

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XX.

GWALIOR.

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

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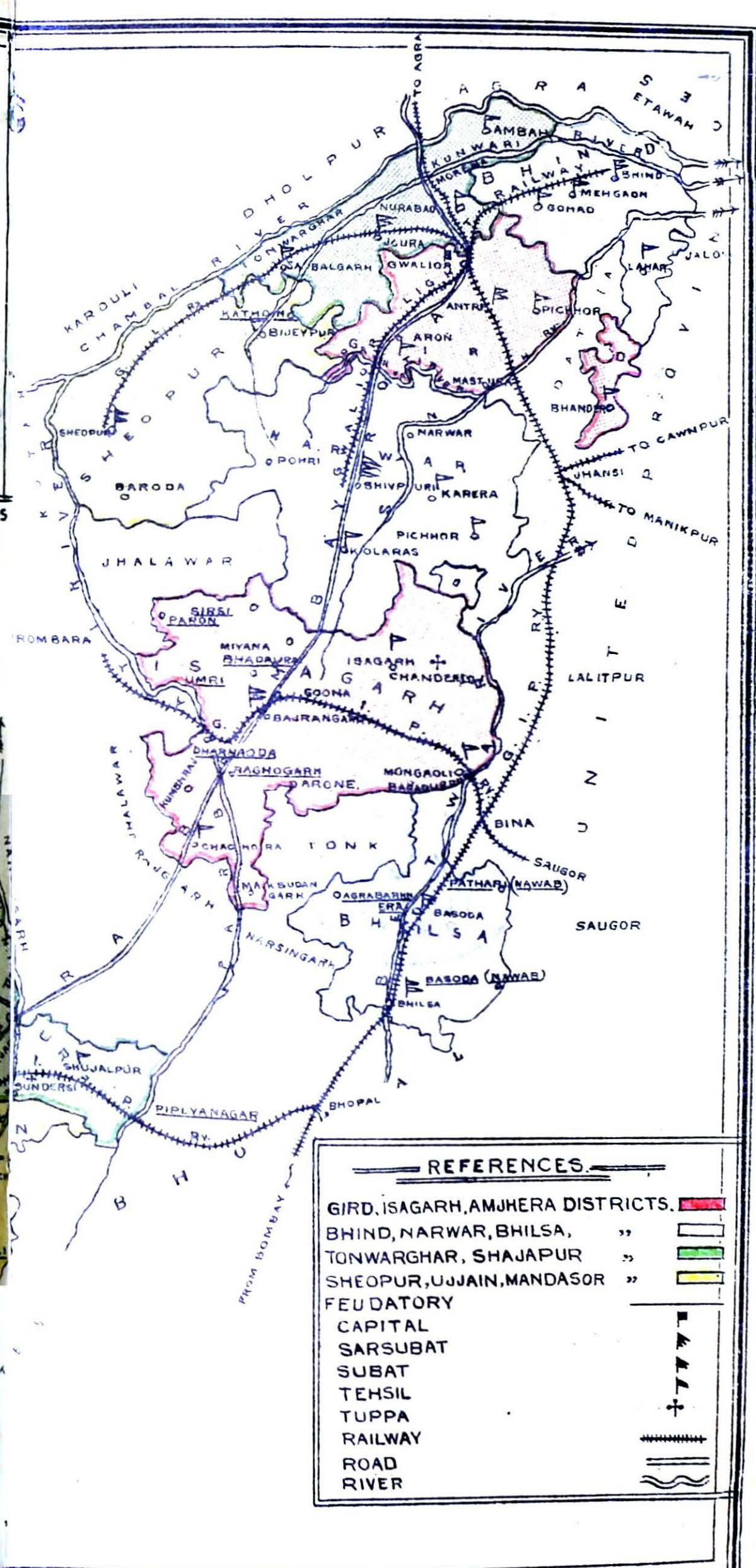
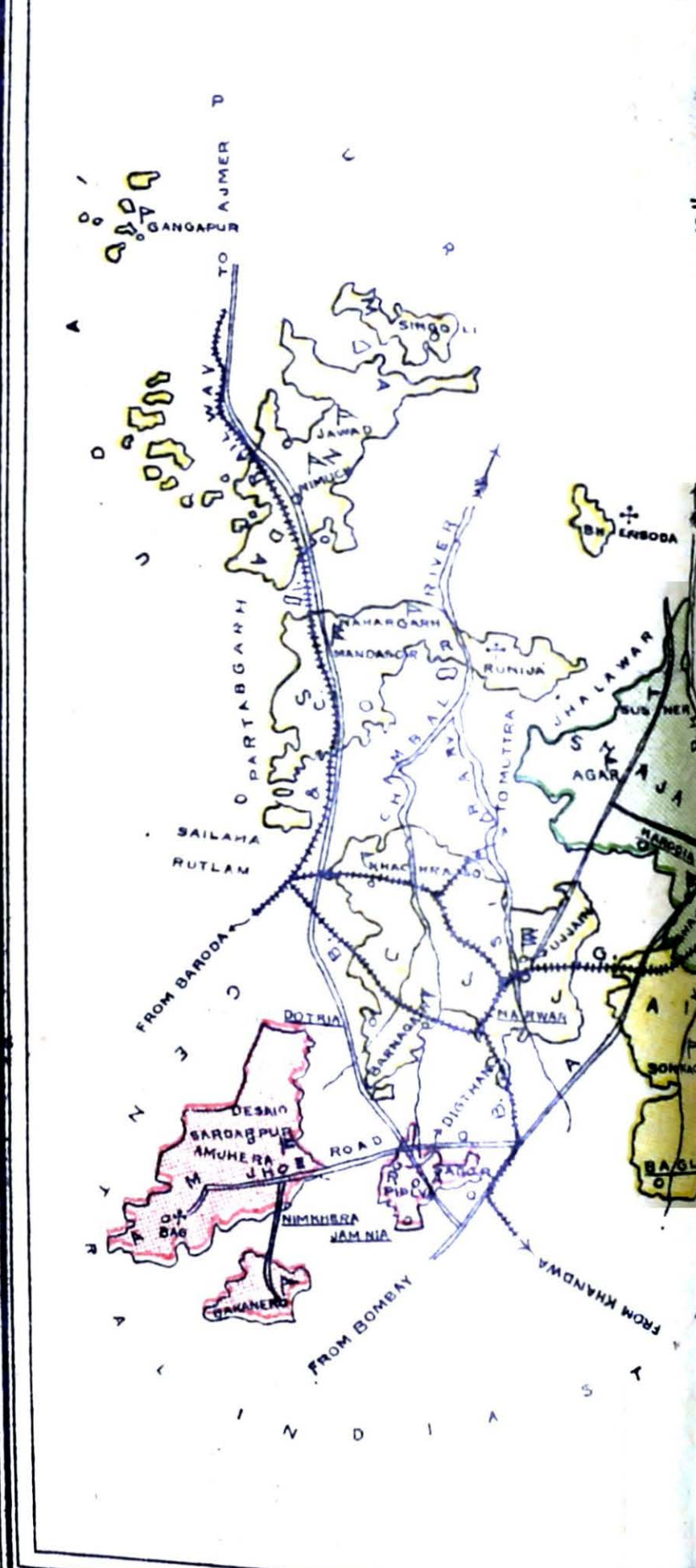
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MAP OF GWALIOR STATE.

SCALE 32 MILES = 1 INCH

32 24 16 8 0 32 64 96



REFERENCES.

- GIRD, ISAGARH, AMJHERA DISTRICTS.
- BHIND, NARWAR, BHILSA,
- TONWARGHAR, SHAJAPUR
- SHEOPUR, UJJAIN, MANDASOR

FEUDATORY

- CAPITAL
- SARSUBAT
- SUBAT
- TEHSIL
- TUPPA
- RAILWAY
- ROAD
- RIVER

Addenda and Corrigenda.

PART I—REPORT.

Chapter.	Page.	Line.	For	Read.
I	3	17	Of ...	Among.
I	7	23	As is possible	As far as possible.
I	7	42	Condition ...	Conditions.
I	8	18	Condition ...	Conditions.
II	14	2	From ...	Since.
IV	24	1	19 ...	19'9.
IV	25	15	45'39 ...	45'89.
IV	26	16	Show ...	Shows.
VI	45	1	District ...	Districts.
VI	45	1	These ...	The
VI	45	4	Diagrams illustrate	Diagram illustrates.
VI	45	4	"And of Districts"	Delete
VI	47	8	Return ...	Returns.
VI	47	45	Widow ...	Widows.
VII	53	17	Widows ...	Widowed.
VII	56	1	Widower ...	Widowers.
X	85	3	23 Males 10 Females	23 Male and 10 Female.
X	86	11	Commissioners	Commissioner.
X	87	9	Of which nobody is ashamed	Which nobody is ashamed of.
X	88	9	At on ...	Above.
X	89	8	In ...	According to.
XI	94	33	Strength ...	Strengths.
XI	96	34	Which ...	Who.
XI	97	45	On ...	No.

PART II—TABLES.

Page.	Table.	Col.	Against	For	Read.
8	IV	2	Lashkar ...	80,287	80,387
8	IV	3	" ...	59,187	56,187
8	IV	12	" ...	-12,8 0	-12,810
8	IV	8	Ujjain ...	34,69	34,691
8	IV	16	" ...	28,864	20,864
8	IV	20	" ...	10,063	19,063
55	X	39-41	Urdu ...	Nil.	9,344, 5083,4261
55	X	39-41	Jatwari ...	9,344 5,083 4,261	Nil.
72	XII—I	Heading.	.....	Lapers.	Lepers.
72	XII—I	3	Gwalior State including Gangapur.	4, 38	4,238
72	XII—II	Heading.	.....	Lapers.	Lepers.
74	XII—A.	11	Gwalior State including Gangapur.	3, 7	3,607
74	XII—A.	11	" "	3,61	3,612
74	XII—A.	12	" "	82	1,582
74	XII—A.	13	" "	2,0	2,028
74	XII—A.	13	Hindu ...	904	1,904
96	XVII	7	Gwalior State excluding and including Gangapur.	10,558	10,615
ii	Prov. Table—I	5	Pichhore (Gird)...	552	252

INTRODUCTION.

THE fifth decennial Census of the dominions of Lt.-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, G.C.S.I., etc., was taken on the night of the 18th March 1921, between 7 P. M. and midnight.

2. The dates of previous enumerations are given in the inset table. All

1881	...	...	17th February.
1891	...	...	26th February.
1901	...	...	1st March.
1911	...	...	10th March.

these four enumerations have been synchronous with those of British India, with the only exception of the wild tracts inhabited largely by primitive tribes such

as Bhils, etc. In the present Census, however, the enumeration was synchronous throughout the State without an exception.

3. In the first two enumerations, an abridged form of the British India Schedule was used and information was collected only under the following heads:—

- (1) Name (2) Sex (3) Age (4) Religion (5) Caste (6) Birthplace (7) Occupation. The British India Schedule containing other particulars such as Education, Civil Condition, Infirmities, etc., was used only for the enumeration of Cantonments, Agency Headquarters, of the Railway population and of European residents, in the State. Since 1901, a uniform Schedule, the British India Schedule of 16 columns, has been adopted throughout.

4. It was only in 1901 that all the operations connected with Census were done by the State agency. In other previous Censuses the preliminary operations of enumeration only were carried out by the State, while the subsequent ones of Abstraction, Tabulation, etc., were done at Indore under the direction of the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Central India Agency, the Darbar paying the charges on each occasion for them. The results of the enumerations have, however, been embodied in separate reports with separate Tables for the State although the figures for Gwalior have, at the same time, been shown in the Central India Report together with those of the other States of Central India Agency. In 1901 only, the Gwalior Volume was classified among the Imperial Series.

5. The present Census of Gwalior has some important features distinct from the past ones. It was for the first time that the Gwalior Census was conducted independently of the Census Superintendent for Central India. The next feature of it was the direct enumeration by the State agency of the 37 heretofore called guaranteed Estates which have since 19th March 1921 merged into the parent State of Gwalior and the Censuses of which up to 1911 were carried on under the supervision of the Political authorities of Central India. Gwalior has now been reckoned as a separate Provincial unit isolated from Central India, its volume being 20th in number in the all-India Series. The enumeration, of the foreign Railways passing through the State, by the Darbar Census Commissioner was also a new aspect of the present Census.

6. In anticipation of the present Census, the Darbar thoughtfully passed a Census Manual containing general instructions for correct enumeration.

The Manual not only authorised the Darbar Census Commissioner to enlist the services of any servant or subject of the State, but also nominated certain Revenue, Judicial, Municipal and Military officers to be *ex-officio* Charge Superintendents. The Manual was, therefore, an instrument of power and facilitated the Census work a good deal.

7. As provided in the Manual, the Darbar appointed a whole-time Census Commissioner with two whole-time Assistants, one for each Prant, in the present Census unlike those of 1901 and 1911 when the Inspector-General of Education worked as Census Commissioner, in addition to his own duties. This increased the expenditure no doubt but secured greater efficiency.

The Census Office at Headquarters was opened on the 1st of January 1920 and that of Malwa shortly afterwards.

8. Complete details of the procedure adopted for taking the Census will be given in the volume dealing with the administration of the Census. It will be sufficient here to give a brief account of the main operations connected with it.

The villages and towns were divided into convenient blocks each containing 40 to 50 houses in charge of an enumerator, the blocks were grouped into circles, each circle containing from 10 to 15 blocks and placed in charge of a Supervisor. The charges which generally corresponded with a Pargana or Tehsil, a Jagir holding, a Municipal town or a Military Cantonment were usually placed under a Tehsildar, a Pargana Judicial Officer, a Kamdar or a Chairman of Municipal Board or a Secretary of the same. No Railway station being big enough to be treated as a Charge, all the Railway stations and Settlements were included in their corresponding civil charges. For Railway enumeration, Circle Supervisors and enumerators were appointed from the Railway Staff and were timely supplied with Manuals rendered into English and other instructions. In big towns such as Lashkar, Ujjain, etc., the Charge Superintendents were given one or more Assistants to push on the preliminary operations. Extensive Tehsils were split up into two or more charges. The Darbar Census Manual containing general instructions in Hindi for correct enumeration and necessary circulars and letters amplifying and illustrating the same in the light of the Imperial Census Code were issued to all Charge Superintendents from the Head Office. Special arrangements in accordance with instructions issued by the Census Commissioner for India were made for the enumeration of travellers, passengers in train, religious congregations and other floating population. Industrial Schedules A and B were issued for the Census of Industrial concerns of the State employing ten or more persons.

9. The house numbering was begun about the 1st of October 1920 at the earliest and finished by the middle of November at the latest. The definition of a house in the Imperial Code was clearly explained in the State Manual and illustrated by diagrams. Each house was given a separate number and the numbering ran in consecutive series generally for a circle but sometimes for a whole village, a town or a military station. At the commencement and at the termination of a circle, three numbers were given to a house, showing the circle, block and house. The commencement of a block

was indicated by a triangle



and its termination by a circle



The top number denoted the Circle, the middle the Block and the bottom the House. For the intermediate houses, only the house number, i. e., the lowest number was given.

10. Before the commencement of the preliminary enumeration which began on the 15th of January in villages and on the 15th February 1921 in towns, the enumerator was supplied with all possible instructions for writing up the entries of persons found in the houses of his block. A good number of enumerators was adequately trained in the work of enumeration by the Assistant Census Commissioners, who, on their part, received necessary instructions for the successive stages of Census Operations at the Training Class at Sehore started by Lt.-Col. Luard, the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Central India, who in the beginning had supervisory jurisdiction over Gwalior. The enumerators besides being trained were furnished with complete instructions dealing with the procedure to be followed in the successive stages of enumeration and the special instructions to be carefully attended to, in addition to those in the Darbar Manual. Their records were not only checked by the Supervisors and Superintendents but the Assistant Census Commissioners who were all along on tour during the preliminary enumeration, checked and corrected any discrepancy that came to their notice during inspection.

To ensure accuracy in the Census the touring officers of the State were requested to communicate to me any error, omission or negligence on the part of the Census Staff that would come to their notice. Babu Umrao Behari Mathur, Naib Suba, Bhilsa, and Munshi Janaki Prasad, Deputy Director, Co-operative Banks, were the only officers that complied with my request for which my warm thanks are due to them. I myself was on inspection tour to important places.

On the night of the 18th of March 1921 the enumerator went round his block and brought his record up to date by striking out the names of persons who had died or left the block, filling in entries for fresh arrivals and newly-born infants.

11. On the morning of the 19th March 1921 the enumerators of the various blocks met the Circle Supervisor at a place previously arranged and prepared the first totals of their blocks, showing the number of occupied houses, males, females and total population for each block. The Supervisor checked these and combined the block totals into a circle total and sent those on to the Charge Superintendent who repeated the operation for his charge and telegraphed the charge total to the Census Commissioner, Gwalior State.

**Provincial
Total.**

The total for the whole State was telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India on the 23rd March 1921. The final total varied from the preliminary figures by '2 per mille or '02 per cent. as against '1 per cent. of 1911. The provisional total was less than the final total by 867.

12. As in the last Census, we met with no objection or opposition from the public in carrying out our enumeration. Even the most backward and wild classes readily replied to what was asked of them.







13. After the Provisional totals were despatched, the Enumeration Books for all charges were packed by charges for the subsequent purposes of Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation to the Central Office at Lashkar. These books were checked with Circle and Charge Summaries and made over to the Record-keeper to be arranged by Pargana and stacked. For the Military Cantonments under the British Government censused by their own

abstraction.

agency no enumeration books were received, only, the results of the enumeration in the form of the prescribed Imperial Tables were supplied to my office.

The Code of Instruction for copying on slips the particulars of each person enumerated, for sorting the written up slips and tabulating and compiling the results was issued by the Census Commissioner for India in a separate volume, the Imperial Code, Part II. This was followed in all the processes and no extra Manual or Code was issued by the State. Three branches were started for slip-copying in different parts of the town in addition to the 12 gangs of Abstraction Staff located in the halls of the Central Office (Jal Mahal).

The system of posting entries in slips from the Schedules was the same as in 1911 and differed from 1901 in this, that one slip was used for each person instead of two written up in 1901. The size of the slip was $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ and the number of the columns of the schedule were printed in Hindi and English on one side only. Religion was indicated by the colour, while sex and civil condition by symbols printed on the slips as below :—

Male unmarried.	Male married.	Male widowed.	Female unmarried.	Female married.	Female widowed.
					

Five colours were used to denote the five main religions and green was to indicate "other religions." The other religions were Arya, Jew, Sikh, Parsi, etc. The name of each of these minor religions was written on the right hand top corner of the slip.

Industrial Schedule.

14. The information collected in Industrial schedules was copied on two slips, one containing the information in Schedule A and the other the entries in Schedule B. The two slips were distinguished from each other by size and colour, white being used for Slip A and Badami for B. Slips of Badami colour were used both for skilled and unskilled labourers, the industrial concerns being very few in number in the State. The Slip A was of the size $6'' \times 3''$ while Slip B of $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$.

For the preparation of Subsidiary Table IX of the Occupation Chapter, special statistics were collected for Railways, the Irrigation, Postal and Telegraph Departments on forms recommended by the Census Commissioner for India.

The Abstraction office was started in the second week of April and the process was completed by the 3rd July, 1921. The number of copyists rose from 98 to about 300. The average outturn of each copyist was 144. The maximum outturn 166 was reached in the 10th week of the abstraction work when the number of copyists was 351.

The slips for Infirmities were written up separately as well as the entries in the Industrial Schedules.

Tabulation and Compilation.

15. After Abstraction the operation of sorting was taken in hand on the 4th July, 1921. Before the slips were given to sorters, they were checked with 'A Registers' compiled by the Supervisors and any error found was corrected. The process of sorting was done by Parganas. For sorting and compilation Lashkar City was treated as a separate unit, so the 39 Parganas of the State together with Lashkar City made up 40 units altogether.

The first six Tables needed no sorting, for the 'A Register' of the Supervisors gave the figures direct. Sorting was done from Table VII onwards. Sorting for tables on caste, birthplace and occupation was reserved for the compilation stage, to be done by more efficient and experienced men as the sorters were not expected to correctly classify the slips for these tables. Weekly progress Reports for sorting in the form prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India were regularly submitted to the latter.

The work of compilation went on *pari pasu* with sorting, but the regular compilation office commenced running from the 1st of December 1921 when the sorting process was altogether finished, and continued till the middle of April, 1922. For compilation work most of the Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors who were engaged in Abstraction and sorting were retained. In the last Census, each of the first six Tables had three divisions; in the first division the figures for the then State proper were shown by Parganas, in the second were placed those of the guaranteed or mediated holdings and in the third or last division were the figures of British Cantonments shown separately. The figures for the heretofore called guaranteed holdings and those of Cantonments being thrown in the respective districts in which they lie, this arrangement by division has altogether been done away with in the present Census. But from Table VII onward the figures dealt with in the past were the figures of the then State proper exclusive of the Feudatories, Cantonments, etc. This has brought about an almost insolvable difficulty in the present Census in matters of comparison and has at times rendered comparisons impossible as the present figures in all the Tables are inclusive of the British Cantonments and Feudatories both. The percentage figures given in marginal notes and discussed in some chapters will not, therefore, agree with those shewn in the subsidiary tables.

16. Under instructions of the Census Commissioner for India the first six Tables have been shown unlike the last Census by districts instead of by Parganas. But two Provincial Tables have been prepared to show the figures by Parganas. The figures of the Pargana Gangapur in the Rajputana Agency have everywhere been shown separately as well as included in its own District Mandasor.

Table XIII (caste) has been much abridged this time in accordance with the suggestions of the Census Commissioner for India. Lastly, Industrial Table XXII has been compiled for the first time from the information collected in the Industrial Schedules.

17. In the Census of 1901 and 1911 there was no whole-time Census Officer, the Census Commissioner, his Assistant at Malwa and almost the whole of his staff were paid from the respective Departments to which they belonged. Census tours were for the most part conducted with educational tours and the allowances consequently were met from the educational budget. Strict comparison of the cost of the present Census cannot therefore be made with that of the previous ones. For an approximate comparison the pay of the Census Commissioner and his Assistants should be deducted from the sanctioned amount of rupees one lac for the present Census; the cost in that case would come to 3.5 pies per head of the population as against 2 pies in 1911 and in 1901. Considering the high rates prevailing in these days, this cost is not high.

Cont.

Report.

18. I am sorry I could not bring out the Report as early as I originally intended. The draft report was completed by the first week of August and all the chapters in type were sent to the Census Commissioner for India by the end of the month and to the Press by the first week of September but the printing was very much delayed for some unavoidable and unforeseen reasons.

Acknowledgments.

19. The work of enumeration with the preliminary arrangements generally fell upon the Pargana Officers of the Revenue, Judicial and Educational Departments. All these gentlemen, with their Subordinate Staff of supervisors and enumerators, with rare exceptions, did their duties well; to all of them my cordial thanks are due. Some that did specially good work and had to grapple with difficult situation were awarded certificates of merit by the Darbar.

I am thankful to Munshi Haqdad Khan who for 20 months worked as Assistant Census Commissioner for Gwalior-Isagarh Prant. He proved himself indispensably serviceable to me in the early operations leading up to Abstraction.

As regards my Office Staff all did well and deserve my thanks. But I should like to particularly mention the very keen interest and devotion to duty which my Special Assistant Babu Sukumar Chandra Guha, B. A., and the Tabulation Superintendent Pandit Gangadhar Ganesh Joshi evinced in their work. Mr. Guha helped me beyond all expectations in the writing of the report and Pandit Joshi fully utilised his past experience of Census work and with the co-operation of Daya Ram Gupta, Head Compiler, successfully carried through the laborious operations of Tabulation and Compilation. My Office Superintendent Munshi Narayan Prasad Verma, managed the Office well and also worked as an Inspector of Abstraction.

It is gratifying to note that the services of Munshi Haqdad Khan, Pandit Gangadhar Ganesh Joshi and Babu Sukumar Chandra Guha were recognised by the Darbar by the award of cash rewards at the last Birthday Darbar of His Highness-the Maharaja Scindia.

I am obliged to Lt.-Col. Luard, I. A., for his general help and very kindly reading through most of my draft chapters of the Report.

To Mr. J. T. Marten, I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, I must express my indebtedness for his cordial help, able guidance and kind loan of books which proved very useful to me.

Finally and above all I beg to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to the Darbar for kindly providing me with all the requisites of a successful census and reposing full confidence in me.

LASHKAR-GWALIOR,

Dated the 27th December, 1922.

JANAKI NATH DATTA,
CENSUS COMMISSIONER,
Gwalior State.