

Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XXIV

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE

PART I—REPORT

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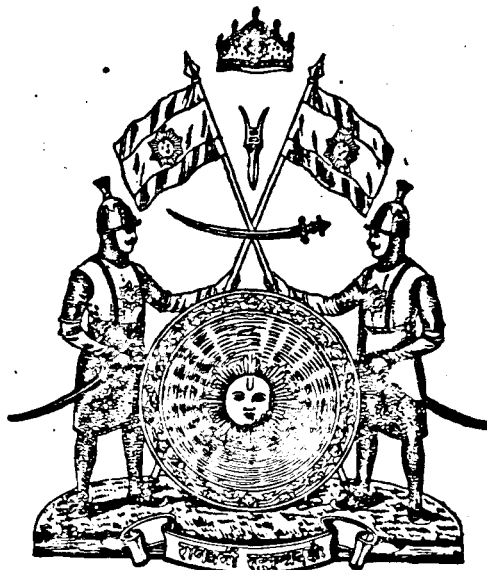
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INTRODUCTION



1. Past Censuses.—Leaving out of calculation the crude enumeration attempt of 1873 which yielded unreliable results, the first Census of the State excluding the Frontier Illaqa was taken in 1891 synchronously with the rest of India although it substantially fell short of the Indian standard both in respect of the statistical data and the descriptive material. The Census of 1901 was again no better as it failed to effect any appreciable improvement on its predecessor on account of scant attention which it received. The honour of being called the First Regular Census of the State was, no doubt, reserved for the 1911 Census when the operations were conducted in strict and punctilious conformity with the Imperial rules under the supervision of a whole-time lent officer who collected detailed first-hand information about the country by undertaking extensive tours.

The results of his untiring efforts and zealous labours in the cause of the State Census are embodied in the Census Report of 1911 which is one of the most comprehensive and valuable documents on the subject. This was followed by the Census of 1921 which also precisely followed the lines laid down by the Government of India Census authorities.

2. Present Census.—The present report embodies the results of the fifth ordinary Census taken on the night of the 26th February 1931, which in reality is the third regular Census of the State. The Census operations of 1931 have from start to finish synchronized with the rest of India by conforming in all its essentials to the standard instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India for the various stages of the Census. This report accordingly forms a part of the All India Census Volumes issued under the general editorship of the Census Commissioner for India who has assigned to this volume the 24th number in his Census series. The report is divided into three parts—Part I being the main report with subsidiary and marginal tables, Part II containing the Imperial and State tables, and Part III being the final Administrative Report of the Census operations. Besides these village tables have also been printed in vernacular to give at a glance the population of each village by religions as also the number of inhabited houses. A complete account of the method and procedure followed in bringing to successful completion the various important stages of the 1931 Census will be found in the Administrative Volume (Part III) which being mainly intended for the technical guidance of the future Census Officer is not of sufficient interest or utility to the general reader of the Census Reports who at the most requires a very brief description of the various stages of the Census to enable him to understand as to how the thing is done. The following paragraphs have therefore been inserted in this introduction just to give our readers a birds-eye-view of the practical stages of the operations. If any reader is not satisfied with this brief account he would be well advised to refer to the Administrative Volume.

3. Census Divisions and Agency.—The Census office was started on the 21st of February 1930 by Rai Bahadur Lala Tulsi Ram (formerly Finance Minister of His Highness' Government) who was designated as Officer on Special Duty and was given a Secretary in the person of Pandit Hira Nand Raina, B. Sc., LL. B., formerly Secretary to the Minister for Development.

Besides the Census the Rai Bahadur was entrusted with various other important duties *viz.*, Private Domains' assimilation, the Investigation Committees' work and the settlement of the pending Public Works cases of the Domains. During his eight months' connection with the Census Department he also officiated for the Home and Judicial Minister for three months and the Public Works Minister for a month and a half.

Just on the eve of the commencement of House-numbering stage at the end of Assuj 1937 the Rai Bahadur reverted to his permanent service under the

Indian Government and the Census Department was placed under the control of Rai Bahadur Pandit Anant Ram, B. A., Settlement Commissioner, and the designation of the Secretary to the Officer on Special Duty was changed into that of Assistant Census Commissioner.

Soon after the starting of the office a Census Regulation was enacted to arm the Census agency with necessary powers for the taking of the Census. Next came the preparation of the general village register containing the number of villages and hamlets together with the number of inhabited houses in each which was followed by the division of the entire country into fifteen Census districts each under District Census Officer which office was filled by the Wazirs Wazarat in the districts, the Municipal Presidents in cities and the Political Agent in the Political Illaqs in Gilgit. In the tahsils the operations were conducted by the Tahsildars who had under them the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators exercising control over their respective units—the charges, circles and blocks. A block contained upto 50 houses, a circle comprised 10 to 15 blocks and a charge included a number of circles. All these jobs were manned by voluntary workers both official and non-official—the enumerators being generally recruited from the ranks of private gentlemen, school teachers, village Lambardars, forest guards and students. The bulk of supervisors was supplied by the Patwaris while the Charge Superintendents were selected from amongst the Girdawars, Naib-Tahsildars, Forest Rangers, Inspectors of Police, Sericulture and Customs Departments. With the exception of the workers of the Political Illaqs for whose remuneration Rs. 800 were got sanctioned at the instance of the Political Agent, Gilgit, no remuneration was paid to the Census workers most of whom were, however, granted Census Certificates for meritorious services.

4. House-numbering and Training of Census Staff.—After the correct preparation and check of the general village registers and the delimitation of Census Divisions the next step was the numbering of houses and preparation of house lists which was completed on the 10th of November 1930. In the cities of Jammu and Srinagar as also in the town of Sopore which had a Municipality at the time of the house-numbering, permanent house-numbering was carried out by nailing to the outer door of each house black iron plates bearing white Census house-numbers. After the house-numbering, training was imparted to the Census agency to equip them for the work of preliminary enumeration. The instructions poured from the Census Commissioner to the District Census Officers whence they filtered down to the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and from the Supervisors to the Enumerators. Census Conferences were held at all principal centres where the object of each column and the correct method of filling it were explained to the workers to eliminate errors as far as practicable.

5. Preliminary Record.—The preliminary enumeration work was started on the 1st of January 1930 and completed on the 1st of February 1931. In the Mufassil this work was mostly done by the Patwari-Supervisors (instead of enumerators) who in some cases wrote up the entire number of the enumeration books of their circles during the first fortnight, leaving only the record of fresh arrivals and deletion of absentees to the enumerators. The first twenty-five days of the month of February 1931 were reserved for check and correction of the preliminary record and this period was one of the greatest activity for the Census officers. The entries were scrutinized by the Supervisors and the mistakes coming to the notice of the Census authorities were circulated through inspection notes to the Census agency to enable avoidance of similar pitfalls in other districts. During this period of 1½ months the Census Commissioner toured extensively throughout the Kashmir Province while the Assistant Commissioner covered a number of tahsils of the Jammu Province to impart first-hand instruction and afford authentic interpretation of doubtful points.

6. Actual Census.—The final enumeration or the actual Census was taken on the night of the 26th February 1931 between 7 P. M. and 12 P. M. when the enumerators visited each house to verify the record of the preliminary enumeration. Ordinary movement was restricted by previous issue of a proclamation asking people not to fix this date for any festivals, ceremonies or weddings and stay

awake in their homes with a light till the enumerator had visited them. Special enumerators posted at the principal outlets and inlets of the cities and at the principal crossings did not allow anybody to pass unless he was enumerated and granted a pass. Special arrangements for Census of cantonments, railway areas, boat population, camping grounds, cart stands on roads, hotels, and sarais etc., were also made to make the Census as accurate as possible. The Census of distant localities whose totals could not reach within the prescribed time was arranged a few days prior to the 26th of February 1931, but special care was taken to keep the number of such non-synchronous localities as small as possible.

7. Attitude of the People.—The people in general extended close and cordial co-operation at the present Census by readily supplying all the information demanded of them and the fact that although a Census Regulation was duly enacted no occasion arose for its enforcement, is sufficient testimony of the friendly attitude and good will of the public.

8. Provisional Totals.—After taking the final Census the enumerators of each block met their Supervisors on the morning of the 27th February 1931 at an appointed place to prepare the enumerators' abstract for each block giving the number of houses and the total of persons male and female residing in the block. From the block abstract was forthwith compiled the circle summary with the utmost care and precaution by getting the totals of each block worked up independently by different enumerators. The circle summaries were personally taken by the Supervisors to the Charge Superintendents concerned at a previously fixed centre with the greatest possible expedition where the charge summary was prepared and checked by independent totalling. The Charge Superintendents despatched these to the District Census Officers who telegraphed the district totals to both the Census Commissioner for India and the State Census Commissioner. The first telegram containing the totals of the whole State was sent up to the Census Commissioner for India on the 4th March 1931—one day earlier than in 1921. The efficiency of the arrangements made and the accuracy of the totals collected can be judged from the fact that the provisional totals (3,645,339) fell short of the final totals (3,646,343) by 1,001 persons only yielding a difference of '028 per cent. or 28 persons per lac of population.

9. Abstraction and Tabulation.—Soon after the despatch of final totals two Tabulation Offices were opened—one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar, and the work of abstraction and tabulation comprising three distinct stages was commenced. During the first stage of slip-copying the entries of the Census schedules were copied on small slips of different colours bearing different symbols to distinguish between different religions and civil conditions. This was followed by sorting, which required sorting and counting of slips for extraction of material for the Imperial and State Tables. At the third stage of compilation the entries on the sorters tickets were posted in the compilation registers wherein the district, provincial and the State totals were struck for putting the tables in the final shape.

All these stages occupied about eleven months, from the 10th of Chet 1987 to the 15th of Phagan 1988, when on the exhaustion of the budgetted grant the Tabulation Offices were closed, the pending compilation work being taken over by the Direction Office for completion.

10. Special Enquiries.—The unemployment of English educated persons and sex constitution of the families and the fertility of marriage were the special enquiries undertaken in conjunction with the Census by the circulation of separate schedules which required separate copying, sorting and compilation. The economic enquiry though originally intended to be conducted through the Census staff was subsequently dropped under orders of His Highness' Government, and the ethnographic enquiry proposed by the Census Commissioner for India during the closing months of the Census could not be undertaken for want of time and expert medical staff.

11. Subsidiary Tables.—The Subsidiary Tables exhibiting the statistical data of the Imperial Tables in proportional figures lending to prompt and correct

appreciation of the results were prepared by the Direction Office which had also to prepare the various marginal tables, maps and diagrams. For this additional work a bonus of Rs. 400 was distributed amongst the clerks of the Direction Office.

12. Report Drafting.—The drafting of the Census Report was taken in hand in the month of Bhadon 1989 and completed before the 15th of Magh 1989, the whole work occupying slightly over five months. Instead of receiving handy notes of decennial departmental activities for use in connection with the preparation of this report some of the departments sent us their whole volumes of annual administration report files for the first ten years transferring to our shoulders the labour of culling out the necessary materials.

13. Cost of the Census.—The total cost of the 1931 Census as shown in the statement appended to the Administrative Volume amounts to Rs. 149,508 only out of which Rs. 15,698 and Rs. 433 are recoverable from the Jagirs of Poonch and Chenani respectively being the proportionate share of the cost of Census operations of the Jagirs concerned which were borne by the State from start to finish. The incidence of cost per mille of the population works to Rs. 41 against Rs. 44 of the 1921 Census. In case Rs. 14,000 spent on printing which was got done at the Government Presses were also deducted on the analogy of all other Government Departments none of which pays a penny to the Government Presses for printing charges the total cost falls down to Rs. 135,508 on the basis of which the cost per mille works to Rs. 37 *i. e.*, Rs. 7 less than that in 1921.

In making this deduction we are supported by the instance of the Cochin State which has excluded the printing charges from their cost as is evidenced by the following extract from the Cochin Census Administration Report:—

“This does not include the cost of the forms, reports etc., printed at the Cochin Government Press which is debited to stationery and printing”.

It is indeed highly gratifying to record that the present Census has been able to show substantial decrease in expenditure in spite of the considerable increase in work as compared with 1921. Against 24 tables (22 Imperial and 2 Provincial) of 1921 the present Census has 39 tables (20 Imperial, 8 State and 11 Fertility) besides the much larger volume of the report.

The present Tables Volume having 337 pages beats its predecessor by over one hundred pages of print while the printed matter of the Report Volume occupies 340 pages against 216 of the 1921 Report. The bulk of both these volumes therefore exceeds the 1921 Reports by about 225 pages which viewed along with the decrease of Rs. 7 in cost of Census per mille of population discloses no mean achievement of the present Census. The Census Superintendent of Cochin State is not far from truth in styling the work of 1931 as almost double that of 1921.

This could not have been possible without the genuine and whole-hearted co-operation of the District Census Officers and Municipal Presidents on whom devolved the responsibility of conducting the Census in their respective districts. To them as also to the large bands of honorary workers under them—the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators—we offer our sincerest thanks for the devotion of their precious hours and energies to the Census work. It was the close and cordial co-operation of all the workers, official and non-official, that enabled the successful completion of the Census operations. It is indeed a pity that financial stringency did not permit a substantial recognition of the services of the workers by grant of cash rewards. Still good work was not allowed to go unnoticed and appreciation was all the same conveyed through grant of Census Certificates as a token of meritorious service rendered to His Highness' Government. These certificates besides being emblems of loyalty serve as good recommendation for obtaining paid temporary service in the Tabulation Offices of the next Census as the Census authorities prize the Census experience among subordinates much above their academic qualifications.

In this connection the name of J. H. Todd Esquire, Political Agent, Gilgit, who was in charge of the Census operations within the Political Illaqa of Gilgit is deserving of special mention as it is through his commendable efforts that the present Census has been able to place before the public greater details of these less-known regions which hitherto used to be enumerated on a Special Simple Schedule consisting of only three or four columns bearing name, religion and sex of the enumerated. He is the first District Census Officer of these Illaqa, who enumerated the population on the Ordinary Census Schedule with its complicated columns for which we are highly indebted to him.

The Central Office which co-ordinated the activities of the various District Offices and directed the operations had to bear the brunt of the strain, and the pressure upon the Tabulation Offices which had to copy, sort and compile the statistics, was by no means a small one. It is really a great pleasure to record that almost all extended co-operation to the best of their ability although the names of Mr. Raja Ram, B. A., Office Superintendent, Lala Charan Das, B. A., Tabulation Officer and Mr. Raghunath Das Kohli, B. A., Inspector, are deserving of special mention. Mr. Raja Ram, B. A., as Superintendent Central Office was very helpful in all the three stages of the Census operations while Mr. Kohli assisted both on the clerical and the executive side. L. Charan Das spared no pains in extracting the maximum output from the huge establishment of the Tabulation Office, Jammu and thus contributed in a large measure towards economy in expenditure.

Our indebtedness to Mr. J. Sharma, Superintendent and the Staff of the Ranbir Government Press Jammu, which printed almost the entire Census requirements from beginning to end, is really great as through their zealous labours and genuine co-operation good deal of savings have been effected.

The Jail Press Srinagar was in no way wanting in co-operation whenever requisitioned.

For the supply of information pertaining to the decennial activities of the various Government Departments which is embodied in the opening chapter of this report, we are highly obliged to the Departmental Heads of His Highness' Government.

We are at the same time deeply grateful to V. N. Mehta Esquire, M. A., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., the Honourable Revenue Minister of His Highness' Government, who always extended prompt and favourable consideration to the proposals of the Census Department.

The debt of our obligation to Dr. J. H. Hutton, Census Commissioner for India, for the guidance received during the entire course of the operations is indeed inestimable as none else than ourselves is more conscious of the pains and trouble which the Doctor had to undertake for our sake in checking the huge mass of the tiresome statistics and reviewing the unending pages of the dozen chapters of the Report Volume.

No Census Officer can close his report without reflecting on the great help which he has obtained by the consultation of the almost inexhaustible store of previous works and records of the Census. So far from claiming originality the authors regret that they had not enough time to derive the maximum good from the treasure-house available to them to embellish their report. In the preparation of their report they have frequently consulted the Census Reports of India as well as those of the Provinces and the States and are greatly indebted to the great brotherhood of Census authors from whom the report has taken many useful suggestions and hints.

DATED JAMMU :
The 15th March 1933. }

ANANT RAM,
Census Commissioner.

HIRANAND RAINA,
Assistant Census Commissioner.

Addenda and Corrigenda.

- In maps read 'Ladakh' for 'Laddakh'.
Page 1 line 23 delete 'the' before 'snow covered'.
Page 2 last line read 'have' for 'has'.
Page 3 line 18 read 'yet' for 'but'.
Page 3 line 41 read 'Muzaffarabad' for 'Muzaffarabod'.
Page 4 line 44 read 'giram' for 'grim'.
Page 12 line 30, read "against" instead of 'agst'.
Page 12 line 41 read 'fore' for 'for'.
Page 12 line 50 read 'manipulated' for 'manupulated'.
Page 15 line 28 read 'happy' for 'attractive'.
Page 16 line 24 delete 'the' before 'Jammu and Kashmir'.
Page 17 line 51 read 'a' for 'the'.
Page 20 line 24 add 'Rs' before the figures.
Page 21 line 2 add 'to' before 'show'.
Page 24 line 53 delete 's' after 'frees'.
Page 25 line 5 read 'seasons' for 'Heavens'.
Page 25 line 21 read 'fair' for 'fare'.
Page 26 line 13 read 'menace' for 'nuisance'.
Page 52 last line read 'congested' for 'conjested'.
Page 54 line 13 delete first 'i' from 'patni'.
Page 58 line 9 add 'of' before 'the population'.
Page 58 line 10 read 'the' for 'of'.
Page 58 line 20 read 'conducive' for 'condusive'.
Page 58 line 22 read 'represents' for 'represent'.
Page 61 line 41 read 'of' for 'in'.
Page 62 line 8 read 'g' for 'j' in 'conjestion'.
Page 65 line 1 delete last 's' from 'conclusions'.
Page 65 line 7 add 'ed' to 'need'.
Page 65 line 38 add 'greater' before 'poverty'.
Page 77 line 1 delete last 'a' from Qasba'.
Page 85 para. 77 line 17 read $\log \sqrt{3}$ for $\log 3$ and in line 18 read $\sqrt{2-6644}$ for 2-644
and in line 19 read $\sqrt{2-9029}$ for 2-9029.
Page 87 para 82 line 3 read 'separate' for 'different'.
Para 94 line 30 read 'wander' for 'wonder'.
Page 96 line 7 read 'dependency' for 'dependence'.
Page 97 line 27 read 'homes' for 'home'.
Page 98 line 32 read 'intervillage' for 'intravillage'.
Page 99 line 7 read 'outside Bakerwals' for Bakerwals'.
Page 101 para. 100 line 7 read 'move' for 'more'.
Page 102 para. 101 line 25 read 'overseas' for 'over seas'.
Page 109 para. 110 line 2 delete 'confined to movement'.
Page 117 line 12 add 'age constitution of the State' after '114'.
Page 134 line 3 read 'displays' for 'display'.
Page 136 line 51 read '852' for '952'.
Page 137 line 7 read 'for' for 'from'.
Page 138 line 25 add 's' after 'communication'.
Page 140 line 1 add 'at' after 'as well as'.
Page 140 line 25 read 'have' for 'having'.
Page 140 line 37 read 'group' for 'groop'.
Page 141 line 11 delete 's' from 'females'.
Page 141 para. 131 line 7 read 'against' for 'upon'.
Page 147 para. 133 line 24 read 'possess' for 'possesses'.
Page 147 para. 133 line 36 read 'teacheresses' for 'teachresses'.
Page 148 line 4 read 'novel' for 'noval'.
Page 148 line 18 read 'intelligentsia' for 'intelligentia'.
Page 148 para. 135 line 4 read 'remaining' for 'balance of'.
Page 148 para. 135 line 5 delete 'one' before '1000'.
Page 148 para. 130 line 12 delete 'the' before 'Udhampur'.
Page 148 para. 136 line 12 read 'while' for 'which'.
Page 149 line 5 (below table) read 'explains' for 'complains'.
Page 149 line 13 (below table) delete 'one'.
Page 149 line 13 para 138 add 'and' before 'will'.
Page 150 line 29 read 'chubras' for 'churas'.
Page 166 para. 147 line 14 read 'little' for 'no', and 'for' for 'of'.
Page 167 line 4, read 's' after 'statistic'.

- Page 167 line 13 (below table) read 'at' for the first 'in'.
Page 167 para. 149 line 19 read 'vacant' for 'waste'.
Page 168 line 25 read 'to' for 'for'.
Page 169 para. 150 line 18 read 'has' for 'would soon be'.
Page 169 line 4 (below table) add 'married' before 'females'.
Page 170 line 34 read 'upon' for 'upto'.
Page 171 line 7 (below table) read 'widowers' for 'widow'.
Page 172 line 8 (below table) read 'early' for 'earlier'.
Page 172 line 21 (below table) add 'diminution' after 'slight'.
Page 189 para. 170 line 8 read 'maximum' for 'mixmum'.
Page 190 line 2nd below table read 'excessive' for 'successive'.
Page 190 last line read 'and 30 females' after the second 'females' and semi-colon after '1921'.
Page 192 last para. line 6 from the bottom add bracket after the figures.
Page 203 line 42 read 'comparable' for 'comparabe'.
Page 204 line 20 read 'central' for 'my'.
Page 205 para. 185 line 5 read 'sway' for 'away'.
Page 205 para. 185 line 14 read 'not' before 'supporting'.
Page 207 line 21 read 'females' for 'female'.
Page 207 para. 187 line 17 read 'females' for 'female'.
Page 209 para. 190 line 4 (below table) read 'women's' for 'womens'.
Page 212 para. 194 line 3 read 'over' for 'our'.
Page 216 para. 207 line 53 read 'sarees' for 'sarces' and 'saree' for 'sarce'.
Page 216 para. 207 line 36 read 'consists' for 'consits'.
Page 225 para. 240 line 4 'S. L. C.' for 'M. L. C.'.
Page 250 para. 252 line 14 read 'the' for 'my'.
Page 250 para. 253 line 29 read 'hindrances' for 'hinderances'.
Page 250 para. 253 line 30 read 'light up' for 'penetrate'.
Page 251 para. 254 line 3 read 'strength' for 'Main power'.
Page 254 para. 260 line 34 read 'result' for 'results'.
Page 257 para. 266 line 12 read 'cannot' for 'can not'.
Page 263 line 33 read 'our' for 'my'.
Page 266 para. 283 line 18 read 'Bombay' for 'Bomby'.
Page 267 line 8 read 'only a little' for 'only little'.
Linguistic map should face page 282 and not 274.
Page 276, para. 287 line 25 add 'a' before 'language'.
Page 276 para. 287 line 28 add 'in' before 'which'.
Page 277 para. 288 line 12 read 'mergui' for 'margni'.
Page 282 para. 289 line 8 read 'are mostly' for 'must be particularly'.
Page 283 line 3 delete 'pierced'.
Page 289 line 45 read 't' for 'c' in differentiation'.
Page 291 para. 299 line 27 read 'table' for 'toble'.
Page 291 para. 299 line 32 delete 'an' before 'unimportant'.
Page 292 line 7 read 'religions' for 'castes'.
Page 293 para. 302 lines 8 and 21 read 'chocolate' for 'chacolate'.
Page 296 para. 304 line 41 read 'compact' for 'compart'.
Page 296 para. 304 line 4 from bottom read 'members' for 'member'.
Page 297 line 2 read 'samaji' for 'samaj'.
Page 297 para. 306 line 4 read 'Salat' for 'Saalt'.
Page 299 line 22 read 'party' for 'parties'.
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