

Two copies received from the
Superintendent of Census operations
Jammu & Kashmir State
V. No 99 C of 17.9.1902

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

VOLUME XXIII.

KASHMIR.

PART I.

REPORT

BY

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Lahore:

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1902.

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P R E F A C E .

The tables prepared from the information collected at the Census of March 1901, will be found in the next volume of this work. This volume contains a report on the results of the census operations. In dealing with the results I have confined myself, as far as possible, to an explanation of the exact value of the statistics, and every here and there, where the data was available or comparison possible, to the changes during the last ten years which they indicate.

This report has been prepared under difficulties as to time and leisure. This is the second year of my service in the State and my attention was already pre-occupied in introducing such reforms in the Revenue administration as seemed most essential. And I must admit that I have not been able to do full justice to the report within the time limited. The statistics were not ready for comment till so late as January and February 1902. Some of them I may add are anxiously awaited even now—the middle of March. The spread of the plague epidemic frightened away the abstractors and the tabulators and resignations began to pour in faster than is generally the case for applications in respect of appointments. I began to apprehend serious results at one time, but strenuous efforts, however, secured once more the despatch of work, and I am glad to say that my work is well nigh finished, and I hope to be able to submit my Report to the Census Commissioner for India no sooner the press have accomplished their part of the duty. Another phase of difficulties incident upon census in a State, *i.e.*, the infinite diversity of the materials to be dealt with, and the infinite ignorance of this description of work on the part of the majority of the machinery employed was not wanting to add to the predicament. The present census has, however, shown us where our chief difficulties lie, and how and why we have not been able to overcome them.

Total want of literary help and material from libraries comes next. The inadaptability of our Civil Officers of the olden type to the nature and exigencies of statistical record is another aspect which may be mentioned. In fact, I may say, Major Kaye, the Settlement Commissioner, somewhere in his note to me remarks that one of the Settlement Officers under him has confounded the statistical history with the history of the place. We may well imagine then, what can be the result in the case of those District Officers who have not come within the influences of the experience gained in training in British India. I do not mean to say that the District Officers rendered me no help; on the contrary, they gave me every possible assistance which they could under the circumstances. I have made free use of the information thus supplied by them and especially in the chapter on castes, tribes and races, which necessarily required a great deal of local knowledge. The report sent in by Pandit Rám Dhan, in his capacity of Wazír Wazárat at Kishtwar, was exceptionally good. I am glad that contiguous as the two territories are, namely British India and the State, my twenty-two years' experience has, as a Revenue Officer there, although perhaps not to the desired extent, yet filled up the deficiency which was likely to be felt for want of experience of this country.

I do not, however, think that the information which I have summed up becomes less worthy of notice or record on these accounts. I may well quote Mr. Ibbetson that "In matters such as are discussed in this Report the next best thing to having them put rightly is to have them put wrongly if only the wrongness be an intelligent one; for so we stimulate inquiry and provoke criticism; and it is only by patient and widespread inquiry and incessant minute criticism that we can hope to arrive on these subjects at accurate information and sound generalization." I need not be afraid of criticism, should, in fact, invite it and shall be glad to find the District Officers of the Province "setting to work to correct and supplement the information given in this Report."

I must apologise for the omission of maps in respect to areas, &c., as in the absence of the whole State being subjected to the Settlement operations, such a thing was impossible and the time, labour, and money spent on preparing the maps for census purposes would not have been worth while.

I have here and again in the Report acknowledged my indebtedness for material other than the figures, and I take the opportunity of thanking those gentlemen now who have kindly assisted me. I applied for assistance to many officers of many Departments and to none in vain; and it is to the help thus received that whatever merit my report may be found to possess is mainly due. The reports and notes from the Governor of Kashmir, Pandit Mannohan Náth and Diwán Amar Náth, the Governor of Jammu, as well as those from Doctor A. Mitra deserve special mention.

I think I should not omit to express my indebtedness to Diwan Pandit Daya Kishon Kaul, B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness the Mahárája Sáhib Bahádur, for the help he rendered in facilitating the enumeration of the Private Staff of His Highness the Mahárája Sáhib as well as the males and females in attendance at the Inner Deodhi palaces. My warmest thanks are also due to Major J. L. Kaye, the Settlement Commissioner. I am also thankful to Captain A. D. Macpherson, Political Agent, Gilgit, for a full description of marriage ceremonies in Gilgit. In conclusion I may perhaps be allowed to express my thanks to the members of the Census establishment for the assistance which they have afforded and the work they have performed. Since the commencement of the task a year ago, Pandit Ráj Narain, who, besides his legitimate duties, worked as Deputy Superintendent for the abstraction and tabulation office, has earned my fullest approbation, as well as some other clerks of whom I have sent a list to the State Council for consideration and due recognition of their services. Any predilection for hard work which they may have possessed must have doubtless been augmented and fortified by the example of my Personal Assistant Pandit S. Rájbal, B.A., who from first to last proved himself to be not only a thoughtful but most industrious ally; in fact it is in no small measure to his unswerving attention to my orders and directions that much of the matter and information incorporated in the report have been secured.

I must also add that the Pandit is a young man of high abilities and education. He is remarkably intelligent and thoroughly reliable. The State is indebted to him for a good deal of hard work in connection with the Census operations. He deserves every consideration at the hands of the State and I commend his future prospects to the State Council.

If it may not be regarded as a presumption upon my part and an outrage to native etiquette I may be permitted as a servant to ask the Mahárája Sáhib and the Rájá Sáhib to graciously accept my heartfelt gratitude for the support and countenance vouchsafed.

GHULAM AHMAD KHAN,
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Jammu and Kashmir State.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The territories of His Highness the Mahárája Sábib Bahádur of Jammoo and Kashmír, generally known as the *Riasát-i-Kashmír*, comprise of—

1. Jammoo Province.
2. Kashmír Province.
3. Frontier Districts.

2. *Extent and boundaries.*—The State is bounded on the North by some petty hill chiefships and by the Kara Korum mountains; on the East by Chinese Tibet; on the South and West by the Districts of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrát and Siálkot in the Punjab, and the Hazára country now a part of the North-West Frontier Provinces. The State of Jammoo and Kashmír covers an area of 80,900 square miles, extending from 32°-17' to 36°-58' North latitude and from 73°-26' to 80°-30' East longitude, and is in direct political subordination to the Government of India which is represented by a Residency.

3. *Form of Government.*—The administration of the State is conducted through the instrumentality of Governors and Frontier Wazírs: Governors in the Provinces of Jammoo and Kashmír and Wazírs in Frontier Districts. Formerly, the whole of the Frontier was under one Wazír only; necessity for parcelling it out, however, into divisions was perceived on the grounds of establishing an improved machinery of administration, as well as owing to the emergency, realized in respect of maintenance of uninterrupted communication between the different parts of the Districts, which were sometimes closed for months together, on account of heavy snowfalls. On the 12th of April 1901 orders were, therefore, passed to the effect that the Frontier should be split into the two following divisions:—

- I. The Ladákh Wazárat, comprising the territory included within the Tahsils of Leh, Kargil and Skárdu; and the tract known as Zanskár (formerly a part of Tahsil Kishtwár, Province Jammoo), was also attached to Kargil.
- II. The Gilgit Wazárat, comprising the territory included in Gilgit Proper, the Astore Tahsil and the Niábat at Bunji; and the tract known as Haramush, which formerly constituted a portion of the Skárdu Tahsil, was also added to the Niábat last named.

4. *Importance.*—These Districts, as a matter of course, command importance on account of their situation on the frontier; the Provinces of Jammoo and Kashmír constitute, strictly speaking, the really important possessions of the State.

5. *Description of the country.*—The country, chiefly mountainous, may, as Drew says, with just the exception of a strip of plain on the South-West, which is continuous with the great level of the Punjab, be said to consist of the following regions:—

1. The regions of the outer hills, or the middle mountains, *i. e.*, Jammoo.
2. Kashmír.

The third and the fourth are on the great watershed range. The third, which may be said to have a semi-Tibetan climate, includes Astore with some parts of Gilgit and Baltistán; and the fourth, which enjoys the pure Tibetan or almost rainless climate, takes in the rest of Gilgit, the greater part of Baltistán, and all Ladákh: with these great variations in level, the climate must of necessity change for every region. These several regions, therefore, are subject to a temperature, ranging from the tropical heat of the Punjab summer, to such a state of

freezing cold, that it retards and renders ineffectual the heat of the sun in its operations of melting the perpetual snow on the mountains.

6. One need not, therefore, be surprised to see people going abroad with very light clothing, if any at all, and attending to their out-door duties in some of the lower inhabited parts of the country; while in the higher, they may be seen shivering even in their warmest vestments, not unusually of sheep-skin. There are places in which people are confined to their fireside for nearly more than half the year. The element of moisture also does not play a small part in giving another variety to the climate. Thus the whole kingdom of Jammoo and Kashmir State is again susceptible of division into the following four degrees of humidity:—

1. The middle mountains of Jammoo, where there is periodical rainfall.
2. Kashmir, where there are no periodical rains, but there is rainfall enough for all crops but rice without need of irrigation.
3. Tracts where no crops can be raised without irrigation, and the hill sides for the most part bare, with some forests on portions of the mountain slopes, such as Astore and some parts of Gilgit and Baltistan.
4. Where no crops can be raised without irrigation, and the country is destitute both of forest and of pasture. This tract is almost rainless, and covers a part of Gilgit and a greater portion of Baltistan.

7. The outer region composed of a series of ridges, with varying elevations of 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the plain, is situate from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea. Then comes a tract of country consisting of numerous other ridges parallel almost to the first; and enclosed between the two is a long narrow valley, the greater part of which is nothing but rugged space, covered partly by low bushes and partly by naked rocks of sandstone.

8. The heights in the "middle mountains" range from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, and are covered with either pasture or forest. Hills in this region, unlike their sisters of the outer region, are not in parallel lines but in ramifications divided by equally diverging valleys. Some of these valleys dip down to as low as 2,500 feet. A great chain of snowy mountains branching off in the direction of South-East and North-West divides the drainage of the Chenáb and the Jhelum rivers from that of the higher branches of the Indus. It is by these branches that the valley or plain of Kashmir is enclosed, the hills of which rise from 14,000 to 15,000 feet high, while the valley itself encompassed by these vast elevations falls down to a level of 5,000 to 6,000. Beyond this great range we find a wild tract of mountainous country, the whole of which is very high; this forms the north-western part of Tibet while Ladakh and Baltistan constitute its minor divisions, inclusive of Gilgit.

NOTE.—In para. 8 of the last Census Report (1891) the great snowy range of mountains described as effecting a division in the watershed of the Chenáb and the Jhelum on the one hand, and the higher branches of the Indus on the other, is said to run South-East to South-West. This is in conflict with the direction given by Drew. As in matters of this description, we can do nothing else but transcribe from standard authorities, on the subject, I am not quite clear how the compiler of the last Census Report has ventured to alter the description of the direction, as given by Drew, namely, south-east to north-west into south-east to south-west. I have examined the map for myself, and advancing no pretensions to be an expert in such matters, am inclined to adopt the description given by Drew, on the principle, that if one is to err at all it is safe to do so on the side of the better authority.

9. The tables give a detail of the divisions and sub-divisions of the Jammoo and Kashmir State as they at present stand, together with the results of the present census. The total population of the Jammoo and Kashmir State now shows an increase of 361,626 souls, or 14.21 per cent. The increase necessarily effected by reason of the introduction of the Railway in a part of the State and the through communication established between Pindi and Kashmir and the out-lying, internal as well as Frontier Districts, in addition, to the enumeration actually held this time in Gilgit, constitute the causes of, and evidently account for, this rise in the number of population. The variation in increase in the different parts of the State is exhibited in Abstracts II, III and IV. In the Jammoo Province there is an increase of 81,764 souls or 5.68 per centum; in Kashmir the amount of increase is still greater, and goes up to so far as 208,353

or 21·95 per centum, whereas in the Frontier Districts the percentage reaches 46·03, i.e., showing an increase of 71,509 persons. The increase in the Frontier Districts seems to be astounding at first sight, but it is, strictly speaking, easily accounted for when we refer to para. 265, page 180, of the last Census Report. The actual enumeration for Gilgit, only took place, for the first time, on this occasion, and there is nothing remarkable to find the population existing there giving us a percentage of 46·03 over the return of the census of 1891. Increase of 5·68 per centum in the Jammoo Province is slight indeed, when compared with the sister Province of Kashmir, which shows an increase of 21·95 per centum. The opening of the Jhelum Valley Road has been a great boon to traders and has led to a large influx of people into the valley. The salubrious climate of the country, not to mention the inherent natural tendency in all populations to increase, according to Malthus, is such that it should, in the words of Mr. Lawrence, double the population of Kashmir every ten years. The increase of 7,483 persons or ·26 per centum is for one thing attributable to the fact that provisional totals not having been received in time from certain far off and hilly tracts, preliminary figures had to be accepted. It was not, of course, free from mistakes, subsequently detected while worked out.

TOTALS, 1901.						VARIATION.	
FIRST TOTALS.			FINAL.			Number.	Percentage.
PERSONS.	Males.	Females.	PERSONS.	Males.	Females.		
2,898,006	1,536,428	1,361,667	2,905,578	1,542,057	1,363,521	+ 7,483	+ ·26

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

10. *A brief description of the Census Operations.*—The Census Report for 1891 says that “no previous census appears to have been taken, the enumeration of 1873 being far from reliable.” Strictly speaking, therefore, this constitutes the second census in the State. I believe, it will not be regarded as a reflection on the last Census Report, if I were to add here, that the present enumeration is necessarily more accurate than either of those which have preceded it, because what I say is founded on my personal experience of the manner in which the different offices in the State are worked. This much, at least, is certain that the directions issued from time to time, and the constant inspection, exercised by means of inspectors appointed for the purpose, and by my Personal Assistant, as well as subsequently by myself, tended to bring about much greater minuteness of detail on the present occasion. As an instance I may remark, that sometimes I found, to my regret, that enumerators had, instead of enumerating on their own account, satisfied themselves simply by enquiring from the heads of the families, how many children, youths and adults, of each sex, were sleeping under their roof, and the numbers only, thus ascertained, were entered in the appropriate columns.

11. *Scheme of Operations.*—The scheme of operations followed in the present census, in pursuance of the Code issued by the Census Commissioner for India, may briefly be summarised as follows:—

- (a) Division of the country into blocks or units of enumeration;
- (b) Preparation of list, of houses and families, and the numbering of houses;
- (c) Preparation of a preliminary record of the population, by an agency previously selected and told off for the purpose.
- (d) The Census itself;
- (e) And finally, abstraction, tabulation, and compilation of tables, respectively.

12. The various operations are discussed at length in their proper places, and it will be sufficient to give here such a general outline of the method of enumeration, as may enable the reader to understand how the results of the present census, to be discussed hereafter, have been arrived at.

13. *Division of country into blocks.*—The first thing done was to split up the whole country into blocks of such a size that a single enumerator could, on the census night, conveniently go over the whole block within the time limited. In the hilly tracts, where houses are scattered over a large area, the number of houses, for the blocks, was fixed at a smaller figure than what was prescribed; in such places it was considered expedient to allot to each enumerator so many of the small scattered hamlets and isolated homesteads only as he was able to deal with.

14. *Numbering the houses.*—The next step was to make rough sketch maps of blocks in towns and villages, showing the position of the various houses and homesteads therein, as also the route which the enumerator was required to follow on the census night, and to paint upon the walls of the houses the serial numbers of the houses in the block. The serial number was continuous for the whole of the ward, although it consisted of several blocks. In the towns of Jammoo and Srinagar special arrangements were made, and the numbers painted, in white, on black varnished tins, were nailed on to the doors or such other conspicuous places as could be easily perceptible on the census night.

15. *Definition of a house.*—It is quite impossible to describe the difficulties experienced in defining a "house," as used for the purposes of census. In hills and in plains, where a peasant lives with his family occupying a house or a hut built among his fields or alongside his well or in one of a small group of such separate houses, which lie close together and constitute a hamlet, the matter is simple enough. But more than common sense is required, in determining a "house" where buildings are entered in by one, two or more gates, leading into main streets, which do not communicate with each other. There may be found certain enclosures or large compounds, round each of which are ranged *kothas* or buildings respectively occupied by one to a dozen families closely related to each other. In towns, it becomes the more so, where one spacious and commodious building, opening on to a common courtyard, is often converted into poorer quarters by the admission of tenants with varying durations of tenure. Moreover, it not unfrequently happens that a whole section of the community sometimes inhabits a ward accessible, by only one gateway, consisting of a confused mass of houses, yards and interior courtyards intermingled in a most puzzling manner.

16. Instructions, therefore, as explanatory as possible, were issued on the subject to the enumerators. These instructions are given at full length in their proper place.

17. *Record of Preliminary Enumeration by means of a selected agency.*—Meanwhile the different responsible officers of the State were called upon to select agency for the actual enumeration, which had also to attend to the preliminary work, described above. The State Council had already invited the attention of the heads of all the Departments in the State to co-operate with the Superintendent of Census Operations for the State. The one thing needful was to find men of sufficient intelligence to understand what was to be done and recorded, of sufficient education to record it, and in sufficient numbers to cope with the task of counting the whole of the population in a single night. Herein, as premised before, lay the one great difficulty of the Census Operations. In the summer capital of the State it was, comparatively speaking, plain sailing. In the Province of Kashmir, however, where the Pandits know their 3rs, no difficulty on this score, was at all expected to arise and it was not only disappointing but almost disgusting to receive, at one time, a report from the local authorities, that the requisite number of hands was not forthcoming. In District Muzaffarabad of the Kashmir Province paid agency had to be employed for the purpose. All the State servants, therefore, in any measure, under the District Officers, together with many lent by other Departments, were called upon to assist. When, in countries, which are advanced in culture and civilization; where men are awake to a sense of their duty towards their superiors, towards their fellow creatures as fellow-workers, petty feelings in this world are not altogether a thing of the past; it is easy enough to imagine, that within the course of my census experience, it not unfrequently

happened, that a favourite police officer here, a responsible forest incumbent there, or, for the matter of that in the Revenue Department even, a pet patwari would sometimes, on the call for help in the operations, by responsible local authorities, resent and prove refractory, and raise futile objections in one case and technical in the other. It is not to be inferred from the foregoing remarks, that the heads of any Department were in the least inclined to countenance the attitude assumed by their subordinates, inasmuch as, whenever the matter was brought to their notice, the recalcitrant offender was invariably brought to a sense of his duty and never spared.

18. Raises of cities, members of municipal boards, rural notables, zaildars and the like, constituted the ranks of the superior agency, while village headmen, literate shop-keepers, priests, Pandits, Maulvis and small land owners, as well as students from schools, helped in the enumeration. Of the above named agency some rendered assistance to the authorities either through hope or fear, but some, I am pleased to remark, took a genuine interest in the work and looked upon the whole proceeding as a solemn function, in which they thought it to be a privilege to assist; learning all the directions by rote like a parrot, so much so, that sometimes even the least hint of a word to them would make them reproduce the whole passage, whereas a sensible question on the same quotation was sure to confound their best intellect, and failed to elicit the desired answer. Such class of people took the greatest pride in their temporary association in the affairs of the State.

19. Such material, however, as was available had to be made the best use of, and a good many persons who had the requisite qualifications, and many who had not, were pressed into the service. As a rule, the enumerators were chosen, as far as possible, from among the residents of the area to be enumerated; but in cases where no capable man was forthcoming, arrangements had to be made from the neighbouring towns or villages according to circumstances.

20. *Preliminary Records.*—Having sketched out the work for them, selected the agency, and practically trained the same; the officers in charge began, after the advent of the New year (1901), the preparation of the preliminary records, which were, after certain corrections due to subsequent births, deaths, and movements of the people, to represent the results of the census night as the outcome of the whole operations. The village population is comparatively a stationary one, and the alterations made in the entries on the census night were comparatively few. It was made and corrected at leisure, during the month of February 1901, and during the greater part of that month, the staff set apart for the Census Operations, was busily employed; the enumerators going round their blocks from house to house, putting down the required particulars from each person; and the superior officers riding from village to village and from block to block, inspecting, examining, checking and correcting throughout their respective charges. In certain far off and remote areas of the State, these enumerations were conducted so early as December 1900. The attainment of a really accurate record depends not only upon intelligence, but also on the exercise of tact, patience and perseverance. Allowance, however, under all circumstances, will have to be made for want of due intelligence in the enumerators, and the illegibility of their hand-writing; and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that in a great many instances, the record was practically prepared by a supervisor or a patwari, rather than by the enumerator himself. In cases where supervisors also were not above the common run of the enumerators, a patwari had to attend to the records made by the supervisor.

21. There is no doubt about it that the position of the initial recording scribe sometimes became very awkward, where the answers to the questions seemed to conflict with his own preconceived theories. In cases like this, he was directed not to give scope to his notions or use his discretion; though at the same time, it was very difficult to take the statements of the people interrogated, at their own words. Thus where a tottering old man would represent himself to be a young man of 30 or 35, and especially when the same old man would increase or decrease the number of years to an indefinite amount, each

time he was questioned on the subject, and would in the end, when pressed to form, as best as he could, an exact calculation of his age, give up the attempt at variation and commend to the enumerator his venerable grey-beard and thin spare body, to form the idea of his age for himself. Likewise, where a well-known Arora returned himself to be a Khatri, his statement was rejected and his true caste entered in the schedules, and where again a Muhammadan Sheikh traced his descent from a Sayad and wanted to establish himself as such his word was directed to be given little credence to, by the counting enumerator. So again, where a Kalál proclaimed himself to be other than what he really was, his word was not to be relied upon; all the same, it was clearly impressed upon the enumerators that just as they were not to introduce their own notions in the conduct of the Census Operations no less were they to misconstrue appearances or representations made to them, for it would be quite unsafe to suppose that a shop-keeper, merely because he sells wine on the premises, must be telling an untruth when he returns himself a Khatri or Banya which, for all that one knew, he might in reality be.

22. My duties in connection with the Revenue Department left me little time to devote myself wholly and solely to census work and inspection tours. I, therefore, asked my Personal Assistant to devote the major portion of his time in making inspections, and the errors which have been detected by him, have consequently been numerous. I, too, was not unmindful of the work, and when out in camp, it was not unoften that I made a round in a village or ward so late as nine or ten on a December night, to check the entries made by the enumerators, while the hour and body courted rest after a day's long ride and disposal of the revenue work at the halting station.

23. About a week before the 1st of March 1901, supervisors and charge superintendents visited their blocks to assure themselves that all the enumerators were at their posts, with their records completely checked; and to issue some supplementary instructions necessary for the census night.

24. On the 14th of February 1901, proclamations in the vernacular were issued to the people, asking them to remain at their houses after nightfall on the 1st of March 1901, and to keep awake with lights in their houses till the enumerator had visited them. The city of Jammoo, head-quarters of the Census Superintendent of the State, presented quite a scene that night; the activity and the bustle that prevailed throughout the capital would not have allowed that night to be distinguished from the day had it not been for the infallible signs of moonlight and torches.

25. People were found keeping up and amusing themselves in various ways waiting the arrival of the enumerator. Checking agency was as complete and sufficient as was possible under the circumstances. The heads of all the Departments might have been seen making rounds in order to exercise a thorough and complete check. Enumerators read out to the heads of the families all the entries in the schedules, struck off such persons as had died or gone away, made new entries for additions to the family in the shape of visitors or births since the preliminary enumeration, and then passed on to the next house. Special arrangements had, in consultation with the North-Western Railway authorities, been previously made for counting passengers in the trains. Due arrangements had likewise been made for the submission of the provisional totals to the Census Commissioner for India to whom the names of responsible District Officers had duly been telegraphed.

26. *Attitude of the people.*—The attitude of the people in connection with the operations was not in the main other than what could be desired. It was cheerful and admirable throughout. Occasionally an ill-tempered old woman or a coughing old man or a peevish shop keeper would resent the questions put by the enumerator. Saving such exceptions, the feelings of the people towards the census were not obnoxious. Although the majority of the people remembered the previous census to have passed away without any evil effects following its heels, yet here and there it was not held to be unconnected with some exactions or imposts. As a general rule, however, people looked on with

indifference. Strictly speaking, my opinion in the matter is, that if there was any misconception, it was due to mischief-mongers who raised false alarms in order to enjoy the fun. For instance, in the District of Jasrota, it formed the subject of general talk that census was invariably followed by loss of life. In another district, Udhampur, census was identified by the Gujars (cowherds) with their yearly enumeration of live-stock and the Government, it was held by them, instituted all this elaborate calculation to take stock of the population which it was domineering over. In Ladakh, the Frontier District, the nature of the people and position of their country added another variety to this topic in attributing to the Government of India a desire to make an inroad upon Lasa, and was recording sex and age to increase the numerical strength of its armies should occasion arise to give effect to the invasion under contemplation. In the hilly tract of Tahsil Rāmban, District Udhampur, an invidious shape was assumed by the report that young ladies of prepossessing appearance and fascinating manners were in requisition, under orders, for exportation to Europe on the occasion of the celebration of the ensuing coronation. *Mirabile dictu* with a view to frustrate the possibility of such a contingency, these apprehensions were practically translated into action, and before the authorities could well be asked to relieve the people of this groundless and base anxiety, not less than 109 marriages had been celebrated within a very short time. The number given above, strangely enough, includes girls not only of a marriageable age, but those also who can hardly be said to have passed the state of infancy. Girls of two to nine are shown as included in the number—the marriageable portion (ranging from 10 to 20 years of age) being only 40. Of 20 there was only one, of 15 six, while the rest were below that age.

27. Nor was there wanting a display of extraordinary genius on the part of the enumerator in connection with certain entries. In Jammoo a woman was returned a pleader, and another was reported to be a military servant. Another, a minute and a critical enumerator, returned a male member of the population to be a "State servant praying for the welfare of the cattle." ملازم سرکاری دجا گروے مال مویشی. Similarly, another enumerator in Tahsil Riāsi, Udhampur District, attempted to justify himself in treating a *kotha* as an inhabited house, because there were two buffaloes in it.

28. There is no doubt that the people were a trifle bored by the whole thing, more especially by the frequent repetitions and attestations of the original entries, but with few exceptions here and there they had little objection to giving all the information asked for; and occasionally, perhaps, the occupation of the women were withheld or misrepresented; but as a general rule the people regarded the whole business as an administrative freak.

29. *Abstraction, tabulation and compilation.*—The operations subsequent to the actual enumeration consisted in abstracting, tabulating, classifying the entries and compiling the results. The system being rather an elaborate one required not only energy, but constant application to work as well. The new method of sorting slips was found to be more convenient than the old one in which the process has hitherto been conducted in the various foregoing operations.

30. *Description of slips used.*—Slips of four kinds were used, each kind indicated a separate religion by the shade of its colour. Slips of brown, half-bleached, red and green denoted Muham adans, Hindus, Sikhs and others, respectively. In addition to this, six symbols were also used expressive of the civil condition of the people enumerated as below:

<i>Civil condition.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
1. Unmarried.		
2. Married.		
3. Widowed.		

On each slip was shown :—

In the first line, the thána or the given unit for abstraction.

In the second line the upper fraction denotes the number of the book abstracted from, and the fraction below, the number of the individual enumerated.

In the third line the religion with its sub-head, if any.

The fourth line shows the age and the civil condition as indicated by the above symbols.

Caste, tribe or race is given in the fifth line.

The main occupations of the actual workers are shown in the sixth line.

Subsidiary occupations are shown in the seventh line.

Eighth line shows the means of the subsistence of dependants.

The ninth line is meant for birth place.

Language is shown in the tenth line.

Literacy in languages, other than English, is put down in line eleventh.

In the twelfth literacy in English alone is given.

31. Infirmities had to be abstracted direct from the books.

32. The slips used were of a uniform size of $6'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$; the full size is given below :—

تہا	
نمبر ہائے	
	۳
<i>Symbol expressive of the civil condition.</i>	
۴	
	۸
	۹
	۱۰
	۱۱
۱۲ ضلع ۲ ار	
	۱۳
	۱۴
	۱۵

The numerical figures borne on the slip represent the columns of the schedules in the enumerator's book.

33. *Sorting the Slips.*—Sorting had next to be attended to, and it was done by each village or ward; first for each religion and then for each religion by sect and civil condition.

34. When all the books pertaining to a given unit for tabulation had been so abstracted and sorted, a general register of the unit thus abstracted dealing with the details described above in the form of a book was then prepared. This register formed the basis on which the tabulating establishment proceeded to sort and re-sort the slips for the particular area dealt with in the register, by each religion, caste, tribe or race and other information required for the purposes of tabulation.

35. *Rate of progress and degree of accuracy.*—The introduction of the slip system when worked by a sensible staff can rightly claim superiority over the old one, which was lengthy and tedious. Under the old system an abstractor was obliged to spread out before him the books relating to a village or ward, sorting and re-sorting the entries from them according to the desired information by means of tick marks. The space occupied by the books, thus spread out, was of necessity so large that he had, in order to ensure accuracy to go round and shift his position constantly, to satisfy himself that he had not been a victim to his vision due to the inordinate extent over which his volumes ranged. Under the present *regimé* a circular space, and that no more than nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ square yard, is all that is wanted for one to pile up the separate slips one over the other about him, so as to enable him to pick up the right slip when required. It is easy enough, therefore, to perceive that a system which is equally commendable as occupying smaller area as involving less waste of time and trouble could not be otherwise than less expensive too.

36. *Error easy of detection.*—The one great feature about this system in which it claims ascendancy over the old one, consists in the facility and promptness with which cooking and fudging can be detected.

37. *Cost of the Census.*—The operations threw a great deal of extra labour upon a staff, which was, at least, in certain cases already overworked without any hope of additional remuneration, as they took men away from their regular duties which naturally fell into arrears, and had to be cleared off afterwards, thus temporarily disturbing the whole routine of district administration. But these operations were exceptional in their nature, the Government of India attached great importance to their being carried out thoroughly and successfully. The whole body, therefore, actuated by a sense of duty put off for the time being all such unimportant work as could be slighted for a time with safety applied themselves to the census work with will and enthusiasm, and strained every nerve to ensure a satisfactory result so far as I can judge.

38. The total expenditure on the census operations as estimated and provided for in budget amounted to Rs. 42,138, or, in other words, it exceeds the amount incurred on the occasion of the last census by Rs. 16,484-10-6. The excess, in my opinion, is to be ascribed to the fact that owing to the necessity of issuing systematic and methodic instructions, received from time to time from the Census Commissioner for India, regular staff constituting the Director Office was maintained as such, previous to the night of the enumeration: apparently this part of the work, though probably not quite so elaborate as on the present occasion, must inevitably have been attended to by some hands in the previous Census Operations, though not specifically mentioned anywhere in the last Census Report. Out of the total sum thus allotted for the purpose the following items were disbursed in connection with this part of the operations as detailed below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Pay and allowances of officers and establishment	6,139	1	6
2. Travelling allowances ditto	744	9	0
3. Enumerators	58	5	4
4. Printing, Contingent and Stationery charges	9,517	0	8
5. Postage	300	1	0
Total	16,759	1	6

As to the remaining sum, no details can just now be attempted, as the work subsequent to the census night is still going on, and can by no means be said to have been completed. Advantage will be taken to give a detail in respect thereof later on in the administrative part of the Report. The total cost of the census, therefore, comes up to Rs. 14 per thousand as against Rs. 10 per thousand of the last census as returning 2,905,578 population against the population 2,543,952 returned in 1891. The increase of Rs 4 per thousand might appear striking in proportion to the increase in population, but having regard to the fact that the operations on the present occasion are admittedly more authentic and the data derived therefrom more reliable, it cannot be considered anything extraordinary. Efficiency and accuracy cannot be attained without adequate outlay. In pursuance with the suggestions received from the Census Commissioner for India, the administrative part of the report is to be taken in hand on the completion of, and subsequent to the printing of, the Imperial Report. I quite contemplate that a supplementary sum of some ten or fifteen thousand rupees will have to be provided for yet, to meet the expenses incident thereto, as well as in connection with the printing of all the reports, not to mention the amount of the rewards to be bestowed upon officials and others who have served during the recent operations, and a list of whose names is still awaited.

39. *Results of the Census accuracy and value.*—Without pretending to question the accuracy of the census operations conducted in the year 1891 in respect of its actual enumeration, I would venture to remark that the care and precision with which the operations have been carried out on the present occasion, leave little room for doubt in the opinion of those best able to judge that it has been wonderfully exact. It is quite natural that this census should, with the gain of experience during the last decade, coupled with improvements introduced in working the operations, be, if anything, more accurate than the previous census of 1891. Some of the officers who have served in both, assure me that the accuracy attained on this occasion was decidedly greater than in 1891.

40. There were, of course, as there must always be, errors of omission and commission here and there; but in no case which came to notice were they allowed to go uncorrected. The accuracy as regards numbers, sex and civil condition is, of course, greater than that of those regarding religion, caste and other particulars required to be recorded. The District Officers tested the records most carefully and in an exhaustive manner. It was a judicious arrangement not to ask the names of the females and to put down only *aurat*, woman, in its appropriate column, where the party interrogated demurred in mentioning the names of the females of his household. The people had no motive left, therefore, to conceal the number of women living in, or with, the family. As regards the other entries, in the schedules, they may be said to be as correct as is possible, under the circumstances and a discussion at length will be found in the chapters on the subjects.

41. Although in the present instance advantage was taken of Rái Bahádúr Pandit Bhág Rám's suggestion (*vide* para. 292 of the last Census Report), of placing in the highest revenue authority the final control of the Census Operations, I may be allowed to add here, that it would have been far better if a practical shape had also been given to his other suggestion, *viz.*, relieving the Census Superintendent and the Provincial Superintendents of all other official duties. In other words, what is meant is that in future it would be desirable that the operations be put under the charge and control of officers who can devote the whole of their time to this work, and have nothing else to divert their attention: though I cannot refrain from remarking that the centring of the final control in the highest authority in the administration, is not without its advantages, administrative and otherwise.

ABSTRACT I.—(Jammu and Kashmir State).

TOTALS SHOWING VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1891 AND PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.

Natural Division.	Province and Cities.	POPULATION, 1901.			POPULATION, 1891.			VARIATION 1891 TO 1901; INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).		REMARKS.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HIMALAYAS AND SUB-HIMALAYA WEST.	Total of Jammu and Kashmir State ...	2,905,578	1,542,057	1,363,521	2,543,952	1,353,229	1,190,723	+ 361,626	+ 14.21	
	Jammu Province ...	1,521,307	807,792	713,515	1,439,543	770,241	669,302	+ 81,764	+ 5.65	
	Kashmir Province ...	1,157,391	616,887	540,507	949,041	502,345	446,696	+ 208,353	+ 21.95	
	Frontier Districts ...	226,877	117,378	109,499	155,368	80,643	74,725	+ 71,509	+ 46.02	
	Jammu City ...	36,130	22,221	13,909	34,542	22,545	11,997	+ 1,588	+ 4.60	
	Srinagar City ...	122,618	65,542	57,076	118,960	62,720	56,240	+ 3,658	+ 3.08	

ABSTRACT III.—(Jammu and Kashmir State).

KASHMIR PROVINCE.

TOTALS SHOWING VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1891 AND PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.

Natural Divisions.	Province.	Wazirat or District.	ADMINISTERIAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION, 1901.			POPULATION, 1891.			VARIATION 1891-91; INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).		VARIATION 1891-1901; INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).		REMARKS.	
				Tahsil.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.		Percent- age.
			TOTAL KASHMIR PROVINCE ...	1,157,394	616,887	540,507	949,041	502,345	446,696	...	...	+208,353	+21.95	
			TOTAL SRINAGAR ...	939,196	526,158	463,038	814,241	429,664	394,777	...	...	+174,955	+21.49	
		Srinagar.	Khas, including city ...	146,744	78,102	68,552	146,207	77,369	68,898	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
			Charat ...	...	...	...	38,661	20,444	18,217	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
			Lal Phak ...	53,031	27,088	25,048	42,044	22,180	19,864	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
			Nagam ...	104,840	55,832	49,008	48,524	25,705	22,819	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
			Awantipura ...	65,315	34,820	30,480	37,880	20,213	17,687	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
			Hariipur ...	105,708	56,099	49,607	40,160	20,928	19,246	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
			Sri Partab Singhpura ...	91,641	48,480	43,155	38,453	20,021	18,432	...	...	...	...	Abolished.
			Shopian ...	...	...	...	41,123	21,452	19,671	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Sopur ...	51,098	27,597	24,401	51,000	27,314	24,676	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Pattan ...	107,068	57,261	50,407	94,186	49,673	44,513	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Sri Rambir Singhpura ...	76,700	40,771	36,028	53,798	28,298	25,495	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Chob Chakal ...	...	...	...	10,454	5,524	4,080	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Anant Nag ...	68,004	34,121	29,483	43,069	22,075	20,094	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Utter Machhipura ...	104,109	55,528	48,641	56,890	30,064	26,826	...	...	...	...	Do.
		Dochunpura ...	...	...	...	46,404	24,477	21,927	...	...	...	...	Do.	
		Jagir	Jagir of Raja Sir Amar Singh ...	17,081	9,459	8,222	14,470	7,064	6,806	...	...	...	...	Do.
		Jagir	" of late Raja Sir Ram Singh ...	...	...	...	9,864	5,168	4,696	...	...	...	...	Do.
			TOTAL MUZAFFARABAD ..	169,198	90,729	77,469	134,800	72,881	61,919	...	...	+33,398	+24.78	Resumed by State.
		Muzaffar- abad.	Kurnah ...	35,628	18,837	16,791	29,342	15,481	13,861	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarabad ...	82,542	44,906	37,636	51,491	28,370	23,112	...	...	...	...
			Uri ...	50,024	26,986	22,019	52,007	29,091	24,046		

HIMALAYAS AND SUB-HIMALAYA, WEST.

KASHMIR.

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ABSTRACT IV.—(Jammu and Kashmir State).

FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

TOTAL SHOWING VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1891, AND PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.

1	2	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.		POPULATION, 1901.			POPULATION, 1891.			VARIATION 1891 TO 1901; INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).		VARIATION 1891 TO 1901; INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).		REMARKS.
		Wazirat or District	Tahalls.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	
			Total	228,877	117,878	109,499	155,968	80,648	74,726	...	...	+71,509	+48.02	
			Ladakh	81,020	45,905	35,715	28,274	14,850	13,924	...	...	+ 8,840	+11.83	
		Ladakh	Skardu	124,878	67,616	66,677	110,238	56,098	54,227	...	...	+ 24,047	+21.79	
		Gilgit	Gilgit	60,886	28,778	27,167	16,709	10,198	6,674	...	...	+ 44,116	+288.08	

HIMALAYAS AND SUB-HIMALAYA, WEST.

Frontier Districts.