,854	26	4,476	892	4	609	3,034	94	4,672	1,025	546	4,213
Smelter Plants, etc. ...	1,493	7	1,523	371	...	88	22	...	4	44	...	12	2	...	2

2nd

Total ...	39,736	2,153	102,398	8,032	89	9,195	1,993	26	3,911	4,499	156	11,427	3,812	999	27,076
Petroleum Wells ...	4,505	228	7,860	311	...	240	23	1	49	261	...	1,069	480	77	1,034
Metalliferous Mines ...	4,978	86	7,516	235	...	320	58	...	50	32	9	150	13	2	223
Stone Quarries ...	39	2	902	2	...	4	2	...	3	1	...	75	...	...	16
Cotton Mills ...	512	18	140	6	...	16	14	...	1	3	1	97	...	...	1
Saw Mills ...	2,783	81	6,744	386	...	355	29	1	15	104	10	450	1,058	59	3,967
Machine shops ...	1,723	19	896	314	...	33	112	...	122	101	...	138	109	14	191
Brick Fields ...	14	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum Refineries ...	1,879	143	6,087	489	...	1,115	28	...	25	348	...	1,157	103	64	2,253
Rice Mills ...	4,854	373	31,348	2,52	55	2,017	28	16	2,181	123	23	2,516	663	158	13,040
Buildings ...	20	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	36
Shipyards and Dockyards ...	11	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
Transport by Road ...	1,538	51	1,423	165	10	205	34	2	8	83	...	152	100	35	437
Transport by Water ...	331	20	3,117	214	...	319	31	...	720	...	...	24	...	17	871
Trade in Textiles ...	321	5	29	83	...	...	15	...	...	26	...	6	2	...	10
Trade in Wood ...	47	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trade in Hotels, Cafés and Restaurants.	41	4	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	...	26
Trade in other Food- stuffs.	3	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	15
Trade in other Goods ...	189	14	307	24	...	7	6	1	10	49	2	101	1	2	98
Others ...	2,912	113	4,181	276	...	248	705	2	152	298	22	877	163	51	675
Public Administration ...	11,532	986	29,899	2,621	24	4,228	884	3	571	3,023	87	4,590	1,100	519	4,178
Smelter Plants, etc. ...	1,504	7	1,772	376	...	190	24	...	3	47	...	11	2	...	2

S. & S. = Sweepers and

DIX 17 (b)—concl'd.

Industrial Workers in Burma and Shan States—concl'd.

May 1934.

ans.									Total Indians.			Burmans and other Indigenous Races.			Chinese.			Other Races.		
Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.			Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)													(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
960	8	631	2,154	117	23,033	2,738	727	2,217	25,147	2,206	86,529	12,204	84	29,048	2,635	3	1,798	603	...	147
19	...	37	101	...	1,245	36	169	302	1,272	251	3,989	3,076	7	4,010	139	...	12	2	...	...
29	...	53	377	...	1,263	1,478	75	962	2,251	86	3,002	780	...	1,943	1,446	...	870	100	...	39
4	...	7	...	...	351	10	2	50	19	3	497	22	...	232	...	...	2	...	...	1
2	...	2	...	...	40	11	23	3	43	24	199	502	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	1	24	122	4	555	5	6	41	1,759	84	5,581	1,038	3	1,435	48	...	6	1	...	...
97	...	7	51	...	72	231	6	47	1,039	20	649	626	...	259	87	...	2	31	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	19	72	61	1,212	114	12	50	1,229	140	6,130	588	1	548	89	...	6	1	...	...
222	5	288	22	39	7,332	15	46	104	4,236	378	34,685	1,319	41	8,153	138	3	17	2	...	4
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	28	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	165	1	483	4	5	21	569	51	1,318	773	...	113	50	...	...	152	...	10
22	1	2	4	...	411	...	2	...	296	20	2,934	51	...	1,037	7	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	40	4	...	19	1	9	192	6	19	100	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	35	4	31	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	33	6	171	47	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
225	...	83	96	2	1,104	70	36	88	1,853	113	3,545	1,054	2	1,604	63	...	110	16	...	...
152	1	85	761	6	8,293	537	333	392	9,255	1,010	22,770	1,994	30	9,321	300	...	237	272	...	80
59	...	24	340	...	668	208	7	148	1,046	7	946	172	...	38	257	...	536	18	...	3

July 1934.

912	7	496	2,223	127	21,523	2,762	682	2,354	24,233	2,086	75,982	12,256	64	24,441	2,610	3	1,750	637	...	225
18	...	43	86	...	1,232	35	141	315	1,214	219	3,982	3,153	9	3,865	137	...	13	1	...	...
27	...	27	585	...	1,823	1,514	75	1,139	2,464	86	3,732	931	...	2,727	1,460	...	937	123	...	120
4	...	7	...	...	530	9	2	49	18	2	684	21	...	215	...	...	2	...	...	1
2	...	...	...	...	5	12	17	1	37	18	121	475	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	21	112	2	550	5	7	41	1,726	79	5,399	1,012	2	1,339	44	...	6	1	...	...
100	...	6	43	...	71	220	5	44	999	19	605	635	...	288	58	...	2	31	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	12	70	66	994	115	12	45	1,203	142	5,601	573	1	479	102	...	7	1	...	...
184	5	180	25	39	5,646	14	46	95	3,559	342	25,675	1,173	29	5,653	119	2	16	3	...	4
1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	40	5	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	178	1	484	4	3	21	577	51	1,307	768	...	106	45	...	...	148	...	10
22	1	2	4	...	446	...	2	...	271	20	2,382	51	...	735	9	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	63	4	...	19	1	9	221	5	25	97	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	35	4	29	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	7	6	...	2	4	81	14	226	104	...	81	3	...	...	1	...	...
218	...	84	96	...	1,051	74	36	85	1,825	113	3,172	1,017	...	1,001	55	...	8	15	...	...
156	1	92	618	6	7,956	541	322	358	8,943	962	21,970	2,004	23	7,815	299	1	31	286	...	83
56	...	22	338	...	729	200	7	148	1,043	7	1,005	172	...	37	70	...	7	8	19	2

Scavengers.

Abstract showing Distribution of all Industrial Workers

Date.	All Races.						Indians.								
				Chittagonians.			Tamils.			Hindustanis.			Telugus and Coringhis.		
	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
2-11-33 ...	38,213	2,313	98,650	7,660	125	9,315	2,027	24	3,512	4,584	164	11,327	3,457	1,027	24,734
2-2-34 ...	41,075	2,334	124,177	8,762	116	12,482	2,054	26	4,686	4,806	172	13,084	4,042	1,044	32,257
2-5-34 ...	40,589	2,293	117,522	8,818	113	11,551	2,006	26	4,463	4,543	165	12,277	3,928	1,050	32,357
2-7-34 ...	39,736	2,153	102,398	8,032	89	9,195	1,993	26	3,911	4,499	156	11,427	3,812	999	27,076
Census Figures, Table VI, Part I.	191,689	6,995	435,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total—All Burma	38,213	2,313	98,650	7,660	125	9,315	2,027	24	3,512	4,584	164	11,327	3,457	1,027	24,734
Shan States ...	4,448	67	2,948	568	...	164	57	...	7	93	3	53	9	...	2
North ...	116	16	369	13	...	24	2	...	1	3	...	35	1	...	6
Centre ...	7,437	355	14,460	660	4	621	108	2	63	415	7	1,808	670	91	1,703
Delta ...	5,038	380	24,147	1,726	31	2,156	104	4	977	459	8	2,619	351	164	7,970
Coast ...	2,624	74	8,349	448	13	706	49	...	43	44	6	455	225	18	2,245
Rangoon ...	18,550	1,421	48,377	4,245	77	5,644	1,707	18	2,421	3,570	140	6,357	2,201	754	12,808

Total—All Burma	41,075	2,334	124,177	8,762	116	12,482	2,054	26	4,686	4,806	172	13,084	4,042	1,044	32,257
Shan States ...	4,565	67	3,690	571	...	164	59	...	7	93	4	48	9	...	3
North ...	196	15	821	31	...	65	2	...	1	33	...	249	1	...	6
Centre ...	7,524	364	15,871	742	7	713	105	2	60	402	7	1,796	679	91	2,134
Delta ...	5,736	401	34,421	2,083	30	2,707	107	5	1,565	524	15	3,216	525	160	12,627
Coast ...	3,238	103	13,568	616	32	2,628	61	...	50	66	7	636	270	25	3,171
Rangoon ...	19,816	1,384	55,806	4,719	47	6,205	1,720	19	3,003	3,688	139	7,139	2,558	768	14,316

Total—All Burma	40,589	2,293	117,522	8,818	113	11,551	2,006	26	4,463	4,543	165	12,277	3,928	1,050	32,357
Shan States ...	4,556	67	2,468	577	...	156	56	...	7	93	3	38	9	...	3
North ...	192	16	822	31	...	67	1	...	1	43	...	249	1	...	6
Centre ...	7,338	345	14,375	754	7	672	102	3	70	377	6	1,737	660	86	2,118
Delta ...	5,554	388	32,424	2,016	29	2,614	101	4	1,417	455	15	2,933	536	160	12,467
Coast ...	3,339	97	12,600	676	31	2,199	63	...	62	50	7	584	263	22	2,944
Rangoon ...	19,610	1,380	54,833	4,764	46	5,843	1,683	19	2,906	3,525	134	6,736	2,459	782	14,819

Total—All Burma	39,736	2,153	102,398	8,032	89	9,195	1,993	26	3,911	4,499	156	11,427	3,812	999	27,076
Shan States ...	4,508	67	2,543	563	...	144	57	...	6	92	3	24	9	...	3
North ...	203	16	609	31	...	67	1	...	1	43	...	150	1	...	7
Centre ...	7,343	304	13,064	727	7	560	101	3	63	367	6	1,690	643	79	1,897
Delta ...	5,258	373	26,281	1,844	26	2,413	99	5	1,106	490	13	2,664	460	153	9,733
Coast ...	3,377	73	10,236	594	12	536	59	...	59	60	9	465	231	16	2,117
Rangoon ...	19,047	1,320	49,665	4,473	44	5,455	1,676	18	2,676	3,447	125	5,434	2,000	75	13,319

in Burma and Shan States by Census Divisions and by Race.

Bengalis.			Oriyas.			Others.			Total Indians.			Burmans and other Indigenous Races.			Chinese.			Other Races.		
Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	S. & S.	Unskilled.
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
945	10	478	1,826	129	20,020	2,607	743	1,884	23,106	2,222	71,270	12,003	86	25,188	2,528	5	2,045	576	...	147
928	9	643	2,001	133	23,769	2,753	742	2,005	25,346	2,242	88,926	12,354	88	31,431	2,792	3	3,712	583	1	108
960	8	631	2,154	117	23,033	2,738	727	2,217	25,147	2,206	86,529	12,204	84	29,048	2,635	3	1,798	603	...	147
912	7	496	2,223	127	21,523	2,762	682	2,354	24,233	2,086	75,982	12,256	64	24,441	2,610	3	1,750	637	...	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,305	6,705	206,555	127,707	264	207,623	11,387	13	15,014	4,290	13	6,101

2nd November 1933.

945	10	478	1,826	129	20,020	2,607	743	1,884	23,106	2,222	71,270	12,003	86	25,188	2,528	5	2,045	576	..	147
115	...	50	431	...	895	1,639	64	534	2,912	67	1,705	363	...	242	1,130	...	990	43	...	11
2	...	2	2	...	4	4	15	31	27	15	103	89	1	266	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	...	43	116	1	1,482	123	236	307	2,164	341	6,027	5,127	14	8,394	120	...	34	26	...	5
174	2	129	128	105	5,267	157	42	151	3,099	356	19,269	1,782	21	4,858	152	3	17	5	...	3
45	5	44	225	...	1,691	101	23	366	1,137	65	5,550	907	9	2,094	522	...	679	58	...	26
537	3	210	924	23	10,681	583	363	495	13,767	1,378	38,616	3,735	41	9,334	604	2	325	444	...	102

2nd February 1934.

928	9	643	2,001	133	23,769	2,753	742	2,005	25,346	2,242	88,926	12,354	88	31,431	2,792	3	3,712	583	1	108
109	...	54	475	...	891	1,670	63	575	2,986	67	1,742	391	...	239	1,147	...	1,703	41	...	6
5	...	10	2	...	79	9	14	29	83	14	439	113	1	282	...	...	100	...	...	...
77	...	43	116	1	1,570	121	241	280	2,242	349	6,596	5,120	15	8,642	134	...	630	28	...	3
181	3	140	140	107	6,478	149	47	157	3,709	367	26,890	1,857	31	7,513	165	3	14	5	...	4
45	5	165	291	...	3,367	199	25	443	1,548	94	10,460	1,032	9	2,469	593	...	617	65	...	22
511	1	231	977	25	11,384	605	352	521	14,778	1,351	42,799	3,841	32	12,286	753	...	648	444	1	73

2nd May 1934.

960	8	631	2,154	117	23,033	2,738	727	2,217	25,147	2,206	86,529	12,204	84	29,048	2,635	3	1,798	603	...	147
107	...	44	450	...	782	1,689	64	576	2,981	67	1,606	385	...	156	1,147	...	697	43	...	9
5	...	10	2	...	80	10	14	25	93	14	438	99	2	284	...	...	100	...	...	...
73	...	43	132	...	1,608	104	231	467	2,202	333	6,715	4,955	12	7,629	156	...	25	25	...	6
212	2	147	140	94	5,942	155	49	153	3,615	353	25,713	1,782	32	6,692	152	3	15	5	...	4
47	5	171	300	...	2,962	164	24	503	1,563	89	9,425	1,067	8	2,434	612	...	709	97	...	32
516	1	216	1,130	23	11,619	616	345	493	14,693	1,350	42,632	3,916	30	11,853	568	...	252	433	...	96

2nd July 1934.

912	7	496	2,223	127	21,523	2,762	682	2,354	24,233	2,086	75,982	12,256	64	24,441	2,610	3	1,750	637	...	225
102	...	31	438	...	845	1,664	64	536	2,925	67	1,589	381	...	76	1,158	...	873	44	...	5
5	...	10	2	...	80	216	12	24	99	12	339	104	4	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	47	117	...	1,564	94	199	530	2,424	294	6,351	5,045	10	6,684	152	...	25	22	...	4
178	1	136	135	104	5,507	157	50	147	3,363	352	21,706	1,727	19	4,557	163	2	14	5	...	4
45	5	50	510	...	2,285	209	23	257	1,508	65	6,189	1,134	8	3,137	615	...	794	120	...	116
507	1	222	1,081	23	11,242	622	334	460	14,214	1,296	39,808	3,865	26	9,717	522	1	44	446	...	96

and Scavengers.

APPENDIX 17 (d).

Abstract showing Number of Industrial Workers and Industrial Establishments in each Census Division.

Subdivision.	Industrial Establishment.	No.	Date.	Indians.		Burmans and other Indigenous Races.		Chinese.		Other Races.		All Races.												
				Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)											
Rangoon	Stone Quarries ...	1	2-11-33	13,767	38,616	3,735	9,334	604	325	444	102	18,550	48,377											
	Saw Mills ...	20																						
	Machine Shops ...	6																						
	Petroleum Refineries	1																						
	Rice Mills ...	43																						
	Buildings ...	1																						
	Shipyards and Dockyards.	1																						
	Transport by Road	5																						
	Transport by Water	3																						
	Trade in Textiles ...	1																						
Trade in Wood ...	1	2-7-34	14,214	39,808	3,865	9,717	522	44	446	96	19,047	49,665												
Trade in Hotels, etc.	1																							
Trade in Foodstuffs	1																							
Trade in other goods	5																							
Others ...	45	2-2-34	14,778	42,799	3,841	12,286	753	648	444	73	19,816	55,806												
Public Administration	47																							
	Total ...	* 182											
	Provincial Table VI, Part A	...	24-2-31	20,325	78,183	9,490	7,818	4,944	1,203	1,425	1,149	36,184	88,353											
Delta	Metalliferous Mines	1	2-11-33	3,099	19,269	1,782	4,858	152	17	5	3	5,038	24,147											
	Stone Quarries ...	8																						
	Saw Mills ...	24												2-2-34	3,709	26,890	1,857	7,513	165	14	5	4	5,736	34,421
	Machine Shops ...	2																						
	Petroleum Refineries	3												2-5-34	3,615	25,713	1,782	6,692	152	15	5	4	5,554	32,424
	Rice Mills ...	404																						
	Trade in other goods	1												2-7-34	3,363	21,706	1,727	4,557	163	14	5	4	5,258	26,281
Others ...	16																							
	Total ...	* 459											
	Provincial Table VI, Part B.	...	24-2-31	9,608	57,259	34,041	41,949	1,994	1,396	642	1,011	46,285	101,615											
Centre	Petroleum Wells ...	29	2-11-33	2,164	6,027	5,127	8,394	120	34	26	5	7,437	14,460											
	Metalliferous Mines	3																						
	Cotton Mills ...	23																						
	Saw Mills ...	40																						
	Machine Shops ...	11												2-2-34	2,242	6,596	5,120	8,642	134	630	28	3	7,524	15,871
	Brick Fields ...	4																						
	Petroleum Refineries	5												2-5-34	2,202	6,715	4,955	7,629	156	25	25	6	7,338	14,375
	Rice Mills ...	100																						
	Transport by Road	1												2-7-34	2,124	6,351	5,045	6,684	152	25	22	4	7,343	13,064
	Trade in Textiles ...	2																						
Others ...	27																							
	Total ...	* 245											
	Provincial Table VI, Part E.	...	24-2-31	6,624	28,220	61,618	104,004	1,010	552	1,148	1,927	70,400	134,703											
Coast	Petroleum Wells ...	2	2-11-33	1,137	5,550	907	2,094	522	679	58	26	2,624	8,349											
	Metalliferous Mines	100																						
	Stone Quarries ...	1																						
	Saw Mills ...	13												2-2-34	1,548	10,460	1,032	2,469	593	617	65	22	3,238	13,568
	Rice Mills ...	65																						
	Transport by Water	1												2-5-34	1,563	9,425	1,067	2,434	612	709	97	32	3,339	12,600
	Trade in other goods	1																						
	Others ...	7												2-7-34	1,508	6,189	1,134	1,137	615	794	120	116	3,377	10,236
	Total ...	* 190											
	Provincial Table VI, Parts C and D.	...	24-2-31	1,507	29,843	10,590	15,464	993	2,075	734	1,743	17,824	47,125											

* Represents the number of establishments on 2nd July 1934.

APPENDIX 17 (d)—concl'd.

Subdivision.	Industrial Establishment.	No.	Date.	Indians.		Burmans and other Indigenous Races.		Chinese.		Other Races.		All Races.	
				Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
North ...	Petroleum Wells ...	1	2-11-33	27	103	89	266	...	...	...	...	116	369
	Saw Mills ...	2		83	439	113	282	...	100	...	...	196	821
	Petroleum Refineries ...	1	2-5-34	93	438	99	284	...	100	...	...	192	822
	Rice Mills ...	4	2-7-34	92	339	104	270	...	...	...	...	203	609
	Others ...	1	
	Total ...	*9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Provincial Table VI, Part F.</i>	...	24-2-31	821	3,916	4,136	18,104	293	2,203	63	188	5,313	24,916
Shan States.	Metalliferous Mines ...	4	2-11-33	2,912	1,705	363	242	1,130	970	43	11	4,448	2,948
	Stone Quarries ...	3		2-2-34	2,986	1,742	371	239	1,147	1,703	41	6	4,565	3,690
	Saw Mills ...	1	2-5-34	2,981	1,606	385	156	1,147	677	43	9	4,556	2,468
	Machine Shops ...	1	2-7-34	2,925	1,589	381	76	1,158	873	44	5	4,508	2,543
	Smelter Plants ...	2	
	Total ...	*11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Provincial Table VI, Part G.</i>	...	24-2-31	5,330	8,732	7,533	21,060	2,119	7,570	217	133	15,199	37,495

* Represents the number of establishments on 2nd July 1934.

Abstract showing the Employees specially recruited from outside Burma—Race and Occupation.

Occupation.	All Indians.		Tamil.		Telugus.		Oriyas.		Hindustanis.		Bengalis.		Chittago- nians.		Other Indians.		Chinese.		Other Races.		All Races.	
	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
All (29) ...	142	1,447	5	8	50	435	2	810	23	92	...	...	21	88	41	14	...	...	3	...	145	2,132
Stone Quarries (2) ...	...	150	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	152
Rice Mills (11) ...	16	411	1	...	6	64	...	315	...	20	...	...	8	12	1	...	...	...	...	16	411	
Cotton Mills (5) ...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	4	
Saw Mills (2) ...	57	431	1	2	44	341	...	...	1	42	...	...	11	45	...	1	...	...	...	57	431	
Trade in Textiles (1) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smelter Plant (2) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	...	...	...	683
Others (6) ...	55	451	3	6	...	30	2	345	22	26	...	...	2	31	26	13	...	...	2	...	57	451

Abstract showing Employees specially recruited from outside Burma—Race and Census Divisions.

Division.	All Indians.		Tamil.		Telugus.		Oriyas.		Hindustanis.		Bengalis.		Chittago- nians.		Other Indians.		Chinese.		Other Races.		All Races.	
	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
All Burma (29) ...	142	1,447	5	8	50	435	2	810	23	92	...	...	21	88	41	14	...	...	3	...	145	2,132
Kangoon (2) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Delta (11) ...	16	640	4	6	3	62	2	496	...	33	...	...	7	43	...	...	...	2	...	18	640	
Centre (7) ...	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	30	13	...	...	...	31	17	
Coast (5) ...	62	790	1	2	47	373	...	314	1	55	...	...	13	45	...	1	...	...	...	62	790	
North (1) ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	32	...	
Shan States (3) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685

S = Skilled. U = Unskilled.

