



REPORT ON THE 2010/2011 WEST BENGAL ANGLO-INDIAN SURVEY: 'ANGLO-INDIANS COUNT'

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Over December 2010 and into the first few months of 2011 a survey was conducted in West Bengal which collected demographic information on the Anglo-Indian community. This community has not been involved with a systematic enumeration, or a collection of demographic data since 1951 when the last National Census enumerated them separately.² Since then the closest one could come to ascertaining their numbers is to look at data on those who have English as a mother tongue (although this is not a defining characteristic, it is a prevailing one) and there are, I would expect, not many others who would nominate English as their mother tongue. The other prevailing characteristic: of being Christian, is not useful in sampling as there are over 2.4 million Indians other than Anglo-Indian who are also Christians. But because of the Christian institutions – the churches and schools – associated with this demographic characteristic it has another value in surveying the community, as discussed later.

METHOD

The survey was distributed through Anglo-Indian organisations and associations, parishes (mainly Catholic and Church of North India – CNI) and schools (for example, the Frank Anthony Private School (FAPS) and various church schools), as well as being taken to rest homes, to residents in some impoverished areas including Tiljala bustee and to homeless street dwellers. It was also distributed and filled out at the time, in several social settings, for example, at an indoor games sessions in Kolkata and Asansol, and at a New Year's dance Kharagpur. In all, 1134 forms were filled out by Anglo-Indians 16 years of age and over. The respondent group was not purposively sampled, but knowledge of the community, combined with details of the

residential areas sampled, would suggest that a wide segment of the population is represented in the sample. Without knowing how many Anglo-Indians are in West Bengal it is not possible to know what percentage of the community this represents or how well the community has been represented by the particular sample. Because of the inability to sample purposively this report can only make claims about the group who were sampled. Still, since those involved in the project have spent many years working with the community and because of the demographic spread of the survey we feel relatively confident that the results provide useful information across the community residing in West Bengal.

The survey asked questions about gender, age, marital status, residential area, education, employment and income, type of residence lived in, amenities owned, number of children and their educational achievements, mother tongue, other languages spoken, religion, parish, whether respondents were holders of ration cards, held a voters' identity card, or had a medi-claim policy. It also asked questions about whether respondents or their children had received any form of financial assistance for education, or any type of welfare benefit (such as a pension) or rations. By request from a senior AIAIA office holder there was also a question about whether respondents or the fathers of respondents had legally changed their name at any time.³

After the completed survey forms were collected there was a delay in processing the responses. But in 2013 the responses were entered into an electronic statistics programme, SPSS (Statistics Package for the Social Sciences) and the results were collated. The following are some of the findings of the survey, selected to be of the most interest to the widest group of readers. Further statistical data and other details are available upon request.⁴

SELECTED FINDINGS

Representation: Of the 1134 surveys filled in and collected, 511 (45%) were from men, and 620 (55%) were from women. Of these, 62.1% of the respondents were married, 27.5% were single, 9.8% were widowed, and 1.1% were separated or divorced. The residential locations were well spread out with 82 respondents from Asansol (referred to in tables which include residential area data as ASA), 79 from

Kharagpur (KGP) as well as over 900 from different parts of Kolkata (KOL). The spread in age was fairly even and all age groups were represented, as indicated in the table below.⁵

Note: It is the 'Valid Percent' column that is relevant here (and in all of the other tables where there is a 'Valid Percent' column.)

		ageGroup			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 10-19 years	101	8.9	9.1	9.1
	2 20-29 years	133	11.7	12.0	21.1
	3 30-39 years	152	13.4	13.7	34.8
	4 40-49 years	209	18.4	18.8	53.7
	5 50-59 years	171	15.1	15.4	69.1
	6 60-69 years	153	13.5	13.8	82.9
	7 70-79 years	125	11.0	11.3	94.1
	8 80-89 years	58	5.1	5.2	99.4
	9 90-99 years	7	.6	.6	100.0
		Total	1109	97.8	100.0
Missing	System	25	2.2		
Total		1134	100.0		

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Respondents answered this question with an open ended response option, as opposed to ticking a box closest to their highest educational achievement level. The respondents answers have been organised into eight groups: from 'Post-graduate' to 'No formal education'. As can be seen from the table below, the responses ranged from 2.5% with 'No formal education' to 4.8% with 'Post-graduate' qualifications. The largest group, at 38%, had completed secondary schooling and 22.2% had graduated from a tertiary institution. 'Professional and vocational training' included those with trade, vocational and clerical qualifications. The table below provides further details from the sample.

education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Post-Graduate	48	4.2	4.8	4.8
	2 Prof or vocational training	86	7.6	8.6	13.4
	3 Graduate	222	19.6	22.2	35.6
	4 Completed secondary schooling	380	33.5	38.0	73.7
	5 Some secondary schooling Yrs 7-9	192	16.9	19.2	92.9
	6 Completed primary school Year 6	31	2.7	3.1	96.0
	7 Began Primary School Less than Yr 6	15	1.3	1.5	97.5
	8 No formal education	25	2.2	2.5	100.0
	Total	999	88.1	100.0	
Missing	System	135	11.9		
Total		1134	100.0		

Education by age group⁶:

What emerges from a cross tabulation of educational levels with age group is that the 20-29 year age group have the highest number of graduates of any age group, without having the highest number of respondents. Anglo-Indians in the 20-29 age group of the sample are more likely to have gained graduate qualifications than any other decade group before them. Extrapolating from that, Anglo-Indians in this sample are increasingly being educated to at least Bachelor's level and some to post-graduate level (for example, Masters or Doctorate) level.

ageGroup * education Crosstabulation

Count		education								Total
		Post-Graduate	Prof or vocational training	Graduate	Completed secondary schooling	Some secondary schooling Yrs 7-9	Completed primary school Year 6	Began Primary School Less than Yr 6	No formal education	
ageGroup	10-19 years	0	2	6	43	39	2	0	1	93
	20-29 years	5	4	59	54	7	0	0	0	129
	30-39 years	8	11	46	52	23	2	0	1	143
	40-49 years	15	14	46	67	34	6	1	3	186
	50-59 years	6	15	29	59	27	3	0	5	144
	60-69 years	8	17	14	47	28	3	3	8	128
	70-79 years	1	13	12	35	21	9	9	4	104
	80-89 years	1	7	3	18	8	6	1	2	46
	90-99 years	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	7
Total		44	85	215	379	188	31	14	24	980

Education by city of residence:

Another notable result was found by cross tabulating education levels with residential area. Based on the sample, Asansol and Kharagpur were remarkable for having,

educationally, the highest achieving populations. The reasons for this result are not conclusive but findings from another research project offer some insights for Asansol at least.⁷ Indications are that the educational success seen in Asansol may be linked to the high number of teachers in the community, many of whom are involved in schools with strong Anglo-Indian links. A number of these teachers are studying for higher degrees creating a home environment with a focus on study.

addressCode * education Crosstabulation

Count	education								Total
	Post-Graduate	Prof or vocational training	Graduate	Completed secondary schooling	Some secondary schooling Yrs 7-9	Completed primary school Year 6	Began Primary School Less than Yr 6	No formal education	
addressCode	0	1	1	10	10	1	0	0	23
ASA	7	14	36	20	0	0	0	0	77
BAN	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
BAR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
BUR	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	7
DAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HAL	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
HOW	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
KOL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
KGP	1	2	23	24	6	1	0	1	58
KOL	37	69	155	311	170	28	15	23	808
NAD	1	0	3	9	1	0	0	0	14
NOW	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SEC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
SUN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	48	86	222	380	192	31	15	25	999

The education of the children of respondents:

One of the survey questions asked about respondents' children: the number of children they had, and the gender, age and educational level of each of their children. From the following table it is clear that of those who were surveyed, a quarter of whom were single, over a third (37.3%) did not have children, 21.6% had one child, a quarter had two children, about 16% had more than two children.

numberOfKids

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	423	37.3	37.3	37.3
1	245	21.6	21.6	58.9
2	284	25.0	25.0	84.0
3	108	9.5	9.5	93.5
4	45	4.0	4.0	97.4
5	18	1.6	1.6	99.0
6	8	.7	.7	99.7
7	1	.1	.1	99.8
8	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total	1134	100.0	100.0	

In the following two tables the respondents' children's educational levels are provided for only the first two children (since 0, 1 or 2 children accounted for 84% of the population sample). While the data in these two tables is quite 'raw' (not telling us about age of children, or where they live, for example) it may be of interest. It is possible to extract more information from the data available about factors not included here, such as age of children (who may, for example, be below 4 years of age so not yet at school), the residential location of the respondents (which may show a correlation with qualifications), education level of subsequent children (with families of more than two children seeming to have been more likely in the past than is the case now). The author can be contacted about this or other information about the data.

child1.education_1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Post-Graduate	37	3.3	5.7	5.7
	2 Prof or vocational training	12	1.1	1.8	7.5
	3 Graduate	122	10.8	18.8	26.3
	4 Completed secondary schooling	200	17.6	30.8	57.1
	5 Some secondary schooling Yrs 7-9	116	10.2	17.8	74.9
	6 Completed primary school Year 6	59	5.2	9.1	84.0
	7 Began Primary School Less than Yr 6	67	5.9	10.3	94.3
	8 No formal education	37	3.3	5.7	100.0
	Total	650	57.3	100.0	
Missing	System	484	42.7		
Total		1134	100.0		

child2.education_1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Post-Graduate	9	.8	2.0	2.0
	2 Prof or vocational training	7	.6	1.6	3.5
	3 Graduate	82	7.2	18.2	21.7
	4 Completed secondary schooling	128	11.3	28.4	50.1
	5 Some secondary schooling Yrs 7-9	89	7.8	19.7	69.8
	6 Completed primary school Year 6	41	3.6	9.1	78.9
	7 Began Primary School Less than Yr 6	73	6.4	16.2	95.1
	8 No formal education	22	1.9	4.9	100.0
	Total	451	39.8	100.0	
Missing	System	683	60.2		
Total		1134	100.0		

HOUSING

The survey asked about respondents' dwellings and residential arrangements. As well as the options 'Ownership home/flat', 'Rented flat', 'Single room with toilet', 'Hostel/Guesthouse/Senior Citizen Home', it provided the option of answering 'other' where respondents' situations didn't conform to any of the available options. Respondents who answered 'Other' were provided with an opportunity to elaborate about their individual situations by writing in a space provided. The 42 respondents who selected 'Other' and described their dwellings listed situations such as: "Street dweller" (Park Street and New Market), "Railway quarters", "Under the steps", "Given quarters by the parish priest", "On top of the terrace", "On top of the terrace with a tarpaulin cover", and "Own building with land".

q11 Description of Residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Ownership home/flat	263	23.2	23.9	23.9
	2 Rented flat	648	57.1	58.9	82.8
	3 Single room with common toilet	42	3.7	3.8	86.6
	4 Hostel/Guesthouse/Senior Citizen Home ⁸	105	9.3	9.5	96.2
	5 Other	42	3.7	3.8	100.0
	Total	1100	97.0	100.0	
Missing	System	34	3.0		
Total		1134	100.0		

In order to see what differences there were in dwelling situations across West Bengal a cross-tabulation of residential area ('Address code') with 'Description of residence' was run. Of note is the very high home ownership in Asansol (ASA) as compared to Kolkata (KOL) and Kharagpur (KGP), as shown in the table below. Not shown in the table is that of the 164 respondents who lived in homes they owned in Kolkata (KOL), 59 had a Kolkata 700039 post code address which situates them in the Picnic Gardens, Tiljala, and Topsia areas. It seems likely that the home ownership is in the Picnic Garden part of this post code area. This is an area that

has seen internal migration from central Kolkata, with previous landlords incentivising departure through cash payouts reportedly enabling Anglo-Indians to purchase flats here (Andrews 2005). This could be investigated further. In this post code area, where 207 survey respondents came from, 138 lived in rented accommodation.

addressCode * q11 Description of Residence Crosstabulation

Count	q11 Description of Residence					Total
	1 Ownership home/flat	2 Rented flat	3 Single room with common toilet	4 Hostel/ Guesthouse/ Senior Citizen Home	5 Other	
addressCode	2	7	1	12	1	23
ASA	69	9	0	0	2	80
BAN	1	0	0	0	1	2
BAR	1	0	0	0	0	1
BUR	2	3	0	0	2	7
DAR	1	0	0	0	0	1
HAL	0	2	0	0	0	2
KOL	0	0	0	1	0	1
KGP	22	53	0	0	0	75
KOL	164	565	41	92	28	890
NAD	1	7	0	0	6	14
NOW	0	1	0	0	0	1
SEC	0	1	0	0	0	1
SUN	0	0	0	0	1	1
TIL	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	263	648	42	105	42	1100

AMENITIES

The survey asked respondents about the services and amenities they had access to in their homes (such as running water and electricity) and about household items they owned (such as televisions, computers, and air conditioners) and if they owned transport (such as motorbikes and cars). In this case it is the 'Percent of Cases' that is the meaningful column, rather than the 'Percent' column. Of note is the numbers who have running water⁹ in their homes (68.7%) in comparison with the number who have electricity (89%) and cooking gas (78.4%), and the high percentage with televisions (87%). More than a third have a computer in their home, about the same as those with a microwave, and just 19% have air-conditioning. Of Anglo-Indians who own their means of transport motorbike ownership, at about 21%, is twice as high as car ownership, which sits at 9%. See table below for further details.

\$q12 Frequencies

		Responses		Percent of Cases	
		N	Percent		
\$q12 Items owned ^a	q12_a	Running water	660	8.9%	68.7%
	q12_b	Electricity	855	11.5%	89.0%
	q12_c	Cooking Gas	753	10.2%	78.4%
	q12_d	Fridge	721	9.7%	75.0%
	q12_e	Basic furniture	775	10.5%	80.6%
	q12_f	Telephone	742	10.0%	77.2%
	q12_g	TV	840	11.3%	87.4%
	q12_h	Music System	559	7.5%	58.2%
	q12_i	Computer	337	4.5%	35.1%
	q12_j	Air conditioner	189	2.5%	19.7%
	q12_k	Microwave	311	4.2%	32.4%
	q12_l	Washing machine	387	5.2%	40.3%
	q12_m	Motorcycle	199	2.7%	20.7%
	q12_n	Car	87	1.2%	9.1%
Total			7415	100.0%	771.6%

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

CARD-HOLDING

Anglo-Indians who filled out the survey were asked about two cards (Voters Identity cards and Ration cards) and whether they had 'Medi-claim' health insurance policies. Of these, as indicated in the tables below, 68.5% had Voters ID cards, 66% had ration cards and 26.2% owned medi-claim policies.

Card-holding, as well as providing the holder some rights (such as voting, or purchasing supplies from the ration store) and for identification purposes may be viewed as an indication of participation and investment in society. The question not asked by the survey, but which would have been further enlightening, is, for those who did not have a voters or ration card, why they did not. Anecdotally, I have heard of some difficulties in obtaining a voters card, such as the evidential documentation (such as birth certificates) required to obtain a voters card being difficult to obtain. There are other potential obstacles too: the level of literacy required to fill in application forms; the requirement of the local vernacular language in order to interface with government officials; and negotiating the payment of bribes if required.

q13a Have Voters ID Card

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	662	58.4	68.5	68.5
	2 No	305	26.9	31.5	100.0
	Total	967	85.3	100.0	
Missing	System	167	14.7		
Total		1134	100.0		

q13b Have Ration Card

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	631	55.6	66.2	66.2
	2 No	322	28.4	33.8	100.0
	Total	953	84.0	100.0	
Missing	System	181	16.0		
Total		1134	100.0		

q13c Have Medi-claim Policy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	197	17.4	26.2	26.2
	2 No	556	49.0	73.8	100.0
	Total	753	66.4	100.0	
Missing	System	381	33.6		
Total		1134	100.0		

EMPLOYMENT

Results from the question about employment indicate that of those Anglo-Indians who responded 3.5% (32) were employed by government services (such as those employed by the railways, for example, in Kharagpur), 44.2% (404) worked for private companies (teaching or administration at private schools was the most common private company employment type), 4.6% (42) were self-employed, 22% (202) were retired, 11% (101) were homemakers, and 14% (128) were students at secondary or tertiary level. The 'missing' group of 220 respondents is made up of those who did not provide an answer to this question for any reason, including being unemployed for a variety of reasons: being retired, made redundant, unable to find work, or not needing employment due to financial security. This is an area that needs further investigation in order to produce more meaningful results, particularly about the level of unemployment within the community in West Bengal.

The employment change indicated in this survey is notable, from Anglo-Indians predominantly being employed in government services during colonial times (Bear 2007:9) and the few decades immediately after Indian independence, to a large segment being employment by private companies now. It was also anticipated; as anecdotally this seems to be the case, especially with the high numbers employed by non-government schools in this state, and throughout India for that matter.

q16 Employment/Occupation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Govt Service	32	2.8	3.5	3.5
	2 Private Company/Institution	404	35.6	44.2	47.7
	3 Self Employed	42	3.7	4.6	52.3
	4 Retired	202	17.8	22.1	74.4
	5 Homemaker	101	8.9	11.1	85.4
	6 Student	128	11.3	14.0	99.5
	7 Honorary Service	5	.4	.5	100.0
	Total	914	80.6	100.0	
Missing	System	220	19.4		
Total		1134	100.0		

INCOME

The survey asked about personal income (which included retirement incomes such as 'provident funds' or pensions received by those who had been employed by, for example, government departments or schools boards) as well as the earnings of the respondents' spouses, children, or anyone else in the home – if there were any others living with them. Below are the tables of results for 'Self: Income per month' and 'Spouse: Income per month'. The other categories – 'children' and 'other', mostly earned very little, if anything at all. Those who said they earned 'No income' would have included unemployed respondents, as well as homemakers and many of the students (although some of these earned an income through tutoring students privately).

Of interest is that this result may indicate a gendered dimension to income levels. Because 65 % of the survey respondents were women, it is women who are more highly represented in the first table, as 'self', whereas men are more highly represented in the second as 'spouse'. There are slightly higher incomes in the second table indicating that men are more likely to be earning more than women. This reflects the situation in many parts of the world, but anecdotally had not been the case with women often believed to be the higher, or principal earners, especially in households where both spouses are Anglo-Indian.

q18.1 Self: Income per month

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No income	100	8.8	19.0	19.0
	2 Less than Rs1000	60	5.3	11.4	30.5
	3 Rs1001-5000	120	10.6	22.9	53.3
	4 Rs5001-10,000	98	8.6	18.7	72.0
	5 Rs10,001-20,000	82	7.2	15.6	87.6
	6 Rs 20,001-40,000	45	4.0	8.6	96.2
	7 Above Rs 40,000	20	1.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	525	46.3	100.0	
Missing	System	609	53.7		
	Total	1134	100.0		

q18.2 Spouse: Income per month

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No income	35	3.1	17.1	17.1
	2 Less than Rs1000	11	1.0	5.4	22.4
	3 Rs1001-5000	43	3.8	21.0	43.4
	4 Rs5001-10,000	39	3.4	19.0	62.4
	5 Rs10,001-20,000	38	3.4	18.5	81.0
	6 Rs 20,001-40,000	31	2.7	15.1	96.1
	7 Above Rs 40,000	8	.7	3.9	100.0
	Total	205	18.1	100.0	
Missing	System	929	81.9		
Total		1134	100.0		

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

The survey asked questions about the respondents 'Mother tongue' and about other languages they spoke. Although the AIAIA have adopted a language clause into their definition (the Articles and Memorandum of Association of the All India Anglo-Indian Association defines an Anglo-Indian as someone whose mother tongue is English, in addition to Article 366 (2)) but there are exceptions within the community for historic and other reasons, such as not having English-speaking paternal ancestors, but rather those who speak another European language. This is the type of demographic that can change over time, especially as Anglo-Indian males marry out of the community and their children are influenced by their mothers, as they are in so many cultural domains.

In the survey nine people claimed that Bengali was their mother tongue, eight that Hindi was, and three responded that Nepali was their mother tongue. All of those respondents also said that they spoke English fluently. All other survey respondents answered that English was their mother tongue, as is shown in the table below. The other two tables below show that the most common 'other languages' spoken (ranked as their 1st and 2nd other language) were Hindi (842), and Bengali (475).

q14 Mother tongue

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 English	1094	96.5	98.4	98.4
	2 Hindi	8	.7	.7	99.1
	3 Bengali	9	.8	.8	99.9
	6 Nepali	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1112	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	22	1.9		
Total		1134	100.0		

q15.01 Other language (01)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 English	26	2.3	2.8	2.8
	2 Hindi	831	73.3	90.6	93.5
	3 Bengali	45	4.0	4.9	98.4
	4 Meloyalum	2	.2	.2	98.6
	5 Telegu	1	.1	.1	98.7
	6 Nepali	4	.4	.4	99.1
	7 Tamil	5	.4	.5	99.7
	11 Other	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	917	80.9	100.0	
Missing	System	217	19.1		
Total		1134	100.0		

q15.02 Other language (02)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 English	1	.1	.2	.2
	2 Hindi	11	1.0	2.4	2.6
	3 Bengali	430	37.9	93.9	96.5
	4 Meloyalum	2	.2	.4	96.9
	5 Telegu	5	.4	1.1	98.0
	6 Nepali	5	.4	1.1	99.1
	7 Tamil	2	.2	.4	99.6
	10 Gujarati	1	.1	.2	99.8
	11 Other	1	.1	.2	100.0
	Total	458	40.4	100.0	
Missing	System	676	59.6		
Total		1134	100.0		

RELIGION

All who answered the question about their religion responded that they were Christian. There was also a question about denomination to which 86.6% (940) responded that they were Catholic, 6.3% (68) as CNI, and as can be seen from the table, others belonged to other Christian denominations such as Anglican/Church of England (which arguably should have been added into the CNI figure since it is an amalgamation of Protestant sects that included what was formerly the Anglican/Church of England in India), Assembly of God, Baptists, and 'other'.

q20 Religion

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Christian	1098	96.8	100.0	100.0
Missing System	36	3.2		
Total	1134	100.0		

q21 Denomination (Christian)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Roman Catholic/Catholic	940	82.9	86.6	86.6
2 CNI (Church of Nth India)	68	6.0	6.3	92.9
3 Anglican/Church of England	11	1.0	1.0	93.9
5 Assembly of God (AG)	31	2.7	2.9	96.8
7 Baptist	5	.4	.5	97.2
9 Other – named	30	2.6	2.8	100.0
Total	1085	95.7	100.0	
Missing System	49	4.3		
Total	1134	100.0		

FINAL COMMENT

This survey provided a valuable snapshot of the community in West Bengal, particularly in the areas of Kolkata, Kharagpur and Asansol where respondents could quite easily be reached. More systematic research, to get at socio-economic situations in particular (such as more specific information on employment, unemployment, income, access to rations through having a ration card) is still needed.

The last set of information about religious denomination, combined with the findings of another survey conducted by Brent Otto S.J. and me¹⁰, suggests that any further

comprehensive surveys on the community should be conducted, at least in part, through the churches, particularly the Catholic parishes in which Anglo-Indians reside in such high numbers.

Robyn Andrews is a senior lecturer in the Social Anthropology Programme at Massey University, New Zealand. She completed her PhD in 2005, with her thesis titled *Being Anglo-Indian: Practices and Stories from Calcutta* which was based on ethnographic research with Kolkata's Anglo-Indian community. She has since written articles and book chapters for both academic and community publications. Most recently Sage has published her book, *Christmas in Calcutta: Anglo-Indian Stories and Essays* (2014). She continues in her research involvement with the community and can be contacted at: R.Andrews@massey.ac.nz

NOTES

¹ Andrews is the author of this report although the survey was created and administered jointly by Barry O'Brien (MLA at the time) and Dr Robyn Andrews (Massey University, New Zealand).

² From 1911 Anglo-Indians were able to respond to a question in the national census in relation to 'caste, tribe or race' as 'Anglo-Indian', but this option was not available after the 1951 census (http://censusindia.gov.in/Data_Products/Library/Indian_perceptive_link/Census_Terms_link/censustermsh.html accessed 08.08.2015)

³ Two people responded saying their fathers had changed their name from one European name to another. No one responded that they, or their father, had changed their name from a non-European name to a European name.

⁴ Further statistical information is available from Robyn Andrews, see contact details in the author note.

⁵ The 10-19 year label should more accurately read '16-19 years' since no one younger than 16 years old completed the survey.

⁶ Note that in the table above, the first group refers to 16-19 year olds since no one below 16 years old completed the survey.

⁷ Asansol is one of the 'towns' focussed on in a project which explores the situation for Anglo-Indians in selected non-metropolitan cities and towns. Findings from this project, titled "Anglo-Indians in Small Towns of India", will soon be disseminated in this journal and elsewhere.

⁸ The reason for the high number in this residential category is due at least in part to the opportunistic nature of the sampling technique, which resulted in a large number of surveys being administered in rest homes in Kolkata. The rest homes were accessible, and their elderly residents were very willing to be included. This has, I suggest, led to the impression that a high percentage of elderly Anglo-Indians reside in rest homes.

⁹ This statistic includes those who have water which flows only through a tap once or twice a day when the building management turns the pump on, as well as those who have a constant supply of water through pipes into their home. The survey question did not differentiate between the two situations.

¹⁰ Otto and Andrews (2013) survey reported on the practice of Anglo-Indians in their sample, in relation to religion, finding that 75% of the India-resident respondents attend a church service 'most weeks', with another 5% attending 'about once a month'.

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