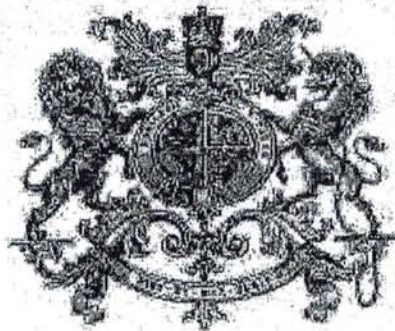


# REPORT

ON

## THE CENSUS OF BRITISH BURMA

TAKEN IN AUGUST 1872.



RANGOON :

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

## APPENDIX 1.

### ARAKAN DIVISION.

From the Commissioner of the Arakan Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,—No. 352, dated the 3rd December 1873.

AS REQUIRED in your letter No. 619-19 of the 21st July last, I have now the honor to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the reports of the District Officers on the results of the census taken in this division on the night of the 15th August 1872, with the following notes and observations thereon.

2. The Arakan Division stretches from the Naaf estuary, which separates the northernmost district of Akyab from the district of Chittagong in the Bengal Presidency; it extends to Cape Negrais in the south, and consists of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain known as the Arakan Yoma range.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom, conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British Government after the first Burmese war in 1825, has an area of 18,530 square miles, but of this in 4,004 square miles to the extreme north of the Arakan Hill Tracts the Government do not profess to exercise for the present any jurisdiction for the maintenance of order and regularity. The division now comprises four districts, viz., Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway and the Hill Tracts.

4. Arakan is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of north latitude turns south-east for about 360 geographical miles, when, turning again to the westward of south, it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation, till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais. This chain, though of considerable height to the north (the Blue Mountain being supposed to be about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea), diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan; but none of the passes across it on the Arakan frontier is supposed to be more than 4,000 feet above the sea level.

5. The coast-line extends from the Naaf estuary southwards to Cape Negrais, and is estimated to be about 340 miles as the crow flies. From Combermere Bay southwards, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships; Kyook-phyoo harbour, inside the island of Ramree, is easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access. The entire coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Ramree, Cheduba, and Akyab.

6. Owing to the nearness of the range which forms the eastern boundary of Arakan, there are no large rivers; the principal ones are the Naaf estuary, separating the districts of Akyab and Chittagong; the Mayo, which extends more than 50 miles; and the Koladan, or Akyab river, rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain, in about 23° north latitude, and navigable for upwards of 70 miles by vessels of three to four hundred tons burthen. The other rivers are the Lemroo<sup>3</sup>, the Talak, the An<sup>4</sup>, the Sandoway, the Tongoop, and Gwa streams, all navigable by boats only, with the exception of Gwa, the mouth of which forms a good port of call or haven, for steamers or vessels of light draught. The whole of the rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels, which though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood. The whole coast-line is in fact a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs, which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams.

\* Khwa R. on the N.W. of Bawsein.

<sup>2</sup> Mayo R. between the Naaf & Koladan.

Akyab.  
= Acng



7. The head-quarters station of the division is Akyab, on an island of the same name at the entrance of the Koladan river, the entrance to which is one which has to be approached with great care by ships of heavy draught; the navigable channel is narrow, not more than two miles in breadth, and there are only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms of water over the bar at low-water springs. The port of Akyab has a great trade in paddy and rice, which is the staple of the province. The value of the trade in 1872-73 was Rs. 1,67,04,541, viz., imports to the value of Rs. 86,92,273, and exports, Rs. 80,12,268. The value of treasure included in the above was Rs. 44,33,900 imports, and Rs. 5,20,972 exports. The quantity of grain exported during the same year was 173,039 tons, of the value of Rs. 65,84,175, and the vessels clearing out of the river was of 186,000 tons burthen.

8. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or gray clay slate, and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful; except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value. Coal is found near the Mayo, on the island of Ramree, and in Sandoway, but the quality is inferior, and, owing to want of labor, no attempt has been made to utilize it. A considerable area is under the influence of sea-water, which would require expensive bunding to reclaim.

9. Regarding the ethnology and population generally of this division, the Deputy Commissioner of the Akyab District, Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, has some remarks which I extract below; it will perhaps be seen that these are mainly founded on Sir A. P. Phayre's writings:—

"Although the Akyab district is separated from that of Chittagong by no very marked geographical features, consisting merely of a small water-way called the Naaf and a low ridge of hills, the dividing line represents the separation not only of two distinct provinces, but also of two grand divisions of the human race—the Tauranian from these Caucasian.

"The successive hordes of invaders who burst through the passes on the north-west frontier of India overcame the aboriginal races who inhabited the country known as Hindoostan, and either annihilated or absorbed them. Burmese legend gives a western origin to the race alleging that they were pressed eastward from the region near Nepal. Another hypothesis may be ventured, that, originally sprung from the breeding grounds of high Asia, their progenitors advanced round the eastern slopes of the Himalaya range, drove the children of the forests and streams to their mountains and morasses, and appropriated the fertile land along the valley of the Irrawaddy, a branch of the ancient Burmese race finally entering Arakan advanced westward as far as the Naaf, where they met with a race distinct in physiognomy, in colour, and the sciences of life.

"Chinese history records that about 200 years before our era the Western Tartars having conquered the Eastern, nearly subdued China, but were finally driven back. Shortly afterwards it appears the kingdoms south of the Tartars were conquered by them, showing that when they were driven back by the Chinese they turned their arms on their less powerful neighbours. Possibly this may have been a repetition of what occurred in bygone ages.

"But whatever brought the Burman to the valley of the Irrawaddy, he has since travelled south and west from Taboung, which is the oldest recognized seat of the race, and he has the Tartar genealogy stereotyped on his face in characters that cannot be mistaken, 'clear (writes Dr. Mason) as the features of the Bengali give proof that he is of the Caucasian race, his coal-black skin notwithstanding.'

I think I need no longer follow the Deputy Commissioner's remarks on the subject. I shall add only that some authorities have even regarded the conjecture that the Arakanese may be the descendants of a Malay stock, but for this I think there is not sufficient ground.

10. Lieutenant-Colonel Davies after some further remarks continues as follows:—

"The province ruled over by the Native Kings of Arakan, who held their court in the ancient city Myokkoo, 'the old Arakan' of the maps, where remains of the palace and fortifications still exist, was finally conquered by the Burmese in 1787, from whom it was wrested by the forces of the East India Company, together with Pegu and Tenasserim, in the war of 1824-25. The treaty of Yandaboo, which was ratified in 1826, confirmed the British in possession of only Arakan and Tenasserim, Pegu to the east, which had been restored to the King of Burma after the war, was not annexed until the conclusion of the second war in 1852, while the neighbouring country of Chittagong on the west had been ceded, with the sanction of the Mogul Emperor, in 1776. Arakan remained subordinate to the Government of Bengal up to 1862, when, ten years after the second Burmese war, it was formed with Pegu and Tenasserim into a Chief Commissionership under Sir Arthur Phayre."



11. And I may also refer to an opinion of mine previously expressed, the great bulk of the people are Arakanese, a cognate race of the great Burman family, by some considered the elder branch. They are Buddhists. There are between 24,000 and 25,000 Mahomedans of the country who differ from the others in little besides their religion. The natives of India are immigrants and call for no remark. The Arakanese and Mahomedans of the country have apparently taken on some of the physical as well as moral and social characteristics of the natives of India, with whom they have been for at least centuries much intermixed. They are darker than the Talaings, and perhaps rather darker than Burmans, and the type of countenance is as much Aryan as Mongolian. Morally, too, they are, I think, more like natives of India than Burmans are, and they appear to be sliding into Indian habits and social usages. They are a coarser, more violent tempered people than Burmans, and have more of the pride of race and a concomitant indolence, and are, I think, less truthful. In the extreme south the people may be said to be Burmans.

The inhabitants of the plains are Arakanese, both the original Buddhists or Burman stock, and the race known as Arakanese Mahomedans or "Kullas", also genuine Kullas (immigrants from India,) and Mros, with a few others.

The Mros are generally classed as a hill people, and for convenient classification it is well so to regard them; but many of them live in the plain country.

It remains to notice the hill races. These are —

Khyoungthas.  
Khoomies or Kwaymies.

Khyengs.  
Mros.

The first, the Khyoungthas, are undoubtedly of the same race as the Arakanese, and a similar people. They take their name from their habitat. They inhabit the banks of mountain streams, and are therefore children of the stream. There appears to be no reason why they should now continue to live separate from their Arakanese brethren, whatever reason there may have been for their originally doing so. Some of them of late years have become cultivators in the plain country.

The Khoomies are also obviously of Myamma or Burmese extraction. Their language is Arakanese with differences. Arakanese is Burmese with differences. They are said by a very high authority (Sir Arthur Phayre) to appear like Arakanese in a ruder state of existence. They are to be found chiefly in the Koladan river valley.

The Khyengs in this division are the same people as the Khyengs of Pegu. Their appearance and habits are not dissimilar from those of the Khoomies, but their women tattoo the whole of their faces.

The Mros also closely resemble the Khoomies; the men are remarkable for wearing very tight and scanty loin cloths. They have milder features and a more squalid appearance than the Khoomies, and look less like mountaineers. They are of a decidedly inferior type.

12. The printed rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for the occasion were observed in all districts in taking the census except in the Hill Tracts, where, under instructions received on the representations of Captain Hughes, instead of the regular census, an approximate estimate of the population was substituted.

13. The *modus operandi* of taking the census is thus detailed by the several Officers:—

The official machinery available for the task of enumeration consisted of Court writers, 13 in number; Thoogyees or native revenue collectors, 116; Goungs, or rural police, 130; Kyaidangyees, or village constables, 972; and the regular police of all ranks, only about half of whom were actually available, some from being on duty, and some from inability to write sufficiently well.

The above were supplemented by as much unpaid agency as could be got. In the island of Akyab, owing to the number of the inhabitants, it was found necessary to hire enumerators.



For the close assimilation of the annual and general census returns we must look to the long time the people have been accustomed to the recurring telling of houses, inhabitants, and cattle; to the free and easy manner of the Arakanese; and that the exceptional estimate was made for the most part through the agency of persons known to the people, who go in and out in their midst and are intimately acquainted with their most private affairs; as also to the absence of any extortion or bribery, not a single instance of any attempt having been brought to notice; indeed the operation was carried out too openly, and there was no suspicion of any sinister intentions on the part of Government.

The principle on which the enumeration of the people was made was that of an house-to-house enumeration, made on the night of the 15th August.

In villages where there was no resident Thoogyee-Goung, this enumeration was made by the Kyaidangyee of the village; in villages where a Goung resided he was the enumerator; and in villages where a Thoogyee resided the Thoogyee acted as enumerator, being assisted in the work by the Kyaidangyee of the village.

At each town in this district an Extra Assistant Commissioner is stationed, and the census of the town was taken under his supervision by his writer, assisted by the Goungs stationed in the town. At the head-quarter station the office clerks generally were also made use of as enumerators.

The census of the several police stations was taken by the officer in charge, and that of the jail, by the Jailor.

For the purpose of taking the floating population, police boats were stationed on the main lines of thoroughfare to take the population of all boats passing. After a boat had been enumerated a certificate was given to it to prevent its being again enumerated. As the people of the country are accustomed to being roughly numbered once every year, they considered the taking of the census as nothing very much out of the way, and were not in any way frightened about it, and there is no reason to suspect that any persons were able to take advantage of it to squeeze money out of the people. Not a single complaint to that effect has been preferred.

The principle on which the enumeration of the people in the Sandoway District was ordered to be made was the same as that for the whole province—namely, that there should be an actual house-to-house enumeration to be made on the night of the 15th of August 1872, (1) distinguishing all the people enumerated into adults and minors, men and women, house-holders and lodgers, and also according to their infirmities, education, religious castes and employments; a somewhat similar enumeration was to be made of people in boats.

The enumeration was to be conducted by the District Officer, aided by the judicial, revenue, and police officials of the district.

The agency to be employed was ready at hand, and not untried in statistical investigations; it consisted of (1) the tax collectors for each circle (Thoogyees); (2) the rural policemen (Goungs); and (3) the village headmen (Kyaidangyees).

The instructions for filling up these returns may be thus summarized:—

The circle tax collectors (Thoogyees) were instructed to read the returns carefully and see that the Goungs and Kyaidangyees duly understood them; all lodgers and guests were to be inserted. Enumerators were to keep the return open until mid-day of the 16th August, for the entry of stragglers after careful enquiry. With reference to persons in boats, those arriving at a village in the evening were to be detained during the night, and liberated next morning with a slip of paper stating that they had been enumerated at — village.

The jail population taken by the jail authorities included the actual occupants of the jail, as well as life and term convicts residing outside on ticket-of-leave; these latter were not included in the town enumeration.

As a population return has annually to be made by the village officials they experienced no difficulty in taking the census, and no surprise was evinced by the people, as they are accustomed to such enquiries.



14. The trustworthiness of the general results of the census may be fully relied on, inasmuch as they tally pretty nearly with those given by the returns prepared yearly for the purpose of assessing the capitation tax (the small difference may be attributed to the fluctuating population which is not included in the yearly assessment rolls as they pay no tax). Further, a little additional care in enumerating children would undoubtedly be exercised at a census taking. The results of the general census as well as the usual yearly return is contrasted below :—

DISTRICTS.		Population by general census of 1872.	Population by district returns of 1872.
Akyab	...	276,671	271,099
Northern Arakan	...	8,790	8,579
Ramree	...	144,177	144,251
Sandoway	...	54,725	51,312
Total	...	484,363	475,241

showing a difference of 9,122 souls, which is very much under the number supposed annually to come to Arakan from the Chittagong District for service as laborers.

No. 1.—General statement of area and population.

A.—Abstract.

15. I now proceed to remark on the actual results exhibited in the divisional census returns forwarded with my letter No. 130 of the 29th April last.

16. The following table shows the area of each district in square miles, the number of townships, villages, and houses, and the total population :—

DISTRICTS.		Area in square miles.	Number of townships.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Total population.
Akyab	...	5,337	9	1,803	58,656	276,671
Northern Arakan	...	* 1,213	1	442	2,194	8,790
Ramree	...	4,309	5	956	21,189	144,177
Sandoway	...	3,667	3	404	10,689	54,725
Total	...	14,526	18	3,605	99,728	484,363

\* This is the area in the portion of the Hill Tracts within which order and regularity has to be maintained.

17. With regard to the number of persons per square mile, it was as given below—

Akyab	...	...	...	51.84
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	7.24
Ramree	...	...	...	33.46
Sandoway	...	...	...	14.92
Average	...	...	...	33.84

or about 100 in every 3 miles ; while in the district of Chittagong, adjoining the Akyab District, it is 451 persons per square mile, as shown in the printed report of the Bengal Census of 1872

18. Within the area above noted there are 18 townships, giving 807 square miles as the average size of each township, with a population of 26,909 persons.

19. There were 3,605 villages, giving an average of four miles for each village, with 200 villages per township.

20. There were 99,728 houses, giving 9,940 per township, 27 per village, and 6.86 per square mile.

21. There were 484,363 persons in the entire division, which gives an average of 134.36 per village, 33.34 per square mile, and 4.86 per house. It is perhaps remarkable that it has been generally, though roughly, assumed for the past many years that each house contained five persons.

22. The old records show that the population of Arakan in 1829 was 121,288, and the general census made it out to be 484,363, the increase during 42 years has thus been just three-fold, or 299.35 per cent. But as 1829 was the first year in which an enumeration of the people was made, and as at the outset there might have been errors, I select for comparison the regular population statistics of 1832 with those of 1872, which give exactly four decennial periods. I confine myself to the regular statistics for the purpose of showing the actual progress of the division, as the results of the general census contained the fluctuating laboring population as well as all sailors and soldiers who had never before been included in the local returns.

Decade.	Districts.	Population.		Increase.	Ratio per cent.
		In 1832.	In 1842.		
1832 to 1842. ...	Akyab ...	109,645	130,034	20,389	18.60
	Ramree ...	66,173	89,072	22,899	34.60
	Sandoway ...	19,289	27,660	8,371	43.40
	Total ...	195,107	246,766	51,659	26.48
		In 1842.	In 1852.		
1842 to 1852 ...	Akyab ...	130,043	201,677	71,675	55.09
	Ramree ...	89,072	107,785	18,785	21.01
	Sandoway ...	27,660	42,886	15,286	55.01
	Total ...	246,766	352,348	105,582	42.75
		In 1852.	In 1862.		
1852 to 1862 ...	Akyab ...	201,677	227,231	25,554	12.67
	Ramree ...	107,785	122,273	14,488	13.44
	Sandoway ...	42,886	32,481	dec. 10,405.	dec. 24.26
	Total ...	352,348	381,985	29,637	8.41
		In 1862.	In 1872.		
1862 to 1872 ...	Akyab ...	227,231	271,099	52,547	23.08
	N. Arakan ...	...	8,579	52,447	...
	Ramree ...	122,273	144,251	21,978	17.97
	Sandoway ...	32,481	51,312	18,831	57.98
	Total ...	381,985	475,231	93,256	24.41

\* The population of Sandoway fell from 42,886 in 1852 to 36,595 in 1853, consequent on immigrants returning to their homes in the Pegu Division after the war; some decrease also was owing to the transfer of a strip of land in south Sandoway to Bassein, which however was re-transferred to the Sandoway Division in 1864.



23. In the memorandum on his four years' administration of British Burma from 1867-71, Major General Fytche writes as follows of the rapid improvement of Arakan under British rule:—

"When these provinces came into British possession in 1862 they were so depopulated and impoverished that the restoration of Burma to the Court of Ava, although opposed to all sound principles of imperial policy, recommended itself to favour on financial grounds. But during the quarter of a century that intervened between the first Burmese war of 1826, and the second Burmese war of 1852, Arakan and Tenasserim had attained a prosperity which is scarcely credible when the general immobility of Asiatic races is taken into consideration. In Arakan the population had increased from a hundred thousand souls to more than three hundred thousand."

24. There is not a doubt that on the acquisition in 1826 of Arakan and Tenasserim there must have been a great influx of immigrants from the intervening province of Pegu, as exemplified by the rapid increase of population in Arakan, and people who had fled to the Chittagong and other neighbouring districts consequent on Burmese oppression in Arakan previous to the first Burmese war, must have returned to their homes; but the great bulk must have come in between 1826 and 1832. From 121,288 in 1829, the population increased to 195,107 in 1832, or 60·86 per cent. in four years; but it must not be forgotten that the tide of immigration began flowing back again at the close of the second war in 1852, just as was expected. Assuming that the movement either way was exactly balanced, we have the astonishing fact that the population which in 1832 was 195,107, increased to 475,241 in 1872, or 134·59 per cent. in 40 years, as shown in the following table:—

Districts.	1832.	1872.	Increase.	Ratio per cent.
Akyab ...	109,645	271,099	} 170,033	155·08
Northern Arakan ...	...	8,579		
Ramree ...	66,173	144,251	78,078	117·99
Sandoway ...	19,280	51,312	32,028	166·02
Total ...	195,107	475,241	280,134	143·59

that is to say, the material increase in population is shown to have been at 3·59 per cent. per annum, or in other words the population doubled itself by natural causes, notwithstanding emigration and the prevalence of epidemics, in the space of 28 years, and this rate will be found to contrast favourably with that in other countries. In England, as the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab states in his 105th paragraph, the rate for the ten years ending 1871 was 13·0, or 1·30 per cent. per annum, and in Scotland 9·7 per cent., or 0·97, say 1 per cent. per annum.

No. 1.—General statement of area and population.

B.—Details of population.

25. The following table exhibits the number of houses and their inhabitants:—

Districts.	Population.	HOUSES OF THE BETTER SORT.			HOUSES OF THE INFERIOR SORT.		
		No.	Number of their inhabitants.	Percentage of inhabitants to total population.	Number.	Number of their inhabitants.	Percentage of inhabitants to total population.
Akyab ..	270,671	7,051	39,207	14·17	50,705	237,464	85·83
Northern Arakan ..	8,700	4	19	0·22	2,190	8,771	99·78
Ramree ..	144,177	2,667	16,289	10·60	26,592	128,888	89·40
Sandoway ..	59,725	3,000	19,029	36·43	6,789	34,790	58·58
Total ..	484,303	14,452	74,444	15·37	86,176	400,910	84·63



26. I note here that the Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway must have followed some erroneous system of classification to exhibit such a very large proportion of houses as those of the better sort in his district. From my own knowledge I have no hesitation in saying that no more than 6 to 8 per cent. are of the better sort, which would bring down the average to less than 10 per cent. for the whole division, leaving about 90 per cent. to represent the dwellings of the inferior sort.

The Deputy Commissioner of Akyab mentions in his 53rd paragraph that houses of a value of less than Rs. 50 have been classified as inferior, while the Deputy Commissioner of Ramree has explained in his 13th and 14th paragraphs that the houses classed as those of a better sort, are those that are built of brick or wood, or wood and bamboos for walling and framing, and those of the inferior sort are those built of bamboo and thatch or common jungle-wood posts; but Major Fryer has not explained on what principle his classification has been based. It would be futile, therefore, to attempt any comparison.

27. The statement given below exhibits the details of the population under their religious denominations and the percentage of each class:—

DISTRICTS.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	All others.	Total.	PERCENTAGES TO TOTAL POPULATION.				
							Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	All others.
Akyab	2,055	68,263	185,266	334	30,153	276,071	0.96	21.06	66.96	0.13	10.00
Northern Arakan	65	11	1,495	3	7,216	5,790	0.74	0.13	17.01	0.03	82.09
Ramree	185	3,920	129,703	47	10,323	144,177	0.13	2.72	89.96	0.03	7.16
Sandoway	86	2,121	47,560	17	4,941	54,725	0.16	3.87	86.91	0.03	9.03
Total	2,991	64,315	364,023	401	52,633	484,363	0.62	13.28	75.15	0.09	10.86

from which it will be seen that the bulk of the population (75.15 per cent.) are Buddhists, while upwards of one-half of the remainder (13.28) is Mahomedan; the Hindoos are 0.62, and the Christian population only 0.09 per cent., and the remaining 10.86 go to form all other classes not enumerated under any of the foregoing denominations. Buddhists preponderate in the Ramree and Sandoway districts (respectively 89.96 and 86.91 per cent. of the entire population). The Mahomedans seem to form about a fifth part (21.06) of the population of the Akyab District. There are too few Christians in the division (altogether 401) to need special mention. Of 2,991 Hindoos more than five-sixths are in the Akyab District. Of other classes 82.09 per cent. is shown to be in the Hill Tracts: these consist chiefly of hillmen.

28. The statement given below exhibits the details of the population under their religious denominations and the percentage, of the sexes in each class:—



DISTRICTS.	HINDOOS.			MAHOMEDANS.			BUDDHISTS.			CHRISTIANS.			ALL OTHERS.		
	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.
	Females.			Females.			Females.			Females.			Females.		
Akyab	2,437	138	2,575	32,337	25,376	57,713	97,234	88,032	185,266	222	112	334	15,880	14,273	30,153
Percentages	92.55	7.45	..	55.59	44.41	..	52.48	47.52	..	66.47	33.53	..	52.66	47.34	..
Northern Arakan	55	10	65	9	2	11	877	618	1,495	3	..	3	3,840	3,376	7,216
Percentages	84.62	15.38	..	81.82	18.18	..	58.66	41.34	..	100.00	..	..	53.20	46.79	..
Ramree	156	29	185	2,023	1,897	3,920	65,577	64,125	129,702	29	18	47	5,271	5,052	10,323
Percentages	84.32	15.68	..	51.61	48.39	..	50.50	49.44	..	61.70	38.30	..	51.00	48.94	..
Sandoway	86	..	86	1,118	1,003	2,121	34,205	23,304	57,509	14	3	17	2,631	2,310	4,941
Percentages	100.00	..	..	52.71	47.29	..	50.00	49.10	..	82.36	17.64	..	53.22	46.78	..
Total	2,754	237	2,991	35,537	28,778	64,315	157,804	176,129	333,933	293	133	426	27,622	25,011	52,633
Percentages	92.07	7.93	..	55.25	44.75	..	51.62	48.38	..	66.83	33.17	..	52.48	47.52	..

and requires no special comment.

N.B.—It is to be remembered that no census has been taken for the hillmen.

29. The details of the population classified according to sex are given in the following statement :—

DISTRICTS.	Population.			Percentage to total population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of males.	Of females.	
Akyab ...	148,180	128,491	276,671	53.56	46.44	13.29
Northern Arakan ...	4,784	4,006	8,790	54.43	45.57	16.28
Ramree ...	73,056	71,121	144,177	50.67	49.33	2.64
Sandoway ...	28,055	26,670	54,725	51.27	48.73	4.95
Total ...	254,075	230,288	484,363	52.46	47.54	9.38