

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XX.

GWALIOR.

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

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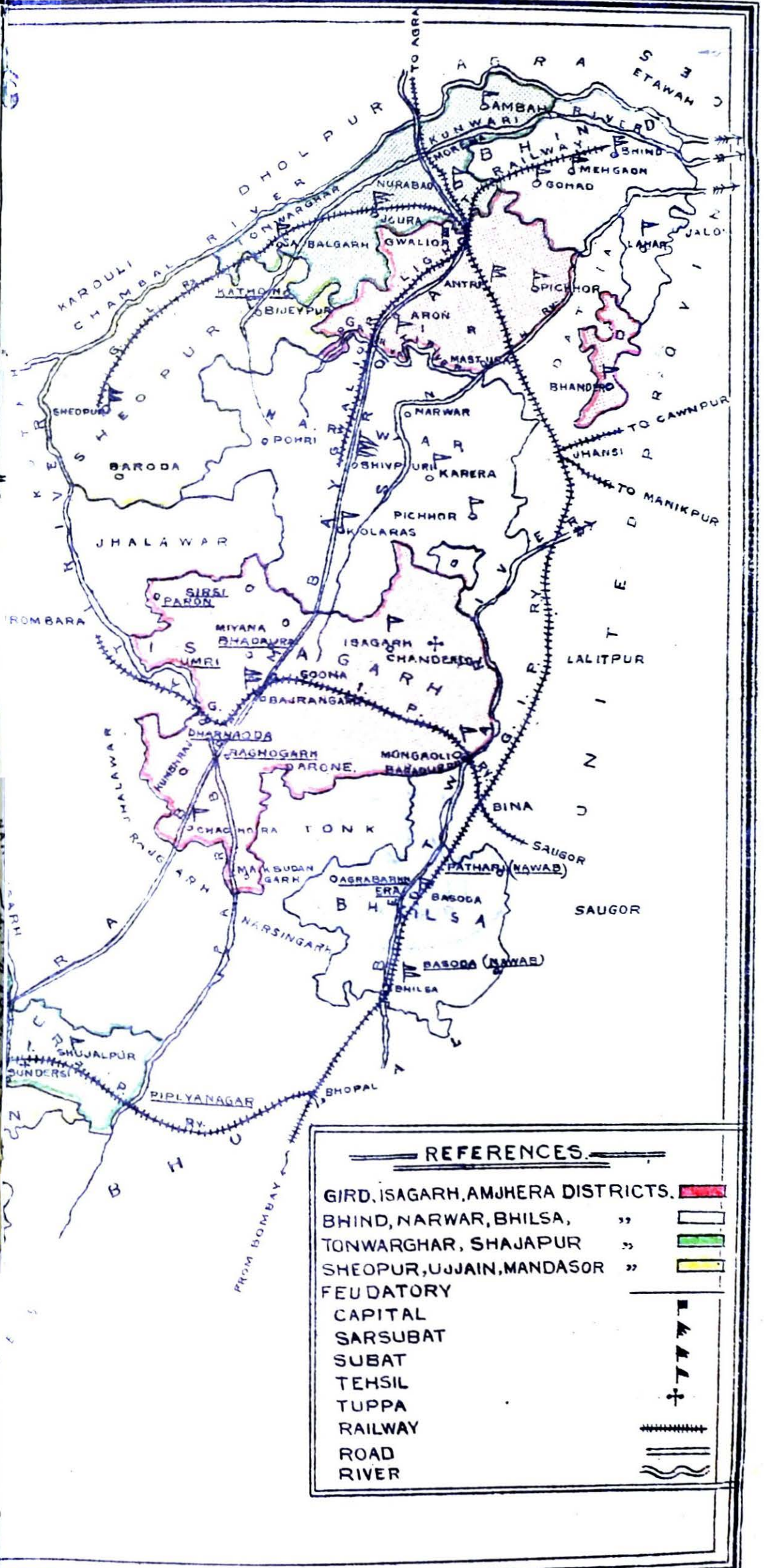
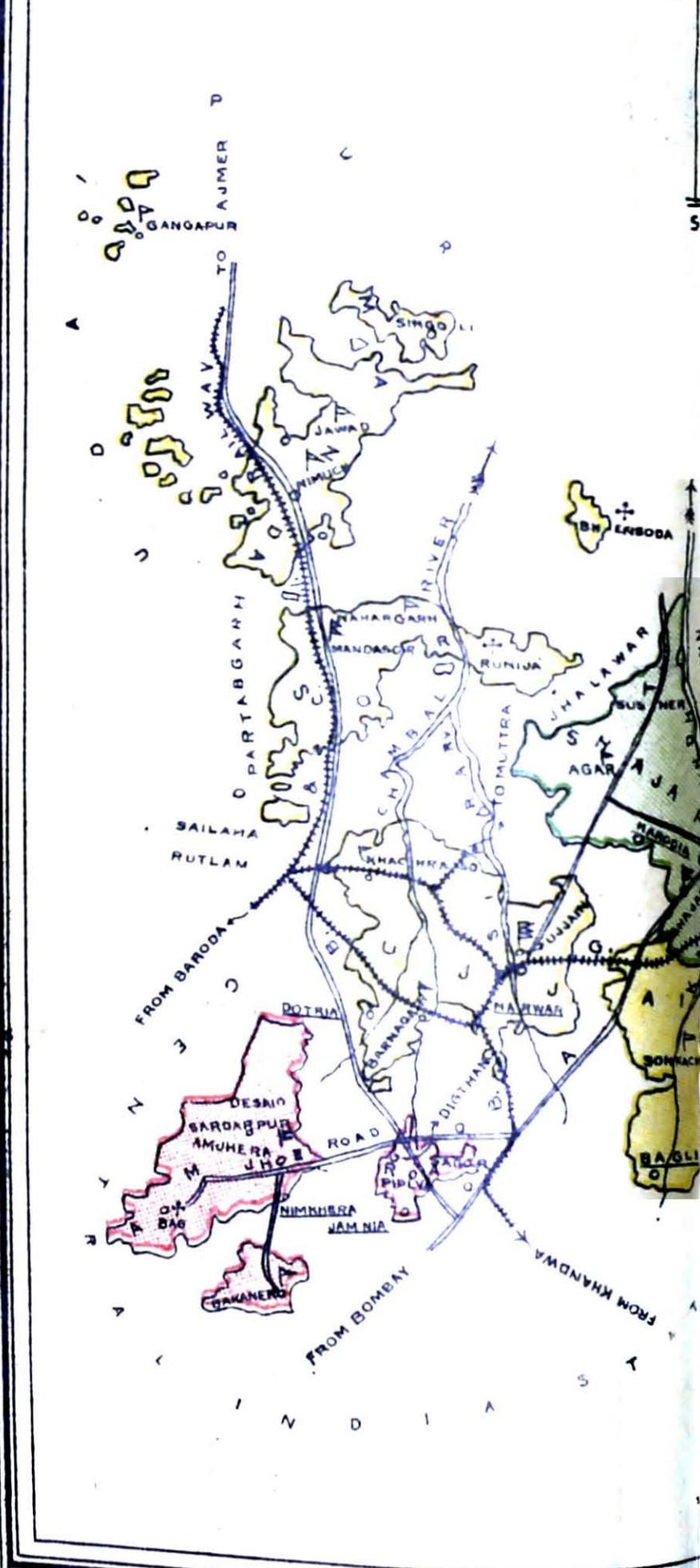
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MAP OF GWALIOR STATE.

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 mediatised 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.

CHAPTER I.

Distribution and Movement of Population.

Gwalior State, as will appear from the annexed map, chiefly consists of two well-defined sections, the Gwalior (Northern) and the Malwa (Southern) section. "The Northern section consists of a compact block of territory bounded on the north and north-west by the Chambal river, on the east by the British districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Saugor, on the south by the States of Bhopal, Tonk, Khilchipur and Rajgarh and on the west by those of Jhalawar, Tonk and Kotah of Rajputana. The Malwa section is made up of several detached districts between each of which portions of other States are interspersed and which are themselves intermingled in bewildering intricacy. In the Malwa section is included, for administrative purposes, the Amjhera District which lies, however, mainly out of Malwa in the Vindhya region. The small isolated Pargana of Gangapur, belonging to this State, with an area of 26 square miles, lies in Rajputana."*

Situation.

2. The Gwalior State, which was so long included in the Central India Agency, now forms, as has been said in the Introduction, a separate Political unit, the Resident at Gwalior having direct relations with the Government of India. Another momentous change that has taken place simultaneously is the transference to the Suzerain Darbar of the 37 Tributary Estates so long *guaranteed* by the British Government. A short account of these two important political changes, so kindly furnished to me by the Political Member, is given below :—

Political Changes.

Mediatized or Guaranteed Estates.

"At the commencement of the 19th Century the peace of Hindustan was very much disturbed by the prevalence of the predatory system which left the country round about in so disorganised a state as to be unsafe even for troops to pass through. The British Government desired to restore order and eventually with the assistance and co-operation of Maharaja Dowlat Rao Scindia succeeded in doing so by 1818.

"The overthrow of the petty chieftains who were hitherto given to marauding and levying blackmail left them without ostensible means of subsistence and in consequence sore and disaffected. To put a stop to this state of affairs the British Government undertook the task of pacification of the country and appointed Sir John Malcolm to effect this end. As a result of this, Sir John and his Assistants effected certain settlements which involved the *guarantee* of the British Government that whatever was settled would be scrupulously observed. These settlements assured to the Thakurs, the continuance in perpetuity or for life-time, according as the terms of the grants provided, of their holdings and Tankas subject to good conduct and in many cases the duties of watch and ward in respect of portions of the out-lying Darbar territory. In course of

* Reproduced from the Gwalior Gazetteer of 1901

time these settlements, contrary to the intentions of the British Government, created a privileged and quasi-independent position for the Thakurs, and British Officers were led to intervene in matters with which Sir John's mediation had no concern. This state of affairs naturally could not survive, for long; the progress attained by the Gwalior administration in the march of years and the consciousness of Darbar's rights which arose in consequence and ever since His Highness the present Maharaja assumed the reins of Government the final abandonment of the system that had come into vogue was pressed for. The Darbar's contention eventually prevailed and on the 15th of March 1921 all these holders were handed over to the jurisdiction and control of the Darbar."

Gwalior Residency.

"After the Treaty of Salbai (1782) Mr. David Anderson was appointed Resident at the Court of Maharaja Mahadji Scindia, which was merely a moving camp until 1810 when Maharaja Dowlat Rao Scindia permanently fixed his headquarters on the spot where Lashkar City now stands. Until 1843, the Resident at Gwalior used to correspond direct with the Government of India but in that year only a few months after the demise of Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia, Gwalior was placed within the sphere of the Agency of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sleeman, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and Commissioner for Bundelkhand (later styled as Agent to the Governor-General for Scindia's Dominions), whose headquarters were at Jhansi, with Lt. Sir Richmond Shakespear as his Assistant in immediate charge of the Gwalior affairs. This arrangement continued till 1854 in which year the Gwalior Political Functionary (whose designation was in 1852 changed from "Assistant for the Affairs of Scindia's Dominions" to "Political Agent") was made subordinate to the then newly created Agent to the Governor-General for Central India whose headquarters were at Indore. In 1882 the designation of Political Agent was again altered to Resident, but the latter still continued to be under the control of the Central India Agency. On the 15th March 1921, however, by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 754-Est. A. of that date (*vide Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 19th March 1921, p. 432) the status of the appointment of Resident at Gwalior was raised with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to a Residency of the 2nd Class, thus reverting, after nearly 80 years, to the arrangement which existed until the year 1843. The Resident at Gwalior, like the Residents accredited to the Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Kashmir States, now corresponds direct with the Government of India."

Natural Divisions.

3. The three Natural Divisions of Lowlying, Plateau and Hilly tracts adopted by Mr. Johnstone in 1901, have been kept this time also. The Lowlying tract has an area of 7,803 square miles and average elevation of 700 ft. above the sea-level, the Plateau covers 17,259 square miles with an average elevation of 1,600 ft., the Hilly portion has about 1,321 square miles of area and a mean height of 1,800 ft. above the sea-level.

Climate.

The climate of these divisions is characteristic of their geographical position and physical features. Thus, while the Lowlying area, generally, has extremes of climate, both in the hot and cold seasons, the Plateau enjoys a moderate and equable one. The climate of the Hilly tract is less temperate than that of Malwa.

Administrative Divisions.

4. The Administrative Divisions of Gwalior are the same as in 1911, *i.e.*, there are two *Sar Subats* or Commissionerships, called Gwalior-Isagarh and Malwa Prants (Divisions), each being placed under a *Sar Suba* or Commissioner. The Gwalior-Isagarh Prant has six districts, each under a District Officer, called a *Suba*, while the Malwa Prant has five districts. The districts are divided into Tahsils or Parganas each in charge of a Kamasdar or Tahsildar. Thus the whole State has 11 districts and 39 Tahsils in all. Gwalior Prant, thus, contains the whole of the Lowlying section and part of the Tableland, Narwar and Isagarh; Malwa Prant includes the Hilly tract of Amjhera.

5. The statistics of area and population are given in Tables I and II and the Provincial Table I. Tables I and II give the information by districts. Provincial Table I gives the same by Tahsils.

Reference to Statistics.

The following Subsidiary Tables are given at the end of the Chapter showing:—

- (1) The density, water-supply and crops.
- (2) Distribution of population classified according to density.
- (3) Variation in relation to density since 1901.
- (4) Variation in natural population.
- (5) Variation by natural divisions classified according to density.
- (6) Persons per house and houses per square mile.

6. Including the Tributaries, British Cantonments, and Residency Headquarters, the area of the State, as found in the last Census, comes to 26,383 square miles as against 25,863 square miles in 1911. The increase of 520 square miles is reported from some Feudatories as a result of recent survey.

Area

In extent of territory, Gwalior is the fourth of all the Indian States, Hyderabad being first, Kashmir second and Mysore third. It is more than three times as large as Baroda (8,127 square miles) and Travancore (7,625 square miles). It is nearly equal to Scotland (30,406 square miles) and a little less than the combined areas of Belgium (11,373 square miles) and Denmark (16,566 square miles).

7. Before proceeding to discuss the population figures, it is necessary to state that in Indian as well as in English Census Reports the phrase 'population of any given area' means the people actually found within its boundaries on the Census night. So the population of Gwalior enumerated on the 18th March, 1921, comprises all present within the State boundary during the hours of enumeration and includes private residents, both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions like Jails and other establishments, the military population, and the vagrant population, *i. e.*, the record is of *de facto* and not *de jure* population.

Population Defined.

8. The population of the State as found on the 18th March 1921, including that of the Tributaries, is, 3,195,476 as against 3,237,158 in 1911, and thus shows an actual decrease of 41,682 souls or 1.3* per cent. in ten years.

Population of the State.

It will appear from the marginal Table that the decline of population in the

	POPULATION.		VARIATION 1911-21.		DENSITY.	
	1921	1911	Actual.	Per cent.	1921	1911
Gwalior State including Feudatories, etc.	3,195,476	3,237,158	-41,682	-1.3	121	124
Gwalior State excluding Feudatories, etc.	3,095,514	3,125,137	-29,623	-.9	123	124
Feudatories, etc.	99,962	112,021	-12,059	-10.8	81	155

37 Feudatories alone is 12,059 or 10.8 per cent. and in the State minus the Feudatories, the actual decrease is 29,623 or .9

per cent. So, evidently, towards the fall of population and consequent decrease of density of the State, as a whole, the Feudatories have contributed

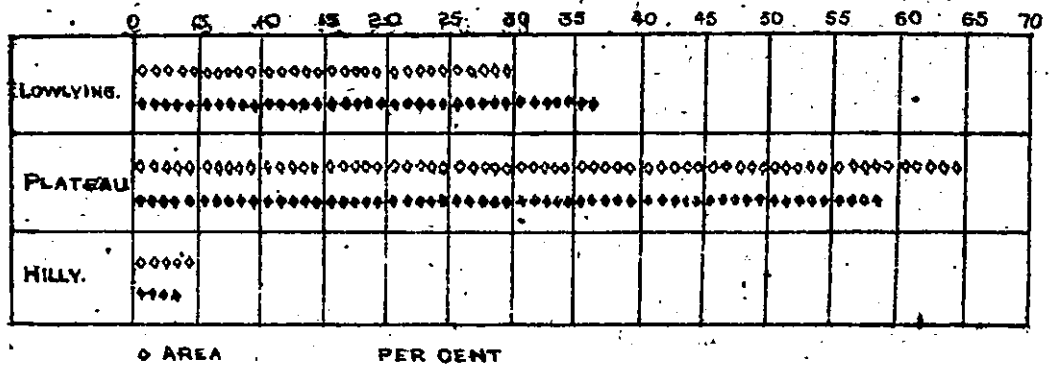
*Males—2.5 p. c. only. Females—2.5 p. c.

Density.

proportionately more than the parent State. If these estates were excluded the density of persons per square mile of the State would have been 123.

9. Supposing the distribution of population to be uniform the density of population of the State is 121 persons per square mile as against 124 in 1911, which means 5.3 acres per head.

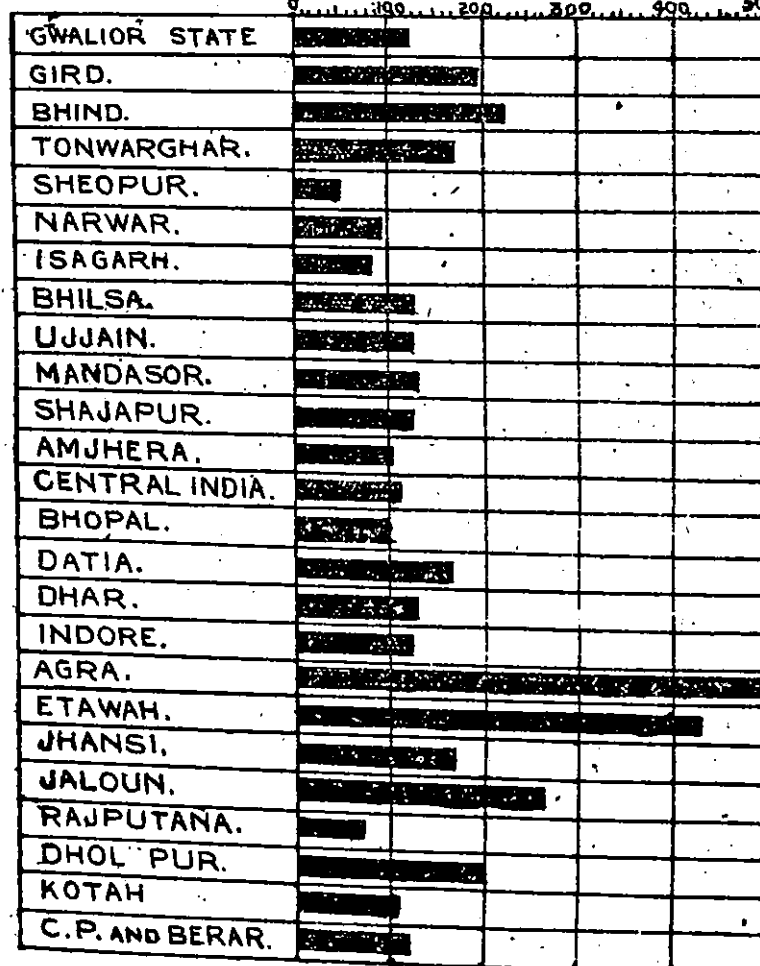
In the inset diagram the relation between area and population of the three natural divisions of the State is graphically illustrated. Each white diamond represents 1 per cent. of the total area, and each black diamond 1 per cent. of the total population.



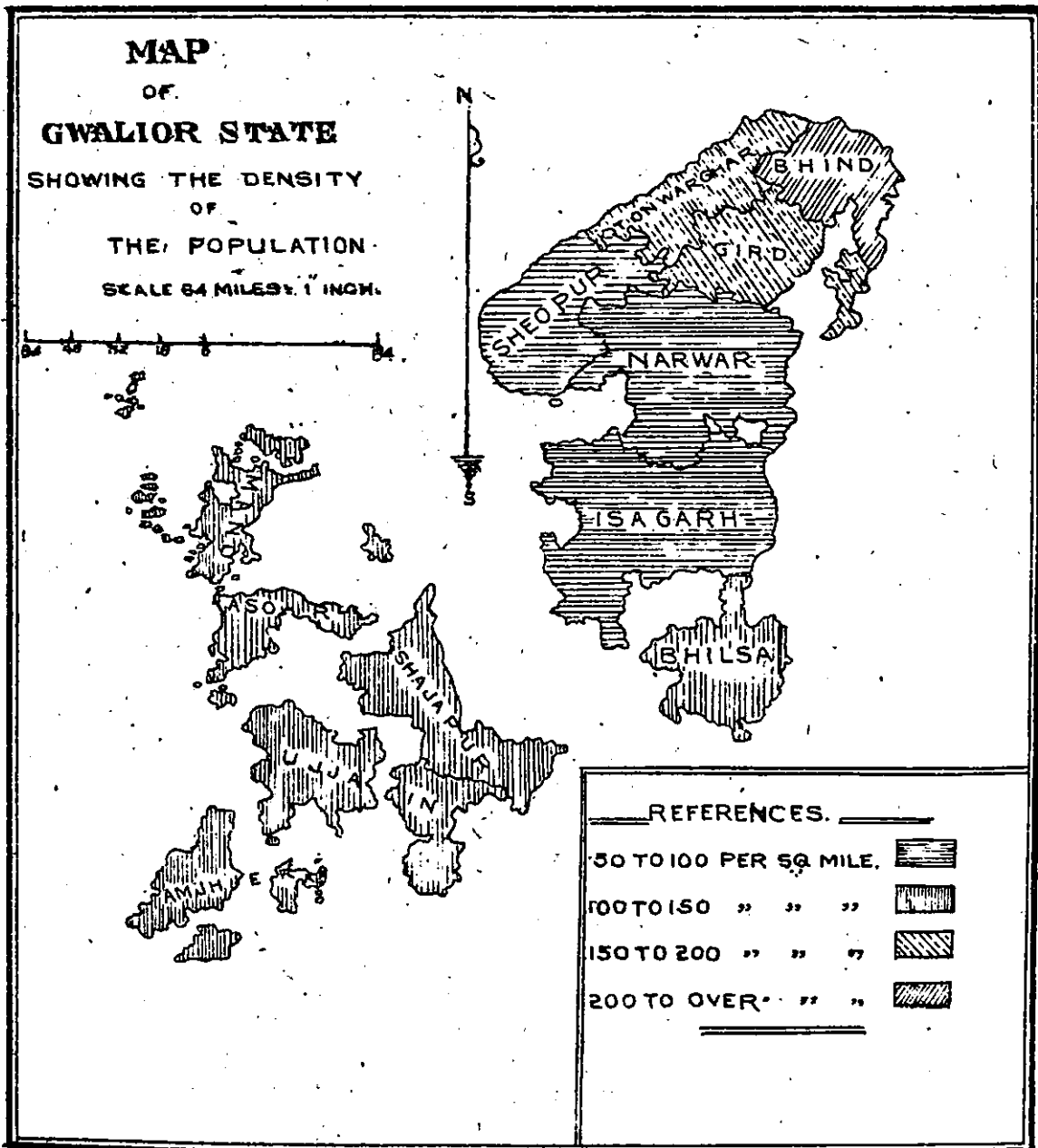
The Plateau has the largest area and population, the Lowlying portion has less area than the Plateau, but relatively a large population. The Hilly tract is the smallest in area and population.

The second diagram compares density of population of the districts of Gwalior with contiguous Provinces and Districts.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE STATE AND THE CONTIGUOUS BRITISH DISTRICTS & STATES.



In point of density of population, Gwalior (121) compares fairly well with Central Provinces and Berar (122) and is better than Central India which has gone down from 122 to 116. Rajputana Agency shows 76 as against 82 in 1911. Baroda and Mysore are better off and show respectively 262 and 203 persons per square mile. But, by far the most favoured State is Cochin which claims, on an average, 662 persons to the square mile. The comparative low average density of Gwalior State is attributable to the existence of large Forest areas (4,456 square miles) and Hilly tracts in the State and also to the want of facilities for irrigation.



10. Of the natural divisions, the Lowlying has the greatest density (150) against (156) of 1911. Then follows the Plateau with (109) as against (110). The Hilly tract shows a rise from 92 in 1911 to 103. Excluding the urban population, the densities of the Lowlying and the Plateau portions are 131 and 100, respectively.

Density by
Natural
Divisions.

By
Administrative
Divisions.

11. Taking by Prants, Gwalior-Isagarh Prant has a density of 119 persons to the square mile and Malwa Prant 124, the latter above and the former below, the mean density of the State.

By Districts.

12. There are 11 districts in all. The average size and population of a district are 2,398 square miles and 290,498 persons, respectively. Of these, as in 1911, Bhind has yet the highest density (222), then comes Gird Gwalior (191) including Lashkar. If Lashkar were omitted the density of Gird would fall to 144. Tonwarghar, takes the third place (168). In the Plateau, Mandasor has the highest density (134), next come Bhilsa (128) and Ujjain (125). If the population of Ujjain town were excluded from the district population, Shajapur would be ahead of Ujjain. Sheopur has, as in 1911, the least density (52) and Isagarh, which is the largest district in area (4,590 square miles) and population (384,088), has 83 persons to the square mile and is the last but one in the State in point of density, even the smallest hilly district, Amjhera, having higher density of population.

By Tahsils.

13. An average Tahsil has an area of 676 square miles and a population of 81,935 persons. Provincial Table I printed at the end of the Tables will show that, leaving out Gangapur (361), which is far away from the parent State and lies in Rajputana, Gird Gwalior (359) is first, Ambah (250) second, and Bhind (244) third in density of population. If Lashkar be left out of consideration, the density of Gird Gwalior (Pargana) would be only 182.

The case of Gangapur is unique and forms an exception. With an average rainfall of 13 inches and soil much inferior to that of the Plateau and the Lowlying area, it has the highest density* in the whole State as shown above.

Density of
Cities.

14. *Lashkar*.—The area of Lashkar not being definitely known, its density of population cannot be accurately given. Taking its area to be four miles, as in 1911, there are 20,097 persons to the square mile. This high density is the result of the compactness of its structure, its narrow streets and absence of open spaces. In some wards there is too much crowding which the "Town Improvement Trust" is now relieving. The central part has been already partly opened up and contains nice public resorts. The town is also expanding beyond the old Municipal limits.

Ujjain.—The second town in the State is Ujjain. Taking its area as 1.68 square miles, its density of population is found 26,136. This is also a crowded town which grew without any predetermined plan. It is now being improved and expanded.

It is no use comparing the present densities of Lashkar and Ujjain with their previous density-figures, for the areas are changing and are bound to change further in future years.

Causes of
Variation in
Densities.

15. We have seen that in spite of its superior soil and better climate, Plateau districts have less density than Bhind, Gwalior and Tonwarghar of the Lowlying plain. This, as has been explained in the Census Reports of 1901 and 1911, is due to the people availing themselves of the existing means of irrigation by *Kachcha-Pucca* wells in the Lowlying plain. Besides, Malwa was hit hard by the famine of 1899 and though steadily advancing, it has not yet been able to recover fully from the effect of the shock. There might be other causes of physical, social and racial nature. Malwa people

*Probably due to its being an important trade centre for Mewad.

getting easy competence do not, perhaps, irrigate any crops other than poppy and extend their cultivation beyond small patches of land close to their homestead. Past history of Malwa may also have its retarding influence on the growth of the population. This portion of Central India was, over a century, in a chaotic condition in the early part of the 19th Century due to Pindari depredations and thus came to a settled political condition later than the Plain area. But it is noteworthy that while the Lowlying area is proportionately decreasing in density since 1881, Malwa districts are generally gaining. It is expected that in future the people of Malwa will fully utilize all the natural advantages and artificial incentives now offered by the Darbar* and show better growth.

Subsidiary Table II which classifies the population by density shows that 5.4 per cent. of the total population of Gwalior State are congregated in 1.8 per cent. of the whole area having density of population between 300 and 450 (Gird Gwalior Pargana), 31.9 per cent. live in 19.8 per cent. of the whole area having density between 150 and 300 and 62.7 per cent. in 78.4 per cent. of the area having a density under 150. It is only in Bhind District that the population is almost uniform, all the Parganas being in the same density group 150 to 300.

Movement of Population.

16. So far I have dealt with the population and its distribution as it stood on the 18th of March 1921. I shall now discuss its variations and endeavour to account for them, as is possible, without the help of vital statistics.

17. Between 1881 and 1891, the population of Gwalior on the area of the then State proper increased by 12.8 per cent., on the previous population. During the decade ending in 1901, the population decreased by 13.1 per cent. This was due to a severe famine which visited the Plateau in particular. The actual population in 1901 was 3,073,547 which after due adjustment for the increased area comes to 3,075,041. During the decade 1901-1911, there was an increase of 5.3 per cent. In the present intercensal decade the population has gone down by 41,682 or 1.3 per cent. Thus, in 20 years from 1901, due to epidemics of plague and influenza, the population has increased only by 4 per cent. which is far below the normal growth.

Variation
since 1881

18. Enumerations since 1901 can be taken as accurate and adjustment of population on the additional area has also been made since 1901. The only other important cause of variation of population is the natural increase or decrease. Increase between 1901 and 1911 has been dealt with in the Census Report of 1911. I shall, therefore, confine my discussion to the causes that have brought about the fall of 1.3 per cent. in the population of Gwalior in the last decade, so far as is possible, in the absence of vital statistics.

19. The condition of the decade, as given below in brief, will reveal that besides the influenza epidemic, the cause of decrease was a majority of 'lean years' during the period under review :—

Condition of
the Last
Decade.

1910-11 —A normal year of harvests.

*Land has been leased out on easy terms and scientific agriculture introduced by way of experiment in all districts

1911-12—Belated monsoon greatly reduced the yield of *Kharif* crops. There was also a great mortality due to plague.

1912-13—A good year.

1913-14—Drought and scarcity prevailed in the Northern Prant. Large quantities of *Jowar* were exported from Malwa which was somewhat in a better condition.

1914-15—A good year.

1915-16—Rainfall was ill-distributed and scanty, and the yield of crops was below average.

1916-17 and 1917-18—The two years gave fairly good harvests.

1918-19—This was an exceptionally bad year. Though famine was not officially declared, relief measures were adopted to mitigate the calamities of the people. Influenza epidemic played havoc throughout the State. There was a total failure of *Kharif* crops in the Northern Prant.

1919-20—A year below average.

Lowlying area
more affected
than the
Plateau.

		1911-1921
Lowlying	...	-3.9
Plateau	...	-7.3
Hilly	...	+8.5

20. Undoubtedly, each part of the State was more or less affected by the hard condition of the decade described above. But the distressing economic conditions fold more heavily upon the Lowlying than upon the Plateau and the Hilly tracts. The latter, taken separately, shows an increase of 8.5.

There are some districts in which the increase is considerable. These have some natural advantages which are not shared by others. Thus, Bhilsa which shows the greatest increase, contains first class black cotton soil and is the tempting ground for agriculturists. Bhilsa was always a very populous and prosperous district. It was seriously affected by the famine of 1901, after which it has been steadily making up the lost ground. Since 1911 its cultivated area has increased from 29 to 41 per cent. and double-cropped area from 2 to 10 per cent. Rainfall also has been reported to be better. Production of wheat and gram in the pre-war and post-war periods bettered the economic conditions of the inhabitants.

In Amjhera about 50 per cent. of the population are Animists whose number has immensely increased during the decade throughout the State. The Bhil is a primitive man and his wants are few. He is seldom seriously affected by the economic strain obtaining outside.

Mandasor shows only .3 per cent. increase and does not require any detailed consideration.

With the exception of the three districts noted above, all others show decrease more or less. The increase (4.5) shown against Gird Gwalior is due to inclusion in it of Lashkar City, increase of which is partly due to the

return of its former inhabitants after the Plague of 1911. It may also be due to the immigration of labourers working in connection with the Irrigation Scheme Dams.

21. The natural population* of the State which has decreased by 1.9 per cent. or 6 per cent. more than actual population, indicates that there has been an excess of immigrants over emigrants during the decade.

Natural Population.

22. Considering the physical and economical conditions of the decade

Decrease compared with other Provinces and States of India.

Provinces and States.	POPULATION.		VARIATION.	
	1921	1911	Actual.	Per cent.
Gwalior State ...	3,195,476	3,237,158	-41,682	-1.3
Central India ...	5,997,023	6,129,019	-131,996	-2.2
Indore ...	1,147,806	1,049,262	+98,634	+9.4
Bhopal ...	692,448	738,124	-45,676	-6.2
Datia ...	148,659	154,603	-5,944	-3.8
Dhar ...	230,333	193,265	+37,068	+19.2
C. P. & Berar ...	13,912,760	13,916,158	-3,398	...
Saugor ...	528,380	541,410	-13,030	-2.4
Agra ...	924,155	1,021,847	-97,692	-9.6
Etawa ...	829,760	871,372	-41,612	-4.8
Dholpur ...	229,734	263,188	-33,454	-12.7
U. P. ...	45,375,787	46,807,490	-5,431,703	-3.1

it is somewhat a matter of consolation that our population did not show a still greater decrease. The marginal Table will compare the rise or fall of population during the intercensal decade of Gwalior with some adjoining

Provinces, States and Districts.

23. Long ages will pass before the land will yield less crops than are required for the children of the soil. Both the Lowlying area and the Plateau are capable of supporting more souls than at present. The extensive natural resources of the State have, so far, been very little developed. The increase in the proportion of agricultural population to total population from 60 in the last Census to 66 in the present shows that more persons are taking to cultivation with the advance of years. If the problem of artificial supply of water (for which big schemes have been started) be solved there will be room for more people to settle in the State.

Conclusion.

Houses and Families.

24. The number of occupied houses in the State has increased, the greatest increase being noticed in the Lowlying section which shows 33 as against 31 houses per square mile in 1911. In the Plateau there is no change but the Hilly tract returns one more house per square mile than in 1911. From the census definition of a house which is the dwelling place of a commensal family (*i. e.*, a family eating together of food cooked on a common *chulha*), the number of families must be equal to the number of occupied houses. On this assumption the number of persons living in a family on an average are 4 this time, as against 5 in 1911 and 1901. This reduction of members in an average family does not necessarily point to any change in the joint-family system during the decade; it is probably due to the decrease in population.

25. Joint-family system is more in vogue among the land-owning than among the labouring classes. It is showing a tendency to break up under the modern economic conditions.

Breaking up of Joint-family System.

* Actual population plus emigrants and minus immigrants.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Density, Water Supply and Crops.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL AREA.		PERCENTAGE TO CULTIVABLE AREA.		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER					
		Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double-cropped.			Makka.	Wheat.	Gram.	Jowar.	Poppy.	Barley.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gwalior State	160	62	31	52	3	2	32.73	3	21	12	28	...	...
Natural Divisions—													
1. Lowlying	164	53	30	56	2	2	28.4	...	10	21	32	...	2
2. Plateau	155	68	34	50	4	1	33.88	4	27	7	31	...	7
3. Hilly	192	56	30	53	3	1	32.75	7	19	7	14	...	...
Districts—													
1. Gird	193	51	25	49	2	2	27.97	...	16	24	30	...	1
2. Bhind	244	68	49	72	3	5	26.95	...	8	24	20	...	4
3. Tonwarghar	196	54	39	72	3	2	28.69	...	5	19	20	...	2
4. Sheopur	58	44	12	28	1	...	29.7	1	19	9	33	...	1
5. Narwar	129	62	22	36	3	3	32.9	5	18	7	28	...	4
6. Isagarh	147	63	29	46	7	...	39.23	5	35	12	34	...	...
7. Bhilsa	177	77	41	53	1	...	45.55	2	55	13	14	...	...
8. Ujjain	209	73	49	66	3	...	29.91	2	28	4	32	...	...
9. Mandasor	171	62	34	54	5	3	27.83	6	8	6	38	3	1
10. Shajapur	144	73	38	52	3	2	36.4	4	13	3	40	1	...
11. Amjhera	192	56	30	53	3	1	32.75	7	19	7	14	...	...

NOTE:—1. The statement relates to the Khalsa portion of the State.
 2. Cultivable area includes fallow and net cultivated area.
 3. Lowlying includes (1) Gird. (2) Bhind. (3) Tonwarghar and (4) Sheopur.
 Plateau " (5) Narwar. (6) Isagarh. (7) Bhilsa. (8) Ujjain. (9) Mandasor and (10) Shajapur.
 Hilly " (11) Amjhera.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution of the Population Classified according to Density.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	PARGANAS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF.					
	Under 150		150—300		300—450	
	Area.	Population (000's omitted).	Area.	Population (000's omitted).	Area.	Population (000's omitted).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State	20,696	2,004	5,212	1,019	475	170
Natural Divisions—	78.4	62.7	19.8	37.9	1.8	5.4
1. Lowlying	4,567	406	2,787	602	449	151
2. Plateau	58.5	34.7	35.7	51.5	5.8	13.8
3. Hilly	14,808	1,461	2,425	477	26	9
Districts—	85.7	77.4	14.2	22.1	.1	.5
1. Gird	1,321	136	...	...	...	...
2. Bhind	100	100	...	...	...	...
3. Tonwarghar	1,042	120	221	44	449	161
4. Sheopur	60.9	37.0	12.0	13.5	26.2	49.5
5. Narwar	...	...	1,721	382	...	...
6. Isagarh	1,159	160	100	100	...	...
7. Bhilsa	57.8	47.8	845	175	...	...
8. Ujjain	2,366	124	42.2	52.2	...	...
9. Mandasor	100	100	...	...	...	...
10. Shajapur	3,209	272	554	97	...	...
11. Amjhera	85.3	73.7	14.7	26.3	...	...
	4,590	384	...	...	...	...
	100	100	...	...	...	...
	1,175	124	759	123	...	...
	60.8	50.2	39.2	49.8	...	...
	2,158	236	587	107	...	...
	78.6	68.6	21.4	37.4	...	...
	1,227	139	525	88	26	9
	69.0	58.3	29.5	38.7	7.5	4
	2,449	304	...	...	...	...
	100	100	...	...	...	...
	1,321	136	...	...	...	...
	100	100	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—The figures in *Italics* below the absolute ones represent the proportion per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Variation in relation to Density since 1901.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Percentage of variation: (increase +), (decrease -).		Net variation 1901—1921	Mean density per square mile.		
	1911—1921	1901—1911		1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State	-1.3	+5.3	+3.9	121	123	117
Natural Divisions—						
1. Lowlying	-3.9	-7.5	-11.1	150	156	168
2. Plateau	-3	+14.4	+14.1	109	110	96
3. Hilly	+8.5	+21.4	+31.8	103	92	74
Districts—						
1. Gird	+4.5	-18.9	-15.2	191	183	224
2. Bhind	-4.5	-4.3	-8.6	222	233	243
3. Tonwarghar	-11.2	+0.6	-10.7	167	188	187
4. Sheopur	-7	-7	-7.6	52	53	57
5. Narwar	-9.4	+12	+1.4	98	108	97
6. Isagarh	-3.2	+18.3	+14.5	83	89	74
7. Bhilsa	+26.3	+36.9	+72.9	128	101	73
8. Ujjain	-0.2	+11.6	+11.4	125	126	113
9. Mandasor	+0.3	+9.3	+9.6	134	127	114
10. Shajapur	-1.8	+8.5	+6.3	125	125	115
11. Amjhera	+8.5	+21.4	+31.8	103	92	74

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Variation in Natural Population.

Districts.	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent. 1921-1911 in natural population + or -
	Actual Population.	Immi- grants.	Emi- grants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immi- grants.	Emi- grants.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gwalior State	3,195,476	293,409	288,736	3,190,803	3,101,874	261,267	412,462	3,253,066	-1.9
Districts—									
1. Gird	326,466	30,987	...	...	312,675	20,524	...	...	...
2. Bhind... ..	382,633	18,886	...	...	399,519	14,373	...	...	...
3. Tonwarghar	336,660	9,511	...	...	376,659	11,691	...	...	...
4. Sheopur	124,865	7,476	...	...	124,671	5,448	...	...	...
5. Narwar	369,627	5,753	...	...	408,129	9,366	...	...	...
6. Isagarh	384,088	22,108	...	...	333,169	17,877	...	...	...
7. Bhilsa	247,667	48,497	...	...	180,411	26,259	...	...	...
8. Ujjain	344,218	54,604	...	...	321,603	52,755	...	...	...
9. Mandasor	237,745	40,080	...	...	224,725	44,097	...	...	...
10. Shajapur	304,987	34,291	...	...	300,538	32,576	...	...	...
11. Amjhera	136,520	21,216	...	...	119,775	26,301	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Variation by Natural Divisions Classified according to Density.

(A) ACTUAL VARIATION.					(B) PROPORTIONAL VARIATION.				
Natural Divisions.	Decade.	Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of			Natural Divisions.	Decade.	Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		
		Under 150.	150—300	300—450			Under 150	150—300	300—450
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gwallor State ...	1911-1921	+71,346	-111	+22,367	Gwallor State ...	1911-1921	+3.7	-0.1	+15.1
1. Lowlying ...	"	-10,422	-54,641	+22,763	1. Lowlying ...	"	-2.5	-8.3	+15.9
2. Plateau ...	"	+65,023	+54,530	+204	2. Plateau ...	"	+4.7	+14.6	+2.2
3. Hilly ...	"	+16,745	...	...	3. Hilly ...	"	+14.0	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Persons per House and Houses per Square Mile.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwallor State ...	4	5	5	27	26	22
Natural Divisions—						
1. Lowlying ...	5	5	6	33	30	28
2. Plateau ...	4	4	5	25	25	20
3. Hilly ...	5	5	5	21	20	15
Districts—						
1. Gird ...	4	4	...	47	43	...
2. Bhind ...	5	6	...	46	41	...
3. Tonwarghar ...	5	6	...	36	32	...
4. Sheopur ...	4	4	...	12	12	...
5. Narwar ...	5	5	...	21	22	...
6. Isagerh ...	4	5	...	19	19	...
7. Bhilsa ...	5	4	...	25	21	...
8. Ujjain ...	4	4	...	31	30	...
9. Mandasor ...	4	4	...	32	32	...
10. Shajapur ...	4	4	...	30	30	...
11. Amjhara ...	5	5	...	21	20	...

CHAPTER II.

The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

26. Tables III, IV and V give the statistics required for this Chapter. The principal statistics exhibiting the distribution of the population over towns and villages are to be found in Subsidiary Table I appended to it.

Reference to Statistics.

27. In the State, 97 per thousand of the population reside in towns and the remainder in villages. Of the town population, 469 per thousand or nearly one half, live in the city or large towns of over 20,000, about $\frac{1}{3}$ th in towns of 10,000 to 20,000, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th in small towns of 5,000 to 10,000 and more than $\frac{1}{3}$ th in places under 5,000 reckoned for census purposes as towns. The State is for the most part agricultural. Few urban characteristics are visible even in towns of comparatively big size. The small towns, so to speak, are over-grown villages.

General Remarks.

28. The definition of a town included all Municipalities, British Cantonments or British Military Stations and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited either by 5,000 persons upwards or less than 5,000 having urban characteristics.

Definition of a Town.

There are, according to this definition, 27 towns in all, of which Guna and Agar are the two British Military Stations and Nimuch, a British Cantonment. Lashkar Brigade, where the State Forces are stationed, has, this time, been included in the Lashkar City, as a result of which, the number of towns has been reduced by 1 in the present Census from that of 1911. The State Cantonment of Morar and the Residency Headquarters there, have also been thrown into the Morar Town. Some eight places, though the population of each is less than 5,000, have been treated as towns on account of their urban characteristics as compared with other places of purely rural nature.

29. There is no town in the Hilly tract of the State. The number of towns is greater in the Plateau portion than in the Lowlying, but from Subsidiary Table II, it is evident that the proportion of urban population is greater in the Lowlying than in the Plateau, the number returned per mille residing in towns being 129 in the Lowlying and 83 only in the Plateau section.

Urban and Rural Population by Natural Division.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF THE GWALIOR STATE IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

GIRD DISTRICT.	0 LAC	1 LAC	2 LAC	3 LAC	4 LAC
BHIND DO					
TONWARGHAR. "					
SHEOPUR. "					
NARWAR "					
ISAGARH "					
BHILSA "					
UJJAIN "					
MANDASOR "					
SHAJAPUR "					
AMJHERA "					

URBAN _____ RURAL - - - - -

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Variation by Natural Divisions Classified according to Density.

(A) ACTUAL VARIATION.					(B) PROPORTIONAL VARIATION.				
Natural Divisions.	Decade.	Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of			Natural Divisions.	Decade.	Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		
		Under 150.	150—300	300—450			Under 150	150—300	300—450
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gwalior State ...	1911-1921	+71,346	-111	+22,367	Gwalior State ...	1911-1921	+3.7	-0.1	+15.1
1. Lowlying ...	"	-10,422	-54,641	+22,163	1. Lowlying ...	"	-2.5	-8.3	+15.9
2. Plateau ...	"	+65,023	+54,530	+204	2. Plateau ...	"	+4.7	+14.6	+2.2
3. Hilly ...	"	+16,745	...	...	3. Hilly ...	"	+14.0	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Persons per House and Houses per Square Mile.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State ...	4	5	5	27	26	22
Natural Divisions—						
1. Lowlying ...	5	5	6	33	30	28
2. Plateau ...	4	4	5	25	25	20
3. Hilly ...	5	5	5	21	20	15
Districts—						
1. Gird. ...	4	4	...	47	43	...
2. Bhind ...	5	6	...	46	41	...
3. Tonwarghar ...	5	6	...	36	32	...
4. Sheopur ...	4	4	...	12	12	...
5. Narwar ...	5	5	...	21	22	...
6. Isagarh ...	4	5	...	19	19	...
7. Bhilsa ...	5	4	...	25	21	...
8. Ujjain ...	4	4	...	31	30	...
9. Mandasor ...	4	4	...	32	32	...
10. Shajapur ...	4	4	...	30	30	...
11. Amjhera ...	5	5	...	21	20	...

CHAPTER II.

The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

26. Tables III, IV and V give the statistics required for this Chapter. The principal statistics exhibiting the distribution of the population over towns and villages are to be found in Subsidiary Table I appended to it.

Reference to Statistics.

27. In the State, 97 per thousand of the population reside in towns and the remainder in villages. Of the town population, 469 per thousand or nearly one half, live in the city or large towns of over 20,000, about $\frac{1}{3}$ th in towns of 10,000 to 20,000, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th in small towns of 5,000 to 10,000 and more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th in places under 5,000 reckoned for census purposes as towns. The State is for the most part agricultural. Few urban characteristics are visible even in towns of comparatively big size. The small towns, so to speak, are over-grown villages.

General Remarks.

28. The definition of a town included all Municipalities, British Cantonments or British Military Stations and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited either by 5,000 persons upwards or less than 5,000 having urban characteristics.

Definition of a Town.

There are, according to this definition, 27 towns in all, of which Gunt and Agar are the two British Military Stations and Nimuch, a British Cantonment. Lashkar Brigade, where the State Forces are stationed, has, this time, been included in the Lashkar City, as a result of which, the number of towns has been reduced by 1 in the present Census from that of 1911. The State Cantonment of Morar and the Residency Headquarters there, have also been thrown into the Morar Town. Some eight places, though the population of each is less than 5,000, have been treated as towns on account of their urban characteristics as compared with other places of purely rural nature.

29. There is no town in the Hilly tract of the State. The number of towns is greater in the Plateau portion than in the Lowlying, but from Subsidiary Table II, it is evident that the proportion of urban population is greater in the Lowlying than in the Plateau, the number returned per mille residing in towns being 129 in the Lowlying and 83 only in the Plateau section.

Urban and Rural Population by Natural Division.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF THE GWALIOR STATE IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

GIRD	DISTRICT.	LAC	LAC	LAC	LAC	LAC
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BHIND	DO	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TONWARGHAR.	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SHEOPUR.	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
NARWAR	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ISAGARH	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BHILSA	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UJJAIN	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MANDASOR	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SHAJAPUR	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
AMJHERA	"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

URBAN _____ RURAL -----

Urban
Population
compared
with 1911.

30. The urban population returned at this Census shows an increase of 30,290 or nearly 11 per cent. from 1911, but no effective comparison is possible with the figures of that Census, as large towns such as Lashkar, Ujjain, Morar, etc., were mostly evacuated on account of plague at that time. If the figures of recount, done in the city of Lashkar alone, be taken into consideration, the increase is only of 14,068 or nearly 7 per cent. But the recount figures are not safe to compare with, for they were taken at a different session, nearly four months after the general Census.

Compared
with 1901.

31. Comparing the present urban population with that of 1901, the figure shows a decrease, though the general population has increased from the Census of 1901. This is due largely to the ravage done by the plague of 1911, since which calamity the city of Lashkar has never been able to recoup the loss, and also to a greater extent to the influenza epidemic of 1918. As the figures for vital statistics are not available, it is impossible to estimate the loss due to plague and influenza separately. The figure of the 'Informal Census' taken by the order of the Darbar in the latter part of 1917, only in the area within the Lashkar Municipality, showed an increase of 30,589 souls in the Municipality alone, excluding Lashkar Brigade, over the actual figure of 1911 and 16,620 over that of recount. Thus, when Lashkar was steadily regaining her original strength, the influenza epidemic, which broke out in the latter part of 1918, swept away thousands reducing the number of people in the city.

Big and Small
Towns.

32. But the plague and the influenza epidemics though ascribed as the main cause of decrease in Lashkar and to have arrested the growth of Ujjain and Morar, are not solely responsible for the decrease in the total urban population of the State. Big towns, in spite of being affected by the past adverse circumstances, do not show any tendency to decrease as small towns do. The population of Ujjain is greater in the present Census than that in any of the previous decades. Morar, in spite of its falling a victim to plague and influenza, has kept ground, and Lashkar, though showing a decrease from the figures of 1901 and 1891, has prospects of increase under the Town Improvement Trust and expansion of industries made under the ægis of the present Ruler. But other old towns, such as Mandasor, Gwalior, Gohad, Chanderi, Nimuch are declining as has also been observed by Col. Luard in his Central India Report of 1911. The reason is that the stimulus of industrial and commercial activity which can only give life and strength to modern towns, is wanting in many of them.

Growth of some
Small Towns.
Morena.

Bhind.

Shivpuri.

33. This is borne out by the fact that Morena is growing rapidly to be a town of importance from a small village, due to the facilities it possesses for export and import in grains in which it conducts trade with outside. Compared to its small population, its urban characteristics are great. The town of Bhind is also an instance in point. Bhind being a trade centre, its population is increasing. The increase of Shivpuri (Sipri) is due to its being made the summer residence of His Highness and the transfer of the headquarters of the Narwar District from Narwar to Shivpuri.

Urban
Population
by Religion.

34. In the towns, though the number of Hindus is greater than that of Musalmans and persons of other religions, the proportion of Musalmans and Jains is higher than that of Hindus. More than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Musalman population lives in towns. Almost all the Christians in the State are also to be found in towns. The number of Animists in urban areas is very insignificant. Males invariably predominate over females. In the case of Parsis,

nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of whose total population reside in towns, females are in excess of males.

35. Lashkar, with its factories, hotels, new industrial concerns, banks, and trade quarter at Sarrafa, presents ample urban features which are hardly to be found anywhere else in the State. It has grown from a small place where Scindia's moving camp was located, to the foremost place in the State. In 1901 its population was more than one hundred thousand and so in the previous decades of 1891 and 1881, when there could be no difficulty in naming it a city even according to the census phraseology. But from 1911 its population has fallen short of one hundred thousand owing to causes previously stated. Its population including the Lashkar Brigade, at the present Census, is 80,387 which falls short of the standard of a city by about 20 thousand souls. But, for census purposes, it has been treated as a city. It shows unerring signs of progress in future and it is hoped that at the next census its population will exceed the census standard. Subsidiary Table II shows that its density per square mile is 20,098, a figure certainly much higher than that of equally populous cities like Baroda and others and nearly equal to one of the most densely populated cities of the United Provinces, viz., Benares. Like Benares, the buildings of Lashkar are close, compact and generally of more than one storey. As the chief town in the State and the headquarters of local administration there is concentration of population of all kinds in it. The demand for labour in connection with the factories and extensive building projects attracts a large concourse of workers both skilled and unskilled. More than 26 per cent. or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the urban population is returned from Lashkar City alone.

City of Lashkar

36. Ujjain, the second town, contributes $\frac{1}{4}$ th. It is steadily rising and epidemics have not been able to impair its growth. Urban features are becoming prominent in Ujjain owing to the recent establishment of several Cotton Weaving Mills and other Factories. It has also a high density.

Ujjain.

Villages.

37. As in the previous census, revenue *mauza* has been taken to be a village for census purposes in the State. A village list has been prepared in the office from the 'A Register' of the Sorting Supervisors. It is thus an up-to-date collection and cancels the previous lists supposed to be rather inaccurate.

Village Register.

38. The hamlets grown by the side of a village have been taken into the parent village. The villages of the State, as has already been described in the report of the last Census, are a compact collection of houses, with cultivable lands surrounding them. The residence of the landlord or a large tenant generally comes in the middle round which cluster the houses of others; on the outskirts close to the field are the huts of cultivators and beyond, at a little distance, of the low castes. For Bhil villages in the jungles, the system is different. These villages cover an extensive area, the leafy huts of Bhils and Saharias being built at long distances apart.

The Village.

39. Including the Feudatory Estates, the total number of villages was 10,432 in 1911. The number at the present Census has increased by 112. The villages with population under 500 predominate this time also, as in the previous decade. Of 10,544 villages, 9,171 have population under 500. The conclusion therefore is, that the State lives in small villages.

Number of Villages.

✓ There are more villages in the Plateau than in the Lowlying area. But large villages, i. e., villages with population of over 500 predominate in the Lowlying (Subsidiary Table I). In the Hilly tract there are very few large villages; out of 573 villages in all, there are only 62 with a population of over 500, the rest are under 500.

40. The average population per village amounts to 274 in the State. On the Plateau it is 240, while in the Lowlying and Hilly tracts it is 349 and 237, respectively.

Average Population.

41. The average distance of villages apart is 1.7 miles, for the State as a whole; in the Lowlying tract it is 1.8, in the Plateau region 1.7 and in the Hilly 1.6.

Average Distance between Villages.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER PER MILE RESIDING IN		NUMBER PER MILE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gwalior State ...	11,422	275	97	903	469	168	236	127	2	58	379	561
Natural Divisions—												
1. Lowlying ...	14,715	350	129	871	666	86	703	145	5	65	482	448
2. Plateau ...	9,249	246	83	977	279	246	365	110	...	51	322	627
3. Hilly ...	...	238	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	78	335	587
Districts—												
1. Gird... ...	29,399	281	360	640	856	111	...	33	26	51	390	533
2. Bhind ...	7,232	427	38	962	...	...	665	335	...	57	545	398
3. Tonwarghar.	4,604	436	27	973	...	...	...	1,000	...	96	528	376
4. Sheopur ...	4,943	205	74	926	...	...	597	403	...	39	308	653
5. Narwar ...	7,594	277	41	959	...	784	...	216	...	41	392	567
6. Isagarh ...	5,265	197	41	959	...	...	430	570	...	79	203	718
7. Bhilsa ...	8,801	264	36	964	...	...	1,000	...	...	12	303	685
8. Ujjain ...	20,100	260	178	822	728	...	272	...	...	42	335	623
9. Mandasor ...	9,248	230	155	844	...	722	171	107	...	71	396	533
10. Shajapur ...	5,039	281	66	934	...	...	945	55	...	56	343	611
11. Amjhera ...	...	238	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	78	335	587

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Number per mile of the Total Population of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	NUMBER PER MILE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.						
	Total population.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State ...	97	80	400	5	247	837	514
Natural Divisions—							
1. Lowlying ...	129	107	657	2	249	869	444
2. Plateau ...	83	66	338	9	264	829	706
3. Hilly ...	No	town	in	the	Hilly	tract.	
Districts—							
1. Gird ...	360	310	862	11	547	874	864
2. Bhind...	38	31	178	...	166	1,000	72
3. Tonwarghar ...	27	23	152	...	134	...	...
4. Sheopur ...	74	73	465	1	767	1,000	...
5. Narwar ...	41	35	353	3	97	1,000	576
6. Isagath ...	41	34	228	8	108	500	772
7. Bhilsa ...	36	31	113	1	222	909	...
8. Ujjain ...	178	142	465	25	503	784	716
9. Mandasor ...	156	121	481	24	272	843	944
10. Shajapur ...	66	49	226	11	334	1,000	864
11. Amjhera ...	No	town	in	this	District.		

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Towns Classified by Population.

Class of towns.	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion per mille to total urban population.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	INCREASE PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES.				INCREASE PER CENT. IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1881—1921.	
				1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	(a) In towns as classed in 1881.	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
100,000 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	-14	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000 ...	1	261	803	+43	-47	...	+18	...	...
20,000 to 50,000 ...	2	208	749	+12	-8	-6	+7	+8	+16
10,000 to 20,000 ...	4	168	903	+7	-23	-2	...	-20	+295
5,000 to 10,000 ...	10	236	909	-1	-9	-13	+13	-9	-2
Under 5,000 ...	10	127	905	-5	-26	...	...	...	+100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—City.

City.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.				
					1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	Total 1881 to 1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lashkar ...	80,387	20,097	803	130	+43.1	-45.3	-11.1	...	...

CHAPTER III.

Birthplace.

Immigration.

42. The Table dealt with in this Chapter is Table XI recording the birthplaces of those enumerated. At the end of the Chapter, there are some Subsidiary Tables dealing with the subject. Table XI will show that out of the total population of the State (3,195,476), 2,902,067 persons, or about 91 per cent. were born within the State limits and 293,409, or 9 per cent. were born in other Provinces and States in India or in countries beyond India.

Gwalior and Foreign Countries.

43. The figures for those born beyond India are very insignificant and of very little interest for Gwalior, situated as it is, far from the outer frontiers of British India. Of the 683 persons so born, 571 were born in Europe, 71 in other Asiatic countries, of whom 44 were Afghans, for the most part, in military employ, and the remaining 41 in different continents of the world.

Immigration in Detail.

44. Omitting the negligible number of persons born in foreign countries, 292,726 persons may be taken as immigrants into the State. The number of such immigrants in 1911 was 261,123, so, there is an increase of 31,603 persons or about 9 per cent. of the total population, on the present occasion. The Census of 1911 was preceded by an exodus to other contiguous territories on account of plague, especially from the city of Lashkar and other big towns. This temporary movement was more than counter-balanced by the re-settling of the temporary emigrants as soon as the plague had subsided and 'the periodic migration' of a good number of persons from the Punjab, working as agriculturists in Bhilsa and other places, later on.

Proportion of Sexes among Immigrants.

45. The proportion of sexes among immigrants from contiguous parts of other Provinces or States is 148 females to 100 males. Among those returned as born in non-contiguous parts of other Provinces and States the proportion is 80 females to 100 males. The relatively high proportion of females in the case of contiguous districts is due to marriage which usually means, for a woman, a move to a new home in another village and is known as 'Casual migration.'

Immigration from the States of Central India.

46. Of the total number of immigrants from contiguous foreign districts, 137,917, or 63 per cent. were born in the Central India States. The percentage is 47, when the total number of immigrants is taken into account, irrespective of contiguity or distance.

Immigration from the Contiguous Parts of other States and Provinces.

47. Ninety-three per cent. of the total immigrants to Gwalior come from contiguous territories. The intermingling of the boundaries of the districts of the Malwa Prant, accounts for this. In Northern Gwalior or Gwalior Isagarh Prant, which is a compact area of well-defined borders, the number of immigrants from outlying Provinces is not comparatively so high as it is in Malwa, where

territories of other States of Central India intervene between our districts and even within one and the same district as in Mandasor. In the detached Pargana, Gangapur, which lies far off in Mewar, several Rajputana States jut in. From these places the number is enormous. Throughout the districts of both Prants females are in excess of males leading to the conclusion that the immigration is casual, due to the custom of bringing a wife from another village.

Next to Central India States, Rajputana sends the greatest number of people, of the contiguous foreign districts. The number of persons, born in Rajputana but enumerated in the State, is a little above 78,000. The migration, in the case of Marwaris who generally come here for trade, is 'Semi-permanent.' In Northern Gwalior, Rajput Thakurs marry girls of the bordering States of Rajputana and bring them here.

Then comes the United Provinces, which sends more than 59,000. People of the United Provinces generally migrate to Northern Gwalior.

Most of the immigrants from Central Provinces and Berar come to Northern Gwalior for service, and hence the movement is generally of semi-permanent nature. But some of them, afterwards, settle and become permanent residents.

48. As has already been stated, only 7 per cent. of the total immigrants come from distant provinces. Of these, Bombay Presidency and the Punjab give the major part. In the Gird Gwalior District, males outnumber females, but in the Hilly tract and Mandasor reverse is the case. This suggests that in Gird the immigrants come for trade or service, while the Bhils and kindred tribes of Amjhera and Marwaris of Mandasor get wives from distance.

49. Subsidiary Table III shows the actual figures of inter-migration of the present Census and compares them with those of 1911.

In the Lowlying area, out of every 100 persons born within its limits and residing in the State, 94 are found to reside there and nearly 6 in the Plateau; in 1911, the proportion of such persons in the Plateau was 11. From the Plateau, very few of the home-born come to the Lowlying, only a few thousands have been found to have moved to the Lowlying. In the Hilly district of Amjhera, there is practically no migration. Thus whatever movement there is within the State, it is in the Lowlying area.

50. The total number of persons born in Gwalior but enumerated outside in other Provinces and States in India, is detailed in Subsidiary Table IV. In addition to these emigrants, there is also a handful of persons who migrate to countries beyond India, but their number is so small that it deserves no consideration.

51. Though there is interchange of population between the State and all other parts of India more or less, it is confined mainly within a few Provinces. It occurs prominently with the following Provinces and States, viz., (1) Central India States, (2) Rajputana States, (3) United Provinces, (4) Central Provinces and Berar, (5) Bombay Presidency, (6) The Punjab, including Delhi, (7) Bengal and (8) Bihar and Orissa,

Rajputana.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Central Provinces and Berar.

Immigrants from Non-contiguous Parts of other States and Provinces.

Intermigration between the Districts of the State.

Emigration.

Migration between Gwalior State and the other Provinces and States of India.

The marginal Table shows the figures. In return for the 47 per cent.

Provinces or States.	Gives to Gwalior.	Receives from Gwalior	Gain (+) or Loss (-) to Gwalior.
1. Central India States.	137,917	174,753	- 36,836
2. Rajputana States ...	78,063	54,115	+ 23,948
3. United Provinces ...	59,020	47,695	+ 11,325
4. C. P. and Berar ...	8,073	2,519	+ 5,554
5. Bombay Presidency.	3,833	1,608	+ 2,225
6. The Punjab including Delhi.	2,548	1,799	+ 749
7. Bengal ...	325	1,752	- 1,427
8. Bihar and Orissa ...	95	1,320	- 1,225

of its immigrant population which the State receives from the Central India States, it gives 60 per cent. of its emigrant population. The net outcome of this interchange of population is a loss to the State of 36,836 persons. As in immigration, so in emigration, the greatest amount of migration is to or from the Central India States! Rajputana followed the Central India States in

importance, sending 78,063 or nearly 27 per cent. receiving in return 54,115 or nearly 9 per cent. of the emigrants from the State. It is due to marriage transactions taking place among Rajputs, and Marwaris of Rajputana and of the State.

United Provinces comes next, sending 20 per cent. of the immigrant population and receiving only 16 per cent. of the emigrant children of the State. The nature of migration of the United Provinces is, for the most part, of semi-permanent nature.

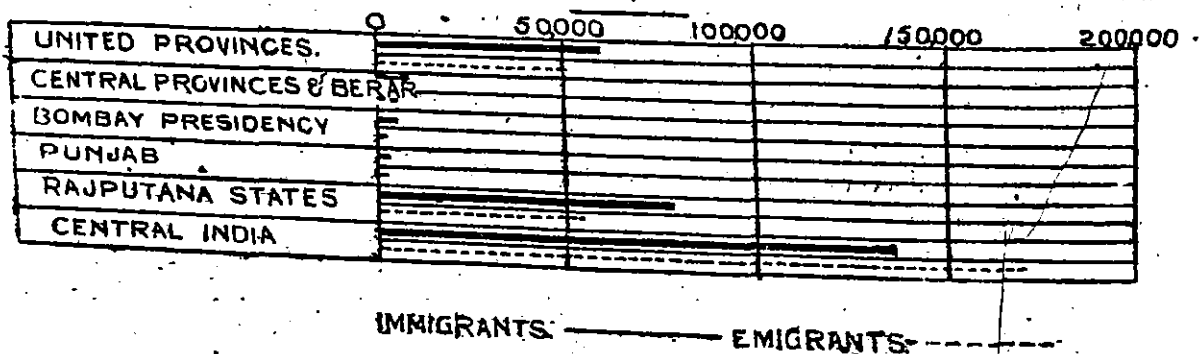
Then follow Central Provinces and Berar in order of importance in point of migration. Here also there is a favourable balance for the State, Central Provinces and Berar sending 8,000 in round number, while receiving 2,000 only instead. Most of the emigrants from Central Provinces and Berar come from Saugor. Of all other Provinces with which interchange of people prominently takes place, Gwalior has an adverse balance in the case of Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal. Many of the people from the District of Bhind go to Calcutta for trade and in quest of employment.

Of the minor figures of migration, the State sends coolies to Assam Tea Gardens, and receives agriculturists from the Punjab and men from various parts of India who come generally for service.

Conclusion.

52. The year 1911 being an unusual year of plague epidemic, there was more emigration from the State than immigration. At this Census, there has been an excess of immigration over emigration. With the merging of the 37 Guaranteed Estates into the parent State of Gwalior, whose Census figures have been taken into consideration this time but were left out of account in the last Census, comparison of migration figures may apparently seem to be impossible. But the inclusion of Feudatories has not affected the figures much as migration seldom takes place in the feudatories, most of them being benighted places without means of communication. Education, which encourages the volume of migration, is nearly absent from these estates.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MIGRATION BETWEEN GWALIOR AND SOME OTHER PROVINCES AND AGENCIES.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911

Natural Division in which born.	Number enumerated (000's omitted) in Natural Division.			REMARKS.
	Lowlying.	Plateau.	Hilly.	
1	2	3	4	5
Gwalior State	1,103	1,682	115	
1911	1,160	1,584	92	
1. Lowlying	1,094	68	7	
1911	1,149	143	7	
2. Plateau... ..	9	1,675	7	
1911	77	1,439	7	
3. Hilly	—	—	712	
1911	—	2	90	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Migration between Gwalior State and Other Parts of India.

Province or State.	Immigrants to Gwalior State.			Emigrants from Gwalior State.			Excess or deficiency of immigration over emigration.		REMARKS.
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	292,726	261,123	+31,603	288,736	412,462	-123,726	+3,990	-151,339	
British Territory	75,753	57,338	+18,415	59,718	99,130	-39,412	+16,635	-41,792	
United Provinces	59,020	40,456	+18,564	47,695	77,133	-29,533	+11,325	-36,677	
Central Provinces and Berar	8,073	6,999	+1,074	2,519	11,699	-9,180	+5,554	-4,700	
Bombay Presidency	3,833	6,117	-2,284	1,608	3,015	-1,407	+2,225	+3,102	
Ajmere-Merwara	722	1,030	-308	309	1,227	-918	+413	-197	
Punjab	2,548	—	—	1,799	—	—	+749	—	
Delhi	722	2,076	+1,194	1,457	2,588	+668	-735	-512	
N.-W. F. Province	307	139	+168	32	54	-22	+275	+85	
Assam	25	3	+22	133	153	-20	-108	-150	
Bengal	325	401	-76	1,752	2,948	-1,196	-1,427	-2,547	
Madras	52	105	-53	15	168	-113	+37	-163	
Baluchistan	25	10	+15	244	74	+170	-219	-63	
Burma	4	2	+2	140	8	+132	-136	-6	
Behar & Orissa	95	—	+95	1,320	—	+1,320	-1,225	—	
Andaman & Nicobars... ..	2	—	+2	95	63	+32	-93	-63	
Native States	216,909	203,780	+13,129	229,618	313,332	-83,714	-12,709	-101,052	
Baroda	579	315	+264	377	256	+121	+202	+59	
Travancore	4	—	+4	21	—	+21	-17	—	
Hyderabad	242	220	+22	316	181	+135	-74	+39	
Mysore	70	14	+56	13	26	-13	+57	-12	
Kashmir	34	2	+32	23	20	+3	+11	-18	
Rajputana States	78,063	58,211	+19,852	54,115	66,716	-12,601	+23,948	-8,505	
Central India States	137,917	145,018	-7,101	174,753	246,133	-71,380	-36,836	-101,115	
Portuguese Settlement	61	5	+56	—	—	—	+61	+5	

CHAPTER IV. Religion.

53. In the present Census it is not required to enter into any discussion of the history or philosophy of any religion or record the rituals, ceremonies, practices, and superstitions of its followers except when it becomes necessary to throw light on the figures under each religion and explain how far they are accurate or complete and have definite meaning and what are the factors that determine their variation.

Introductory.

54. The statistics of religion are given in Tables VI, XV, XVI, and the following Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter :—

Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I.—General distribution of the people by religion.

Subsidiary Table II.—Distribution by districts of the main religions.

Subsidiary Table III.—Christians—Number and variations.

Subsidiary Table IV.—Religions of Urban and Rural population.

55. Altogether nine religions—Hindu, Muhammadan, Jain, Animist, Parsi, Christian, Arya, Jew, Sikh—have been returned in the State. Sects, except those of Christians, have not been recorded.

56. The relative strength of the whole population by religion is given in

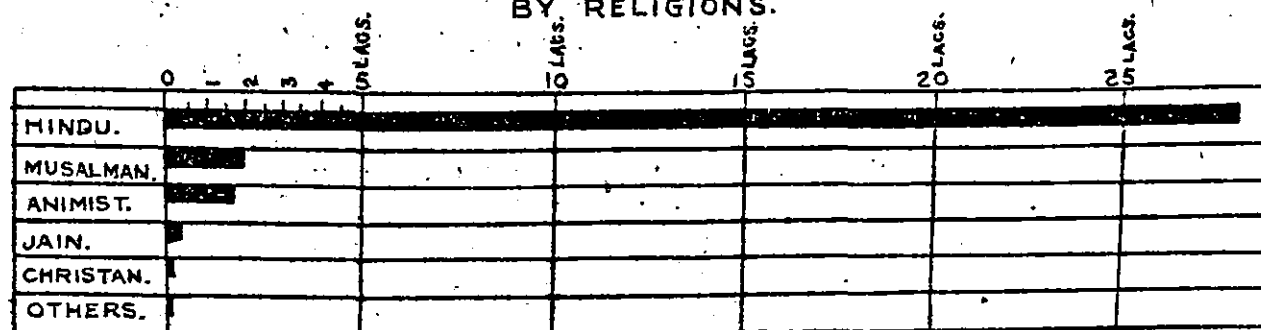
Distribution and Variation by Religion.

Religion.	1921	1911	Variation.
Hindu	2,813,958	2,945,677	- 4.5
Musalman	177,417	177,749	- .2
Jain	39,394	40,462	- 2.6
Animist	161,973	70,269	+130.5
Christian	1,650	1,685	- 2.7
Others	1,084	911	+19.9

the in-set table for the past two Censuses with variations during the decade. The Hindus preponderate in the State forming 88.06 per cent. of the total population. Then follow, but very much below in number, the Musalman, being 5.55 per cent. of the total population. Animists

come next in order showing 5.07 per cent. of population. Jains represent 1.23 per cent.; other religions form insignificant minorities in the State and do not require any special mention.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGIONS.



57. One striking feature of the figures showing religious distribution of the State is that while the general population has gone down by 1.3, the Animists have increased by the high percentage of 130.5. Followers of minor religions, such as Arya Samajists, Parsis, Jews grouped as "others," show an increase

Animists.

of 19 per cent. Hindus, Musamans, Jains and Christians have all gone down as shown in the in-set table, the largest decline 4·5 being shown against Hindus.

58. The word 'Animist' is one of foreign origin. It is used to express the various forms of religious beliefs and superstitions of the aboriginal tribes of India, such as Gonds, Bhils, Bhilalas, Korkus, etc., who have not yet regularly adopted or have not been admitted into Hinduism, Muhammadanism, Christianity or any other well known creed. It is very difficult to distinguish between an Animist and a low class Hindu, belonging to Koli or Chamar caste, for instance. Both believe in spirits, ghosts, witch-craft, and the evil-eye and their propitiation to secure happiness or avoid misery is common to both. An Animist, living in towns or otherwise coming under civilizing influences is gradually drawn towards and absorbed into the broad pale of Hinduism. It is impossible to determine at what stage a tribal man should be called a Hindu and at what, an Animist. The border line is faint and shifting and the accuracy of the return of their religion depends on the personal equation of the enumerators and supervisors.

59. When the Schedule, passing through the Enumerator's hand, comes for classification in the Abstraction office there are again chances of error due to carelessness, over-caution, or mis-reading of the instructions. The returns of Animists, therefore, have always been and will long remain open to doubt. The variations in their strength are not real and are caused by differences in the mode of enumeration and classification.

60. The Animist population of Gwalior was 404,289 in 1891 and 222,336 in 1901*. In 1911 it fell to 59,899. This would show that the Animistic population decreased considerably while other castes who are known to be less prolific all increased more or less during the decade 1901-1911—an inference which must be dismissed as highly improbable. The only explanation is, that most of the Animists were returned or classed as Hindus. To avoid such errors, care was taken in the Abstraction office to prepare a list of the tribes who should be regarded as Animists or Hindus. The basis of their classification was local experience and current opinion.

It is just possible that as a result of this precautionary step, many persons, who would have otherwise been grouped as Hindus, have come to the category of Animists and thus swollen their figures. The increase of 130·5 per cent. of the Animists is, therefore, only apparent and attributable to the low figure of 1911 and the inclusion of some people in 1921 who would otherwise have been classed as Hindus. This would partly account for the drop of 4·5 of the Hindu population as compared with lower decrease of adherents of other religions.

61. The total number of wild tribes belonging to the Hindu and Animistic groups for 1911 and 1921 is shown below :—

	1911		1921	
	Animists.	Hindus.	Animists.	Hindus.
Total	59,899	173,873	161,973	132,109
Bhil	42,821	10,478	68,832	2,463
Bhilala	1,563	.....	26,482	.....
Bharud	.....	22,819	.....	211
Gond	1,095	210	3,457	533
Kirar	765	50,975	.....	66,877
Mina	582	46,943	5,176	60,128
Saharia	12,980	42,448	56,483	1,897
Others	93	.....	1,543	.....

Total Animists and Hindus	1911.	1921.
...	233,772	294,092
Add Animists of Feudatory Estates	9,844	.....

GRAND TOTAL ... 243,616 294,092

Difference 294,092 - 243,616 = 50,476 or 20·7 per cent.

*These figures are exclusive of British Cantonments and Feudatory Estates.

So the wild tribes, irrespective of whether they are called Hindus or Animists, have increased by about 21 per cent.—not a very abnormal rise, considering their high fertility.

62. Of the total number of Animists, 76,295 live in the Plateau and 66,071 in the Hilly tract and 19,607 in the Lowlying plain.

Distribution of
Animists by
Natural
Divisions.
By Districts.

63. Amjhera in the Hilly tract and Isagarh in the Plateau contain respectively 66,071 and 24,196. In the former the Animists form a little more than half the population of the district. Consequently the high increase of the Animists has raised the district population to 8·5 while the State, on the whole, has gone down by 1·3 per cent.

64. The Hindus, as has been shown already, form pre-eminently the major portion of the whole population of Gwalior State as in Central India. Their ratio in 1921 is 88·06 per cent. as against 91·45 per cent. of 1911 and is slightly more than that of Central India (86·88 per cent.).

Hindus.

Their distribution by natural divisions is 92·35, 88·45 and 45·39 per cent. in the Lowlying, Plateau and Hilly tracts.

They do not keep up the same numerical superiority in towns where Musalmans and Jains show comparatively high ratios, both being dwellers of towns from the nature of their profession and service. Ninety-two per cent. of the Hindus live in villages as against 60 per cent. of the Musalmans.

Hindus have decreased by 4·5 per cent., more than the entire population of the State and other communities. The main causes of this decrease are, as stated in Chapter I, influenza, high prices, and their consequent diminished vitality during the decade under review.

There has been no defection from Hinduism in the State on account of conversion to Muhammadanism or Christianity, rather there is a possibility of accretion to it due to slow and gradual absorption of Animists into its fold though this year's return shows otherwise.

65. It is not difficult to differentiate Hindus from Jains and Sikhs in the State. For census purposes, a Hindu in Gwalior State is one born of Hindu parents in or out of India and not doing anything revolting to Hindu ideas and sentiments such as cow-killing or insulting Hindu gods and goddesses and who does not avowedly return himself as Animist. The return includes the highest Brahman boasting of Aryan-blood and professing Vedic religion and the lowest sweeper whose religious attitude approximates to that of Animists. This is the only class in this State which is not served by Brahman priests. The other two castes just above the sweepers, Kolis and Chamars, receive ministrations from some Brahmans. Pollution by proximity is unknown in the State, that by touch generally applies to the Mehtars (sweepers).

Accuracy of
Return of
Hindus.

66. In 1911, the number of Aryas in Gwalior was 37 persons, 26 males and 11 females. This time they are 157 strong, consisting of 96 males and 61 females. The number probably is below the truth, for some Aryas prefer to return them as Hindus.

Aryas.

They are mostly found in Gird Gwalior and Bhind Districts.

There was one case of reconversion by *shuddhi* ceremony of a Bengali Hindu some years ago from Christianity to Hinduism under the auspices of Lashkar Arya Samaj.

Sikhs.

67. The Sikhs have increased from 554 in 1911 to 661 made up of 419 males and 242 females. The disproportion of the male and female figures may be due to most of them being temporary sojourners in the country coming for service and agricultural occupations leaving their women in the Province of their birth.

Jains.

68. The Jains form 1·23 of the entire population as against 1·25 of 1911; 75·3 per cent. of the Jains live in rural areas and the remaining 24·7 in towns. They have this time decreased by 2·5 per cent. as against 29 per cent. in 1911. So, while the Hindus have gone down from 13·6 per cent. increase in 1911 to 4·5 per cent. decrease, the Jains have risen from 29 per cent. decrease of 1911 to 2·5 only. This comparative increase may, to a small extent, represent their natural growth due to less economic pressure on their community but is also owing to their return to towns after the Plague in 1911.

By Natural Division.

69. Of the entire Jain population, 27 per cent. live in the Lowlying area, 68 in the Plateau and 5 in the Hilly tract.

By Districts.

70. Examination of district figures show that the largest number of Jains (7,756) live in Mandasor, the next number (6,288) in Bhind, these two towns being important trade centres.

71. As an effect of educational and social propaganda very few Jains, especially of the younger generation, return their religion as Hinduism though some of them declare that they are Hindus by caste.

Muhammadans.

72. The total number of Muhammadans in the State is 177,417 being 5·55 per cent. of the whole population as against 5·47 of 1911; they stand next to Hindus.

Distribution by Natural Divisions and Districts.

73. Of the Muhammadans, 33 per cent. live in the Lowlying area, 64 in the Plateau and 3 in the Hilly tract.

They mostly live in towns. Of every five Muhammadans two live in towns and three in villages.

They form 10·3 per cent. of the population of Gird Gwalior District, 9·52 per cent. of Ujjain and 8·83 of Mandasor.

From the marginal table it would appear that in the State proper the

Religion.	Population excluding Feudatories and British Cant.		Variation.
	1921	1911	
1. Hindu ...	2,719,067	2,836,866	-4·2
2. Musalman ...	167,654	165,894	+1·06
3. Jain ...	37,850	38,372	-1·4

Musalman have, instead of decreasing, increased by 1·06 per cent. while the Hindus decreased by 4·2 per cent.

This comparative high growth of the Musalmans, as a community, is supposed to be due to their higher fecundity and some social advantages they possess over the Hindus, such as comparative absence of early marriage and prevalence of widow re-marriage. Other circumstances remaining the same, Muhammadans ought to increase more than the Hindus, as they do in other parts of India; and the same is noticed this time in Gwalior.

Another reason of their comparative rise in 1921 is perhaps their return to towns after the disappearance of the Plague of 1911, when their number fell considerably more than Hindus.

74. Inset Table on page 23 shows that the Christian population has fallen slightly from 1,685 to 1,650, i. e., 2.7 per cent. in the whole State including British Cantonments and Feudatory Estates. Excluding these, the Christians would show a rise of 170.5 per cent. The fall of Christian population, therefore, has taken place in the British Cantonments, Railway Stations, etc. This is due to reduced garrison of British troops stationed at Nimuch, Agar and Guna. In the State proper there has been a rise.

Christians.

75. There are 629 Europeans (males 547, females 82), 261 Anglo-Indians (males 140, females 121) and 760 Indian-Christians (371 males, 389 females).

Races and Sects.

In numerical strength, Indian Christians are first, then come Europeans and last Anglo-Indians.

Amongst Europeans, males far out-number females, being respectively 547 and 82, as has been said above. This great disproportion is due to most of the Europeans being soldiers in the army in the British Cantonments of Nimuch and Guna.

76. Information about sects was obtained through the heads of Missions by distribution of cards, and may therefore be taken as correct. The sects returned in Gwalior are:—

Accuracy of Return.

Sect.	PROPORTION PER MILLE OF EACH SECT PER RACE.			PROPORTION PER MILLE OF EACH RACE PER SECT.			TOTAL.
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian-Christians.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian-Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Anglican ...	782	149	69	833	383	61	406
Roman Catholics ...	147	236	617	107	414	371	277
Presbyterian ...	27	30	943	14	38	416	203
Other Sects ...	...	...	...	46	165	152	114
TOTAL ...	881	158	461	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The largest sect of Christians are Anglicans amongst Europeans, Roman Catholics amongst Anglo-Indians and Presbyterians amongst Indian Christians.

The preponderance of Presbyterians is due to the efforts of Canadian Presbyterian Mission in the State.

77. From the report of the different Missions, it appears that there have been 48 cases of conversion to Christianity, 44 from Ujjain and 4 from Nimuch, during the decade in question. Thirty-three of these converts were Balais, four Muhahmadans and five Bhamis.

Conversions.

78. Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Ujjain, supports one Boys' School and one Hospital there. In addition to these, the local Mission (American Presbyterian) has recently started at Lashkar an Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School which is fairly well attended by girls of respectable and high class families,

Educational Activity.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

Religion and Locality.	Actual number in 1921.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION IN					VARIATION PER CENT.				Net variation 1881-1921.
		1921	1911	1901	1891.	1881	INCREASE +	DECREASE -	1911-1921	1901-1911		1891-1901	1881-1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu.											
Gwalior State.	2,813,958	8,806	9,145	8,470	8,155	8,87	-3.7	+13.6	-9.3	+3.7	
Lowlying ...	1,081,103	9,235	9,419	8,771	...	...	-1.9	+1.8	...	...
Plateau ...	1,670,201	8,845	9,107	8,394	...	...	-2.8	+22.0	...	...
Hilly ...	62,654	4,589	6,944	5,721	...	...	-33.9	+50.7	...	...
Musalman.											
Gwalior State	177,417	555	535	583	544	544	+3.7	-3.5	-6.4	+12.7	
Lowlying ...	58,404	499	465	539	...	...	+7.3	-18.2	...	...
Plateau ...	113,254	600	585	622	...	...	+2.5	+5.8	...	...
Hilly ...	5,759	422	498	538	...	...	-3.2	+15.0	...	...
Animist.											
Gwalior State.	161,973	507	193	761	1,197	551	+162.6	-73.2	-44.5	+145.2	
Lowlying ...	19,607	168	29	562	...	...	+47.9	-95.1	...	...
Plateau ...	76,295	404	158	753	...	...	+163.3	-76.3	...	...
Hilly ...	66,071	4,840	2,370	3,504	...	...	+104.2	-16.0	...	...
Jain.											
Gwalior State.	39,394	123	124	183	103	38	+.8	-28.9	+54.9	+249.4	
Lowlying ...	10,665	91	84	125	...	...	+8.3	-35.8	...	...
Plateau ...	26,818	142	147	228	...	...	-3.4	-27.6	...	...
Hilly ...	1,911	140	186	237	...	...	-24.7	-2.3	...	...
Christian.											
Gwalior State.	1,650	5	2	3	1	1	+170.5	-29.5	+120.1	+89.0	
Lowlying ...	396	3	2	3	...	...	+50	-26.6	...	...
Plateau ...	1,251	6	2	3	...	...	+250	-34.3	...	...
Hilly ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	-100	...	...	...
Others.											
Gwalior State.	1,084	4	1	...	...	1	+300	+385.4	-33.3	-62.1	
Lowlying ...	449	4	1	...	...	...	+300	+1362.5	...	...
Plateau ...	513	3	1	...	...	...	+200	+152.5	...	...
Hilly ...	122	9	1	...	...	...	+800	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures for 1911, 1901, 1891 and 1881 are exclusive of Feudatories and British Cantonments in this as well as in all subsequent Tables.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution by Districts of the Main Religions.

Districts and Natural Divisions.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE																																	
	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Animists.					Jains.					Christians.					Others.								
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
Gwalior State.	8,806	9,145	8,470	8,155	8,870	555	535	503	544	544	507	193	761	1,197	5	123	124	183	103	33	5		3	1	1	4	1	...	...	1		
Natural Divisions—																																		
Lowlying ...	9,235	9,419	8,771	...	...	499	465	539	...	...	168	29	562	...	...	91	84	125	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	
Plateau ...	8,845	9,107	8,394	...	...	600	585	622	...	...	404	147	753	...	...	142	158	228	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	
Hilly ...	4,589	6,944	5,721	...	...	422	498	538	...	...	4,840	2,370	3,504	...	...	140	186	237	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	
Districts—																																		
Gird ...	8,781	8,923	...	...	...	1,030	959	...	...	...	97	50	...	...	...	74	55	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	
Bhind ...	9,542	9,580	...	...	...	286	273	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	164	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Tonwarghar ...	9,657	9,640	...	...	...	266	285	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	57	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheopur ...	8,348	9,473	...	...	...	388	387	...	...	...	1,259	123	...	...	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narwar ...	9,164	9,431	...	...	...	221	229	...	...	...	537	259	...	...	...	77	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Isagarh ...	8,811	9,302	...	...	...	409	388	...	...	...	630	169	...	...	...	144	140	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Bhilsa ...	9,145	9,396	...	...	...	494	489	...	...	...	280	44	...	...	...	78	70	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
Ujjain ...	8,712	8,811	...	...	...	952	958	...	...	...	198	83	...	...	...	128	143	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
Mandasor ...	8,233	8,585	...	...	...	883	807	...	...	...	514	247	...	...	...	326	355	...	...	...	39	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	
Shajapur ...	8,884	8,988	...	...	...	767	782	...	...	...	206	93	...	...	...	143	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amjhera ...	4,589	6,944	...	...	...	422	498	...	...	...	4,840	2,370	...	...	...	140	186	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Christians—Number and Variation.

Districts and Natural Divisions.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN					VARIATION PER CENT.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911 1921	1901 1911	1891 1901	1881 1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gwalior State	1,650	610	866	393	208	+170.5	-29.5	+120.1	+89.0
NATURAL DIVISIONS—									
Lowlying	396	306	417	...	...	+29.4	-26.6	...	...
Plateau	1,251	295	449	...	...	+324.7	-34.3	...	...
Hilly	3	9	...	...	...	-66.6	...	...	...
DISTRICTS—									
Gird	389	282	...	...	...	+37.9	...	...	...
Bhind	1	16	...	...	...	+93.8	...	...	...
Tonwarghar	3	8	...	...	...	-62.5	...	...	...
Sheopur	3	...	...	...	...	+300	...	...	...
Narwar	1	3	...	...	...	-66.6	...	...	...
Isagarh	38	28	...	...	...	+35.7	...	...	...
Bhilsa	33	10	...	...	...	+230	...	...	...
Ujjain	259	132	...	...	...	+96.2	...	...	...
Mandasor	918	121	...	...	...	+658.7	...	...	...
Shajapur	2	1	...	...	...	+100	...	...	...
Amjhera	3	9	...	...	...	-66.6	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Religions of Urban and Rural Population.

Natural Divisions.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gwalior State	7,298	2,299	24	316	45	18	8,967	369	558	103	1	2
1. Lowlying	7,632	2,153	2	176	22	15	9,473	254	192	79	...	2
2. Plateau	7,035	2,403	46	491	18	7	8,992	454	431	114	6	3
3. Hilly ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,589	422	4,840	140	...	9

CHAPTER V.

Age.

79. The statistics of age are given for the State as a whole and for the districts in Table VII and for some selected castes in Table XIV. At the end of the Chapter are appended the following Subsidiary Tables:—

Reference to
Statistics.

1. Age distribution of a population of 103,500 males and 103,000 females by annual age periods.
2. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and each Natural Division.
3. Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.
4. Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.
 - 4—A. Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40 in certain castes, also of married females aged 15-40 per 1,000 females.
5. Proportion of children under 10 and of persons under 60 to those aged 15-40, also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.
6. Variation in population at certain age periods.

For want of vital statistics, 4 more Subsidiary Tables could not be prepared. The figures in Subsidiary Table I refer to Hindu and Musalman population of Bhilsa District with its Feudatory Estates, Bhilsa being taken as a type for its geographical and other considerations.

80. Of all census statistics those relating to age are most unreliable. Even in countries like England, where the system of registration of births and deaths is compulsory and the people are expected to know their ages accurately, the age returns are not correct. Here in India most people do not know their ages at all; if ever they have any occasion to know, they do not consider it necessary to remember them. Besides amongst uneducated people there is a superstition against telling age; it shortens life. This is not only true of Hindus but also of Muhammadans. Counting of men, specially of children, is regarded inauspicious by ordinary Indians. Elderly parents at times were heard to say in plaintive tone "count us but spare our children." All this is not peculiar to the State but common to other parts of India.

Inaccuracy of
Statistics.

There are other sources of inaccuracies. First, there is the wrong way of stating age. One in his 12th year, for instance, is reported 13 years old. To guard against this error, enumerators were instructed to enter the number of years completed last birthday and children under one year as infants. Then, there is the tendency to return age in vague numbers such as (पाच, सात,) 5, 7, (दस, बंदह,) 10, 15, (बीस, पच्चीस,) 20, 25, (तीस, चालीस,) 30, 40, and so on. This produces lumping on 4, 5, or 10, or their multiples. Then again, there is a general tendency to understate or exaggerate ages at certain periods of life. Ages of unmarried girls of marriageable age are generally understated. In advanced years, some people, especially women, overstate their age. Amongst low class people, such as Chamars, Kolis, Kachhis, which form a major portion of the Gwalior State population, there is a widespread and absolute ignorance of age. Absurd answers are given to questions respecting age. One curious case came to my notice when I was seeing sample schedules filled in before

me in a mufassil town. An ordinary labourer gave his age as 40. The answer looking unsatisfactory, I asked him how old he was at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny. The answer was ten or twelve. That evidently would put him at 74. Questioned about the age of his son standing by, he replied in all seriousness: "The boy was born when wheat was selling 16 seers a rupee." This was too hard a problem to solve.

The entries of age are left more or less to the mercy of enumerators who cannot be expected, as a rule, to take sufficient care or trouble to elicit proper answers. Such being the case it is useless to expect correct age returns, yet the sources of error being the same from Census to Census useful comparisons can be made in spite of their unreliable character.

**Causes
affecting
Distribution of
Age.**

81. In the case of a people progressing normally the greatest number of persons should be at the age "under one year" and the succeeding numbers should gradually decrease from year to year, but as a matter of fact, this ideal condition seldom happens on account of disturbing causes such as famine, plague, influenza, etc. Migration also affects the distribution of ages, but in Gwalior its effect is negligible.

**Effect of
Famine.**

The general effect of plague and influenza can be very easily gauged, but that of famine requires a little explanation. It greatly increases the birth rate after its disappearance, but in a few years this increased rate falls and normal conditions are established. In this connection I should like to quote the following from the India Report of 1901:—

"When a tract is afflicted by famine the mortality rises in a greater or less degree according to the severity and duration of the calamity and the effectiveness of the measures taken to mitigate it. All sections of the population, however, are not equally affected; the very old and the very young suffer most, while those in prime of life sustain only a comparatively small diminution in their numbers.

"Consequently at the close of the famine, the population consists of an unusually small proportion of children and old persons and of a very large proportion of persons in the prime of life, *i. e.*, at the reproductive ages. For some years, therefore, in the absence of any fresh calamity, the growth of the population is very rapid. The number of persons capable of adding to the population not having been affected, the actual number of births is very little less than before the famine, but the proportion calculated on the diminished population is much greater and so too is the excess of births over deaths, as the latter are much below the average in a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of healthy persons in their prime, and of a comparatively small proportion of persons who by reason of old age, or infirmity have a relatively short expectation of life. This more rapid rate of growth continues for some time, but then as the persons who, at the time of the famine, were in their prime, pass into old age and their place is taken by the generation born shortly before the famine with its numbers greatly reduced by the mortality which then occurred, the birth-rate falls not only below that of the years following the famine, but also below the average. The disturbance of normal conditions is still not ended and the pendulum continues to swing backwards and forwards between periods of high and low birth-rate, but its oscillations gradually become fainter until they cease from natural causes to be apparent or, as more often happens, until some fresh calamity obliterates them."

**Sundbarg's
Theory
regarding Age
Distribution.**

82. According to Sundbarg, the well known Swedish statistician, the number of persons aged 15-50 in all European countries and America is uniformly about half the total population and that variations take place only in the other two main groups, '0-15' and '50 and over.' Where the population is progressive the number in the group 0-15 is much greater than in the group 50 and over; but where it is stationary the numbers in the two groups approach equality.

The mortality in these two groups is much greater, he says, than in the intermediate one, but it is about the same in both cases. Consequently variations in their relative size do not affect the total mortality which is thus independent of the age distribution. (*India Report, 1911, pages 148-149.*)

To see how far this theory applies to Gwalior, I append the marginal

Number of persons per mille aged,

Table for the information of general readers.

	0-5	15-50	50 & over
Gwalior 1921	389	503	108
Gwalior 1911	354	541	105

Sundbarg's theory does not strictly apply to Indian Provinces and States. To suit Indian conditions Sir E. A. Gait, Census Commissioner for 1911, altered the groups to '0-10' and '15-40' and '60 and over'. His reasons are that old age comes on quicker in India and the group 15-40 more closely corresponds to the reproductive age. Subsidiary Table V accordingly compares the number of children below 10 and persons 60 and over to those aged '15-40.'

83. As the male figures are somewhat more reliable I shall confine my discussion to those only leaving out figures for the females. Reference to Subsidiary Table II shows that the number of children aged '0-5' has decreased from 1,402 in 1911 to 1,167 per ten thousand in 1921, *i. e.*, by about 2.3 per cent. This reduction is due to the fact that the children of this group were born during the quinquennium 1916-1920, which was a period of severe trial on account of the terrible Influenza and the continued high prices and was thus highly unfavourable to human growth. Boys of the next group 5-10 show a rise of 3.1, being born in a more favourable period 1910-1915. The next group 10-15 shows again an increase of 2.5 per cent, being survivors of persons of 0-5 age-period of 1911 Census.

Detailed Examination of the Figures.

Broadly speaking children of 0-15 have increased by 3.3 per cent. Amongst men of '15-40' age-group the increase is slightly less but the least percentage increase is in the group of 60 and up. The three natural divisions show the same condition, *i. e.*, decline in children of 0-5 and increase in the two other groups. In the Plain area there has been considerable rise in the group of 10-40.

A reference to Subsidiary Table VI will show that in the whole State there has been an increase of 30 per cent. among persons aged 10-15 and a decrease of 5.86 in the adult population of 15-40 group. Considering the three natural divisions the Hilly tract shows increase in all the groups. The Plateau shows considerable decrease (of about 5 per cent.) in the 15-40 age-group. The Lowlying area shows appreciable decrease in '10-15', '15-40' and '40-60' groups. This indicates that in the next 10 years the Lowlying area will have no chance of good increase of population. The Plateau will be in a better condition, but the Hilly tract has the highest potentiality for the current decade.

84. Mean age of a people or community is the average age of all persons who were alive on the Census night. It does not mean the average duration or expectation of life at birth except in a stationary population. In drawing any conclusion from the statistics of the mean age of the living, one should remember that nothing could be more fallacious than to assume that a

Mean Age.

rise in the mean age of the people living, of itself, indicates an increase in the duration of human life, for, it is clear that the mean age is affected not only by mortality but also by the course of the birth-rate. If the birth-rate increases, the numbers in the younger age-groups increase also and this reduces the mean age of the living. On the other hand, if the birth-rate declines, the converse result follows. A population which is actually dying out is found to show a constant rise in the mean age of the living.

Birth and Death Rates deduced.

Mean age also means the number of persons among whom one dies every year. Taking it to be 24·5, the average death rate of Gwalior is $\frac{1,000}{24\cdot5} = 40\cdot8$ per mille. As the population has decreased by '9 per cent. in the State proper the birth-rate is 40·8—'9 or 40 approximately per 1,000.

Subsidiary Tables II and III give mean age at the end of proportionate figures. The mean age has been calculated by the formula adopted in French Census and recommended by the Census Commissioner for India.

Mean Age by Religion and Locality.

The in-set tables show mean age of the principal religions and the natural

Religions.	1921	1911
Hindus ...	24·67	24·5
Musalmans ...	25·79	25·8
Animists ...	22·3	22·1
Jains ...	27·17	26·17

Natural Divisions.	1921	1911
Gwalior ...	24·63	24·56
Low-lying ...	26·09	25·08
Plateau ...	25·45	25·27
Hilly ...	24·64	23·89

divisions for males. It will appear that Animists have the lowest and Jains the highest mean age.

Relative Fecundity.

85. A glance at Subsidiary Table V shows that the number of children under 10 per 100 married females aged 15-40 has increased from 152 to 224 in the State as a whole. The greatest increase is in the Hilly tract which contains largest number of Animists and the lowest in the Lowlying area.

By District.

By districts, Mandasor is first, having 281 children per hundred married females, then come Amjhera, Narwar and Isagarh in order. The lowest number is in Gird Gwalior, being 152.

By Caste.

Subsidiary Table IV-A shows that Rajput Tonwars have 290 children per 100 married females aged 15-40. Then come Minas and Bhils, Bhilalas and Gonds who are grouped as Animists. Deccani Brahmans are least prolific of all Hindu castes, lower than even Jains.

By Religion

From the in-set tables an idea of relative fecundity by religion

Religions.	Proportion of children under 10 per 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus ...	2,633	2,791
Musalmans ...	2,436	2,752
Animists ...	3,384	3,665
Jains ...	...	...

Natural Division.	Proportion of children under 10 of both sexes per 100 married females aged 15-40	
	Males.	Females.
Gwalior State ...	93	87
Low-lying ...	92	82
Plateau ...	92	89
Hilly ...	103	106

and natural divisions can be obtained. It will appear that Animists are first, Hindus second, Musalmans third and Jains last in point of relative fecundity.

This comparative high fecundity of Hindus is due to many low castes like Mina, Saharia, etc., being included in them.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Statement showing the Age Distribution of 103,500 Males and 103,000 Females by Annual Age Periods.

Age.	HINDUS AND MUSALMANS.		Age.		HINDUS AND MUSALMANS.		Age.		HINDUS AND MUSALMANS.	
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Total	103,500	103,000	34		1,753	1,244	69		52	70
0	2,101	3,244	35		2,586	1,251	70		61	97
1	1,783	2,108	36		1,975	1,001	71		58	49
2	2,233	2,223	37		1,648	837	72		69	76
3	2,550	3,675	38		1,611	701	73		53	0
4	2,715	3,215	39		1,693	1,511	74		51	48
5	2,946	3,588	40		1,932	2,301	75		76	67
6	3,604	3,357	41		1,304	1,815	76		48	45
7	3,117	2,930	42		1,570	941	77		6	5
8	4,573	3,121	43		1,004	951	78		6	22
9	2,396	2,677	44		930	781	79		81	45
10	4,297	3,223	45		810	691	80		68	86
11	2,167	2,116	46		641	761	81		6	14
12	2,083	3,346	47		635	871	82		3	11
13	1,996	1,824	48		697	721	83		1	6
14	2,027	1,355	49		568	603	84		5	2
15	1,737	1,916	50		424	951	85		10	14
16	1,845	2,466	51		509	582	86		3	6
17	1,516	2,497	52		740	633	87		5	4
18	1,137	1,859	53		543	528	88		8	4
19	1,533	2,605	54		562	574	89		11	5
20	2,948	3,690	55		843	362	90		21	15
21	1,678	1,469	56		386	359	91		10	7
22	1,617	1,365	57		243	233	92		2	8
23	1,710	1,305	58		350	292	93		1	10
24	1,034	1,900	59		324	323	94		1	6
25	2,130	3,332	60		418	517	95		20	9
26	1,998	1,280	61		341	443	96		4	3
27	1,532	1,119	62		299	372	97		3	3
28	1,401	1,202	63		225	319	98		3	4
29	1,402	755	64		129	161	99		1	3
30	3,225	2,631	65		231	223	100		4	5
31	2,264	1,333	66		60	66	105		1	2
32	2,006	2,147	67		43	131	110		1	1
33	1,774	1,142	68		46	57	115		1	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of Each Sex in Gwalior State
and its Natural Divisions:

Age.	1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior State.						
0—1	226	224	310	330	171	139
1—2	182	205	220	246	187	165
2—3	214	243	274	321	214	225
3—4	252	304	294	337	176	186
4—5	293	314	304	286	219	216
0—5	1,167	1,290	1,402	1,520	967	931
5—10	1,486	1,540	1,176	1,149	1,269	1,061
10—15	1,250	1,047	995	831	1,323	884
15—20	797	743	900	787	1,027	853
20—25	780	874	259	1,041	988	1,183
25—30	864	876	980	996	957	1,034
30—35	925	913	963	939	995	1,003
35—40	640	568	613	577	615	753
40—45	728	705	698	709	678	728
45—50	346	303	351	338	306	462
50—55	440	472	448	497	401	450
55—60	137	136	146	141	151	191
60—65	256	332	236	318	318	467
65—70	64	60	58	63	No more shown	periods are after 60 and over.
70 and over	120	137	75	94		
Mean Age	24.68	24.76	29.56	30.08	29.33	31.88
Lowlying.						
0—5	1,092	1,228	1,140	1,261	1,047	1,093
5—10	1,383	1,438	1,148	1,194	1,266	1,281
10—15	1,209	958	1,161	758	1,210	978
15—20	843	796	993	827	1,004	913
20—40	3,337	3,308	3,471	3,435	3,365	3,467
40—60	1,697	1,663	1,695	1,788	1,746	1,769
60 and over	439	609	392	537	362	499
Mean Age	26.09	26.92	30.08	30.85	29.94	30.55
Plateau.						
0—5	1,198	1,307	1,573	1,698	912	736
5—10	1,537	1,586	1,190	1,114	1,266	915
10—15	1,282	1,099	881	750	1,427	803
15—20	774	720	841	762	1,052	804
20—40	3,134	3,183	3,543	3,628	3,704	4,400
40—60	1,631	1,608	1,614	1,628	1,355	1,890
60 and over	444	497	358	440	284	452
Mean Age	25.45	25.78	29.27	29.66	28.81	33.14
Hilly.						
0—5	1,395	1,553	1,673	1,691	905	1,995
5—10	1,712	1,726	1,263	1,241	1,350	620
10—15	1,187	1,046	927	795	1,258	1,022
15—20	702	642	808	772	953	686
20—40	3,076	3,223	3,509	3,574	3,720	3,522
40—60	1,538	1,355	1,525	1,523	1,551	1,654
60 and over	390	453	295	404	263	301
Mean Age	24.64	24.55	28.39	28.86	29.33	28.94

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of Each Sex in Main Religions.

Age.	1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions—						
0-1	226	224	310	330	171	139
1-2	181	205	220	246	187	165
2-3	214	243	274	321	214	225
3-4	251	304	294	337	176	186
4-5	293	314	304	286	219	216
Total 0-5	1,165	1,290	1,402	1,520	967	931
5-10	1,486	1,540	1,176	1,149	1,269	1,061
10-15	1,251	1,047	995	831	1,323	884
15-20	797	843	900	787	1,027	853
20-25	780	872	872	1,041	988	1,183
25-30	864	876	980	996	957	1,034
30-35	925	913	963	939	995	1,003
35-40	640	568	613	577	615	753
40-45	728	303	698	709	678	728
45-50	346	303	351	338	306	462
50-55	441	472	443	497	401	450
55-60	137	136	146	141	151	191
60-65	256	332	236	318		
65-70	64	66	58	63	318	467
70 and over	120	137	75	94		
Mean Age	24.63	24.76	29.56	30.08	29.33	31.88
Hindu—						
0-1	225	223	308	330	175	130
1-2	181	203	221	245	191	160
2-3	210	236	274	322	212	218
3-4	246	296	293	335	170	170
4-5	291	306	306	285	217	204
Total 0-5	1,153	1,264	1,402	1,517	965	882
5-10	1,481	1,527	1,178	1,150	1,276	1,030
10-15	1,259	1,047	1,000	832	1,353	846
15-20	801	750	907	786	1,039	827
20-25	782	870	958	1,038	994	1,195
25-30	868	876	981	998	957	1,070
30-35	929	916	964	938	989	1,009
35-40	641	571	610	580	614	795
40-45	727	710	694	707	650	737
45-50	345	311	350	341	293	486
50-55	488	478	445	499	391	447
55-60	197	139	146	141	153	194
60-65	255	337	234	319		
65-70	64	67	57	62	326	482
70 and over	120	137	74	92		
Mean Age	24.67	24.92	29.51	30.09	29.21	32.30
Musalman—						
0-1	223	235	294	312	191	191
1-2	168	210	195	227	159	206
2-3	220	251	256	301	239	258
3-4	235	298	279	352	181	228
4-5	247	289	259	292	190	242
Total 0-5	1,093	1,283	1,283	1,484	960	1,125
5-10	1,344	1,468	1,123	1,119	1,119	1,188
10-15	1,178	1,060	973	856	1,033	1,109
15-20	824	730	861	784	890	928
20-25	853	938	955	1,049	870	1,126
25-30	870	894	966	955	934	948
30-35	897	904	907	967	1,038	979
35-40	626	534	641	537	653	523
40-45	743	731	795	757	945	766
45-50	366	269	366	300	469	266
50-55	528	487	505	511	557	505
55-60	144	129	163	135	166	107
60-65	312	333	275	328		
65-70	70	67	82	74	366	430
70 and over	152	173	105	144		
Mean Age	25.79	25.00	30.78	30.48	31.68	29.93
Animist—						
0-1	241	231	455	396	168	188
1-2	202	239	315	341	163	182
2-3	289	358	376	364	227	271
3-4	382	466	410	473	240	330
4-5	406	481	414	380	276	327
Total 0-5	1,520	1,775	1,970	1,954	1,074	1,298

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of Each Sex in Main Religions.—(contd.)

Age.	1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-10	1,863	1,893	1,333	1,224	1,377	1,300
10-15	1,218	1,018	826	693	1,287	1,109
15-20	678	613	737	816	1,030	1,080
20-25	606	800	862	1,147	989	1,132
25-30	751	864	1,026	1,093	966	718
30-35	906	899	1,099	913	1,020	972
35-40	623	544	612	509	569	496
40-45	734	595	619	623	754	584
45-50	297	203	264	261	200	352
50-55	366	353	356	355	360	421
55-60	91	77	79	105	102	216
60-65	213	233	163	212		
65-70	41	45	39	54	182	322
70 and over	73	88	35	41		
Mean Age	22.38	21.53	27.07	27.50	28.23	28.73
Jain—						
0-1	212	218	285	287	200	191
1-2	130	202	152	193	152	204
2-3	12	199	230	260	192	231
3-4	25	238	226	258	175	209
4-5	243	264	241	257	189	244
Total 0-5	1,022	1,121	1,134	1,255	908	1,079
5-10	1,116	1,266	1,029	1,109	967	1,070
10-15	1,159	1,109	1,014	853	1,095	997
15-20	818	907	879	841	881	913
20-25	875	985	935	1,048	1,081	1,058
25-30	928	842	931	899	906	899
30-35	86	770	930	901	1,022	918
35-40	64	595	684	633	703	602
40-45	706	690	705	781	785	856
45-50	49	354	471	402	470	380
50-55	516	524	548	554	561	538
55-60	20	214	250	202	225	204
60-65	231	372	296	325		
65-70	104	84	100	87	396	486
70 and over	42	167	94	110		
Mean Age	27.15	26.91	31.87	31.53	32.03	31.48
Christian—						
0-1	84	372	307	70	89	56
1-2	42	236	31	352	289	22
2-3	61	186	276	387	119	152
3-4	27	389	245	352	149	196
4-5	117	321	245	247	357	262
Total 0-5	1,311	1,504	1,104	1,408	1,003	697
5-10	52	1,554	951	986	1,429	2,222
10-15	159	1,182	614	634	1,339	2,527
15-20	1,966	524	675	1,056	1,042	850
20-25	2,240	1,014	1,012	1,179	1,506	479
25-30	1,058	1,081	1,196	1,373	655	479
30-35	803	965	1,012	669	1,577	1,133
35-40	606	676	1,012	599	298	240
40-45	407	456	644	528	327	153
45-50	359	203	767	317	357	58
50-55	427	405	215	423	863	218
55-60	66	169	158	71	208	109
60-65	66	84	399	352		
65-70	66	101	31	35	387	395
70 and over	85	84	215	70		
Mean Age	23.97	22.67	33.23	29.57	30.23	25.58
Others—						
0-1	14	247	154	97		
1-2	141	180	231	486	476	
2-3	121	122	384	291		4,000
3-4	256	125	231	194		
4-5	110	292	308	583	1,429	
Total 0-5	767	1,236	1,308	1,650	1,905	4,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of Each Sex in Main Religions.—(contd.)

Age.	1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-10	986	1,168	538	1,942	476	...
10-15	489	1,056	308	1,068	1,429	...
15-20	704	674	692	683	952	...
20-25	1,064	966	615	1,165	...	...
25-30	1,127	1,011	1,000	1,068	1,429	4,000
30-35	1,486	1,034	1,538	583	952	...
35-40	908	832	692	777	476	...
40-45	704	384	462	291	416	...
45-50	469	270	231	194	1,429	...
50-55	329	562	385	97	476	2,000
55-60	266	20	...	97	...	...
60-65	250	225	77	388	...	...
65-70	125	157	...	...	...	...
70 and over	125	135	154	...	...	...
Mean Age	...	...	27.53	25.40	26.76	31.40
All Religions—			LOWLYING.			
0-5	1,092	1,228	1,140	1,261	1,047	1,093
5-10	1,383	1,438	1,148	1,194	1,266	1,281
10-15	1,209	958	1,161	958	1,210	978
15-20	843	796	993	827	1,004	913
20-40	3,337	3,308	3,471	3,435	3,365	3,462
40-60	1,697	1,663	1,695	1,788	1,746	1,769
60 and over	439	609	392	537	362	499
Mean Age	25.45	25.86	30.08	30.85	29.94	30.55
Hindu—						
0-5	1,089	1,217	1,143	1,260	1,039	1,078
5-10	1,386	1,434	1,152	1,196	1,285	1,261
10-15	1,214	953	1,167	962	1,237	956
15-20	846	799	1,000	829	1,017	903
20-40	3,336	3,313	3,465	3,439	3,363	3,501
40-60	1,693	1,673	1,683	1,783	1,689	1,795
60 and over	436	611	390	531	370	506
Mean Age	25.39	25.93	30.01	30.81	29.80	30.74
Musalman—						
0-5	1,036	1,214	1,082	1,251	1,029	1,179
5-10	1,213	1,359	1,093	1,136	1,056	1,165
10-15	1,152	989	1,037	880	816	1,156
15-20	897	761	885	774	919	898
20-40	3,452	3,359	3,619	3,409	3,136	3,362
40-60	1,510	1,683	1,880	1,892	2,683	1,699
60 and over	511	635	404	658	361	541
Mean Age	26.52	26.10	31.08	31.87	32.99	30.27
Animist—						
0-5	1,590	1,874	1,687	1,853	1,207	1,215
5-10	1,914	1,947	1,274	1,285	1,240	1,759
10-15	1,170	965	1,026	799	1,213	4,157
15-20	642	621	708	886	917	1,076
20-40	2,946	3,179	3,766	3,416	3,536	3,062
40-60	1,463	1,072	1,274	1,488	1,662	1,400
60 and over	275	342	255	273	225	331
Mean Age	22.22	21.17	27.44	27.25	28.76	27.72
Jain—						
0-5	914	1,072	1,018	1,249	960	1,198
5-10	1,073	1,335	949	1,212	919	1,028
10-15	1,143	1,287	1,212	1,056	978	909
15-20	901	1,014	908	799	807	974
20-40	3,527	2,852	3,246	3,156	3,768	3,378
40-60	1,872	1,703	2,090	2,003	2,173	1,958
60 and over	570	737	577	525	395	555
Mean Age	27.96	26.93	32.58	31.22	32.45	31.59
Christian—						
0-5	1,154	1,358	692	1,088	1,047	1,347
5-10	812	926	629	748	1,623	985
10-15	385	494	629	748	1,152	1,554
15-20	812	432	944	1,157	785	466
20-40	3,675	4,197	4,025	3,878	2,880	3,575
40-60	2,521	2,099	2,138	1,565	1,989	1,451
60 and over	641	494	943	816	524	622
Mean Age	31.28	29.75	36.96	32.76	30.37	30.13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of Each Sex in Main Religions.—(contd.)

Age.	1911		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Others—						
0-5			667	1,754	1,250	
5-10			2,500	2,632		
10-15			1,667	877	2,500	
15-20			1,000	526	1,250	
20-40			2,833	3,333	5,000	
40-60			1,000	702		
60 and over			333	176		
			25.75	22.84	18.12	
All Religions—			PLATEAU.			
0-5	1,198	1,307	1,573	1,678	912	736
5-10	1,537	1,586	1,190	1,114	1,266	1,915
10-15	1,282	1,099	881	750	1,427	803
15-20	774	720	841	762	1,052	804
20-40	3,134	3,183	3,543	3,628	3,704	4,400
40-60	1,631	1,608	1,614	1,628	1,355	1,890
60 and over	444	497	358	440	284	452
Mean Age	25.45	25.78	29.27	26.66	28.81	33.14
Hindu—						
0-5	1,193	1,290	1,582	1,683	903	672
5-10	1,543	1,585	1,193	1,113	1,271	869
10-15	1,292	1,102	880	746	1,462	749
15-20	771	721	842	758	1,064	782
20-40	3,141	3,179	3,552	3,633	3,720	4,535
40-60	1,620	1,625	1,602	1,629	1,293	1,921
60 and over	440	498	349	438	287	472
Mean Age	25.4	25.84	28.40	29.66	28.65	33.70
Musalman—						
0-5	112	1,309	1,393	1,598	913	1,020
5-10	1,402	1,525	1,195	1,106	1,261	1,261
10-15	1,186	1,089	933	840	1,184	1,068
15-20	828	714	850	794	866	911
20-40	3,139	3,224	3,380	3,563	3,738	3,771
40-60	1,778	1,592	1,810	1,608	1,769	1,601
60 and over	555	547	498	491	369	338
Mean Age	26.72	26.09	30.66	29.80	30.80	29.66
Animist—						
0-5	1,467	1,708	2,078	2,040	1,012	1,164
5-10	1,806	1,829	1,343	1,224	1,389	1,085
10-15	1,271	1,052	723	620	1,329	1,131
15-20	702	639	712	826	1,111	909
20-40	2,904	3,151	3,613	3,601	3,511	3,635
40-60	1,514	1,225	1,264	1,373	1,498	1,755
60 and over	336	376	267	316	150	321
Mean Age	23.88	23.45	26.94	27.49	28.11	30.18
Jain—						
0-5	1,071	1,144	1,164	1,262	893	988
5-10	1,170	1,244	1,053	1,054	984	1,121
10-15	1,161	1,054	939	769	1,138	1,030
15-20	794	871	868	863	907	910
20-40	3,240	3,293	3,579	3,606	3,682	3,538
40-60	2,039	1,815	1,928	1,918	1,994	1,953
60 and over	525	579	469	528	402	460
Mean Age	27.98	27.32	31.60	31.72	31.90	31.43
Christian—						
0-5	999	1,559	1,543	1,654	966	226
5-10	609	1,791	1,235	1,278	1,173	3,120
10-15	353	1,488	617	451	1,896	3,233
15-20	2,521	674	370	902	1,379	1,128
20-40	4,836	3,395	4,383	4,512	3,241	1,429
40-60	585	907	1,482	1,128	1,448	789
60 and over	97	186	870	95	207	75
Mean Age	22.59	21.53	29.56	26.48	24.22	19.04

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Age Distribution of 10,000 of Each Sex in Main Religions.—(concl'd.)

Age.	1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Others—						
0-5	...	...	1,846	1,667	2,308	4,000
5-10	...	...	615	556	769	...
10-15	...	...	923	1,388	769	...
15-20	...	...	462	556	769	...
20-40	...	...	5,077	4,444	1,539	4,000
40-60	...	...	923	556	3,846	2,000
60 and over	...	...	154	833	...	...
Mean Age	...	...	28.64	28.88	24.38	11.40
All Religions—						
0-5	1,395	1,555	1,693	1,691	905	1,995
5-10	1,712	1,726	1,263	1,241	1,350	620
10-15	1,187	1,046	927	795	1,258	1,022
15-20	702	642	808	772	953	886
20-40	3,076	3,224	3,509	3,574	3,720	3,522
40-60	1,538	1,331	1,525	1,523	1,551	1,654
60 and over	390	456	295	404	253	301
Mean Age	...	...	...	...	...	...
			HILLY.			
Hindu—						
0-5	1,242	1,306	1,629	1,644	855	2,037
5-10	1,530	1,529	1,249	1,251	1,202	382
10-15	1,185	1,095	928	798	1,239	1,045
15-20	742	716	822	768	932	419
20-40	3,271	3,398	3,490	3,524	3,927	4,048
40-60	1,588	1,419	1,566	1,583	1,756	1,814
60 and over	442	537	316	432	289	253
Mean Age	23.64	23.27	26.39	28.86	29.33	18.94
Musalman—						
0-5	1,308	1,413	1,365	1,606	916	2,359
5-10	1,558	1,443	1,195	1,190	1,186	148
10-15	1,299	1,185	1,021	903	1,149	1,263
15-20	713	733	793	710	949	1,087
20-40	3,172	3,305	3,529	3,460	3,797	2,720
40-60	1,565	1,417	1,686	1,643	1,643	1,717
60 and over	385	504	411	490	360	706
Mean Age	25.54	25.69	28.64	29.21	30.26	28.57
Animist—						
0-5	1,562	1,817	1,898	1,883	995	1,895
5-10	1,914	1,951	1,330	1,217	1,639	1,082
10-15	1,171	993	903	750	1,306	944
15-20	662	558	767	797	985	1,640
20-40	2,875	3,039	3,564	3,751	3,691	2,803
40-60	1,474	1,279	1,335	1,298	1,182	1,329
60 and over	342	363	203	304	202	307
Mean Age	24.91	25.13	29.79	29.75	30.69	30.65
Jain—						
0-5	964	1,097	1,343	1,192	778	1,680
5-10	1,226	1,211	1,124	1,283	1,032	572
10-15	1,431	871	939	935	1,235	1,063
15-20	672	848	869	770	1,007	554
20-40	3,321	3,597	3,442	3,456	3,782	3,206
40-60	2,016	1,776	1,958	1,906	1,844	2,489
60 and over	370	600	325	458	322	436
Mean Age	23.69	23.37	27.16	27.55	27.52	26.07
Christian—						
0-5	...	...	...	5,000	...	...
5-10	...	...	2,000	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	...	2,500	...	...
15-20	...	...	...	2,500	...	...
20-40	10,000	...	6,000	...	...	...
40-60	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean Age	...	...	15.40	11.25	...	...
Others—						
0-5	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...
5-10	...	...	2,000	3,000	...	...
10-15	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	7
15-20	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
20-40	...	...	...	2,000	...	...
40-60	...	...	4,000	1,000	...	...
60 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean Age	...	...	17.40	20.50	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Age Distribution of 1,000 of Each Sex in Certain Castes.

Castes.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED				
	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu.										
Ajna ...	89	176	87	409	239	120	223	75	359	223
Bania <i>Agarwal</i> ...	90	163	69	438	240	773	767	71	401	248
Brahman <i>Bhagor</i> ...	100	162	75	437	232	711	767	69	390	263
<i>Dakshani</i> ...	80	176	92	421	291	106	120	705	420	249
<i>Sanadhya</i> ...	88	165	75	435	239	108	178	68	389	257
Gujar ...	103	184	86	410	217	137	196	74	377	216
Kayasth ...	83	146	84	450	235	111	175	66	399	249
Maratha ...	94	140	68	429	269	96	173	51	417	263
Mina ...	112	196	92	406	194	130	190	108	363	209
Rajput <i>Bhadauria</i> ...	110	173	76	410	231	117	166	59	447	211
<i>Kachhawa</i> ...	118	195	79	402	206	97	159	57	411	246
<i>Ponwar</i> ...	111	159	104	407	219	117	141	67	420	255
<i>Tonwar</i> ...	108	156	85	423	228	114	795	76	409	206
Saharia ...	83	59	81	591	186	128	80	36	562	194
Musalman.										
Pathan ...	93	156	80	430	241	135	169	66	393	237
Shaikh ...	119	155	81	410	235	109	173	62	397	259
Jain.										
Oswal ...	85	159	89	400	267	109	139	37	426	289
Animist.										
Bhil, Bhilala and Gond ...	153	220	65	371	191	183	223	54	364	176

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.—Proportion of Children under 12 and of Persons over 40 to those Aged 15-40 in Certain Castes; also of Married Females Aged 15-40 per 100 Females.

Castes.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15-40.		Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15-40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu.					
1 Ajna ...	79	244	112	140	23
2 Bania <i>Agarwal</i> ...	69	213	86	118	28
3 Brahman <i>Bhagor</i> ...	67	215	106	138	25
4 .. <i>Dakshani</i> ...	50	163	120	140	28
5 .. <i>Sanadhya</i> ...	64	235	90	137	28
6 Gujar ...	78	238	95	130	29
7 Kayasth ...	60	200	96	131	29
8 Maratha ...	60	177	117	135	30
9 Mina ...	82	274	92	128	25
10 Rajput <i>Bhadauria</i> ...	67	247	75	135	34
11 .. <i>Kachhawa</i> ...	70	225	90	129	33
12 .. <i>Ponwar</i> ...	64	197	110	119	28
13 .. <i>Tonwar</i> ...	69	290	75	121	27
14 Saharia ...	29	169	52	88	26
Musalman.					
1 Pathan ...	62	180	103	131	3
2 Shaikh ...	69	195	114	132	30
Jain.					
1 Oswal ...	56	164	123	131	31
Animist.					
1 Bhil, Bhilala, Gond ...	108	258	91	100	31

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Proportion of Children under 10 and of Persons over 60 to those Aged 15—40; also of Married Females aged 15—40 per 100 Females.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	Proportion of children under 10 both sexes per 100.						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40.						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15—40			Married females aged 15—40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gwalior State ...	85	60	45	224	152	132	28	32	22	26	19	23	26	36	34
Natural Divisions—															
1. Lowlying ...	53	54	53	267	145	138	23	28	23	29	23	25	31	35	35
2. Plateau ...	72	63	39	201	155	126	23	25	20	23	15	21	29	36	31
3. Hilly ...	84	67	53	247	159	145	22	22	18	22	16	21	26	36	33
Districts—															
1. Gird ...	56	...	...	152	...	...	22	28	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
2. Bhind ...	61	...	...	165	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
3. Tonwarghar ...	65	...	...	179	...	...	23	28	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
4. Sheopur ...	72	...	...	186	...	...	18	21	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
5. Isagarh ...	76	...	...	197	...	...	21	23	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
6. Narwar ...	76	...	...	222	...	...	20	23	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
7. Bhilsa ...	70	...	...	181	...	...	15	17	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
8. Ujjain ...	67	...	...	170	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
9. Matidasor ...	73	...	...	281	...	...	24	26	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
10. Shajapur ...	71	...	...	177	...	...	32	33	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
11. Amjhara ...	84	...	...	247	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	26	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Variation in Population at Certain Age Periods.

Natural Divisions.	Period.	Variation per cent. in population. (increase + decrease —)						REMARKS.
		All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwalior State ...	1901—1911	+ 5.87	+30.80	—12.89	— 1.30	+ 5.02	+14.19	
Natural Divisions:								
1. Lowlying ...		— 5.09	— 4.12	— 8.07	— 5.10	— 6.12	+ 2.29	
2. Plateau ...		+13.76	+64.29	—17.20	+ 0.35	+14.19	+23.67	
3. Hilly ...		+24.21	+49.74	— 6.24	—18.46	+18.15	+53.99	
Gwalior State ...	1911—1921	+ 3.32	+ 7.78	+30.09	— 5.86	+ 1.55	+19.28	
Natural Divisions:								
1. Lowlying ...		— 3.53	+ 4.59	— 2.28	— 6.60	— 6.35	+ 8.53	
2. Plateau ...		+ 1.11	+ 8.24	+36.26	— 4.99	+12.73	+28.17	
3. Hilly ...		+13.97	+24.04	+47.53	+ 0.54	+ 8.25	+37.25	

CHAPTER VI.

Sex.

Reference to
Statistics.

86. Table VII gives the statistics of sex distribution for the State as a whole and of the districts by religion and age-periods. Provincial Table I, gives the sex figures for Tahsils. Comparative and proportional figures will be found in the Subsidiary Tables given at the end of the Chapter.

Subsidiary Table I.—General proportions of the sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts. (Table I of 1911.)

Subsidiary Table II.—Number of females per thousand males at different age-periods by religion at each of the last three Censuses. (Table II of 1911.)

Subsidiary Table III.—Number of females per thousand males at different age-periods by Religion and Natural Division (Census of 1921). (Table III of 1911.)

Subsidiary Table IV. —Number of females per thousand males for certain selected castes. (Table IV of 1911.)

For want of vital statistics Subsidiary Tables V and VI could not be prepared.

Sex Proportions
in Different
Countries.

87. In England and countries of Western Europe, such as Germany, France, etc., females are in excess over males; but in some countries of Eastern Europe, Bulgaria and Greece for instance, and in most of the Asiatic countries the reverse is the case as will appear from the in-set table:—

Number of Females per 1,000 Males in Different Countries.

Portugal	1,107	France	1,034	United States	943
Norway	1,099	German Empire	1,020	Australian Common Wealth	926
England and Wales	1,068	Belgium	1,017	Newzeland	893
Scotland	1,063	Japan	979	Ceylon	887
Denmark	1,061	India	953	Dominion of Canada	886
Italy	1,037	Union of SouthAfrica	946		
Austria	1,036				

Sex Proportion
in Gwalior.

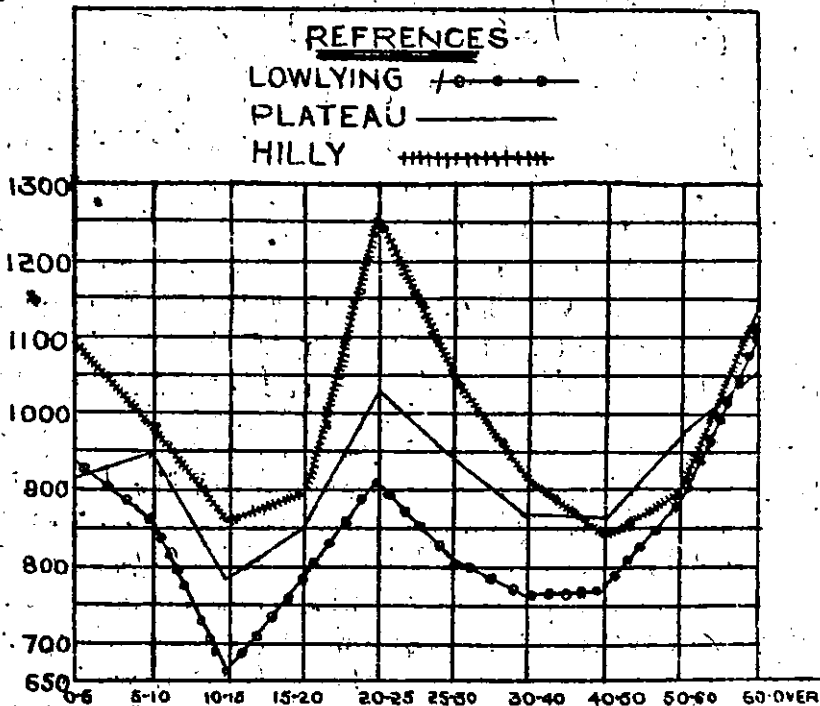
88. Like most Indian Provinces, Gwalior State has more males than females. The actual figures are 1,696,510 and 1,498,966, which work up to 884 females per 1,000 males as against 903 in 1911.

If the 'natural population' be taken, i. e., total number of persons born in Gwalior and enumerated either within or without the State less the number of persons enumerated in the State but born elsewhere, the proportion rises to 900 per 1,000. males as against 924 of 1911. The effect of migration from or to the State on its sex proportion is, therefore, not inconsiderable. How far the sex proportions and natural population

are affected in the district, cannot be ascertained for want of migration figures for these districts. The figure is lowest for the Lowlying area and highest for the Hilly.

The diagrams illustrate the sex proportions of the natural divisions and of districts.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES-TO 1000 MALES AT EACH AGE-PERIOD.



89. Locality seems to have an influence on sex proportions. The Lowlying area has its proportion below and the Plateau and Hilly tracts much above the State average. The Hindus, Musalmans, and Animists show their highest proportions of females in the Hilly natural division, and Jains in the Plateau. Of districts, Tonwarghar shows, this time, as in the past Censuses, the lowest proportion of females, 801 to 1,000 males. Hindus, Musalmans, and Jains, all have more women of sixty and over in the Hilly tract while amongst the Animists the highest number of such women is found in the Lowlying division. Of course, it is not safe to rely too much on the age distribution.

Sex and
Locality.

90. From the Subsidiary Table I, it will appear that in 1881, the proportion of females to males was 849. In 1891, it rose to 872. In the next two Censuses, the proportions were 906 and 903. This time, the ratio stands at 884 for the actual population. So, the sex ratio rose considerably from 1881 to 1901. In 1911 it slightly declined; but the decline is very considerable at the present Census. The causes are not far to seek. Between 1891 and 1900 there was famine which affected the male population more than the females and raised up the proportion of females to males; in 1911 there was plague which carried away more females than males. But the effect of plague being more or less local, the reduction in the sex proportion was slight. But during the decade under consideration, the terrible Influenza which spared no part of the State, made greater havoc amongst the females and reduced their number very considerably as compared with the males. The rise and fall of sex proportions, therefore, has been caused by natural factors and does not seem to be due to omission from enumeration.

Comparison
with Previous
Censuses.

Sex Proportion
by Religion
and Caste.

91. Inspection of Subsidiary Table II shows that the main religions of

Proportions of females to 1,000 males by
Religion and Natural Division.

Religion.	Gwalior State.	Lowly- ing.	Plateau.	Hilly.
All Religions,	884	828	913	979
Hindu ...	880	827	913	988
Animist ...	970	918	973	982
Musalman ...	860	825	890	893
Jain... ..	865	819	884	861

the State have excess of males over females, the Animists having the highest proportion of females to males and the Jains the lowest, as will appear from the in-set table. In the Lowlying area, as in the whole State, the Animists have the highest proportion of females, 918 and the Jains the lowest, 819. In the Plateau and Hilly tracts, the Musalmans

beat the Animists. In the Hilly tract, all religions show the highest proportion of females excepting the Jain. If we consider castes and races, we find from Subsidiary Table IV that Chauhan Rajputs show 1,305 females for 1,000 males, the highest record of all castes and tribes. Then come Bhil, Bhilala, Gond, grouped as Animists (968) and Ponwar Rajputs (901);* Tonwar, Kachhwaha and Bhadauria Rajputs and Sanadhya Brahmans show very low proportions as will appear from a glance at column 2 of Subsidiary Table IV.

Sex and Age.

92. A reference to Subsidiary Table II shows that at birth (*i.e.*, 0-1 age), males exceed the females for all religions, but in a few years, females exceed the males owing to higher mortality among male children. Then the ratio of females begins to fall, the greatest fall being noticed at 10-15 age-period for the main religions excepting the Musalman who shows the greatest drop at 15-20 age-period. At 20-25, the proportion rises again for all religions. Then there is a slight fall which continues up to 50. At 50-60, the ratio rises and at 60 and over, females exceed the males in the general population and amongst Hindus, Jains, and Animists, pointing to the higher longevity of women in these religions. The same condition is almost revealed in the three natural divisions. For all ages, *i. e.*, on the whole, females are in defect.

The low figure of 10-15 is probably due to under-statement of age of the unmarried and over-statement in the case of married.

Accuracy of
Return.

93. Both in Europe and India, more males are born than females, but in the Western countries, the females, and here in India and most of its Provinces and States, the males, preponderate in later years. For want of vital statistics, I am not in a position to say whether males or females are born in excess in Gwalior, but Census returns at 0-1 age point to excess of male births here as elsewhere in India, as already stated in para. 92.

The question, therefore, naturally arises, why starting with the same condition, Europe should show in later years preponderance of females and India preponderance of males. This anomaly between the sex proportions in India and Europe has brought forth adverse comments from some Western (German) statisticians, who, taking the condition of Europe as the standard to which Indian condition should conform, attribute the deficiency of females in India to omission from Census records of women on account of their seclusion and the delicacy of their guardians to give right information about them. But this delicacy of Indians about their women might be with respect to questions relating to infirmities and age, for instance, and need not result in their omission from enumeration. So far as this State is concerned, I do not think people avoided giving such broad information as number of women in a family knowing very well that the Census was now being regularly carried out by order of the Darbar and failure to give correct answers was liable to punishment. It

has been asserted in most Census Reports that respectable Indians avoid returning unmarried girls aged 10-15, for fear of social stigma; but the stigma may very well be avoided by understating the age and not by the questionable wisdom of false returns. - In this connection it may be stated here, that ideas about anti-puberty marriage are fast changing due to spread of education and culture, and concealment of female children for fear of social reproach does not appear to be probable.

The low return of age-period, 10-15, as has already been suggested, are probably due to misstatement of age and not to reluctance of guardians to return girls of this age group. During the age-period, 10-30, the deficiency of women, in all probability, is due to early motherhood with its attendant evils and un-scientific midwifery. This deficiency of women continues up to 50-60. At 60 and over females are in excess of males in the general population and for all religions excepting the Musalman.

94. The following reasons are generally advanced to account for the low proportion of female sex in India :—

Causes of Female Mortality.

- (a) Infanticide,
- (b) Neglect of female children,
- (c) Evil effect of early marriage and premature child-bearing,
- (d) High birth-rate and primitive methods of midwifery,
- (e) Hard treatment accorded to women, specially widows and
- (f) Hard work done by women.

Female infanticide does not now exist anywhere in this State and must be ignored as a factor causing deficiency of female sex. But it is very striking that Tonwarghar, the habitat of Tonwar Thakurs, should show, as in 1901 and 1911, the lowest proportion of females to males. Tonwar Thakurs, of all castes and races, show the smallest ratio, 526 of females in the whole State. In their own district they return the very low proportion of 438 per mille, *i. e.*, less than one female to two males. If female infanticide ever existed amongst Tonwar Rajputs, as tradition has it, Darwin's theory would lead one to expect gradual decrease of female bearing and increase of male bearing families as an after-effect of this cruel practice.* But with the spread of education and relaxation of the rigid laws of hypergamy the proportion of the female sex is likely to increase in future.

There is no intentional neglect of female children, but, male children, being considered a valuable asset, and girls, a burdensome liability, some indifference is likely to be shown to girls amongst Hindus except in educated and well-to-do families. This will produce an adverse effect on early female life, causing greater mortality during 0-5 age. Musalmans, amongst whom marriage of girls is not so expensive, show more females than males at 0-5 age-period. The effects of factors (c) and (d) have been already referred to in a general manner and are too well known to require a further discussion here.

Amongst low caste Hindus, widow marriage of some form or other, is allowable, and, re-marriage generally takes place in this part of the country. The widow of this class are, therefore, not so much a burden on others as high caste young widows, who are looked upon as drudges destined to work for the family. However, they possess higher longevity due to restrained

*See Mr. Johnstone's Report of 1901, page 66.

life and freedom from the dangers of child-birth, while amongst low classes, longevity of women is less on account of high child-birth and hard life they have to lead.

Sex in Urban Population.

95. In towns, females are very much outnumbered by males. The

Females to 1,000 Males.

	General population.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.
Lashkar ...	803	798	820	838
Ujjain ...	803	766	923	753
Morar ...	642	630	678	779
Mandasor ...	929	929	909	936
Gwalior ...	953	938	1,002	875
Shivpuri (Sipri) ...	834	834	875	823

in-set table gives the ratios of females to males in six towns of the State. The very low figure of Morar is probably due to its being a Military Cantonment where the sepoys live

single, leaving their families at home.

In Lashkar, Ujjain, Gwalior, Morar and Shivpuri (Sipri) Musalmans show more females than Hindus. At Mandasor, Hindus are in excess of Musalmans. At Lashkar and Ujjain, male labourers are attracted from the interior and these being mostly low class Hindus, there is defect of Hindu females compared with Musalmans. Old Gwalior is the only place that shows more females than males under Musalmans. Another reason for the deficiency of females at Lashkar may be the inclusion in the city, figures of those of the Lashkar Brigade where troops live mostly single.

The sex proportion of Lashkar has fallen from 897, in 1901, through 840, in 1911, to 803, in 1921, a figure much below the State average, 884. The fall at Ujjain is still greater, the figures for 1901, 1911 and 1921 being respectively 915, 883 and 803. The main cause of this big drop in female population is the Influenza of 1918 which affected the towns more than the villages.

Examining the sex figures for Lashkar, for which alone, statistics by age are available we find that the Musalmans have 823 females as against 860 of Hindus at age, 0-1, but at 0-5, Musalmans show the highest figure of female children (1,010), a fact that points to less infantile female mortality in that community. As usual, the proportion of females is lowest at 10-15 for all religions, the Hindus showing the greatest fall. Up to 60, females are in defect of males, but at 70 and over all the three main religions show more females than 1,000 males, indicating higher longevity of women in urban population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—General Proportions of the Sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.									
	1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gwalior State	884	900	903	924	906	903	872	...	849	...
Natural Divisions—										
1. Lowlying	828	...	853	...	861	...	...	...	...	...
2. Plateau	913	...	932	...	940	...	...	...	...	...
3. Hilly	979	...	1,002	...	983	...	...	...	...	...
Districts—										
1. Gird	830	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bhind	833	...	849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tonwarghar	801	...	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Sheopur	879	...	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Narwar	890	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Isagarh	907	...	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bhilsa	901	...	936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Ujjain	919	...	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Mandasor	938	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Shajapur	932	...	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Amjhera	979	...	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE:—"Actual population" means the population actually present at the time of the Census irrespective of Birthplace.
 "Natural population" means the population born in the district irrespective of the place of Enumeration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Number of Females per 1,000 Males at Different Age Periods by Religions at Each of the Last Three Censuses.

AGE.	ALL RELIGIONS.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			JAIN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			OTHERS.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0-1 ...	878	963	713	877	967	672	914	942	895	779	...	...	733	...	...	928	...	...	1,222	...	...
1-2 ...	1,004	1,008	801	1,026	1,003	758	1,083	1,033	1,160	1,168	...	...	933	...	...	1,146	...	...	889	...	...
2-3 ...	1,002	1,055	951	988	1,059	937	992	1,041	963	997	...	...	647	...	...	1,203	...	...	1,625	...	...
3-4 ...	1,067	1,035	960	1,058	1,028	911	1,099	1,120	1,129	960	...	...	958	...	...	1,179	...	...	625	...	...
4-8 ...	944	849	895	925	839	857	1,012	1,003	1,140	942	...	...	826	...	...	1,145	...	...	1,837	...	...
Total 0-5 ...	988	979	868	965	975	831	1,018	1,027	1,048	950	...	...	817	...	...	1,123	...	...	1,122	...	...
5-10 ...	916	882	758	909	881	734	949	885	950	956	...	...	1,333	...	...	985	...	...	825	...	...
10-15 ...	739	754	605	732	751	569	781	781	960	818	...	...	1,842	...	...	814	...	...	1,068	...	...
15-20 ...	824	789	753	824	782	723	769	809	933	959	...	...	149	...	...	911	...	...	667	...	...
20-25 ...	988	983	1,086	971	977	1,093	956	975	1,158	973	...	...	253	...	...	1,281	...	...	632	...	...
25-30 ...	897	917	980	889	918	1,015	892	878	908	784	...	...	566	...	...	1,102	...	...	625	...	...
Total 0-30 ...	887	891	825	879	887	808	898	900	990	904	...	...	525	...	...	1,016	...	...	798	...	...
30-40 ...	836	868	989	834	869	1,023	820	863	795	777	...	...	650	...	...	915	...	...	542	...	...
40-50 ...	829	901	1,097	838	905	1,179	782	808	653	749	...	...	481	...	...	751	...	...	507	...	...
50-60 ...	930	966	1,031	946	978	1,071	795	857	757	813	...	...	1,097	...	...	907	...	...	763	...	...
60 and over	1,073	1,162	1,329	1,086	1,172	1,345	931	1,049	1,052	1,015	...	...	696	...	...	1,076	...	...	719	...	...
Total 30 and over	877	924	1,061	883	928	1,105	820	868	763	807	...	...	655	...	...	879	...	...	581	...	...
Total all ages...	884	903	906	880	902	909	868	888	895	865	...	...	560	...	...	970	...	...	696	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Number of Females per 1,000 Males at Different Age Periods by Religions and Natural Divisions (Census of 1921).

AGE.	LOWLYING.							PLATEAU.							HILLY.						
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0-1 ...	811	807	847	795	4,000	890	1,000	915	914	969	751	621	937	833	943	976	682	1,190	...	929	3,000
1-2 ...	954	946	1,079	1,083	1,667	978	1,000	1,014	999	1,090	1,180	750	1,201	1,000	1,255	1,419	1,000	1,467	...	1,138	...
2-3 ...	984	984	951	780	143	7,127	2,000	996	985	1,005	1,070	1,000	1,162	1,500	1,198	1,108	1,108	1,058	...	1,277	1,500
3-4 ...	1,021	1,007	1,050	1,172	857	1,174	333	1,090	1,083	1,130	906	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,131	1,107	990	895	...	1,159	1,000
4-5 ...	899	884	946	1,007	667	1,107	3,000	966	952	1,049	944	929	1,125	2,000	2,006	783	1,085	556	...	1,179	...
Total 0-5 ...	931	924	966	961	815	1,082	905	914	986	1,048	944	817	1,137	1,273	1,092	1,039	964	980	...	1,142	1,333
5-10 ...	861	855	924	1,019	789	934	677	943	939	968	940	1,340	986	950	987	987	827	849	...	1,001	1,111
10-15 ...	656	699	708	922	889	758	1,211	783	779	817	802	218	805	1,167	863	913	815	524	...	936	429
15-20 ...	781	781	760	922	368	889	818	849	853	767	969	127	914	607	896	933	912	1,087	...	827	667
20-25 ...	910	906	900	928	941	1,222	842	1,031	1,030	980	980	200	1,292	467	1,263	1,259	1,119	1,203	...	1,286	1,500
25-30 ...	819	821	777	517	739	1,026	944	942	937	958	855	528	1,101	362	1,048	984	946	1,104	...	1,228	1,571
Total 0-30 ...	824	822	843	880	746	971	877	917	915	927	911	487	1,017	695	1,013	1,010	912	895	...	1,028	1,077
30-40 ...	764	711	759	542	761	881	351	872	869	854	878	614	943	792	912	945	827	758	...	891	1,667
40-50 ...	773	776	824	676	400	646	414	865	878	789	759	561	742	550	845	892	839	973	...	793	667
50-60 ...	881	888	771	842	943	730	455	971	992	811	828	1,333	894	1,154	900	863	752	500	...	979	1,313
60 and over.	1,148	1,152	1,026	1,060	533	1,107	375	1,069	1,033	876	979	1,000	1,078	786	1,136	1,202	1,171	1,395	...	1,041	3,000
Total 30 and over	834	820	798	712	667	811	561	883	909	831	845	673	887	673	915	940	857	814	...	889	41
Total all ages ...	828	827	825	819	705	918	587	913	913	890	884	524	973	717	979	988	893	861	...	982	1,179

NOTE.—Total all ages (Natural population) cannot be given by Natural Divisions and Religions as detailed figures are not available.

CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Number of Females per 1,000 Males for Certain Selected Castes.

Caste.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All ages.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Hindu.							
1. Bania ...	827	1,021	880	872	849	746	798
(1) Agarwal ...	804	1,004	813	813	814	702	825
2. Brahman ...	769	926	825	730	792	670	815
(1) Bhagor ...	849	938	872	789	745	778	959
(2) Dakshani ...	861	1,139	891	976	991	797	739
(3) Sanadhya ...	737	898	801	669	754	632	796
3. Gujar ...	793	1,055	844	676	767	702	790
4. Kayasth ...	793	1,034	954	627	637	727	838
5. Kirar ...	795	868	962	636	778	694	826
6. Maratha ...	897	919	1,105	681	898	864	875
7. Mina ...	820	960	795	960	1,093	618	884
8. Rajput ...	682	677	660	536	622	737	717
(1) Bhadauria ...	523	556	503	406	459	619	476
(2) Chohan ...	1,306	1,089	1,011	611	1,604	1,413	1,649
(3) Kachhwaha ...	637	528	519	457	106	694	763
(4) Ponwar ...	901	956	796	586	840	959	1,047
(2) Tonwar ...	526	555	657	475	412	560	471
Musalman.							
1. Pathan ...	847	1,235	920	692	874	747	833
2. Shaikh ...	888	815	990	687	780	883	979
Animist.							
1. Bhil, Bhilala and Gond ...	968	1,160	984	805	737	1,014	886

CHAPTER VII. Civil Condition.

Introductory.

96. Table VII gives the number of married, unmarried and widowed persons by age, sex and religion. Table XIV shows the civil condition of certain selected castes by age-groups slightly different from those adopted in Table VII. The five Subsidiary Tables appended to the end of the Chapter give proportional figures suitable for comparison and discussion of the statistics.

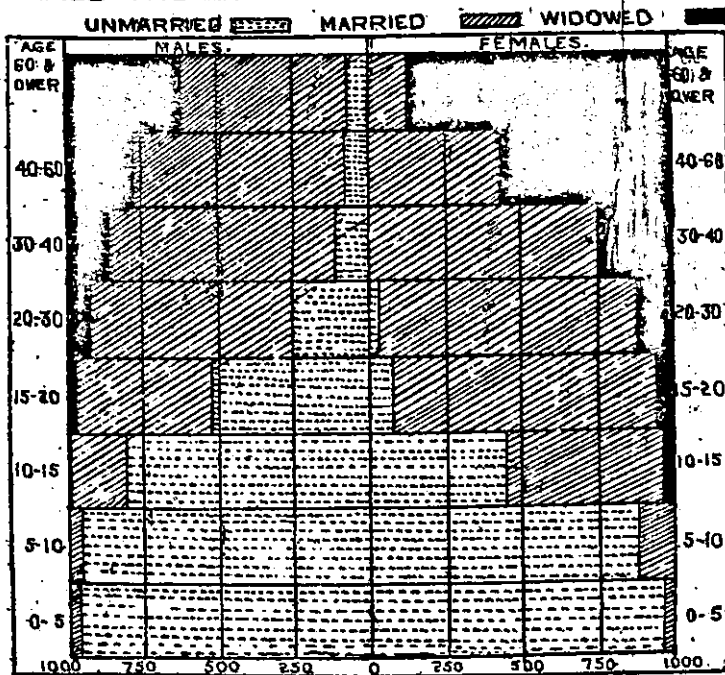
Special Features
of Indian
Marriage.

97. In Gwalior, marriage is not immediately followed by co-habitation except amongst Christians and high class Musalmans, who, as a rule, do not encourage early marriage. With Hindus and Jains marriage is an irrevocable betrothal and, between its religious celebration and consummation, there is always an interval which varies with the age of the girl and convenience of the parties concerned. Amongst most classes of people, therefore, real married life begins after puberty with or without a ceremony.

Under the category "married" are included all persons who had gone through the rituals of marriage and whose spouses were alive, irrespective of the question of consummation of marriage. Divorced persons were returned as widows and prostitutes as unmarried.

In Gwalior, as in all India, married life is the natural order and

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION PER
MILLE WHO ARE MARRIED AT EACH PERIOD



celibacy an exception. Religion enjoins marriage as a duty on all Hindus and Jains, male and female; but to males it is optional and for females obligatory. Men, both bachelors and widowers, may marry as many times as they can afford or wish to; but females must marry once only and even virgin widows should not re-marry except in lower strata of society. Marriage takes place in all ages from one to sixty for males, and, for fe-

males, it begins at one and ends at twenty at the most. Delay after that does not augur well for the girl or the family in ordinary cases. So the special features of Indian marriage, as compared with Western countries, are (1) universality of marriage, (2) infant or early marriage (3), the large number of widows, (4) prohibition of widow re-marriage.

Though marriage is obligatory many restrictions narrow the circle of selection of a spouse. In addition to the limitations of prohibited degrees of relationship on paternal and maternal sides the rules of endogamy, exogamy and hypergamy are all in vogue in the State in almost all religions, castes and tribes.

General Statistics.

98. Of the whole population 47·6 per cent. of the males are unmarried, 43·1 married and 9·3 per cent. widowed while the figures for the females are 32·6, 47·5 and 19·9. Of the unmarried about 75 per cent. of the males and 94 per cent. of the females are under 15 years of age. In the group 10-15, 52·3 per cent. girls are married; during the 15-20 period 86·5 females are married while the proportion of married males is only 42·8. By 20, almost every woman, who is not any way disqualified, has been married. At 40 and over in every 100 we have 1·7 unmarried, 34·8 married and 63·5 widowed females, the male figures being 7·8, 66·3, and 25·9. At this period of life there are 5 widows to 2 widowers.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1,000 AGED

15-40 WHO ARE WIDOWED BY RELIGION

	50	100	150	200	210
ALL RELIGIONS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HINDU.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MUSALMAN.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ANIMIST.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
JAIN.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CHRISTIAN.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHERS.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

MALES. ----- FEMALES. -----

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER

1,000 AGED 0-10 WHO ARE MARRIED BY RELIGION.

	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
ALL RELIGIONS.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HINDU	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MUSALMAN	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ANIMIST	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
JAIN	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CHRISTIAN	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHERS	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

MALES. ----- FEMALES. -----

Civil Condition by Natural Divisions.

99. From the in-set table it will appear that the Hilly tract has largest number of bachelors and spinsters and the least number of widowers and widows. The Plateau claims the largest number of married persons of either sex. The greatest number of widowed persons are found in the Lowlying section.

Civil Condition per 1,000 by Natural Divisions.

Locality.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
Gwalior ...	476	431	93	326	475	199
Lowlying.	488	406	106	315	474	211
Plateau ...	465	448	87	328	476	196
Hilly ...	509	426	65	400	458	142

Number of Married and Widowed Persons per 1,000.

Natural Divisions.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	0-5		5-10		0-5		5-10	
	Married.	Wid-owed.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Married.	Widowed.	Married.	Widowed.
Lowlying.	9	1	24	3	15	2	66	5
Plateau ...	32	2	54	5	31	4	142	9
Hilly ...	22	1	39	3	28	3	78	8

In early marriage, both of boys and girls, as well as in the possession of child widows, the Plateau is easy first, then comes the Hilly tract, the Lowly- ing bringing up the rear.

In the Hilly tract Hindus marry their children earlier than in the other two divisions but not so the Musalmans. Animists of the Plateau region seem to have preference for early marriage of children of either sex.

100. The Hindus have about 2 per cent. less married males but 1.3 more widowers and .7 per cent. more married females and 3.2 more widows than Musalmans. Hindus marry their girls earlier. At 5-10 they have 12 girl wives to 7 of Musalmans but during the period 15-40 Musalmans show about 2 per cent. more wives than Hindus. As can be naturally expected the Hindus have 4.3 per cent. at 15-40 and 5.9 per cent. at 40 and over more widows than Musalmans.

Variation by Religion.

In widowhood of both sexes, Jains are first and Animists the last. The Jains have 25.5 widows to 20.5 of Hindus, 17.3 of Musalmans and 11 of Animists.

In infant marriage competition lies between Jains and Hindus, the former

Married Persons per 1,000 of Each Sex.

Religion.	0-5		5-10	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Religions ...	23	26	43	114
Hindu ...	24	26	45	120
Musalman	21	25	31	23
Jain ...	13	54	18	102
Animist ...	13	19	28	57

having 2.8 per cent. more child-wives at 0-5 than Hindu. Animists do not favour early marriage of girls. At 15-40 the Animists show 2.6

per cent. more wives than even Musalmans. Jains show the least number of wives at 15-40 and .40 and over, 742 and 273 per mille respectively. They return the largest number of widows (70 per cent.) and Animists the least (49 per cent.). Hindus very closely follow the Jains, being only 5 per cent less.

Civil condition of Christians, Arya Samajists, Parsis and Sikhs is not considered in separate detail, these forming very small minorities of the population.

101. Subsidiary Table V shows that as regards infant marriage, Gahalot Rajputs stand first showing 444 boys and 158 girls aged 0-5 married per 1,000 of each sex. Between 5 and 12 years, 243 girls and 169 boys are married per 1,000. Then come, but far behind them, Oswal Baniyas (Hindu) who return 210 boys and 137 girls between 0-5 joined in wed-lock. At 5-12 they have 245 boy-husbands to 288 girl-wives. Porwal (Hindu), Mina and Bhats show 130, 156 and 128 boys, 126, 100 and 176 girls married during 0-5 years. Infant marriage of boys is least prevalent among Kachhwaha (12) and Bhadauria Rajputs (10), Dakshani Brahmans (16), Porwal Jains (16).

Variation by Caste.

Dakshani and Bhagor Brahmans return respectively 11 and 15 child-wives below 5 per every thousand.

Large Number of Widows.

102. Of the total male population 9·3 per cent. are widower while 20 per cent. of the whole female population are widows as against 9 per cent. in Western Europe.* Taking the distribution by age we get still more striking features. Thirty-one per cent. of the total number of widows are under 40 years and 2·2 per cent. are under 15 years, an age at which no one is married in Europe. In this respect we are worse off than the whole of India where the figures are 28 and 1·3 per mille.

As regards widows of 40 and over Sanadhya Brahmans stand first (713), then follow Bhagors (703) and Dakshani Brahmans (683); Saharias show the lowest number (120) per thousand females, the figure for the whole State being (635). As a rule, the number of widows in advanced age is very high, among high caste Hindus who strictly discountenance widow marriage and comparatively low among lower strata where some form of widow marriage is prevalent.

Comparison with Past Censuses.

103. The decade shows less marriage and more widowhood in both sexes. Married males have gone down by 42, widowers increased by 22 per mille. Married females have dropped by 31 and widows increased by 8 per mille (Subsidiary Table I). All the main religions exhibit the same features more or less excepting Animists who return 12 per mille drop of widows. Less marriage and more widowhood reflect the hard economic condition obtaining generally during the decade.

Early Marriage.

104. Early marriage of boys and girls seems to have decreased amongst Hindus and Musalmans but Jains show decided increase during the decade (Subsidiary Table I). Educated public opinion is rising against early marriage. The Maharashtra Kshatriya Hitachintak Sabha patronised by the Ruler of the State has, as one of its objects, the increase of marriageable age of the Maratha children.

Widow Re-marriage.

105. Amongst high class Hindus the feeling against widow re-marriage is very strong. The educated community would seem to admit the necessity of the marriage of virgin widows but do not go against the current social opinion. But amongst the lower orders, widow marriage in some form is prevalent in the State. The most popular form is the levirate. But, if for some good reasons, the deceased husband's younger brother does not suit, the widow can select some one else paying a penalty to her brother-in-law or giving a caste dinner. No special ceremony is generally made nor does the priest officiate at such marriages. They are generally performed in obscurity.

Natra and *Dharicha* are the two most current forms of widow-marriage in Gwalior. The Darbar has provided for the registration of such marriages.

Polygamy.

106. Polygamy is not so fashionable in the Gwalior State; amongst the low class it is less frequent than amongst the high. A second wife is only taken when the first proves barren.

Polyandry.

107. It is unknown in the State.

* Taken from India Report, 1911.

CIVIL CONDITION IN LASHKAR CITY.

108. From the two in-set tables, it will appear that early marriage, both of boys and girls, is less prevalent in the capital of the State and that the proportion of married women per 1,000 married men is less than the State average, a fact which points to comparative infrequency of polygamy in Lashkar.

Civil Condition in Lashkar City.

Religion.	LASHKAR CITY				STATE.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Religions	23	47	5	5	34	73	3	6
Hindu ...	23	50	6	5	36	80	3	6
Musalman.	23	40	3	3	27	50	6	6
Jain ...	...	42	...	...	16	80	2	12

Number of Married Females per 1,000 Married Males.

	Lashkar City.	State.
All Religions ...	821	973
Hindu ...	811	976
Musalman ...	855	906.
Jain... ..	934	1011

both of boys and girls, is less prevalent in the capital of the State and that the proportion of married women per 1,000 married men is less than the State average, a fact which points to comparative infrequency of polygamy in Lashkar.

comparative infrequency of polygamy in Lashkar.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Distribution by Civil Condition, of 1,000 of Each Sex, Religion and Main Age Periods at Each of the Last Three Censuses.

Religion, sex and age	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religions—Males...	476	456	466	431	473	451	93	71	83
0-5 ...	975	969	988	23	29	11	2	2	1
5-10 ...	953	933	937	43	65	60	4	2	3
10-15 ...	817	779	773	170	212	215	13	9	12
15-20 ...	542	551	505	428	427	448	30	22	37
20-40 ...	183	182	214	710	738	606	107	70	90
40-60 ...	80	80	102	693	740	69	227	180	219
60 and over ...	73	68	167	549	571	478	378	361	355
All Religions—Females	376	303	296	475	506	486	199	191	218
0-5 ...	971	975	966	26	23	31	3	2	3
5-10 ...	878	862	876	114	132	116	8	6	8
10-15 ...	431	412	443	523	571	521	26	17	36
15-20 ...	82	85	98	864	875	826	54	40	76
20-40 ...	28	30	154	806	830	672	166	140	174
40-60 ...	18	19	19	419	414	432	563	567	549
60 and over ...	14	13	13	132	137	168	854	850	819
Hindu—Males	473	455	469	431	474	450	96	71	81
0-5 ...	974	969	988	24	30	11	2	1	1
5-10 ...	951	932	941	45	66	56	4	2	3
10-15 ...	808	772	767	178	219	222	14	9	11
15-20 ...	350	546	490	439	432	474	31	22	36
20-40 ...	184	190	218	706	739	695	110	71	87
40-60 ...	82	81	103	683	737	679	235	182	218
60 and over ...	76	68	184	537	569	454	387	363	362
Hindu—Females	318	299	290	477	508	490	205	193	220
0-5 ...	971	977	970	26	21	28	3	2	2
5-10 ...	871	858	876	120	136	118	9	6	6
10-15 ...	426	399	406	547	584	559	27	17	35
15-20 ...	71	78	81	874	882	843	55	40	76
20-40 ...	27	27	170	801	831	661	172	142	169
40-60 ...	17	16	19	410	412	436	573	572	545
60 and over ...	12	12	11	126	132	165	862	856	824
Musalman—Males	467	456	446	450	473	461	83	71	93
0-5 ...	973	981	993	21	17	5	6	2	2
5-10 ...	963	945	970	31	52	26	6	3	4
10-15 ...	880	862	870	113	126	114	7	12	16
15-20 ...	623	630	667	354	342	291	23	28	42
20-40 ...	197	214	191	715	718	708	88	68	101
40-60 ...	58	52	115	759	795	686	183	153	199
60 and over ...	39	50	43	632	612	691	329	338	266
Musalman—Females	357	334	322	470	490	478	173	176	200
0-5 ...	971	933	925	25	57	59	4	10	16
5-10 ...	919	889	897	73	102	80	8	9	23
10-15 ...	622	567	604	358	419	356	20	14	40
15-20 ...	138	166	202	826	794	730	36	40	68
20-40 ...	48	70	50	829	818	784	123	117	166
40-60 ...	27	47	35	475	449	417	498	504	548
60 and over ...	34	29	53	169	205	134	797	766	813
Animist—Males	522	489	455	430	479	454	48	32	91
0-5 ...	986	941	989	13	58	10	1	1	1
5-10 ...	970	925	878	28	69	119	2	6	3
10-15 ...	880	832	774	113	165	209	7	3	17
15-20 ...	635	575	542	340	411	408	25	14	50
20-40 ...	120	156	174	813	814	708	67	30	118
40-60 ...	33	85	66	848	814	702	119	101	232
60 and over ...	40	73	50	733	686	621	227	241	329

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of Each Sex Religion and Main Age Periods at Each of the Last Three Censuses.—(concl.)

Religion, sex and age.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animist—Females ...	451	383	347	440	496	450	109	121	203
0-5 ...	978	981	960	19	16	39	3	3	1
5-10 ...	938	932	865	57	53	122	5	5	43
10-15 ...	696	602	637	290	384	315	14	14	48
15-20 ...	241	159	177	721	818	742	38	23	81
20-40 ...	35	43	49	882	886	725	83	71	226
40-60 ...	21	48	20	573	458	412	406	494	568
60 and over ...	20	24	15	216	177	274	764	799	711
Jain—Males ...	494	469	453	385	422	433	121	109	114
0-5 ...	985	988	981	13	11	11	1	1	8
5-10 ...	979	969	953	18	29	37	3	2	10
10-15 ...	913	861	832	80	131	152	7	8	16
15-20 ...	640	576	608	337	401	361	23	23	31
20-40 ...	256	254	256	630	649	647	114	97	97
40-60 ...	163	133	139	561	618	588	286	249	273
60 and over ...	121	99	96	439	444	492	440	457	412
Jain—Females ...	295	288	258	450	469	478	255	243	264
0-5 ...	937	975	973	54	21	13	9	4	14
5-10 ...	882	895	874	102	95	115	16	10	11
10-15 ...	427	435	413	553	529	560	20	36	27
15-20 ...	54	71	87	872	859	842	74	70	71
20-40 ...	57	49	21	705	729	747	238	222	232
40-60 ...	32	27	13	334	395	340	634	578	647
60 and over ...	32	13	5	97	150	90	871	837	905
Christian—Males ...	704	485	572	271	460	345	25	25	83
0-5 ...	972	1,000	1,000	28	...	...	...	...	...
5-10 ...	1,000	1,000	979	...	...	21	...	...	...
10-15 ...	974	1,000	956	26	...	44	...	...	...
15-20 ...	976	636	829	24	318	143	...	46	28
20-40 ...	635	341	333	351	616	510	14	43	157
40-60 ...	89	86	85	786	810	746	125	104	169
60 and over ...	131	238	...	552	524	923	217	238	77
Christian—Females ...	486	408	640	424	486	316	90	106	44
0-5 ...	998	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...
5-10 ...	989	964	1,000	11	...	...	...	...	...
10-15 ...	914	838	983	86	167	17	...	...	...
15-20 ...	581	500	667	387	467	333	32	33	...
20-40 ...	109	128	131	851	804	822	40	68	47
40-60 ...	55	205	102	534	658	714	411	237	184
60 and over ...	...	...	71	187	154	500	813	846	429
Others—Males ...	478	531	333	467	431	467	55	38	191
0-5 ...	939	1,000	1,000	61	...	...	...	...	...
5-10 ...	873	950	1,000	127	50	...	...	...	...
10-15 ...	864	941	333	136	59	667	...	...	...
15-20 ...	578	667	500	422	333	500	...	...	...
20-40 ...	377	220	...	565	680	833	58	100	167
40-60 ...	212	...	...	673	1,000	400	115	...	600
60 and over ...	187	...	...	469	1,000	...	344	...	...
Others—Females ...	391	563	400	488	398	400	121	39	200
0-5 ...	1,000	941	1,000	...	59	...	...	...	...
5-10 ...	846	1,000	...	154	...	...	...	...	...
10-15 ...	638	909	...	362	9	...	...	...	...
15-20 ...	267	714	...	733	286	...	...	...	...
20-40 ...	181	189	...	743	757	1,000	76	54	...
40-60 ...	45	...	...	597	857	...	358	143	1,000
60 and over ...	130	...	...	131	750	...	739	250	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000

Religion and Natural Division.	MALES.																	
	All ages.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Gwalior State.																		
All Religions ...	476	431	93	975	23	2	953	43	4	817	170	13	255	654	91	78	663	259
Hindu ...	734	431	96	974	24	2	951	43	4	808	178	14	253	653	94	81	652	267
Musalman ...	467	450	83	973	21	6	963	31	6	880	113	7	283	642	75	54	729	217
Animist ...	522	430	48	986	13	1	970	28	2	880	113	7	217	723	60	34	828	138
Jain ...	494	385	121	986	13	1	979	18	3	913	80	7	331	572	97	145	537	318
Christian ...	704	271	25	972	28	...	1,000	...	...	974	26	...	748	243	9	96	763	141
Others ...	478	467	55	939	61	...	873	127	...	864	136	...	405	562	33	207	628	165
Lowlying.																		
All Religions ...	488	406	106	990	9	1	973	24	3	846	144	10	291	612	97	102	600	298
Hindu ...	489	403	108	991	8	1	974	23	3	843	147	10	291	610	99	105	591	304
Musalman ...	463	448	89	961	32	7	956	36	8	888	103	9	309	612	79	57	717	226
Animist ...	533	425	42	993	7	...	984	16	...	901	95	4	212	738	50	32	831	137
Jain ...	462	396	142	994	4	2	994	6	...	857	136	7	296	585	119	145	496	359
Christian ...	471	474	55	963	37	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	476	495	29	81	784	135
Others ...	477	452	71	1,000	...	...	971	29	...	947	53	...	366	378	56	164	657	179
Plateau.																		
All Religions ...	465	448	87	966	32	2	941	54	5	795	190	15	230	682	88	64	698	238
Hindu ...	463	448	89	964	34	2	938	57	5	786	198	16	226	683	91	64	694	242
Musalman ...	466	453	81	982	18	3	966	29	5	875	118	7	268	660	72	53	734	213
Animist ...	495	453	52	984	15	1	955	41	4	825	164	11	184	752	64	35	820	145
Jain ...	504	381	115	982	17	1	974	22	4	932	61	7	346	568	86	147	548	305
Christian ...	773	211	16	976	24	...	1,000	...	...	966	34	...	784	209	7	115	737	148
Others ...	474	483	43	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	833	167	...	401	581	18	179	672	149
Hilly.																		
All Religions ...	509	426	65	977	22	1	958	39	3	882	110	8	250	678	72	51	767	182
Hindu ...	466	452	82	964	34	1	927	67	6	817	170	13	234	682	84	66	710	224
Musalman ...	514	417	69	993	5	2	966	32	2	891	109	...	287	634	79	32	772	196
Animist ...	549	405	46	986	13	1	981	18	1	941	54	5	259	684	57	33	834	133
Jain ...	527	367	106	1,000	...	...	976	24	...	955	34	7	356	546	98	131	592	277
Christian ...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Others ...	589	375	36	500	500	...	222	778	...	714	286	...	696	304	...	636	182	182

Each Sex at Certain Ages in Each Religion and Natural Division.

FEMALES.																	
All ages.			0-5.			5-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
326	473	199	971	26	3	878	114	8	451	523	26	38	817	143	17	348	635
318	477	205	971	26	3	871	120	9	426	547	27	35	813	150	15	340	645
357	470	173	971	25	4	919	73	8	622	358	20	64	829	107	29	395	576
451	440	109	978	19	3	938	57	5	696	290	14	70	855	75	20	491	489
295	450	255	937	54	9	882	102	16	427	553	20	57	742	201	32	273	695
486	424	90	978	22	...	989	11	...	914	86	...	167	793	40	45	472	483
391	488	121	1000	...	...	846	154	...	638	362	...	194	741	65	67	478	455
315	474	211	983	13	2	929	66	5	463	516	21	31	824	143	15	331	654
311	474	215	984	14	2	928	67	5	452	526	22	29	823	148	13	327	660
341	482	177	971	24	5	934	61	5	610	372	18	59	851	90	37	403	560
465	441	94	988	6	6	963	32	5	757	231	12	43	895	62	20	507	473
255	482	263	903	95	2	813	164	23	207	786	7	32	762	206	43	224	733
383	438	179	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	187	720	93	71	405	524
337	548	115	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	391	609	...	68	837	95	...	571	429
328	476	196	965	31	4	849	142	9	433	538	29	41	811	148	18	352	630
322	479	199	964	32	4	841	149	10	413	556	31	38	810	152	17	348	635
365	465	170	970	26	4	909	78	13	625	355	20	64	824	112	25	402	573
412	461	127	970	28	2	903	90	7	541	440	19	55	848	97	23	439	538
309	439	252	949	40	11	909	78	13	518	458	24	63	736	201	29	295	676
525	419	56	970	30	...	987	13	...	903	97	...	158	825	17	213	340	447
467	420	113	1,000	...	...	895	105	...	905	95	...	344	635	21	271	437	292
400	458	142	969	28	3	914	78	8	622	359	19	60	836	104	18	436	546
308	503	189	942	53	5	838	150	12	383	588	29	28	825	147	19	353	628
380	452	168	987	8	5	954	18	28	656	323	21	58	846	96	14	354	632
491	416	93	985	14	1	969	27	4	868	125	7	95	852	53	18	544	438
308	436	256	990	...	10	907	93	...	623	312	65	79	740	181	...	290	710
...
288	545	167	1,000	...	...	400	600	...	667	333	...	32	839	129	286	214	500

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Distribution by Main Age Periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of Each Sex and Religion.

Religion and Age:	MALES.			FEMALES.			REMARKS.
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions ...	4,758	4,309	933	3,266	4,747	1,987	
0-10 ...	9,627	341	32	9,206	734	60	
10-15 ...	8,166	1,702	132	4,510	5,227	263	
15-40 ...	2,547	6,539	914	385	8,167	1,448	
40 and over ...	783	6,628	2,589	167	3,478	6,355	
Hindu ...	4,734	4,305	961	3,175	4,775	2,050	
0-10 ...	9,612	357	31	9,163	776	61	
10-15 ...	8,081	1,779	140	4,259	5,466	275	
15-40 ...	2,529	6,530	941	348	8,149	1,503	
40 and over ...	809	6,524	2,667	155	3,396	6,449	
Musalman ...	4,670	4,500	830	3,575	4,698	1,727	
0-10 ...	9,674	268	58	9,435	504	61	
10-15 ...	8,802	1,128	70	6,221	3,582	197	
15-40 ...	2,830	6,420	750	639	8,287	1,074	
40 and over ...	534	7,295	2,171	290	3,953	5,757	
Ahmist ...	5,217	4,301	482	4,508	4,402	1,090	
0-10 ...	9,769	214	17	9,577	384	39	
10-15 ...	8,793	1,134	73	6,960	2,903	137	
15-40 ...	2,176	7,226	598	691	8,553	756	
40 and over ...	341	8,267	1,392	206	4,906	4,888	
Jain ...	4,937	3,847	1,216	2,951	4,499	2,550	
0-10 ...	9,821	157	22	9,081	795	124	
10-15 ...	9,129	798	73	4,270	5,527	203	
15-40 ...	3,315	5,720	965	566	7,421	2,013	
40 and over ...	1,459	5,537	3,184	321	2,727	6,952	
Christian ...	7,041	2,713	246	4,865	4,240	895	
0-10 ...	9,832	168	...	9,834	166	...	
10-15 ...	9,737	263	...	9,143	857	...	
15-40 ...	7,355	2,546	99	1,667	7,936	397	
40 and over ...	963	7,630	1,407	449	4,719	4,832	
Others ...	4,781	4,671	548	3,910	4,876	1,214	
0-10 ...	9,018	982	...	9,252	748	...	
10-15 ...	8,636	1,364	...	6,383	3,617	...	
15-40 ...	4,053	5,621	326	1,940	7,413	647	
40 and over ...	2,069	6,276	1,655	667	4,778	4,555	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at Certain Ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

Natural Divisions and Religions.		NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
		ALL AGES.			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over:		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Gwalior State.																
All Religions	...	607	907	1,882	902	2,028	1,782	403	2,269	1,755	132	1,117	1,388	194	477	2,230
Hindu	...	590	976	1,879	890	2,029	1,805	986	2,248	1,443	120	1,088	1,394	176	478	2,225
Musalman	...	665	906	1,806	956	1,842	1,038	552	2,481	225	193	1,102	1,223	445	444	2,177
Animist	...	838	993	2,195	1,030	1,872	2,522	641	2,075	1,658	320	1,195	1,277	513	504	1,277
Jain	...	517	1,011	1,814	879	4,819	5,400	383	5,670	2,278	146	1,115	179	181	420	1,801
Christian	...	387	875	2,038	1,017	1,000	...	1,730	6,000	...	808	1,111	1,428	308	408	2,263
Others	...	565	728	1,257	980	727	...	789	2,833	...	287	784	1,182	194	470	1,708
Lowlying.																
All Religions	...	534	968	1,645	1,186	2,238	1,376	359	2,354	1,257	87	1,090	1,204	127	499	2,104
Hindu	...	526	973	1,643	861	2,296	1,361	308	2,071	1,339	83	1,095	1,112	108	491	1,767
Musalman	...	606	889	1,643	937	1,203	615	455	2,357	1,279	164	1,086	997	558	445	2,092
Animist	...	800	957	2,044	988	1,643	...	636	1,833	2,750	196	1,177	1,212	474	456	2,580
Jain	...	452	997	1,522	851	25,667	16,000	223	5,341	800	78	931	1,239	245	368	1,671
Christian	...	564	642	2,417	822	...	...	889	...	...	280	1,038	2,667	500	305	1,500
Others	...	451	669	950	844	400	...	687	4,000	...	164	726	875	91	341	917
Plateau.																
All Religions	...	644	971	2,055	915	1,994	1,898	426	2,214	1,490	164	1,085	1,524	259	468	2,454
Hindu	...	635	974	2,060	906	1,990	1,939	410	2,194	1,457	155	1,079	1,526	249	471	2,471
Musalman	...	696	913	1,887	990	2,315	1,177	584	2,455	2,489	212	1,103	1,193	381	446	2,196
Animist	...	718	979	2,313	1,012	2,187	1,897	496	2,350	1,725	308	1,134	1,696	584	439	2,814
Jain	...	542	1,010	1,945	929	2,905	4,111	446	6,010	2,667	168	1,184	2,129	182	438	1,837
Christian	...	354	1,040	1,846	1,085	1,500	...	2,000	6,000	...	60	1,168	750	143	556	2,333
Others	...	717	584	1,846	1,071	...	...	1,267	667	...	478	613	667	167	533	2,200
Hilly.																
All Religions	...	769	1,050	2,181	1,003	1,798	2,681	608	2,831	1,957	240	1,236	1,439	326	522	2,752
Hindu	...	654	1,098	2,287	948	2,026	2,621	428	3,162	1,980	120	1,226	1,773	271	474	2,692
Musalman	...	661	968	2,161	883	588	6,500	599	2,419	...	185	1,239	1,140	368	404	2,845
Animist	...	878	1,007	2,008	1,058	1,376	2,250	769	1,901	1,333	365	1,243	931	482	363	2,925
Jain	...	503	1,024	2,073	869	3,333	...	340	4,800	5,000	212	1,299	1,775	...	421	2,191
Christian
Others	...	463	1,714	5,500	2,400	600	...	400	500	...	62	3,714	...	571	1,500	3,500

CHAPTER VIII.

Literacy.

Accuracy of the
Return in
Literacy
column in 1901.

109. In the censuses previous to 1901, no information was collected in the State under the column "Education." Education, in those days, was confined to a very narrow range of the community and the statistics, even if recorded, would, doubtless, have been meagre. The instruction, given in 1901, to return the persons capable of reading and writing as literate, did not contain in it "the degree of proficiency in reading and writing which should qualify a person to be entered as literate." As the decision was left to the enumerators, the returns probably had varied from charge to charge and even from block to block according to the test applied in each case. The standard was not only indefinite but was also rather low and many persons returned as literate, in the Census of 1901, would not have been returned as such according to the accurate and precise test laid down in the Census of 1911 and retained also on the present occasion;

110. The direction to the enumerators on the present occasion was "to enter any person as literate who can write a letter to a friend and read the reply of it, but not otherwise." The present test, however definite it may be, demands such an amount of uniform care which cannot be expected from each and all of the enumerators. The accuracy of literacy statistics recorded, is thus vitiated by the varying amount of care with which the inquiries were made and the different degrees of self-conscientiousness with which the enumerators carried out the orders. But as the same standard was applied in 1911, there can be no difficulty in instituting an effective comparison of the present returns with those obtained in 1911, though it may be unsafe to attempt any comparison with the figures of 1901.

In 1911, and
1921.

111. No record was made on the present occasion, of the vernacular language in which a person was literate. Hindi, Urdu and Marathi, still remain the main written languages and no variation has occurred as regards their relative position in which they lay in 1901. A return was made of those who were literate in English in addition to their mother-tongue.

Literacy by
Language.

112. The statistics of literacy are contained in the Tables VIII and IX. Table VIII is divided into three parts; Part A, shows literacy by religion, Part B, gives details of literates of each main religion by districts, Part C, gives similar details for the city. Table IX shows figures for literates and illiterates by sects in selected castes. Of the *ten* Subsidiary Tables prescribed in 1911, the first *seven* have only been kept this time and the rest omitted according to the directions of the Census Commissioner for India. These Subsidiary Tables exhibit the chief comparative and proportionate statistics of literacy and set forth for purposes of comparison some of the main figures in connection with education issued by the Education Department.

Reference to
Tables.

113. The number of literate persons returned at the present Census in the State is 110,879 amounting to about 40 per mille of the total population or 1 person in every 25. Of males, 61 per mille and of females 7 per mille are literate. Thus, there are nearly 9 literate males to 1 literate female. Of the total number of literate males, over 73 per cent. are above 20 years of age and 4 per cent. are under 10. The remaining 23 per cent. are distributed

Literacy in
General in the
State.

between the age periods, 10 to 15, and 15 to 20. In the case of females also, the proportion is highest over 20 and lowest under 10. Persons returned as literates under 5, have been excluded, and in calculating proportions, the population under 5, has not been taken into account.

Comparison with other Provinces and States.

114. Considering that there was very poor education even in the early nineties and that almost all the educational institutions have been established within the last three decades, the figures are neither very insignificant nor discouraging. Though Gwalior is behind in education in comparison with the

STATES OR PROVINCES.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE.
Gwalior	40
C. I. Agency States ...	36
Hyderabad	38
Rajputana States	39
U. P. of Agra & Oudh ...	42
C. P. & Berar	43
Punjab	45

most advanced British Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, its figure is very near to those of the neighbouring Provinces, viz., United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces and Berar, and the Punjab. As compared with the sister States of Central India Agency,

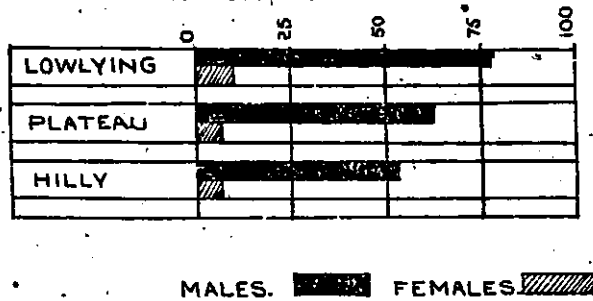
Hyderabad and Rajputana, the proportion of literates per mille is higher in Gwalior than that in any of them.

The marginal diagram shows the extent of literacy by sex in the Natural

Divisions while the map (on the next page) exhibits the comparative statistics of literacy, among persons in different districts.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE LITERACY PER MILLE BY SEX IN NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Literacy by Natural Divisions.

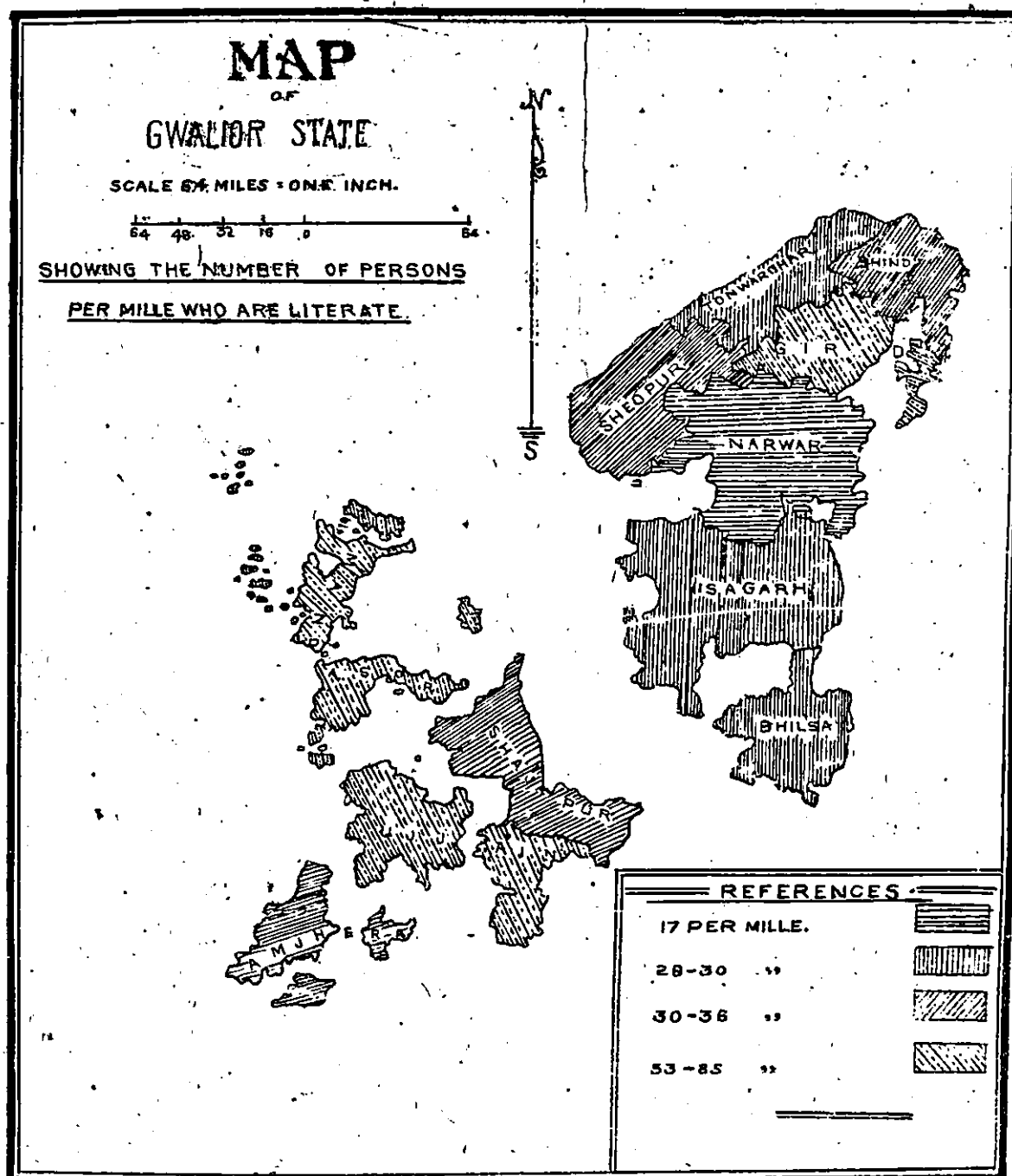


115. Both among males and females, the Low-lying division comes first in literacy, the Plateau second and the Hilly last, and the order is as it should be.

The Lowlying area, having a greater urban population than the Plateau and containing in it the capital city of Lashkar, which affords the greatest facility for education in the State, more than half the number of literates is returned from this tract alone. The only College in the State is in Lashkar and out of four High English Schools, three are in the Lowlying and in one district, the district of Gird Gwalior alone. The Plateau, in spite of having larger number of towns than the Lowlying, provides lesser educational facilities, Ujjain being the only place where a stimulus to education is given. The proportion of literates is, therefore, lower in the Plateau than in the Lowlying area.

The solitary district of Amjhera in the Hilly section abounds with Animistic races and low tribes and, as was expected, literacy is lowest there. Strange it may appear, the proportion of female literates in the Hilly tract

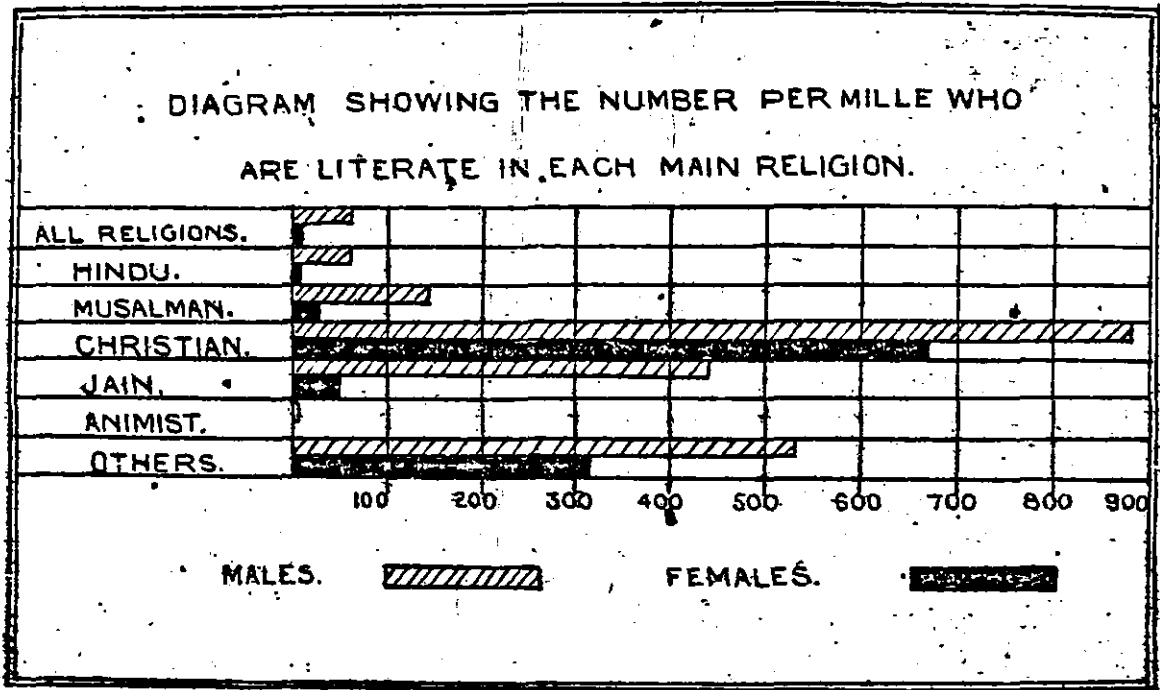
and the Plateau is the same, but when we come to know that the females, as a class, are illiterate nearly everywhere in the State, the small proportion in the Plateau does not seem to call forth any other explanation.



116. Among the districts, Gird Gwalior has the highest proportion. In every 7 males there is one literate in the district. Mandasor comes next with one literate in every 10 males. It is because of Mandasor having, of all districts, the greatest European, Anglo-Indian and Jain population, the most literate communities, that the proportion of male literates is higher in Mandasor than even in Ujjain. But in female literacy, Ujjain is ahead of Mandasor. Jain females are comparatively far backward to their males and almost all the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, either in the Cantonment or in the Loco Department of Nimuch, are single. Consequently, the proportion of literates among females in Mandasor is very low in comparison with males. Close to Mandasor is Ujjain with 95 males and 12 females literate per thousand of their population. The figures of other districts follow closely to

Literacy by
Districts.

each other ranging from 55 per mille in Bhind and Shajapur to 17 in Narwar.



Literacy by Religion.

117. Looking to the distribution by religion, we find that the greatest amount of literacy is to be met with among Christians, Parsis, and Arya Samajists in order. In every hundred Christians, nearly 81 are literate. Of the males, 88 per cent. and of the females, nearly 67 per cent. satisfy the test of literacy. If we divide Christians into two classes, European and Anglo-Indian Christians on the one hand, and Indian Christians on the other, we find that of the former, only one-tenth, a very small fraction, is illiterate, while of the latter 52 per cent. or more than half are illiterate. Both sexes are equally literate among the European and Anglo-Indian Christians; the proportion among the females is nearly the same as among males. In the case of Indian Christians, the difference of proportions between males and females is comparatively wide. For 55 males claiming literacy among Indian Christians, there are only 42 females who stand the test.

As compared to European and Anglo-Indian Christians, the figures for literacy of the Indian Christians are, no doubt, small but considering that most of the local Indian Christians are converts from low castes of the Hindus, literacy among the Indian Christians is by far the greater than among the Hindus and even among the Musalmans and next only to Arya Samajists. I have been informed that the different Christian Missions are running, within their respective field of work, in different parts of the State, schools where the converts are given elementary education.

Parsis come next in literacy. They are generally a trading class here, for which, literacy is an essential requisite. For every three literate persons there is only one illiterate among the Parsis. Literacy is equally prevalent in both the sexes, the percentages being 75 and 74 in males and females respectively.

The Arya Samajists, who are dissenters from orthodox Hinduism, are, as a class, literate, the adoption of the new creed. pre-supposing a certain amount of education. 62 per cent. of the community are literate. The females are less advanced than males, the proportion being 75 per cent. among the latter as against 44 in the former.

These are followed by Jains, most of whom are Banias living in towns, with 26 literates per cent. In comparison with females of other religions Jain females are far more backward than their males. While 44 are literate among 100 males, only 5 per cent. have been returned as such among females. Musalmans have 88 per mille literate. As larger proportion of Musalmans live in towns than Hindus, literacy is greater among Musalmans than among Hindus. Hindu community consists of a large mass of backward population steeped in the darkness of ignorance, so literacy statistics for the Hindus have been reduced by exhibiting the figures for Hindus as a general class. Literacy among Muhammadans is more than double that among Hindus. For 35 literates per thousand Hindus, the figures for Muhammadans are 88. Literacy in Hindu females is almost nil as yet. It is only 6 per thousand; the Muhammadan females give a much better figure 26. The Animists, as might be expected, come last with two literate males in thousand. There are no literate females in them.

118. If we study the statistics of literacy by castes, we see that some of the castes of Hindus are more literate than any of the castes of Jains or Musalmans, though literacy among Hindus, as a class, is least of all religions. Thus among various castes, Dakshani Brahmans and Kayasthas stand at the top with 414 and 335 literates respectively in thousand of their population. Then follows the Bania Mahesri caste with 315 literate per thousand. After this, come the Jain Oswals (with 303 per mille), Marathas (with 284 per mille) and Porwals of the Jain religion (with 246 per mille). Female literacy is very low among the Banias and the Jains in comparison with that of male. Thus, in the Mahesri caste only 5 females are literate as against 535 males. Among the Oswals and Porwals too, the numbers of literate females are only 61 and 69 per mille respectively for the corresponding male figures 510 and 395. Marathas have higher literacy among females than the trading castes. They have 83 females literate in them in one thousand. Bania Agarwals, Gahois, who come next after Jains, give similarly very poor figures for females. For 433 literate males in Agarwals, there are only 37 females who are literate, while among the Gahois 13 females are literate as against 350 males who claim to be so. Among the Musalmans, Saiyad, a high caste in them, has the highest literacy in both the sexes, 228 males and 60 females being literate in every thousand of each class of population. The Rajputs, though a race of high class, are not very literate. The figures vary from 152 male literate per thousand among Chohans to 50 among Tonwars, females being backward in every sept to males.

The highest female literacy is to be found among the Dakshani Brahmans and Kayasthas who show, as has been already seen, the highest figures in the total also. The proportions per mille are 163 among the Dakshani Brahman females, and 118 among Kayasthas.

119. In the State, as a whole, there are 56 persons per ten thousand who stated that they knew English and only two females. The ratio is naturally highest in the Lashkar City, (528 males, 63 females per ten thousand), it

Literacy by
Caste.

Literacy in
English.

being the centre of higher education and the capital of the State, where educated men from all parts of India find employment in the Government Offices.

Next to the city comes the Gird District, with 243 males and 11 females literate in English out of ten thousand. As Gird is the premier district of the State containing not only the capital city of Lashkar but the neighbouring town of Morar where there are some gentlemen residents of high light and leading and are located the headquarters of the Residency, there are some English and Indian ladies literate in English in the district. After Gird stand in order Mandasor and Ujjain with 99 males, 14 females and 11 males, 3 females literate in English per ten thousand of the population in each class. In the British Cantonment, Railway Loco Department and in the general Railway Staff at Nimuch, a Pargana of Mandasor, is engaged a good number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and so Mandasor has surpassed Ujjain in English literacy though the latter has provisionally facilities for English education in the town of Ujjain. Except Lashkar and Mandasor, the proportion of females, who are acquainted with English, is so small that literacy in English may practically be said to be non-existent among the females of other districts.

Literacy in English by Caste.

120. Of all the castes, Dakshanis and Kayasthas take the benefit of English education to the greatest extent. It is worth noticing that the trading castes in which the proportion of literate persons is so high show indifference to English education. Thus among the Jain castes 6 to 9 per cent are literate in English in one thousand of the population. The Marathas show some literacy in English both among males and females. There are 3 males and 4 females per thousand who are literate in English in the State. English education is not as yet wide spread in the State and among females it is almost non-existing.

Comparison with 1911.

121. The total number of literate persons in the State has risen in the decade, from 69,013 to 110,879 or by 61 per cent. The number of literate males has increased by 51 and that of literate females by 347 per cent. The figures for 1911 are only for the then State proper and do not include the literates of the Feudatory Estates while the present figures are inclusive of both. As separate figures for Feudatories are wanting, no estimate has been made of the amount of real increase of literates in the whole State from the present Census from that of 1911. In literacy, the Feudatories are far backward than the parent State into which they are merged this time. Assuming the proportion of literates in the Feudatories to be the same as it is in the whole State, which is 40 per mille, the number of literates in the Feudatories is 3,998. Deducting the number from the total of the present Census, we get 106,881 persons literate in the whole State minus the Feudatories. The increase is even then of 55 per cent. from 1911 in the area of the then State proper.

The proportion of literacy per thousand males has risen from 7.7 in 1901 to 7.7 in 1911 and the corresponding proportion for females from 2 to 8 in age over. The improvement in the proportion of females is very great. The rate of increase in the proportion of literates in females has been continuous since 1901 and the number of female literates is nearly ten thousand as against 3,998 in 1901 so that it is double the number in 1901. But the number is

The progress in the general spread of education can best be gauged by looking to the number of each sex who are literate in the age group 15-20. In the whole State, the proportion per mille of literate males aged "15-20" has risen during the decade from 59 to 78 and that of literate females from 4 to 11. This may be due to the recent opening of more than 600 schools of various grades during the last decade and the number of pupils rising from 21,000 in 1911 to more than 43,000 in 1921. No new institution having sprung up during the decade ending in 1911, the proportion of male literates in the age-period, 15-20, was lower in 1911 than in 1901. All the districts with the exception of three, Narwar, Bhilsa and Amjhera, have, in the present Census, shown increase in the proportion of literates at this period. As the number of schools which existed during the decade ending in 1911, is not available by districts, it cannot be definitely said whether it is for the diminution, if any, in the number of schools during the last decade that the proportions in these places have decreased.

The increase in the number of literates is due not only to the opening of a large number of new schools during the last decade but also to the fact that Primary Education has been made free by His Highness the Maharaja in the whole State. The growth of literacy among the Marathas in rapid strides is mainly on account of the introduction of free compulsory education for boys of the same caste.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Literacy by Age, Sex and Religion.

Religion.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE ILLITERATE.			NO. PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	All ages 5 & over.			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 & over.		All ages 5 & over.			All ages 5 & over.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions ...	40	61	7	18	5	57	9	78	11	83	7	960	939	993	3	6	...
1. Hindu ...	35	60	6	16	4	52	7	69	9	73	6	965	940	994	3	5	...
2. Musalman ...	88	142	26	37	14	112	32	145	39	174	26	912	858	974	7	14	...
3. Christian ...	808	882	668	783	489	789	471	981	710	866	761	192	118	332	680	784	483
1. Indian ...	488	553	427	275	189	724	407	957	400	648	60	512	447	573	230	275	118
2. Others ...	901	920	837	363	408	1,000	818	984	1,000	966	934	99	80	163	901	920	837
4. Jain ...	262	443	50	193	41	423	66	511	65	487	46	738	557	950	7	11	...
5. Sikh ...	283	412	43	268	63	379	50	235	...	458	42	717	588	957	38	57	...
6. Parsi ...	746	750	741	444	455	500	647	600	727	817	805	254	250	259	325	411	241
7. Arya ...	621	753	438	231	333	777	300	...	500	863	488	379	247	562	176	292	16
8. Animist ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	999	998	1,000	...	...	...
9. Jew ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.

District and Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										
	All ages 5 and over.			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gwalior State ...	40	61	7	18	5	57	9	78	11	83	7-3
Natural Divisions.—											
1. Lowlying ...	47	77	10	23	7	68	12	84	13	92	6
2. Plateau ...	36	62	6	16	4	51	8	74	10	76	6
3. Hilly ...	30	53	6	10	3	44	8	68	11	67	6
Districts.—											
1. Gird ...	85	137	23	39	15	110	30	151	33	161	22
2. Bhind ...	35	60	4	18	3	54	5	62	6	72	5
3. Tonwarghar ...	29	50	4	18	3	52	4	57	5	56	4
4. Sheopur ...	31	50	8	18	9	53	9	53	8	59	7
5. Narwar ...	17	29	3	8	2	23	2	33	4	37	3
6. Isagarh ...	26	46	4	10	1	32	5	61	6	57	4
7. Bhilsa ...	27	51	4	8	1	26	5	60	7	60	4
8. Ujjain ...	53	95	12	30	8	87	15	121	18	109	12
9. Mandasor ...	61	108	11	27	8	82	12	107	14	140	11
10. Shajapur ...	35	62	6	19	3	60	9	79	12	72	5
11. Amjhara ...	30	53	6	10	3	44	8	68	11	67	6
Lashkar City ...	203	310	66	133	50	281	92	375	94	331	61

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

Locality, State, Districts and Cities.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											
	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		JAIN.		ANIMIST.		OTHERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gwalior State ...	60	6	142	26	882	668	443	50	2	...	529	315
Lowlying ...	72	8	147	24	868	743	344	35	1	...	462	265
Plains ...	53	4	137	26	889	636	481	54	2	...	655	330
Hilly ...	27	7	188	33	1,000	...	498	79	2	...	80	103
1. Gird ...	125	20	202	35	856	741	600	85	2	...	726	479
2. Bhind ...	57	3	59	11	...	...	261	16	...	...	136	67
3. Tonwarghar ...	48	3	66	7	1,000	...	288	29	4	...	1,000	...
4. Sheopur ...	75	9	104	12	1,000	1,000	581	67	1	...	400	...
5. Narwar ...	27	2	110	9	1,000	...	224	30	...	...	1,000	...
6. Isagarh ...	38	2	125	15	696	385	336	38	2	1	614	88
7. Bhilsa ...	43	3	64	8	727	500	441	62	2	...	714	154
8. Ujjain ...	86	8	177	42	966	755	592	80	...	...	463	280
9. Mandasor ...	83	5	168	3	884	607	604	58	5	...	787	790
10. Shajapur ...	52	4	110	18	1,000	...	487	51	6	3	650	1,000
11. Amjhera ...	77	7	188	33	1,000	...	498	79	2	...	80	103
Lashkar City ...	325	70	226	38	858	750	696	120	32	...	621	387

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—English Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.													
	1921										1911		1901	
	5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.		All ages 5 and over.		All ages.		All ages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gwalior State ...	6	1	35	4	97	4	68	5	56	2	27	1	15	...
Lowlying ...	72	2	51	6	137	5	92	9	80	6	38	7	23	7
Plains ...	3	2	21	2	74	4	65	6	43	3	20	7	10	7
Hilly ...	...	...	73	...	77	...	78	7	73	...	4	...	...	...
1. Gird ...	35	5	185	23	415	19	275	22	243	19	102	6	...	...
2. Bhind ...	5	...	19	...	35	...	10	...	13	...	5	...	...	...
3. Tonwarghar ...	4	1	14	...	38	...	22	...	20	...	32	...	...	...
4. Sheopur ...	2	...	15	...	12	2	25	1	19	1	7	...	...	...
5. Narwar ...	2	2	7	...	13	1	17	1	12	1	5	...	...	...
6. Isagarh ...	1	...	11	...	42	3	32	2	24	1	18	...	...	...
7. Bhilsa ...	1	1	12	1	37	5	35	3	25	2	19	...	...	...
8. Ujjain ...	2	...	48	4	144	4	144	3	90	3	46	...	...	...
9. Mandasor ...	12	11	37	10	211	6	123	16	99	14	30	5	...	...
10. Shajapur ...	...	...	20	1	27	...	24	1	20	1	11	...	...	...
11. Amjhera ...	...	...	13	...	17	...	18	1	13	...	4	...	...	...
Lashkar City ...	153	21	678	88	1,366	56	743	67	528	63	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Progress of Literacy since 1901.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PER MILLE.																		REMARKS.
	ALL AGES 10 & OVER.						15—20						20 AND OVER.						
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Gwalior State	77	51	45	8	2	1	78	59	68	11	4	2	83	71	52	7	3	1	
Natural Divisions.—																			
<i>Lowlying</i>	88	50	44	10	2	1	84	55	85	13	3	2	92	70	56	9	2	1	
<i>Plateau</i>	72	52	43	7	2	1	74	62	51	10	4	2	76	72	48	6	3	...	
<i>Hilly</i>	63	51	...	7	4	...	68	72	...	11	6	...	67	75	...	6	4	...	
Districts.—																			
1 Gird	152	106	...	24	5	...	151	104	...	33	7	...	161	143	...	22	6	...	
2 Bhind	68	31	...	4	1	...	62	44	...	6	2	...	72	38	...	3	1	...	
3 Tonwarghar	56	27	...	4	...	...	57	33	...	5	...	...	56	37	...	4	...	...
4 Sheopur	57	42	...	8	2	...	53	48	...	8	4	...	59	59	...	7	2	...	
5 Narwar	34	29	...	3	1	...	33	37	...	4	1	...	37	43	...	3	1	...	
6 Isagarh	54	30	...	4	...	...	61	49	...	6	...	...	57	54	...	4	1	...	
7 Bhilsa	55	45	...	4	1	...	60	67	...	7	2	...	60	61	...	4	1	...	
8 Ujjain	107	83	...	13	7	...	121	97	...	18	11	...	109	113	...	12	8	...	
9 Mandasor	125	93	...	12	4	...	107	94	...	14	7	...	140	136	...	11	5	...	
10 Shajapur	71	39	...	6	1	...	79	49	...	12	2	...	72	52	...	5	1	...	
11 Amjhera	63	51	...	7	4	...	68	72	...	11	6	...	67	75	...	6	4	...	
Lashkar City	330	...	...	68	...	...	375	...	...	94	...	...	331	...	...	61	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Literacy by Caste.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.									Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.								
	1921			1911			1901			11			1911			1901		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindu.																		
Bania	226	384	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	180	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agarwal</i>	260	433	37	132	294	9	123	277	3	147	260	5	123	259	20	35	62	...
<i>Gahohi</i>	198	350	13	152	238	4	...	...	...	25	46	...	14	23	...	...	...	...
<i>Maheshri</i>	315	535	6	142	376	6	216	312	...	139	238	22	130	351	2	24	35	...
<i>Oswal</i>	145	249	77	93	247	8	79	143	...	53	95	...	76	246	...	31	56	...
<i>Porwal</i>	140	250	20	117	228	6	...	...	...	27	52	...	22	45	...	...	...	...
Bhat	95	164	15	3	4	1	...	...	...	13	24	...	44	82	...	...	...	...
Brahman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bhagor</i>	124	207	25	70	138	3	...	...	...	62	110	5	7	13	1	...	...	...
<i>Dakshani</i>	414	625	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,124	2,001	77	...	13	...	...	...	...
<i>Sanadhya</i>	81	131	12	50	95	4	...	...	...	29	48	2	20	38	1	...	...	...
<i>Sarwaria</i>	44	61	10	43	94	7	...	...	...	57	85	...	12	21	6	...	...	...
Kayasth	335	502	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	1,121	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratha	284	462	83	234	418	16	160	301	14	475	865	40	761	1,392	14	164	906	18
Rajput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chohan</i>	77	152	20	43	109	3	...	...	...	55	120	...	68	176	3	...	...	...
<i>Kachhawaha</i>	75	113	17	28	63	1	...	...	...	22	36	...	30	68	1	...	...	...
<i>Rathor</i>	69	107	29	34	58	8	...	...	...	82	161	...	7	10	4	...	...	...
<i>Tonwar</i>	40	50	9	25	37	2	...	...	...	14	21	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Musalman.																		
Patban	92	147	23	...	...	...	64	123	4	96	169	5	...	...	...	30	58	...
Saiyad	156	228	60	102	173	20	105	171	8	277	479	8	186	345	...	81	135	...
Shaikh	87	143	24	71	125	10	59	112	2	68	127	4	74	139	...	28	54	...
Jain.																		
Oswal	303	510	61	225	442	16	90	177	1	88	159	5	38	59	18	17	33	...
Porwal	246	395	69	167	309	24	...	...	...	55	103	...	11	22	...	...	...	...
Animist.																		
Bhil, Bhilala and Gond	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are of persons of five years of age and over only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the Returns of State Education Department.

Kind of Institutions.	Class of Institutions.	1921		1911		1901		REMARKS.
		Number of		Number of		Number of		
		Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All kinds	Arts College ...	1	131	1	147	2	136	The figures for 1891 are not available.
	Primary Schools ...	883	29,610	326	13,690	341	12,373	
	Secondary ..	70	12,305	35	6,788	24	5,469	
	Special ..	29	1,113	10	397	6	253	
	Total ...	983	43,159	372	21,022	373	18,231	
For males	Arts College ...	1	131	1	147	2	136	
	Primary Schools ...	725	24,482	317	12,743	332	11,548	
	Secondary ..	57	10,290	34	6,195	24	5,469	
	Special ..	27	1,000	10	397	6	253	
	Total ...	810	35,903	362	19,482	364	17,406	
For females	Primary Schools ...	158	5,128	9	947	9	825	
	Secondary ..	13	2,015	1	593	...	...
	Special ..	2	113	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	173	7,256	10	1,540	9	825	

CHAPTER IX.

Language.

122. The statistics recorded at the Census regarding language will be found in Table X. The following Subsidiary Tables, in which the main features of the return are given in a concise form, are placed at the end of the Chapter :—

Reference to Statistics.

- I Distribution of total population by language according to Census.
- II Distribution by language of the population of each district.
- III Comparison of aboriginal tribes with their languages.

123. Languages in these Tables, have been classified in accordance with the scheme drawn up by Sir George Grierson. Excluding the unclassified gipsy languages, there are five distinct vernaculars of the State, all coming within the Indo-Aryan Branch of the Indo-European Family with the only exception of Gondi, which has undergone such a transformation in contact with the Malwi dialect of the Rajasthani language that people are not inclined any longer to reckon it as one belonging to the Dravidian Family. So practically, the languages of the State fall under two sub-branches of the Indo-Aryan Branch:—

Classification of the Languages Spoken in the State.

- I The mediate sub-branch, and
- II The inner sub-branch.

Of the Eastern Hindi, the only dialect, Baghelkhandi, is proper to the State. It comes within the "mediate group" of the above mediate sub-branch, while Bhili, Rajasthani, and Western Hindi all lie under the "central group" of the inner sub-branch. Of the last three languages, there are at least fifteen different dialects spoken in different parts of the State and perhaps more, if Bhili, Bhilali and Rathavi be reckoned as separate dialects, as they are considered to be so both by the speakers themselves and the people in general.

Languages not proper to the State have been classified under three broad heads:—

Languages Foreign to the State.

- I Languages of India,
- II Languages of other Asiatic Countries, and
- III European Languages.

The Indo-European Family and the Dravidian Family comprise all the languages of the above three heads.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
BY MAIN LANGUAGES.

	0	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000
HINDI						
MALWI						
BUNDELKHANDI						
BHADAORI						
KHICHIWADI						
MEWADI						

The Accuracy of
the Return.

124. To test the accuracy of the return we must look to the directions given to the enumerators for entry in the language-column of the Census Schedule. The direction was to enter "the language which each person ordinarily uses in his home." There were several difficulties in obtaining a correct return from this direction, and the difficulties varied in their nature according to the classes of people, villagers or residents of big towns, dealt with in enumeration. In villages, majority of the people do not know precisely what their mother-tongue or *madri zaban* is. For Baghelkhandi, the various dialects of Rajasthani and almost all the dialects of Western Hindi, there is one popular term Hindi. In cities and big towns the number of literates having a knowledge of their own dialect being comparatively large, there was apparently no probability of wrong return in the language column by the enumerators who themselves had also a better idea of the different forms of dialects than the village enumerators. But, most of these people being bilingual, mistakes were apt to be made in this case also by the enumerators entering the language in which persons spoke to them instead of that which they speak in their families. These difficulties are common almost everywhere in Northern India to a great or small extent. In Gwalior, the difficulty of the enumerators to distinguish the tongues is the greater as no language is spoken in purity.

Statistics of
Dialects Proper
to the State.

125. This is the reason why the figure for Hindi has swelled to an enormous extent at the cost of other languages. The increase of Hindi speakers at the present Census is not due to the lower standard of accuracy in the return of languages but is due to the inclusion of the figures of the Feudatories, where Hindi is supposed to be the prevalent language.

Other dialects in which the number of speakers has increased, are Bhili, Khichiwadi, Sipari, Sondhi, Urdu, and unclassed gipsy. Of the increase of speakers of Bhili dialects and the non-aryan languages, (Gondi and Gipsy), it may be said that the Animistic races using these tongues have greatly multiplied during the decade. Urdu speaking population has more than doubled and Bhilsa has come to occupy at the present Census the foremost place in Urdu while Gird Gwalior was the district where it has been, till the present Census, chiefly spoken. The surprising increase in the number of Urdu-speakers in Bhilsa is doubtful. Majority of the agricultural labourers who immigrated in large numbers shortly before the Census from Bhopal and other States of Central India Agency, have, I am afraid, been returned, on a wrong notion, as Urdu-speakers.

Nearly 15 thousand persons have been returned as speaking Sipadi dialect though there was not a single Sipadi-speaker last time. This may be due to better understanding by the enumerators of the difference of languages than before. The same may be said of the increase in the number of Khichiwadi and Sondhi speakers.

Decreases in the number of speakers are found in Malwi, the language of Malwa, Nimadi, Bundelkhandi, Bhadauri, Hindustani, Jatwari, and Kachhawahi. Decreases in most of these are unaccountable. One reason seems to be that most of the districts in which these languages were chiefly spoken in the last time have suffered decrease in population.

Dialects Foreign
to the State.

126. Of languages derived from Dravidian stock, Tamil, Telegu and Canarese have only been returned. The number of speakers in all these three combined is only 292 in the whole State. The tongues most favoured by the immigrants are Mewadi, Brijbhasha, Marwari and Marathi. The number of

speakers of Mewari is greatest among the languages not proper to the State. As Mewari is a dialect of Mewar in which a considerable portion of the district of Mandasor (Pargana Gangapur) is situate, more than 80 per cent. of the speakers have been returned from that district. Thus has the number swelled though the Mewari speaking immigrants are not so large in number within the boundaries of Gwalior as it lies in Central India. Brijbhasha comes next. It is a dialect of Western Hindi spoken chiefly in those districts of the State which are in the vicinity of Agra and the Native State of Dholpur where Brijbhasha is most prevalent. Some 23 persons have been returned as speaking Antarbēdi, which, Dr. Grierson says, is another name for Brijbhasha but is known popularly to be a dialect different from it. The speakers of Marwari are generally merchants scattered throughout the State while Marathi is the language of the ruling class and the Dakshani Brahmans resident in the State. Official work, in some branches of administration, e. g., in the Finance and Revenue Departments, is conducted in Marathi. So Marathi, though not an indigenous language, still, for practical purposes, occupies an important place among the various dialects spoken in the State. Of the languages of other Asiatic countries, Persian and Arabic are the only two tongues found in use only by a few immigrants most of whom come from their native lands in Persia and Arabia to sell the merchandise they carry along with them. Among the European languages, the number of Portuguese-speaking people has increased from one in the last Census to 26 in the present. It is probably due to more correct return of the language than that of the last Census.

127. In the State not only are the aboriginal languages gradually being superseded by dominant Aryan tongues, but the tribal dialects (dialects of Bhils, Bhilalas,) also are losing ground. Malwi, the dominant dialect of Malwa, has nearly ousted Gondi. The latter language, as it still survives, has been so much influenced by Malwi that Gondi is known now to be only a corrupt form of Malwi. The Gonds have almost increased three times in number during the last decade, but the figures for Gondi speakers, as seen from Subsidiary Table I, are only a little more than double of those in the last Census. Gondi is yielding place to Malwi and Bhilsa, the chief place of Gondi, has come to occupy the second position in the State as regards the strength of the Malwi-speaking population. The Bhils, Bhilalas, have more

Non-Aryan and Tribal Tongues Superseded by Aryan Ones.

Strength of Bhils, Bhilalas	97,417	than doubled in number from the last Census. Some 2,447 persons out of
Deduct Hindu Bhils, etc.	...	...	...	2,447
			Total	94,970	
Number of Bhils, etc., returning tribal languages	...	...	...	56,969
Number of Bhils, etc., who have abandoned their tribal tongues over and above those who have returned themselves as Hindus.				38,001	

97,417 Bhils have returned themselves as Hindus. Supposing these persons have abandoned their tribal dialects and have taken to other tongues such as Hindi or Malwi, the most largely spoken dialects of the State, there remain 94,970 Bhils, Bhilalas, who are expected to speak their own dialects. But the number of speakers of Bhil dialects is only 56,969 which shows that over and above those (2,447) who have returned themselves as Hindus, about 38 thousand more Bhils, i. e., in all 40,448 have given up their mother tongues and adopted other Aryan tongues prevalent in the locality (Subsidiary Table III).

128. Gwalior is a State where allied tongues are found to exist side by side. These tongues, distinguishable chiefly by intonations from each other are popularly known by the general name Hindi, though each of them is

Influence of Education and Literature in Levelling Language Distinctions,

a separate dialect bearing a separate name according to Dr. Grierson. The reason that people are loath to give special names to Baghelkhandi, Bundelkhandi, Hindustani, seems to be that they are used to these allied tongues and find no difficulty in understanding each other in an assembly of speakers of different dialects. With the advance of time, communication becoming easier by the spread of Railways, etc., the various shades of differences have been minimised to some extent. The influence of education is visible in bringing different people on the common platform and thus necessitating free exchange of thought. Thus from the different forms of Hindi, mutually intelligible, have arisen a colloquial dialect ordinarily called Hindi, but practically very near to Hindustani, capable of being spoken and understood from one corner of the State to the other. This dialect is the medium of expression in societies and among persons of different districts. It is becoming more and more popular with a certain class of persons. It is neither Sanskritised Hindi of the present day, so ardently advocated by the lovers of Sanskrit, nor does it wholly approach to Urdu but is something mediocre between the two. It is, practically speaking, the *lingua franca* of the State. But there is no rich literature of this common dialect.

Here, as in other Provinces, there are two parties on the long-standing question of the style of the Hindi literature. The class in favour of the colloquial Hindi, desires that Hindi should be bereft of words of Sanskrit origin, but there is the other party which tries to introduce Sanskritised Hindi. The Weekly Journal, "Jayaji Pratap" of Lashkar aims at making this Sanskritised Hindi the language of books and literature and it contains articles written in the same Hindi.

In schools, Hindi books written in both the styles are prescribed for study.

129. Official language is generally the common colloquial Hindi written in Devnagri script. In Courts of Law, legal terms of Arabic and Persian origin are of frequent use, but the script is also Devnagri. Devnagri script is almost universally used in the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Distribution of Total Population by Languages.

LANGUAGE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.		Number per mille of population of State.	Name of district where chiefly spoken.
	1921	1911		
1	2	3	4	5
Total	3,195,467	3,101,874	1,000	
<i>Dravidian Family</i>	1,248	524		
Gondi	956	431		Bhilsa
Others	292	93		
<i>Indo-European Family</i>	3,192,228	3,098,547	1,000	
Malwi	941,757	1,009,198	295	Ujjain and Shajapur
Hindi	1,255,880	744,242	393	Gird and Tonwarghar
Bundelkhandi	294,272	363,313	92	Narwar and Gird
Bhadanri	161,335	274,674	50	Bhind
Kachhawahi	43	90,002		Gird
Khichiwadi	126,896	75,428	40	Isagarh and Bhind
Mewadi	92,886	68,677	29	Mandasor
Hindustani	2,241	37,391	1	Amjhara and Mandasor
Bhili	34,831	28,857	11	Amjhara
Marathi	23,634	25,921	7	Gird and Ujjain
Jatwari	5,013	22,589	2	Bhind and Tonwarghar
Sikarwari	14,972		5	Tonwarghar
Brijbhasha	48,034	22,532	15	Sheopur and Tonwarghar
Urdu	50,208	22,274	16	Bhilsa and Ujjain
Marwadi	30,123	20,679	9	Ujjain and Mandasor
Nimadi	15,138	18,520	5	Amjhara
Sipadi	14,835		5	Sheopur
Sondhwadi	24,957	16,730	8	Shajapur and Mandasor
Furbi	8,850	15,011	3	Bhind and Ujjain
Gujrati	11,913	12,595	4	Ujjain and Amjhara
Bhilali	22,138	6,999	7	Amjhara
Ahirwadi	903	4,754		Isagarh
Antarbedi	23			Gird
Sanskrit	13			Gird and Ujjain
Hadaoti	2,353	4,478	1	Isagarh and Mandasor
Jaipuri	2,858	2,557	1	Isagarh and Bhilsa
Rathwi	436	2,333		Amjhara
Mewati	649	2,133		Shajapur and Bhind
Baghelkhandi	48	1,679		Isagarh
Gujari	1,504	1,768		Tonwarghar
Punjabi	1,767	1,424		Isagarh
Others	1,317	1,416		
Unclassed Languages	1,939	1,556		
Banjari	1,855	1,321	1	Isagarh
Others	84	235		
Asiatic Languages	140	882		
<i>Indo-European Family</i>	79	633		
Persian	79	633		Gird and Mandasor
<i>Semitic Family</i>	61	249		
Arabic	61	249		Gird and Ujjain
European Languages	920	338		
English	890	334		Gird and Mandasor
Others	30	4		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution by Language of the Population of each District.

Natural Divisions and Districts.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Hindi	Malwi	Bundelkhandi	Bhadauri	Khichiwadi	Mewadi	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwallor State	3,931	2,947	921	505	397	290	1,009
NATURAL DIVISIONS.							
1. Lowlying	6,892	72	490	1,373	163	...	7,070
2. Plateau	2,373	4,696	1,253	3	571	490	614
3. Hilly	78	3,924	24	4	...	19	5,951
DISTRICTS.							
1. Gird	7,915	9	1,033	13	...	...	1,030
2. Bhind	4,860	15	615	3,754	499	...	257
3. Tonwarghar	8,829	16	1	493	1	...	660
4. Sheopur	5,225	4	...	...	...	12	4,759
5. Narwar	5,182	27	4,718	...	...	...	73
6. Isagarh	5,208	792	825	13	2,723	18	421
7. Bhilsa	684	7,366	1,178	2	129	15	626
8. Ujjain	480	8,661	27	1	...	39	792
9. Mandasor	175	4,866	2	...	...	3,775	1,182
10. Shajapur	617	8,494	15	...	1	15	859
11. Amjhera	78	3,924	24	4	...	19	5,951

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Comparison of Caste and Language Tables.

Tribe.	Strength of Tribe (Table XII).	Number speaking Tribal Language (Table X)..	REMARKS.
1. Bhil	{ Hindu ... 2,447 } { Animist ... 68,488 }	70,935	34,831
2. Bhilala	{ Hindu ... 0 } { Animist ... 26,482 }	26,482	22,188
3. Gond	{ Hindu ... 444 } { Animist ... 3,457 }	3,901	956

CHAPTER X Infirmities.

130. This Chapter deals with statistics of infirmities recorded in Tables XII and XII-A, and Subsidiary Tables given at the end of the text. Table XII consists of two parts: Part I gives the number of afflicted persons for the State as a whole by age and Part II the total afflicted population and their distribution by districts. Table XII-A gives the statistics for some selected castes.

Introductory

131. Infirmities are entered in column 16 of the Enumeration Book. The entries, being few and far between, were likely to escape attention, if they were abstracted along with other entries of the Census Schedule. To obviate this risk, the information about infirmities was collected on separate slips and sorted by one who was especially entrusted with this work.

Accuracy of Returns.

As on the previous occasions, only four kinds of infirmities have been recorded, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy. No such record was made in Gwalior State before 1901, hence comparison will not be possible with figures of earlier Censuses.

In 1901 very little instructions were issued to enumerators for recording the infirmities and the returns, therefore, were not very accurate. In 1911 definite instructions were issued to enumerators and the returns of that Census were expected to be more reliable than those of 1901.

Yet it must be admitted at the outset, that infirmity-figures are less reliable than other Census figures. Enumerators are not men of high education and in spite of supervision and instructions there must have been errors of diagnosis. It is difficult to draw the line of demarcation between idiocy and insanity. Correct diagnosis of leprosy also is not easy to make. It is often confounded with leucoderma and some other diseases as tertiary syphilis. Deaf-mutism is particularly difficult to distinguish. The only malady that is easy to tell is blindness. In addition to these difficulties of diagnosis there are to be reckoned with the natural tendencies for wilful concealment both among the high and low in all the four infirmities generally and corrosive leprosy particularly. But causes of error and uncertainty almost remaining the same from Census to Census, the statistics of infirmities of one census would give a working basis for comparison for subsequent Censuses.

132. The total number of persons suffering from each infirmity and the

Variation since 1901.

Infirmity.	Number afflicted.		
	1921	1911	1901
Insane	447	203	165
	<i>74</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>
Deaf-mutes	1,416	645	875
	<i>44</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>
Blind	6,139	4,537	1,951
	<i>192</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>66</i>
Lepers	418	463	251
	<i>73</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>9</i>
Total	8,430	5,840	3,240

proportional variation is given in the inset table from which it would appear that the figures for the first three infirmities have increased and leprosy somewhat decreased during the intercensal decade. Compared with 1901, all the infirmities show high figures which probably is due to the better understanding and carrying out of the instructions for enumeration and may not

The figures in italics represent the proportion per 100,000 of the population.

indicate any real increase.

It should be noted that as figures of 1911 could not be adjusted to those of 1921 the comparison is only approximate.

Insanity.

There are various forms or degrees of insanity which even in England it has been found difficult to distinguish. In India the difficulty is all the more great. The figures for insanity, therefore, might include the imbecile, as well as those that are insane in the strict sense of the term though the enumerators were instructed to return only real cases of insanity.

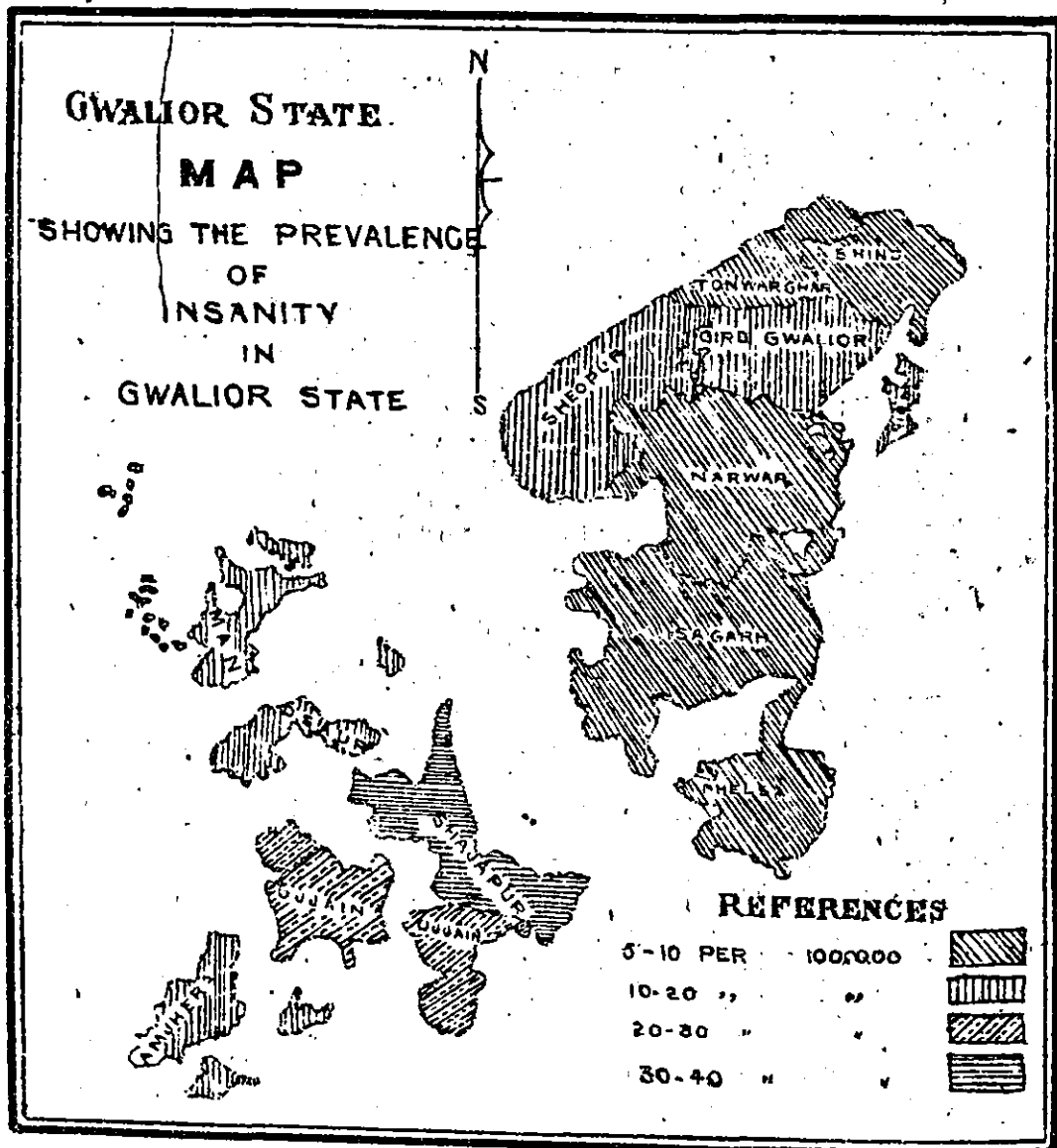
From the inset table given in the beginning of the Chapter on page 83 it will appear that insanity has increased by 125 per cent. This may represent real increase or may be due to better enumerations, but the decade being one of economic pressure there is no wonder if insanity has increased.

The comparative figures of Gwalior and the contiguous provinces and

Provinces.	NUMBER PER 100,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Gwalior, 1921	18	10
India, 1911	31	20
Central India, 1911	10	5
United Provinces, 1911	23	12
Central Provinces, 1911	19	11
Rajputana, 1911	18	9

India are given in the marginal table. A glance at this will show that our figures compare well with other provinces excepting Central India, figures for which were admitted by the Superintendent to be too low.

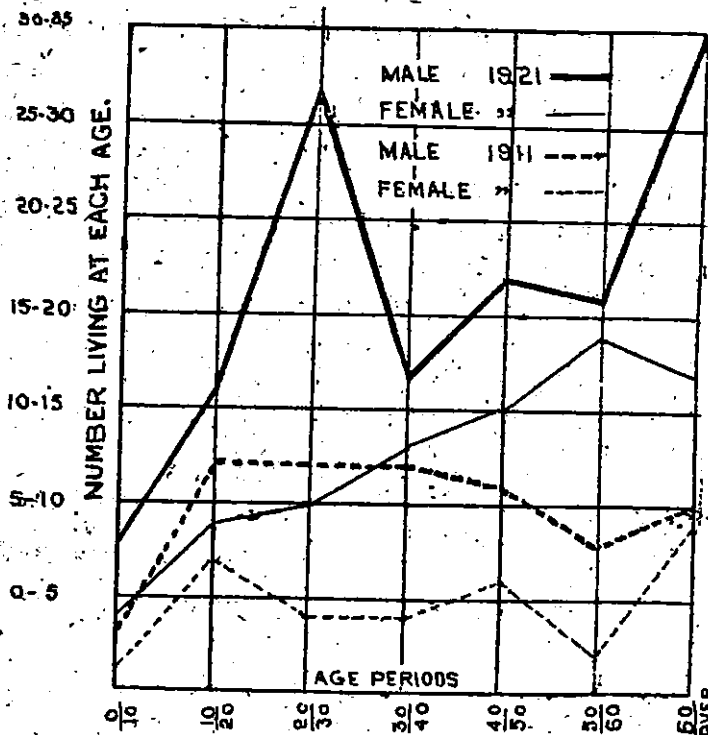
The distribution by districts is shown in Subsidiary Table I and is illustrated in the map below:—



It appears therefrom that in insanity Shajapur takes the lead showing 43 males and 26 females per 100,000, then comes Ujjain, 35 males 20 females. Gird shows 23 males 10 females insane.

The age and sex figures are dealt with in Subsidiary Tables II and III. Subsidiary Table II shows that the number of the insane is greatest at 25-30 for males and 30-35 for females. At 0-5 the male insane are more than double of female insane, but at 40-45 females exceed the males. Of every 100 insane persons there are nearly 64 males and 36 females. This deficiency of the female insane may be partly due to concealment, but it may also be due to their freedom from the struggle for existence and intemperance and excesses of various kinds.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSANE PER 100,000 OF PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD.



The insanity curve for the males is anomalous and shows downward drops and upward jumps at successive age-periods after '20-30'. Its steep ascent at 50-60 indicates that ordinary cases of senile derangement have been mixed up with real cases of insanity. The female curve shows a sharp rise till the age of 20 and then, the period of puberty and early child-bearing being passed, it increases slowly till the age of '50-60', *i. e.*, after the change of life.

Children of either sex are comparatively free from this affliction which is also partly due to the fact that insanity develops itself in the prime of youth.

Deaf-mutism.

133. In 1911 enumerators were instructed to return only those that were deaf and dumb "from birth." This time the words "from birth" have been omitted by the Census Commissioner. It was, therefore, anticipated that figures for Deaf-mutism would be higher than in 1911 and this has turned out to be true.

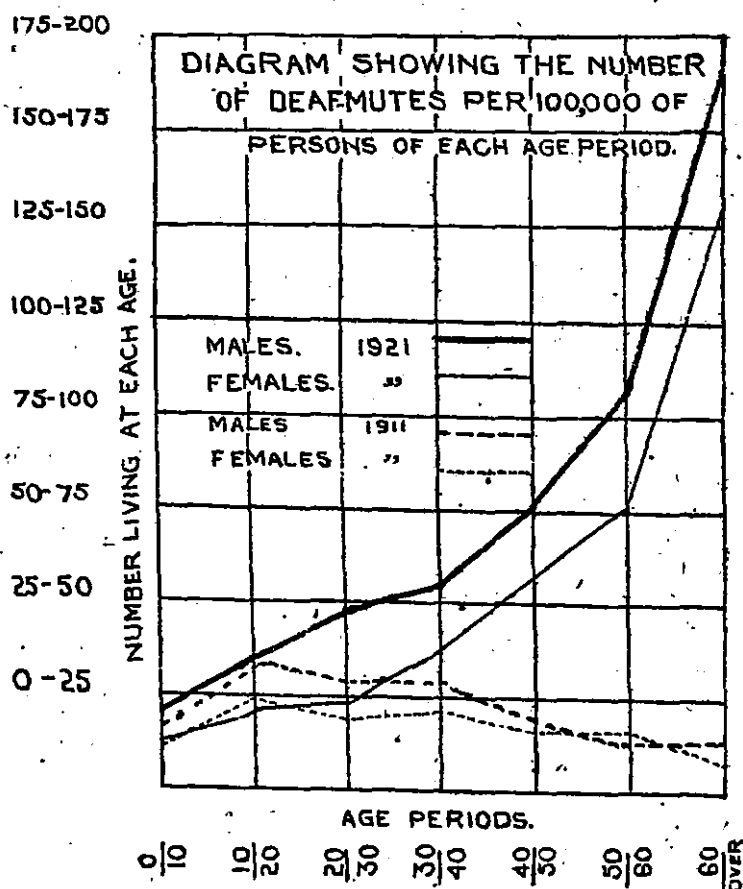
Introductory.

Comparative.

134. Deaf-mutism has increased by 120 per cent.

	1921		1911	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-10	21	13	17	12
10-20	39	21	35	24
20-30	49	23	29	19
30-40	35	37	28	21
40-50	77	58	19	16
50-60	108	77	13	16
60 and over	190	151	13	9

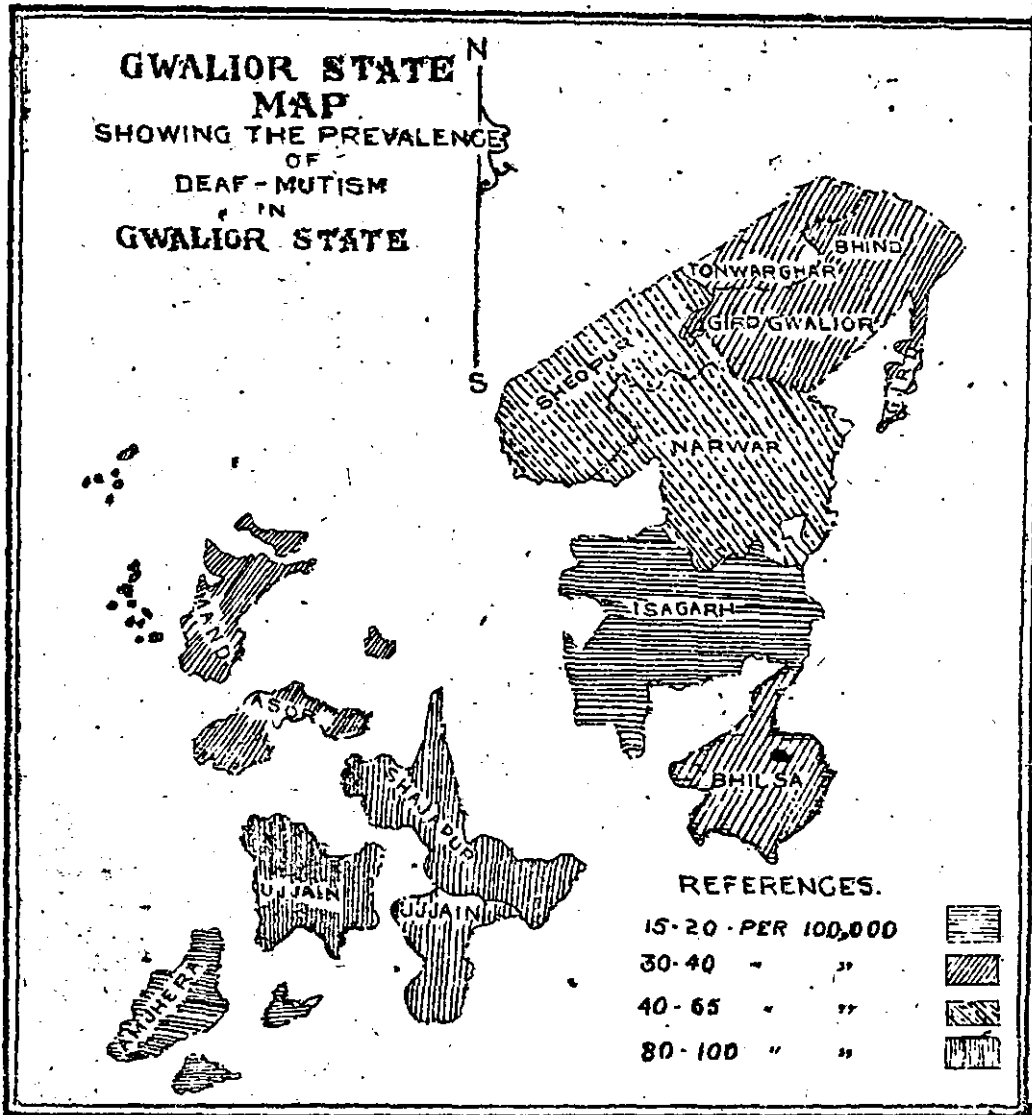
Examination of the figures by age-groups shows the highest to be reached at 60 and over both for males and females. Deaf-mutism being a congenital disease, the maximum should be at earlier periods. The reverse of the expected result can only be explained by supposing that good many people that suffer from senile defect in advanced age have been entered in the category. This would account for the anomaly of the curve which instead of coming down goes higher and higher with age-periods. The 1911 curve which represents deaf-mutism from birth is more regular, though the enumeration was not claimed to be very accurate by the then Census Commissioners for Gwalior.



Subsidiary Table III shows that for thousand males afflicted, there are 595 female deaf-mutes.

135. Deaf-mutism is said to be determined by local physical conditions. I do not know if the physical and sanitary conditions of Shajapur which claims the greatest number of all the four infirmities have got anything to do with this unenviable position of the district.

Local Distribution.



Blindness.

136. Blindness has increased by 35 per cent. on the figures of 1911, probably due to better enumeration. A comparison with other parts of India will show that the returns of 1921 are probably more correct.

Comparative.

Blindness is a disease of which nobody is ashamed nor desire to conceal,

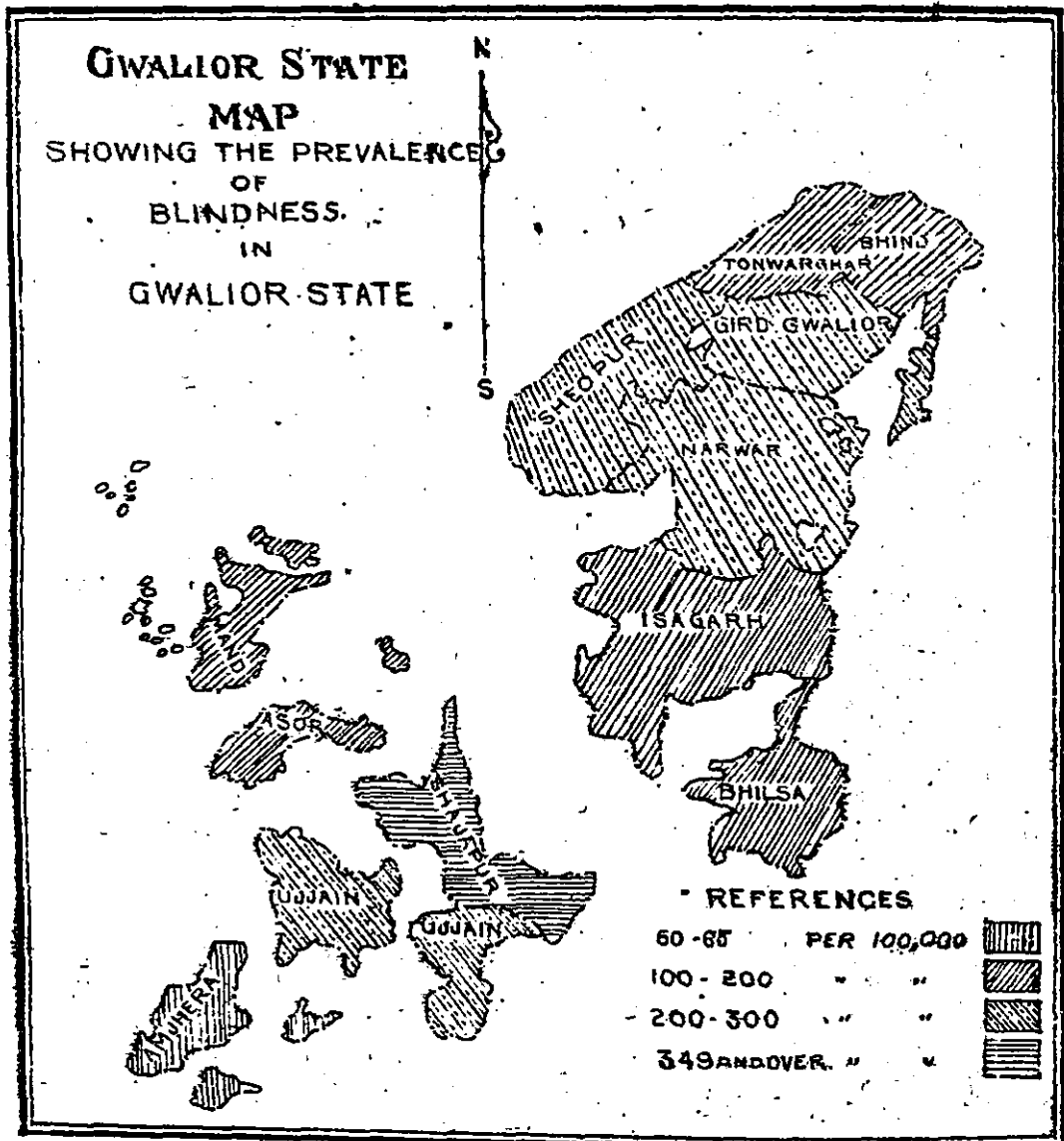
Province.	Males.	Females.
Gwalior, 1921	161	227
Gwalior, 1911	124	157
Central India, 1911	109	128
United Provinces, 1911... ..	168	178

moreover it is easy to diagnose. The result of enumeration may, therefore, be taken as correct. The figures represent total blindness only.

ness only.

Local
Distribution:

137. In this infirmity also, Shajapur takes the lead and then follows Ujjain.

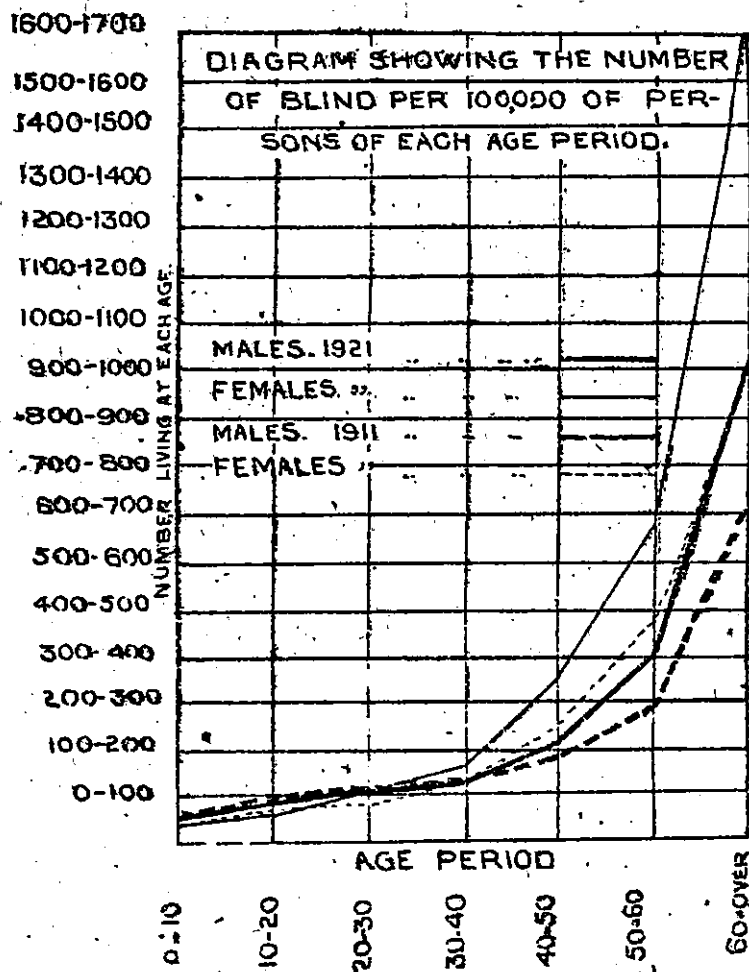


Female blind exceed the males in both places.

Subsidiary Table III shows that for every thousand males there are 1,241 females blind in the State as a whole.

Up to age 20-25 males preponderate but after that the female figures rise rapidly. Blindness being a disease of old age, the curve rises rapidly at the later periods both for males and females. That most of the blind people, both male and female, are at on 40, shows that the chief cause of blindness in this

country is cataract which is a disease of old age. Blindness due to cataract is produced by external causes that do not develop all at once and do not suddenly prove fatal and take time to develop. The larger proportion of females at higher ages is probably due to the fact that Indian women do not seek medical aid or are neglected.



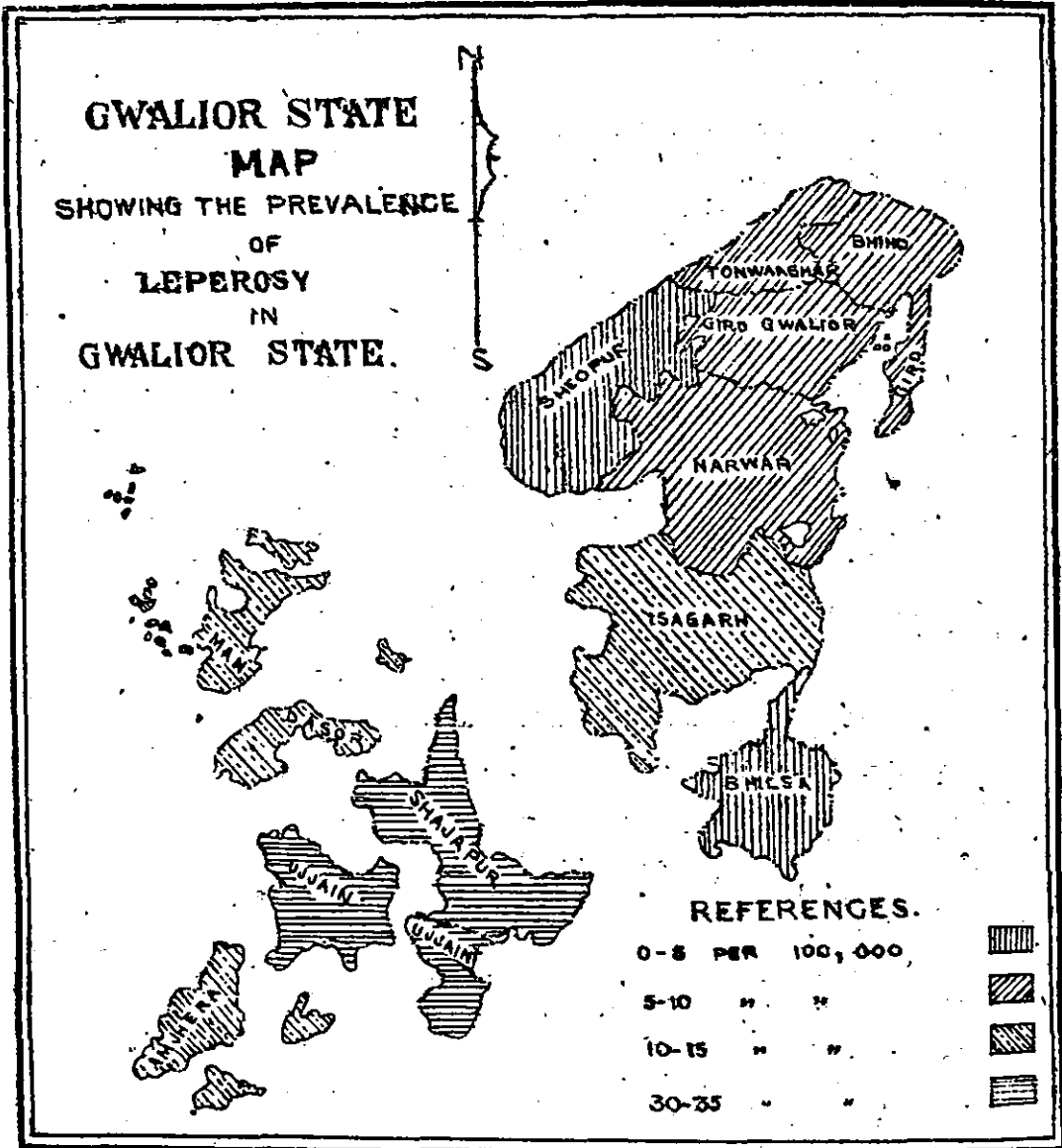
Leprosy:

138. It would appear from the inset table referred to in paragraph 132 that of all the four infirmities only leprosy has decreased, though slightly.

Introductory.

In instructions the enumerators were only to return corrosive leprosy and ignore leucoderma (white leprosy). Errors of diagnosis therefore were not likely very large. But in this particular malady there is greater possibility of wilful concealment both in the case of males and females. Even the poor lepers who would, a decade ago, wander about

begging in public streets by exciting peoples' sympathies do now hide themselves fearing segregation in asylums of which one has been started at Ujjain.



Lepers.

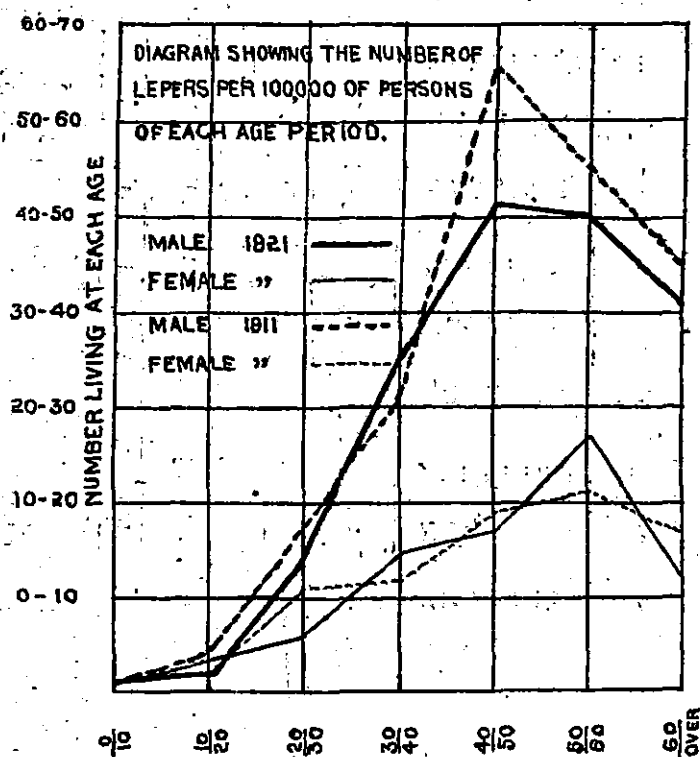
Age-period.	1921		1911	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-10	1	1	1	1
10-20	2	3	4	2
20-30	14	6	17	11
30-40	35	15	31	12
40-50	51	17	66	19
50-60	50	27	53	21
60 and over	41	12	45	17

Comparative.

139. There are more male lepers than female ones. For 1,000 male lepers there are only 380 females afflicted with this loathsome disease. This excess of male lepers may be partly due to concealment of female lepers, but it may also be due to the fact that men are more liable to such disease than women.

Subsidiary Table III shows an excess of female lepers from 0-10 to 10-20 age-period. Afterwards the males increase.

The male curve rises sharp from 20-30 to 40-30. From there it rises still more rapidly till 40-50 age-period. It then drops from there. From 50-60 its descent is rather quick. The female curve rises from 10-20 more or less till 50-60 and then slopes down more rapidly than the male curve. This shows that a leper is not a long-lived person. A leper's life is a comparatively short one. According to the estimate of Daniellisen and Boeck the average duration of life from the date of attack is only $9\frac{1}{2}$ years for tuberculated and $18\frac{1}{2}$ years in the case of anæsthetic leprosy.



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Number Affected per 100,000 of the Population at Each of the Last Three Censuses.

Districts and Natural Divisions.	INSANE.						DEAF-MUTE.						BLIND.						LEPERS.						
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Gwalior State	18	9	8	10	4	3	52	24	34	35	16	25	161	134	62	227	159	64	12	21	10	8	9	7	
Lowlying	12	9	11	7	2	4	43	30	44	27	20	36	145	753	63	227	174	105	8	13	11	5	4	7	
Plateau	22	9	6	12	5	2	60	20	25	41	14	16	180	723	63	226	154	46	25	25	9	9	11	6	
Hilly	12	12	4	12	3	4	16	32	411	16	17	23	50	99	60	73	130	29	16	30	16	12	18	10	
Districts—																									
Gird	23	13	...	10	3	...	41	25	...	29	20	...	182	150	...	314	213	...	6	11	...	6	3	...	
Bhind	9	5	...	6	1	...	39	36	...	20	13	...	128	181	...	248	179	...	12	12	...	9	3	...	
Tonwarghar	4	7	...	5	2	...	36	27	...	23	29	...	125	152	...	174	148	...	6	19	...	5	5	...	
Sheopur	18	15	...	7	2	...	70	35	...	49	15	...	149	76	...	270	134	...	1	5	...	6	5	...	
Narwar	15	7	...	6	9	...	50	25	...	33	20	...	177	136	...	249	190	...	7	17	...	8	9	...	
Isagarh	11	6	...	4	3	...	17	24	...	18	13	...	93	123	...	120	160	...	14	22	...	4	13	...	
Bhilsa	12	10	...	5	1	...	44	11	...	32	11	...	121	130	...	162	150	...	5	8	...	1	3	...	
Ujjain	35	7	...	20	6	...	94	16	...	69	12	...	269	107	...	292	112	...	48	32	...	20	18	...	
Mandasor	18	17	...	8	5	...	40	17	...	29	18	...	97	104	...	116	126	...	22	26	...	5	8	...	
Shajapur	43	8	...	26	4	...	121	20	...	67	11	...	298	134	...	399	165	...	50	43	...	14	12	...	
Amjhera	12	12	...	12	3	...	16	32	...	16	17	...	30	99	...	73	103	...	16	30	...	12	18	...	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000 of Each Ssex.

Age.	INSANE.						DEAF-MUTE.						BLIND.						LEPERS.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	292	345	...	134	173	682	282	474	476	379	451	460	351	474	228	185	273	335	66	30	645	87	313	...
5-10	779	414	248	1,074	517	1,136	777	1,247	324	200	1,311	1,063	705	657	900	270	346	427	66	60	710	87	...	1,354
10-15	924	1,034	1,240	940	1,379	455	923	1,571	1,143	701	1,147	805	653	666	920	294	363	528	66	149	258	522	156	521
15-20	747	1,379	661	604	1,207	682	586	1,122	1,476	360	1,147	833	438	670	838	174	315	335	99	179	1,290	87	156	833
20-25	1,396	896	909	940	690	1,363	890	1,122	590	511	1,189	891	548	789	672	391	474	661	297	687	323	435	1,250	729
25-30	1,493	1,724	826	671	1,379	1,591	619	1,147	686	625	1,065	977	565	702	920	474	627	691	957	836	1,484	783	1,328	833
30-35	974	621	1,487	1,342	862	455	845	1,397	686	644	902	805	697	926	765	571	785	915	1,584	1,045	774	1,304	1,250	521
35-40	487	1,241	331	604	517	455	755	499	857	777	902	546	529	588	776	494	452	519	1,221	1,164	581	1,391	781	417
40-45	1,169	828	1,590	1,208	1,379	1,363	1,025	649	1,391	1,174	861	690	873	939	734	991	1,024	996	2,046	2,149	1,161	1,913	1,094	1,354
45-50	291	414	1,157	463	345	909	529	199	914	492	246	517	515	461	734	509	563	549	990	1,164	387	522	938	729
50-55	390	621	248	872	517	227	878	324	837	833	369	919	1,066	875	858	1,226	1,378	1,006	1,189	1,403	903	1,478	1,562	521
55-60	195	69	331	268	...	455	292	50	133	360	164	287	358	324	528	459	444	335	328	645	322	234	417	...
60 and over	844	414	992	940	1,035	227	1,599	199	667	2,443	246	1,307	2,701	1,929	1,127	3,962	2,956	2,703	1,023	806	839	869	938	1,771

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Number Afflicted per 100,000 Persons of Each Age-period and Number of Females Afflicted per 1,000 Males.

Age.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Total ...	18	10	52	35	161	227	18	8	484	595	1,241	380
0-5 ...	5	1	13	10	49	33	1	1	222	800	636	500
5-10 ...	10	7	27	16	77	40	1	...	667	536	477	500
10-15 ...	14	9	39	21	84	64	1	4	483	451	559	3,000
15-20 ...	17	8	39	17	89	53	2	1	391	365	492	333
20-25 ...	32	11	60	21	113	102	7	4	326	342	887	556
25-30 ...	31	8	38	25	106	123	20	7	217	600	1,039	310
30-35 ...	19	15	48	25	122	142	56	11	667	453	1,016	313
35-40 ...	14	11	62	48	134	197	34	19	600	612	1,159	432
40-45 ...	29	17	74	59	194	319	50	21	500	681	1,419	355
45-50 ...	15	13	80	57	240	381	51	13	667	533	1,227	200
50-55 ...	16	18	104	62	391	589	48	24	1,083	564	1,428	472
55-60 ...	26	20	112	93	421	764	52	29*	667	731	1,592	500
60 and over ...	35	17	190	151	991	1,681	41	12	538	908	1,820	323

CHAPTER XI.

Caste Tribe and Race.

130. The present Chapter deals with the figures in Table XIII and those contained in Subsidiary Tables I and II appended at the end of the Chapter.

Reference to
Statistics.

The statistical information of the strength and distribution of the Castes, Tribes, and Races of the State is contained in Table XIII which gives by districts the numerical strength of those castes which are sufficiently numerous or important as to represent the main composition of the population in its various grades. Subsidiary Table I classifies these castes according to occupation with which they are traditionally associated and Subsidiary Table II which presents only those castes of Hindus and Musalmans whose strength are more than two per mille, compares the figures of the principal castes to the corresponding figures of the previous censuses. In Subsidiary Table II, the figures of the different castes of Brahmans and Rajputs have been lumped and shown against the general designations Brahman, Rajput, etc. Under Bania, which is a general term including castes of Hindu and Jain religions both, have also been grouped together the whole strength of that appellation and not the population of Hindu Bania only; so also in the case of the tribal castes such as Bhils, Saharias, Minas, etc., part of whose population are Hindus and part Animists, the whole strength of each tribe has been exhibited combined with the Hindu figures.

Nature and
Accuracy of the
Return.

131. To obtain a correct return of the various castes found in the State, detailed instructions on the entry of the real castes in column 8 of the Schedule were given to the Census Agency. These instructions were based on the experience of the previous censuses, the common errors made on those occasions having been carefully studied. In spite of these instructions inaccuracies have occurred in the return of caste which seem to be attributable to the want of care on the part of enumerators to find out the real caste names. Thus, a large number of entries have been found under general names such as Bramhman, Bania, Rajput instead of under the true caste names. These entries were at first classified as "unspecified" and shown separately with the sub-castes of Brahman, Bania, Rajput but at the suggestion of the Census Commissioner for India they have been thrown into "others" which at first included castes of minor importance only. "Others," thus, include not only the figures of the minor and unimportant castes whose strength are less than 1 per mille but also the returns under general designations. Among the castes of inferior numerical strength lumped in "others," some entries have been found in the territorial names instead of under true caste names viz., Bengali Brahman, Madrasi Brahman, etc. But these errors are with regard to a few outsiders in the State, and much weight need not be given to them.

Rigidity of caste feeling or exclusiveness is somewhat relaxing with the spread of education but there is a growing desire to claim a higher social status or religious precedence. Thus, the Kachhwaha Maha Sabha of India requested for the entry of some Kachhis as Kachhwaha Thakurs. The

Kayasthas (of Lashkar) desired that they should be recorded by their Varna-name-Kayastha Chhattri Varna, and lastly the Tera Panthi Jains asked to be entered by their sect name Digambri. These petitions were rejected on the ground that the Census has only to record the names of the existing castes and nothing to do with the recognition or admittance of their claims for higher ones or of the entry of the *varna* or sect names in which they wished to be classified. There appear to have been no other errors than these and the figures for the principal castes exhibited in Table XIII and Subsidiary Tables can be accepted as a fairly correct record of their numerical strength.

132. In the present Census, 159 separate castes of Hindus, Musalmans

	Castes.	Sub-Castes.
Hindus	102	77
Musalmans	38	...
Jains	10	...
Animists	9	...
TOTAL	159	77

Increase in the Number of Castes.

Jains, and Animists have been returned against 153 in the Census of 1911. In the sub-castes of Brahmans some 8 new names have been found in the schedules for which there is no men-

tion in the list of 1911. A few of them have been returned in the territorial names, instances of which have already been pointed out. These sub-castes are all of insignificant strength and being foreign to the State, are practically of no importance before the local castes. So, they have been thrown into "others." Among Rajputs, three names, namely, Hai-Hai-Banshi, Gautam, Pawaiya occur for which there are no figures in the list of 1911. In addition to the number in the 1911 list two Muhammadan castes, Hammal and Sikligar (the latter's business is to sharpen weapons), have been returned. Besides these, among the castes of Hindus, returns have been found under 4 main separate castes for which there were no figures in the previous Census. Of these, the Goli or Salt-maker with a strength of 2,730 and Koli with 51,190 rank among the important castes of the State. Kolis and Koshtis being two allied castes, the Kolis, sometimes known as Koris, are stated to have been included among Koshtis in the Census of 1911. But as the figures for Kolis and Koshtis of the present return being added together, show an increase of above 68 thousand from the very small number of 422 Koshtis returned in 1911, there is no doubt that the majority of Kolis and Koshtis were wrongly returned in 1911. There were nine thousand Golis in 1901 but not a single Goli was returned in 1911. The Hindu Bohras and Kanjars are also accretions in the present list absent from the list of 1911. These point to the wrong and in-accurate returns of castes in that Census. As the names returned, this time, tally with those of 1901 with usual variations here and there in strength only, there can be no doubt that the present return of names is more near precision and accuracy than that of 1911.

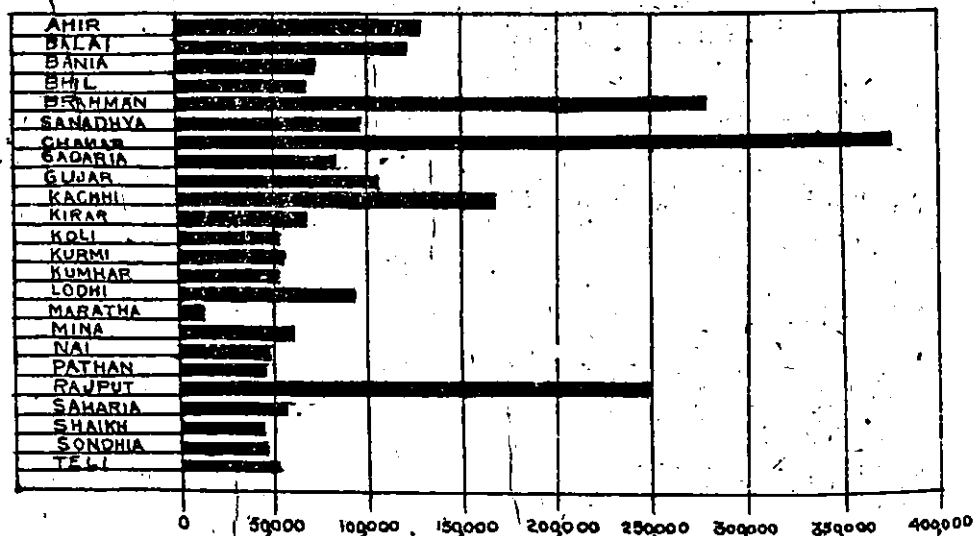
133. In the Subsidiary Table I, the various castes have been classified under 33 main occupational "groups." The Table will show that there are 8 groups the strength of which varies from 125 thousand to above 7 hundred thousand. The remaining 25 groups have population ranging between 1 thousand and 75 thousand including a group of small castes classed under the general name of "others".

Classification of Castes.

The largest group is that of the cultivators which contribute nearly 22 per cent. of the total population. There are altogether 12 castes included in

this group of which Kachhis are the most numerous with a population of 168 thousand. The group of the Leather workers or Chamars comes next in numerical strength, Chamars the only caste in the group forming 12 per cent. of the total population. The next group, namely, the Priest group, consisting of two castes only, Bairagis and Brahmans, gives 10 per cent. of the total population of which the Brahmans number almost 90 per cent. of the group total. The Land-holders group, which ranks 4th in point of numerical importance, has no other than the Rajput population. The different septs of Rajputs contribute more than 249 thousand persons. The 5th group, that of Graziers and Dairy-men, numbers 213,000 persons of whom 60 per cent. are Ahirs. The forest hill tribes, hunters and fowlers numbering in all 184 thousand come next in order. There are altogether 9 tribes included in the group of which Bhil, Bhilala, and Saharia together form nearly 82 per cent. of the group total. Within the group, Bagri shews some figures next to the three tribes stated above; the strength of other tribes is practically nil. The Village Watchmen and menials come 7th in point of strength, there being 133 thousand persons. Balais form the majority in the group contributing 91 per cent. of the group population. The group of traders and Pedlers numbering 125 thousand mostly consist of various Bania castes. Then come all those groups of smaller strength such as Weavers, Carpenters, Potters or Kumhars, Oil-pressers or Telis, Barbers or Nais, Fishermen, Boatmen and Palanquin bearers, Lohars, Writers, Sweepers or Bhangis, Gold and Silver smiths or Sonars, etc., in order. Lastly follows the group of "others" under which are classed persons of casteless religions such as Christians, Aryas, Sikhs, Parsis, Budhists, Jews, various castes of minor importance of Hindus and Musalmans and all those tribes and castes which have no fixed occupation numbering in all 206 thousand persons.

*Diagram Showing the Comparative Strength of
— Some of the main castes: —*



Variations
Since 1911
Among the
Various Castes.

134. From the Subsidiary Table II, it will be seen that most of the high castes are decadent especially those of the Hindus. The Brahmans have decreased by 7.3 per cent., the Rajputs by 14.6 and the Kayasthas by 15.3 per cent. Of the Brahmans, Bhagor, Sanadhya, Sarwaria and Sri-gaud show the greatest fall. Among the Rajputs, abnormal decrease is found in the three septs, Sendhos, Ponwar and Parihar. Of the Banias which show a decrease of 3.7 per cent., the Jain Bania population remains stationary, it is the Hindu Banias who have decreased in number. The Bairagi which draws population from all castes, shows an increase of 74.4

per cent. this time from the previous Censuses. In the lower class, with the exceptions of Ajna, Khatik, Rawat and Sutar which show an appreciable decline, other castes have more or less increased during the decade. Of the low castes of high strength such as Chamars, Kachhis, Balais, Kolis and Sondhias, Balais have the highest increase, the figures rising from 47 thousand in 1911 to the incredibly high figure of 121 thousand. In 1901, there were over 70 thousand Balais, the number fell down to 40 in 1911 and again in the present Census it has abnormally increased. The unaccountable rapid fall in 1911 leads us to suspect the accuracy of the returns of that Census. Of the castes of minor strength of the low classes, Banjaras, this time, give an increase of 238 per mille. Basors show gradual increase from 1901. Banjaras were confined to Malwa and Isagarh in 1901, but they are now found all over the State.

The Animistic races Bhil, Bhilala, Kirar and Mina etc. have multiplied greatly during the decade. The number of Animists who have been returned as Hindus is less than that of 1911. Of the 231 Kanjars returned at the present Census nearly 150 are reported to be in the Lashkar Jail. They are a criminal tribe of vagrant habits. Of the same class of tribes Moghia, Khangar, Bagri, Sansi etc., are found in the return of every Census.

Among the Muhamadans, Shaikh, Pinjara and Bohra show some increase. Mewatis, a good many of whom are employed in the Scindhia Army, show a decrease of 1 thousand.

The Saiyads remain stationary but the Pathans, also a high class Muhamadan, have decreased slightly.

135. - The marginal table shows the strength of the castes which may be

Balai	...	...	121,144
Banjara	...	...	14,138
Bhangi or Mehtar	...	...	21,629
Basor	...	...	16,108
Chamar or Mochi	...	...	375,544
Chidar	...	...	9,475
Chippa	...	...	6,842
Dhakad	...	...	27,530
Kandera	...	...	9,218
Khatik	...	...	9,536
Kachhi	...	...	168,661
Koli	...	...	51,190
Koshti	...	...	17,280
Kumbar	...	...	53,048
Kahar	...	...	4,221
Dhimar	...	...	20,583
Bhoi	...	...	12,311
Lodhi	...	...	93,997
TOTAL	...	...	1,032,455

considered to belong to the category of "Depressed Classes" in the Gwalior State. It is very difficult to say who should come under the Depressed Classes. In the Hindu hierarchy of caste there is no such expression as Depressed Class. The term originated with the social reformers. The list has been framed on the basis of current notion

Depressed Classes.

among high class Hindus and includes a medley of castes which are regarded depressed on account of their having no opportunities to improve their material and moral condition or to rise in the social estimation of the public. In Gwalior, the total strength of the Depressed Classes, in this sense, is more than 1 million or about 1/3rd of the total population. Education which alone can raise aspirations and a desire for a higher status in society is almost nil among these people. They are quite content with their lot and take it as a Divine dispensation which on one can alter. Hence, there is no Depressed Class Movement here as there is in some parts of British India. There is no objection, however, in the State, to the admission of low caste children, excepting Mehtars, into the Schools that generally exist for high castes. Some years ago a separate School for Depressed Classes was started at Lashkar but it died on account of very poor attendance. Recently its name

has been changed, but it yet admits, and has on the roll some Koli and Chamar boys sitting side by side with Brahman and Bania boys.

The list, as will appear, contains on the one hand, the untouchable Bhangi and on the other, Kahar, Bho, Kachhi etc., whose water is taken by all the twice-born castes except some sects of orthodox Brahmans. Pollution by proximity is unknown in the State, as has already been mentioned in the Chapter on Religion. That by touch applies only as regards Mehtars, Chamars and Balais.

Aboriginal Tribes.

Bhil	...	...	71,295	Mina	...	...	65,304
Bhilala	...	...	26,482	Seheria	...	...	58,380
Bharud	...	...	211	Kol	...	...	402
Gond	...	...	3,990	Korku	...	...	1,056
Kirar	...	...	66,886	Kotwal	...	...	76
TOTAL		...	294,082				

136. The aboriginal tribes of the State have been dealt with in the Chapter on Religion. The marginal table shows the strength

of each.

Criminal Tribes.

137. Central India was once known in history to be the resort of criminal tribes. But many of these have now adopted settled life and taken to peaceful avocations. Yet there are some tribes, Moghias, Bagris, Sansis, Kanjars, Khangars and Sondhias in all 93,782 strong which are supposed even now to 'live upon the community'. The Darbar have instituted an enquiry to settle which tribes should be regarded as, "Criminal Tribes" in the State. But at present Moghias and Bagris are the two proclaimed criminal tribes. For them, a School has been started by the State in the Moghia Colony at Mirkabad (near Mungaoli) in the district of Isagarh where along with ordinary courses of primary education given to the boys and girls, music is also taught with a view to appeal to their good sense. In short, every effort is being made by the State to turn the Moghias and Bagris to useful citizens.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Castes classified according to their Traditional occupation.

Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.	Group and Caste.	Strength 000's omitted.
Land Holders...	249	Weavers	75
Rajput	78	Chhipa	23
	249	Koli	6
Cultivators	692	Koshti	51
	217	Tailors	17
Ajna	10	Darzi	18
Bharud	...		6
Dhakad	27	Carpenters	66
Gujar	107	Khali	21
Jat	20	Sutar	33
Kachhi	168		33
Kisar	66	Masons	5
Kurmi	56	Silawat	2
Lothi	93		5
Mali	28	Potters	53
Mina	65	Kumhar	17
Sondhia	45		53
Labourers	3		3
Kir	1	Glass and lac workers...	1
Lunia	3	Kachera	...
Forest and Hill Tribes, Hunters and Fowlers	184	Kasers	...
	58	Lakhera	2
Bagri	21	Manihar	...
Bhil	71		25
Bhilala	26	Blacksmiths	8
Gond	3	Lohar	25
Kol	...		20
Korku	1	Gold and silversmiths...	6
Kotwal	...	Sonar	20
Pardhi	1		1
Saharia	58	Confectioners and grain parchers	1
Graziers and Dairymen	213	Bharbhunja	1
	67	Oilpressers	52
Ahir	129	Teli	16
Gadaria	83		52
Fishermen, boatmen and Palkhi bearers	37	Toddy drawers and distillers	14
	12	Kalsi	5
Bhoi	12		14
Dhimar	20	Butchers	9
Kahar	4	Khatik	3
Priests and Devotees	309		9
	97	Leather workers	375
Bairagi	30	Chamar	117
Brahman	278		375
Genealogists	8	Basket workers and mat makers	2
	3		1
Bhat	7	Bargunda	2
Charan	...		2
Bards and astrologers	6	Earth, salt, etc., workers	1
	2	Beldar	2
Joshi	6		133
Writers	24	Village watchmen and menials	41
	8	Balai	121
Kayasth	24	Mirdha	11
Musicians, singers, dancers, mimics and jugglers.	5		21
	2	Sweepers	7
Dholi	5	Bhangi	21
Traders and Pedlars	125		357
	39	Others	112
Bania	112	Christians	1
Bobra	11	Deswali	...
Carriers by pack animals	14	Gusain	10
	4	Jogi	4
Banjara	14	Kandera	9
Barbers	49	Khangar	12
	16	Maratha	11
Nai	49	Mughal	2
Washermen	33	Pathan	44
	10	Pinjara	8
Dhobi	33	Rawat	38
		Saiyad	9
		Shaikh	44
		Shaikh Behna	...
		Tambol	6
		Others	150

NOTE.—The number below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per mille to the total population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Variation in Caste, Tribe or Race etc., Since 1901.

Caste Tribe or Race.	Persons 000's omitted.			Percentage of variation Increase+—Decrease.—		Net variation.
	1921.	1911	1901	1921-11	1911-01	1921-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu.						
1 Ahir ...	129	112	108	+ 14.9	+ 3.93	+ 19.5
2 Ajana ...	10	19	17	- 47.6	+ 10.7	- 41.9
3 Bagri ...	21	11	3	+ 90.9	+ 246.0	+ 560.2
4 Bania ...	113	170	140	- 33.7	+ 21.2	- 19.3
5 Bairagi ...	30	17	17	+ 74.4	+ 1.5	+ 97.0
6 Balai ...	121	47	70	+153.2	- 32.5	+ 70.8
7 Banjara ...	14	4	5	+238.1	- 20.5	+168.8
8 Basor ...	16	8	3	+ 88.8	+165.9	+402.1
9 Bhangi ...	21	21	23	+ 1.2	- 7.9	- 6.9
10 Bhat ...	7	10	9	- 26.7	+ 10.8	- 18.8
11 Bhil ...	71	53	41	+ 33.8	+ 29.2	+ 72.8
12 Bhilala ...	26	1	17	+1594.3	- 90.8	+ 54.4
13 Bhoi, Dhimar, Kahar	37	41	48	- 5.4	- 13.0	- 23.0
14 Brahman ...	278	301	309	- 7.3	- 2.8	- 10.0
15 Chamar ...	375	363	319	+ 3.3	+ 13.7	+ 17.5
16 Chidar ...	9	9	4	+ 3.6	+ 95.8	+103.6
17 Chhipa ...	6	7	8	- 12.0	- 14.0	+ 23.9
18 Darzi ...	18	16	17	+ 13.2	- 5.8	+ 6.6
19 Dhakad ...	27	27	17	+ .9	+ 59.0	+ 60.4
20 Dhobi ...	33	29	31	+ 12.3	- 5.5	+ 6.1
21 Dholi ...	5	...	...	+ 12.6	+796.6	+909.3
22 Gadaria ...	83	76	73	+ 9.0	+ 3.5	+ 12.9
23 Ghosi ...	9	...	...	+ 35.3	+281.5	+146.9
24 Gujar ...	107	118	100	- 9.5	+ 18.0	+ 6.9
25 Gusain ...	10	11	12	- 1.5	- 14.5	- 15.8
26 Jat ...	21	21	24	- 1.8	- 11.0	- 12.7
27 Jogi ...	4	4	5	- 3.8	- 14.2	- 17.5
28 Joshi ...	6	6	5	+ 9.3	+ 19.9	+ 31.1
29 Kachhi ...	168	155	157	+ 8.5	- 1.5	+ 6.8
30 Kalal ...	14	15	14	- 7.0	+ 5.9	- 2
31 Kandera ...	9	9	10	+ 6.3	- 8.8	- 14.3
32 Kayasth ...	24	28	28	- 15.3	- 1.1	- 16.2
33 Khangar ...	13	17	10	- 27.6	+ 69.4	- 22.2
34 Khati ...	33	25	...	+ 32.6	...	...
35 Khatik ...	9	11	7	- 17.4	+ 55.8	+ 28.7
36 Kirar ...	66	51	62	+ 29.3	- 17.0	+ 7.2
37 Koli Koshti ...	68	63	66	- 4.7	- 4.7	+ 2.9
38 Kurmi ...	56	40	21	+ 37.9	+ 85.1	+153.3
39 Kumhar ...	53	52	46	+ .8	+ 13.0	+ 14.0
40 Lodhi ...	93	81	73	+ 15.3	+ 11.5	+ 28.6
41 Lohar ...	25	26	21	- 6.2	+ 21.7	+ 14.2
42 Mali ...	28	30	29	- 3.8	+ 3.4	- .5
43 Maratha ...	11	15	17	- 29.1	- 1.1	- 35.6
44 Mina ...	65	47	61	+ 37.4	- 22.4	+ 6.6
45 Mirdha ...	11	12	8	- 2.8	+ 52.5	+ 41.6
46 Nai ...	49	46	57	+ 8.3	- 19.9	+ 13.3
47 Rajput ...	249	290	297	- 14.6	- 2.2	- 16.7
48 Rawat ...	38	57	31	- 32.2	+ 83.0	+ 24.7
49 Saharia ...	58	55	35	+ 5.3	+ 56.0	+ 64.3
50 Sondhia ...	45	25	30	+ 77.3	- 16.6	+ 47.8
51 Sunar ...	20	22	25	- 4.6	- 14.4	- 18.8
52 Sutar ...	33	41	55	- 18.7	- 26.2	- 1.1
53 Tomli ...	6	6	8	+ 3.2	- 25.5	- 23.2
54 Teli ...	52	51	42	+ .5	+ 21.7	+ 22.3
Musalman.						
1 Bohra ...	11	6	5	+ 89.8	+ 19.5	+125.9
2 Faquir ...	8	8	4	- .8	+ 72.3	- 71.0
3 Mewati ...	7	8	...	- 5.9	...	...
4 Pathan ...	44	45	47	- 1.6	- 4.5	- 6.0
5 Pinjara ...	8	6	4	+ 3.0	+ 47.2	- 101.8
6 Saiyad ...	9	9	12	+ 5.2	- 24.6	- 20.6
7 Shaikh ...	44	38	58	+ 16.6	- 35.0	- 24.3

1. The figures for 1911 and 1901 are not comparable with the figures of 1921 as they are exclusive of Feudatory Estates and British Cantonments etc.
 2. Castes having their strength less than two per mille have been omitted from this Table.

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

138. The present Chapter treats of the subjects which come under the head of occupation and industries.

139. The statistics regarding the occupation of the population of the State will be found in Tables XVII—XXI and the nine Subsidiary Tables annexed to the Chapter. The corresponding tables of 1911 are Table XV with its five Parts A, B, C, D, E, and Table XVI.

Reference to
Tables.

Table XVII is a general table of occupation or 'Means of livelihood' in which the figures of the whole State and the districts, both, have been exhibited.

Table XVIII deals with the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists (actual workers only) and is divided into three parts:—

- (1) Rent-receivers.
- (2) Rent-payers.
- (3) Farm servants and field labourers.

Table XIX shows for some mixed occupations the number of persons in each district who returned each occupation as their (a) Principal, (b) Subsidiary means of livelihood.

Table XX exhibits the total number of actual workers and dependants in the State who follow different occupations by main religion.

Table XXI gives the statistics for the occupations of certain selected castes, tribes and races.

The more important features of the statistics are presented in the Subsidiary Tables in a more compendious and easily intelligible form than in the tables above referred to.

Subsidiary Table I.—General distribution by occupation.

Subsidiary Table II.—Distribution by occupation in Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table III.—Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.

Subsidiary Table IV.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

Subsidiary Table V.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

Subsidiary Table VI.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Subsidiary Table VII.—Figures in the selected occupations of 1921 compared with those of 1911 and 1901.

Subsidiary Table VIII.—Occupations of selected castes.

Subsidiary Table IX.—Number of persons employed on Railways and in the Postal, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.

The informations about factories in the State are contained in Table XXII and the Industrial Subsidiary Tables, eight in number.

Table XXII is divided into as many as seven parts. Part I gives a State summary of industrial statistics. Part II exhibits the distribution of industries by districts.

Part III classifies the Industrial Establishments according to the class of Owners and Managers.

Part IV shows the caste or race and birthplace of skilled work-men classified according to their industry and occupation.

Part V gives the caste or race and birthplace of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working.

In Part VI is to be found the description of the power used in Industries whether Steam, Oil, Gas or Electricity. In the case of electric power it gives a further information whether electricity is generated in the premises or not.

Part VII shows the number of looms in use in the textile establishments.

The Industrial Subsidiary Tables give the statistics of Industries in a more concise and broader form. They deal mainly with the figures of those industries where 20 or more persons are employed.

**Accuracy of
the Return.**

140. The system of classification of occupations adopted in the present Census is founded upon the same scheme of Mr. Bertillon, the head of the Statistical Bureau of Paris, which was taken in a modified form in the Census of 1911 and adapted to the requirements of the Indian Census. No radical change has been made on the present occasion in the form of 1911, only a few of the groups (*i. e.*, textile groups and groups of labourers) have been sub-divided so as to give greater detail without destroying the comparative totals. In the present system there are four main classes, 12 sub-classes, 56 orders and 191 groups. A few of the orders and groups have been split up into two or more to exhibit separately the figures of some of the minor occupations or aggregate of occupations which have some local interest or importance. One order has been added to the number of 1911 under which are grouped together all those persons whose industries are non-productive and cannot be classified in any of the unproductive groups of the list.

The occupational entries have been, in all Censuses, a source of puzzle to the enumerators and the occurrence of incorrect returns, in spite of great caution and complete instructions, could never have been avoided. To obviate, as far as possible, the inaccurate and incomplete entries in columns 9, 10 and 11, the enumerators were not only sufficiently instructed but were also tested by examination to elicit true and correct returns. They were specially advised not to write such vague terms as 'Mazduri,' 'Naukri' or 'Dukandari' but to enter the exact kind of labour or service and nature of the goods sold. Where a man has two occupations, the principal one or the one on which he relies most and from which he obtains the major part of his income was to be entered as his principal occupation in column 9. Only one subsidiary occupation, the important one, was told to be entered in column 10. Dependants were to be entered in column 11 under the occupation of the principal worker.

But accurate returns of occupation are too much to expect and notwithstanding elaborate instructions, strict supervision and checking, mistakes, which the enumerators are apt to commit in occupation columns, though fewer this time, have been found in the schedules here and there.

Most of the errors found were due to want of precision and completeness of returns. Thus, simply, the word 'Overseer,' in column 9 does not distinguish whether the person is an Irrigation Overseer or a P. W. D. Overseer. Similarly 'Dukandari,' 'Saudagiri' fail to describe the kind of articles in which the persons deal. The ambiguous terms 'Coolie,' 'Contractor' and 'Naukri' though rare were not altogether absent from the schedules of the present Census. The words 'Naukri Fauji' should have been supplemented by another term to indicate whether the person is in the State or in the Imperial Service Troops.

Another class of error was due to concealment of the principal avocation on the part of the persons enumerated. Thus, many of those persons, locally termed as Joshis, live practically on begging but as all of them have returned themselves as astrologers, they have gone under Group 179 instead of 189, meant for beggars, etc., to which at least some of them certainly belong.

Entries of peculiar occupations such as 'Kamarferna' or carriers of water from the Ganges were not only incorrect as these works occupy but a small portion of the time, during the year, of those returned as such, but also a source of perplexity in the matter of classification. There were no other errors of a serious nature except those committed in some moot points and those common errors to which many of the enumerators are subject. The standard of accuracy attained by the enumerators at this Census seems to be in advance of that in the previous one and the figures, with a little allowance, may be accepted as correct and reliable. The slip copyists copied whatever were in the schedules under the general supervision of the Tabulation Superintendent. In the process of sorting, schedules were referred to whenever any unintelligible entry appeared.

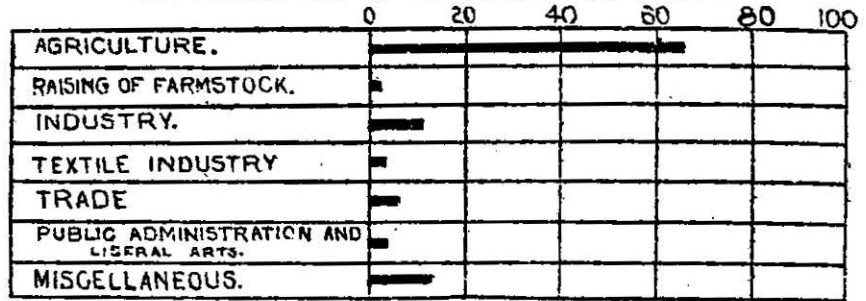
141. All attention was paid to obtain a correct classification of the entries. The note, containing the important principles to be followed in classifying the detailed occupations and an alphabetical index of occupations with group number attached to each, sent by the Census Commissioner for India, was of much value in the matter of classification. The difficulties arising from the separation of manufacture and trade have been surmounted easily this time with the help of the note. In the case of vague entries such as makers of bangles, weavers, classifications have been made according to the conditions prevailing in the locality from which the entries came. Thus, Bangle-makers in the district of Mandasor have all been classified in Group No. 53—(makers of glass bangles, etc.) as, of the two kinds of bangles, lac and glass manufactured in the State, Mandasor deals exclusively in glass bangles. Indefinite return as Overseer from the Parganas where there is no Irrigation work has been thrown in Group 111, there being two classes of Overseers in the State, Irrigation and Roads and Buildings Overseers. Unspecified and ambiguous entries such as contractor, coolie, etc., whose suitable classification seemed to be impossible have been placed in the different groups of order 53.

**Classification
of Entries.**

General Statistics.

142. The State is mainly agricultural. Of the total population more than

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS (ORDERS)



66 per cent. are dependant on "Pasture and Agriculture" of which pasture or "Raising of farm-stock" supports only one per cent. The remaining 34 per cent. are engaged in all other occupations combined. The preparation and supply of material substances affords a means of livelihood to 17 per cent. of the total population of whom 11 per cent. are employed in various industries, 5 per cent. only in transport and 5.5 per cent. in trade. Of the 11 per cent. of the total population employed in industries nearly 2 per cent. are in textile, 1 per cent. in wood, 1 per cent. in ceramics and 3 per cent. in industries of dress and toilet. About 4 per cent. are in 'Public Administration and liberal arts' and 13 per cent. in miscellaneous occupations consisting of 'Domestic Service,' 'Insufficiently described occupation' and 'Unproductive professions,' etc.

If we compare the general distribution with that of 1911, we find some notable variations in the proportions of the population engaged in various occupations. Thus, there has been an increase in the proportion of population engaged in Pasture and Agriculture from 6,299 to 6,645, an increase in the proportion of exploiters of minerals from 3 to 5, an appreciable decrease in the number occupied in textile industries, trade in metal, trade in food-stuffs, professions and liberal arts; but the essential features of the distribution of employment have not altered. The important difference in the proportions between the two Censuses will be discussed hereafter.

Natural Divisions.

143. Turning to the Natural Divisions, the Hilly tract shows the highest

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (CLASSES) IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION.

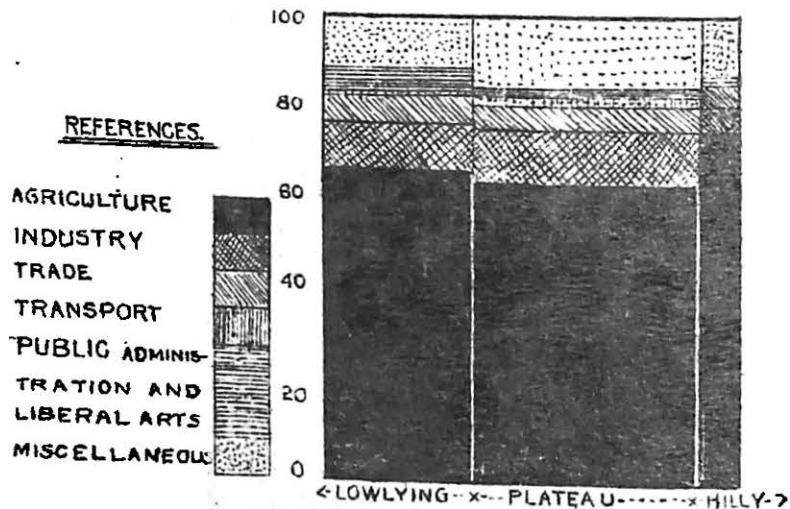


figure for agriculture, 76 per cent.; the Lowlying area, 67 and the Plateau, 65. The Lowlying containing the premier District Gird, has the highest percentage in profession and liberal arts. Trade and transport occupy the same proportion in the Lowlying area and the Plateau. The industries employ the highest proportion in the Plateau.

144. The functional distribution by religion is shown in Table XX. In the case of Hindus and Animists the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits is higher than that of the State but as regards Muhammedans, Jains, Christians, etc., it is far below the average. Of the Animists, the proportion which follows non-agricultural pursuits is only 28 per cent. or 5 per cent., if we omit persons whose occupations fall under the head "miscellaneous." Of the 5, one is engaged in Industry, 3, in Trade and nearly 1, in the Army. As 'pasture and agriculture' is the occupation of the Animists, so is trade the calling of the Jains. More than 72 per cent. Jains are engaged in trade alone. Pasture and Agriculture contains 13 per cent., Industry 5 per cent. and Public administration and liberal arts, a few. The Muhammedans of the State are more fairly distributed over the different kinds of occupation than the people of other religions. They take more to industry, trade, military service and the professions than the Hindus. Of the Hindus, 11 per cent. are in industries, 4 per cent. in trade and only 3 per cent. in public administration and liberal arts. Majority of the Christians are in the army and professions. Some are in trade and commerce but in agriculture there is almost none.

Distribution by Religion.

145. Subsidiary Table VIII will show the extent to which the main castes still follow their traditional occupation. It is worth noticing that some of the highest and best known castes have almost completely abandoned their traditional occupations. Thus more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Brahmans and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Rajputs have taken to agricultural pursuits. There are variations in the extent to which the various sub-castes of Brahmans follow their original occupation. One-fourth of the Dakshani Brahmans are still priests and very few of them are in connection with pasture and agriculture, while most of the Sanadhya Brahmans are agriculturists. Compared to Brahmans, Marathas and Rajputs, the Kayasthas are yet faithful to their occupation. Forty-two per cent. of them are writers. Marathas, who are by tradition soldiers, are distributed over various kinds of occupation and can, under the present circumstances, no longer claim the military calling to be their principal means of subsistence. The Jain trading caste and the Hindu Vaishyas, on the other hand, still adhere to their occupation. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Hindu Vaishyas have been returned as traders, while Jains in the State are either traders or persons living on their own income. But the castes whose traditional occupation is agriculture have scarcely deserted it for other means of livelihood. Thus, almost all the Ajnas and most of the Animists are dependant on agriculture. Some of the Hindu Bhils and a number of Saharias have been returned as ordinary labourers. It is noticeable that agriculture has drawn away most of the low classes who have abandoned their traditional callings. Half the number of Chamars and Telis are cultivators or field labourers. Chamars in Gwalior seldom follow their original occupation. Quite a number of them work as masons. Whatever Europeans and Anglo-Indians there are in the State, are either in the Army or in the Public Administration.

Occupation by Castes.

146. Before proceeding to deal with the occupation under each sub-class in detail, it is necessary to state that comparison of the figures of the present

Census with those of 1901 and 1911 has been rendered difficult and some times impossible owing to the present figures being inclusive of the returns from the Feudatory Estates which now form an inseparable part of the parent State. In the Subsidiary Table VII appended at the end of the Chapter, comparison has been made on the actual, unadjusted figures of each Census. So it is not safe to accept the figures for the percentage of variation, given in columns 5 and 6 of the Tables, as representing in all cases the actual state. In the majority of cases, proportionate figures will be taken for comparison though at times the comparative figures will be referred to in those occupations to which the feudatories contribute but very little. For the treatment, below, the tables for reference principally are, Subsidiary Tables I, IV, V, and VII.

Agriculture.

147. "Ordinary cultivation" supports nearly 65 per cent. of the total population. Of the 65 per cent., 3 per cent. only are landlords, nearly 54 per cent. ordinary cultivators and 8 per cent. are farm servants and field labourers.

There are some agents or managers of landed estates, etc., but their number is very small. Agricultural population which chiefly represents the cultivating class has been increasing since 1901 and this is certainly a hopeful sign. The proportion of cultivators to the total population was only 44 per cent. in 1911 and in 1901 it was still lower.

The percentage of landlords has also increased from 1911, in which Census there was a large fall in this group from the previous figure of 1901. Though the present figure is inclusive of feudatories it shows a diminution of 19 per cent. in the land-holders group from 1901. The high figure of the latter Census was due to many cultivators with small holdings having been returned as "rent receivers" or landlords.

A large decrease from 1911 is seen in the group of farm servants and field labourers. The reason is, that the last decade being one of great economic strain, many of the field labourers have migrated to towns and centres of trade and industry where owing to the rise of wages they earn more as labourers than as field-servants. As the vast cultivable land of the State, in order to be utilized, are being leased out for cultivation for definite terms of years, some of these field labourers may have thought more profitable to take leases or sub-leases on nominal rents for themselves than to work in the field of others.

Forestry

148. Since the reservation of the Forest tracts prior to 1911 by the State, there has been a gradual fall in the number of wood-cutters, etc. A new return of 237 persons under Group 10 of lac collectors suggests that the business of lac, which has every future in a State like Gwalior, one-ninth of whose area is covered with forest, has been taken up by some persons.

Raising of Farm Stock.

149. Only 1 per cent. of the total population has returned raising of farm stock as the principal occupation. The Group 11 of cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers, does not seem to represent correct figures as some of the large cattle breeders are also cultivators and it might not be easy for them to say which brought the maximum income. A considerable decline is seen in the number engaged in raising animals since 1901 and it is more so when we consider that the present figure is inclusive of the feudatories.

Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals.

150. Only 1,622 persons have been returned as employed in the exploitation of minerals. The State has numerous and extensive deposits of building stones and lime-stones. Both these deposits occur almost in every district. In addition to these there are quarries of red ochre and yellow ochre and

chalk. Work in quarries is one of the common subsidiary occupations of cultivators. Over and above the 396 persons whose main occupation is work in hard rocks there seem to be employed a multitude of people in the quarries. Some of them whose principal occupation is exploitation in quarries of hard rocks might have been returned under Stone cutters, etc. (Group 87).

A Mining Department has recently been started with a Mineralogical expert at the head. It is now that an attempt will be made to secure an income for the Government from the vast mineral resources of the State.

Subsidiary Table IV gives occupation with which agriculture is combined as a subsidiary means of livelihood and Subsidiary Table V gives under a few main heads the details of the subsidiary occupations followed by the landlords, rent-payers and farm servants and field-labourers (whose principal occupation is agriculture). In the above two tables the figures for the actual workers have only been dealt with; dependants being left altogether out of account.

151. About 3 per cent. of those whose principal means of livelihood was non-

STATE.		LOWLYING.	
Sub-class order or Group.	No. per Mille.	Sub-class order or Group.	No. per Mille.
Exploitation of Minerals.	236	Industries of Dress and Toilet.	357
Industries of Dress and Toilet.	226	Hotels, Cafes & Restaurants.	344
Fishing and Hunting.	210	Exploitation of Minerals.	276
Trade. ...	180	Wood Industry ...	274
Wood Industry ...	177	Fishing and Hunting...	272
Textile Industry ...	155	Textile Industry ...	228
Other Industries ...	140	Other Industries ...	206
...	...	Profession and Liberal Arts.	204
...	...	Trade in Food-stuffs...	161

agricultural returned themselves as "Partially agriculturists." The proportion of partially agriculturists on the total number of actual workers is highest in the Lowlying division and is lowest in the Hilly, the population of the Hilly tract being almost wholly agricultural. The proportion of 'partially agriculturists' is by

Where
Agriculture is
the Subsidiary
Occupation.

far the higher in the case of every non-agricultural occupation, in the Lowlying than in the Plateau area. Hence the State average always falls below the percentage in the Lowlying. In the margin are given 2 tables, one for the State as a whole and the other for the Lowlying division in which tract there is the greatest connection of industry, trade and other non-agricultural occupation with the land.

In the State as a whole, the proportion of partial agriculturists is the highest in the occupation of the exploitation of minerals. Next to the workers in mines, the persons engaged in industries are most often partly dependant on agriculture. Under industries, the general proportion comes to 169 but this average is exceeded in the case of 'Dress and Toilet,' 'Wood' and 'Textile.' In the Lowlying section the proportion of persons with agriculture as their subsidiary occupation is highest of all other occupations in the Dress and Toilet industries. Of those occupied in fishing and hunting 21 per cent. are partially agriculturists. In the Lowlying the proportion is 27, in the Plateau it is only 22. Trade in foodstuffs is closely connected with land and here, as elsewhere, persons in sub-class 9 (profession and liberal arts) invest money in land.

Where
Agriculture is
the Main
Occupation.

152. Of the landlords, 27 per cent. returned some subsidiary occupation. In the case of 24 per cent. this secondary means of livelihood was also agriculture. The most common non-agricultural occupations of landlords are money-lending, Government service, trade or artistic work. Only 4 per cent. of the cultivators have some subsidiary occupations. Here also, in the case of more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, the subsidiary occupation is some agricultural pursuit. The non-agricultural occupation commonly returned in the case of cultivators is 'general labour.' Of the total number of actual workers in the farm and the field, about 3 per cent. only returned some subsidiary occupation. In the case of 1 per cent. this secondary means of livelihood was also either agriculture or pasture, while in the case of remaining 2 it was non-agricultural. Leather-work and general labour are the main subsidiary non-agricultural occupations of the farm servants and field labourers.

Sub-Class III—
Industry.

153. Industry supports 11 per cent. of the total population and shows a decrease of more than 2 per cent. from 1911, a much higher fall than the percentage of decrease in the total population.

The marginal table will show that the industries of Textile and 'Dress and

Number of actual workers per 10,000 of total population.

	1921	1911
Textile	94	126
Hides, Skins, hard materials from the animal kingdom.	44	9
Wood	52	52
Metals	36	24
Ceramics	47	55
Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	31	40
Food Industries	23	29
Industries of dress and toilet	164	266
Furniture Industries	1	...
Building Industries	12	11

toilet,' the two most important industries, have suffered the greatest decrease. Each decade sees the establishment of one or other kind of the textile industries on a large scale and the old cottage industries of weavers are dying out in the face of factories and mill-made goods, both foreign and local, which dump the market. Of the whole population 2.4 per cent. were engaged in the textile work in 1911;

the percentage has this time diminished to 1.7.

The Textile Cottage Industry of Chanderi (a Tappa Tahsil in the district of Isagarh) was once noted throughout India for the spinning of the finest fabrics by local Kolis and Memans by their own indigenous method and weaving of both cotton and silk cloths of the most delicate texture which human skill and human art can conceive of. The vestige of the past glory of this industry is still to be found in the products of the Weaving Institute* started and maintained by His Highness the Maharaja. Fine yarns of very high count (160, 180, etc.) are now indented from England or France and Saries, Pagris, Dopattas, kerchieves, etc. are not only woven but bleached, dyed and embroidered with gold threads in the said Institute. Besides the Institute, there are also a handful of Kolis and Memans who still follow, in their homes, their traditional occupation of weaving.

Silk-weaving which was once a profitable occupation itself is no longer taken up by the weavers of Chanderi as the only means of

* Return from the Chanderi Weaving Institute.

Students ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Teachers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Clerks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
						TOTAL	40

livelihood but is done as a subsidiary occupation with cotton weaving. It is because of this that no separate return as silk weavers has been made this time. Those who occasionally weave silk, according to the demand, have been returned as cotton weavers, cotton-weaving being their main occupation. Thus silk-weaving, as a distinct occupation, has no existence in the State and the famous silk industry of Chanderi has dwindled down. Factory statistics show that 117 persons are employed in Cotton Ginning and Pressing factories and 1,811 persons in Cotton Spinning and Weaving factories, which give in all nearly 2,000 persons as engaged in Cotton factories. Though the figure is yet small as compared with the total number engaged in the Cotton industries (nearly 45,000 persons) there is no doubt that many home weavers, no longer finding it profitable to carry on their business in small scale, are abandoning their original occupations. Every group under textile shows decline more or less. Weaving of woollen blankets and Dyeing and Bleaching of textile, which were two profitable occupations in the past also show a diminution in the number of persons following them.

154. The proportion of persons engaged in this industry has had a rapid rise during the decade. It supports more than 28,000 souls. The State maintains a well-equipped Leather Factory and Tannery. The Tannery is fitted with modern, up-to-date machinery and the work of tanning is conducted in the latest scientific process.

Hides, Skins, etc

155. It is one of the most important industries and supports no less than nearly 35 thousand persons. An increase in the number of those occupied in this industry is continuous since 1901.

Wood.

156. Of the increase of actual workers in the Metal Industry from the proportion of 24 to 36, the greatest increase is found in Groups 49 and 50 (workers in copper, brass and other metals except precious ones). Makers of arms and guns also show a rise.

Metals.

157. Ceramics support 29,000 or 1 per cent. of the total population, more than 26,000 of whom are potters. The decrease since 1911 in the number engaged in ceramics as shown in Subsidiary Table VII is very doubtful and is probably due to wrong classification in 1911. The Pottery Works in Lashkar, the first of its kind in India where crockery is turned out, never engaged so many as 31,000 persons (the return of 1911). The present figure 119 seems to be a possible number employed in it.

Ceramics.

158. Of the 8,000 persons supported by this industry more than 5,000 are engaged in refining vegetable oils, the oil-pressers falling under this head. The scent and perfume sellers have increased but a great diminution has taken place in the number of refiners of vegetable oils.

Chemical Products.

159. Flour-grinders (2,449) and Sweetmeat-makers (5,108) are the two numerically strong groups in the Food industries of the State. The number of actual workers engaged in Breweries and Distilleries has declined from 138 in 1911 to 88 in the present return. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and Ganja have also considerably fallen since 1901.

Food Industries.

160. The returns of 1911 under these industries are also very doubtful. If the figures of 1911 were right, tailors, shoe-makers, etc., would immensely decrease in number, which is contrary to expectation.

Industries of Dress and Toilet.

161. Some 251 persons have been returned for the first time in this Census in Group 83 of Cabinet-makers, Carriage-painters, etc.

Furniture.

**Building
Industries.**

162. Some 13,420 persons are engaged in this industry. Some of those employed in quarries of hard rocks may have been classified as stone cutters and dressers (under Group 37).

Transport.

163. The return under Sub-class IV (Transport) is of doubtful accuracy. The figures obtained from the Irrigation and Postal Departments do not tally with those in the occupational tables compiled from the ordinary schedules of the Enumerators. Works are being done in connection with quite a number of Irrigation schemes laid out by the Darbar. Altogether 2,500 persons have been reported to be in the Irrigation Works of the State. Of these more than 500 are servants of the State and nearly 2,000 including coolies are contractors and their employees.

The Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone Departments return shows that 1,380 persons, in all, are engaged in the three departments in the State. Excluding 116 persons employed in the signalling establishment all of whom are Railway servants and shown separately with the Railway figures and 63 and 155 persons in the Postal and Telegraphic Departments respectively who work in addition to other more important duties as School masters or Railway Station masters and returned under those heads, there remain 1,046 persons engaged in the departments who ought to have been classified under the head Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services (Order 23).

Hence 415 persons shown engaged in the Post offices, etc., do not represent the actual fact. The 1911 figure also seems to be unreliable. In spite of omissions of this nature the figure for transport shows an increase from 12,000 in 1911 to more than 18,000 in the present Census. The greatest increases are found under 'Transport by road' and 'Transport by rail'. Under Group 113 (persons excluding servants connected with mechanically driven vehicles), 744 persons have been returned for the first time in the present Census.

**Sub-Class V—
Trade.**

164. Of the 177,000 persons supported by Trade more than 82,000 or nearly half are traders in food-stuffs. Increases are seen under the heads, 'Bank establishments of credit, exchange and insurance,' and 'Brokerage, commission and export' as due to the order of the day. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc., have also risen considerably during the decade.

**Sub-Class VI—
Public Force.**

165. About 23,000 persons are in the Military service, 1,600 being in the Imperial service troops.

**Sub-Class VII—
Public
Administration.**

166. In the various groups of Public administration, there are nearly 38,000 persons of which more than 31,000 are State servants and only 68 are chiefs and their families.

**Sub-Class VIII—
Professions
and Liberal
Arts.**

167. The professions employ nearly 41,000 persons. Religion has suffered a decrease but Law, Medicine and Instruction each shows an increase in the number engaged. The decline under the head Letters and Arts and Sciences is unaccountable.

**Sub-Class IX—
Persons Living
on Their Income.**

168. The proportion of persons in this class has risen from 12 in 1911 to 14 in the present Census per 10,000.

**Sub-Class X—
Domestic
Service.**

169. There has been a decrease in the number of those occupied in domestic service as might be expected. The rise of wages and the different avenues of employment open to the workers are responsible for this.

**Sub-Class XI—
Insufficiently
Described
Occupations.**

170. The high number classified under this order is due to the fact that many returned their occupations in such indefinite terms that their suitable classification was out of the question. Of the 272,000 under this head, 245,000

are labourers, 19,000 Cashiers, Accountants, Book-keepers, Clerks, etc., and nearly 7,000 are manufacturers, business-men, etc.

171. The continuous decrease since 1901 in beggars, vagrants, prostitutes and other non-productive occupations (sub—Table VII) is a good sign.

172. In every 100 persons, there are 61 workers and 39 dependants in the State as a whole.

In 'Pasture and Agriculture' the proportion comes to 67 workers and 33 dependants. In the Lowlying division, the proportion returned in 'Agriculture' is higher than the average by 3 in the case of dependants. In the Plateau, it is equal to the State average but in the Hilly tract the proportion of dependants is much lower than the general average, there being only 27 dependants against 73 actual workers. In 'Fishing and hunting' there are as many workers as dependants but in the 'Exploitation of minerals' the proportion of workers to dependants is nearly the same as is in the general population.

In every 100 persons supported by industries, there are, in the State

Percentage of workers and dependants.	Workers.	Dependants.
Production and transmission of physical forces.	61	39
Furniture industries	57	43
Food industries	55	45
Textile	54	46
Construction of means of transport.	59	46
Miscellaneous undefined industries.	54	46
Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	52	48
Metals	51	49

as a whole, 51 workers and 49 dependants. But the proportion of actual workers is larger than this average in the industries noted in the margin. Subsidiary Table I will show that with the exception of Textile Industry, the number of persons engaged in each of these is

smaller than in other popular industries such as Dress and Toilet, Hide and Skins, Ceramics, Wood, etc. In some of these such as 'Production and transmission of physical forces,' Furniture, Chemical products, etc., hardly one person is supported out of 10,000 of the total population. In furniture-making, a new industry in the State, there are only 43 dependants as against 57 actual workers.

In the Lowlying area the proportion of dependants in industries is 3 less than the general average on the total population, but in the Plateau and Hilly tracts it exceeds the average.

The number of actual workers to dependants in 100 persons is almost the same in commerce and professions in the State as a whole, the proportion being 47 workers to 53 dependants. There is slight difference only in the ratios of the two natural divisions—the Lowlying and the Plateau. The proportion of dependants in the Hilly tract, in occupations other than agricultural, is always greater than in the other two divisions. In commerce, the Lowlying has as many dependants as actual workers but in the Plateau the proportion of dependants is larger by 3 than that in the former. In the Professions, on the other hand, the Plateau division has lesser dependants than the Lowlying by 1 in 100 persons supported in each case.

Sub-Class XII—
Unproductive.

Workers and
Dependants.

Agriculture.

Commerce and
Professions.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

The lowest proportion of dependants, as might be expected, is found in Unproductive, Insufficiently described and other miscellaneous kinds of occupations.

Female Occupations.

173. In the State as a whole, amongst 100 actual workers more than two-thirds (72 per cent.) are males and less than 1/3rd (28 per cent.) are females (Subsidiary Table VI).

There are some occupations in which women have a monopoly while in others they work as helpers to males. Thus, in field labour, wood-cutting, cotton-spinning, rope and other fibre making, wool-carding and spinning, butter, cheese and Ghee-making, baking and biscuit-making, females are very much in excess of males. While in other occupations such as those connected with fuel, washing and cleaning, sweeping, labour in connection with railways, Irrigation Works, and some food industries the number of women workers engaged in each is not small.

Factory Statistics.

174. The last decade has seen the inauguration of some industries within the State, still there are few, as yet, to speak of. In the previous Censuses, no information was collected separately on Industrial Schedules of the Owners, Managers, Supervision Staff and Operatives. The general schedule used did not distinguish between workers in factories and those engaged in home industries and that between Managers, Supervisors and other employees. Thus, no estimate can be made of the progress in industrial development during the decade. Neither it would have been profitable to do so considering that the era of industrial movement conducted on the modern economic basis has but just commenced. The State is known to be endowed with rich and abundant resources in agriculture, forests and minerals but as little has, so far, been done to exploit these resources and turn them to our use, it is premature to conclude anything from the existing facts and figures. It will be for the future statistician and the superintendent to judge of the progress made, suggest the particular industries to the development of which we should restrict ourselves and indicate lines on which our industrial movement should be conducted.

175. According to the Census definition of factory, which refers only to those concerns in which 10 or more persons are employed, there are altogether 39 industrial concerns in the State employing about 5,000 persons or about 15 per 10,000 of the population. Of these, 29 are textile and connected industries and the remaining 10 are industries other than textile. Among the total number of persons engaged in industries 3,802 or more than 3/4ths are in the textile industries, a little less than 1/5th in Metal Industries, and the remaining few in other industries of various types. As textile and connected industries are of great local importance, we shall mainly classify our industries into two divisions, textile and non-textile. With the exception of one Flour Mill at Ujjain all the non-textile establishments are in the district of Gird-Gwalior and more particularly in Lashkar and its vicinity.

Of the 10 non-textile industries six are financed by the Darbar either directly or indirectly. As the public have not yet been convinced of the prospects of non-textile industries to the same extent as of the textile industries, the potentialities of which are undisputedly enormous in the State, it is fit that the former class of industries should be maintained and controlled by the Darbar in their infant stage so that their success may ultimately lead to the

investment of private capital in them. Besides the six non-textile establishments, three others, the Cotton Weaving, the Wool Weaving and the furniture industries carried on in the Central Jail, Lashkar, are owned by the State. But as these are conducted in one establishment they have been taken as one industry and shown as such against Cotton Weaving Industry.

Of the 29 textile industries, only 3 are in Northern Gwalior, 2 being in Gird, 1 in Bhind and all the remaining 26 are in Malwa, Ujjain having 16, Mandasor 6, Shajapur 3 and Amjhera 1. Malwa being rich in cotton, these industries have been started with the idea of getting an abundant supply of raw cotton from the locality.

All the textile establishments, with the exception of two cotton weaving industries, one in the Central Jail as stated above, and the second, a concern of a Registered Company, are owned by private individuals who are all Indians. There are only 3 industries, the Metal Works, the Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy and the Motor Works, which are owned by Registered Companies.

176. Altogether 11 Europeans are engaged in the different departments of industries in the State, and these Europeans are either on the managerial or supervisory staff. There is no European in the Clerical or in the Operative Section. There are only 3 industries each of which is managed by a European. They are (1) Workshop, (2) Oil and Soap Factory and (3) Motor Works. In the supervisory staff of the last two, are engaged 8 Europeans. With the exception of these 3, the industrial concerns in the State are all run purely with Indian Staff.

Europeans in
Industries of
the State.

177. In the textile industries, the number of skilled workmen employed is nearly treble that of the unskilled, whereas in the case of non-textile industries, it is six times that of the unskilled. There are very few females in the industrial concerns. Whatever females there are, are mostly engaged in the textile industries. Thus of the 393 adult females engaged in the textile, leather, chemical and food industries, 359 are in the textile alone.

Labour.

The number of skilled female workmen is slightly greater than that of the unskilled. Leaving aside the 4 employed in the Leather Factory at Morar, all the skilled female labourers are found in the textile industries.

Child labour is practically nill in the industries carried on in the State. Altogether 69 children work in the factories, of which 38 are attached to the textile and the remaining 31 in the Metal Industries.

More than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the skilled labour is supplied from territories outside the State. Though the majority of the skilled workmen belong to the State, the districts of employment provide but a small fraction of it. A good number of them come from the adjacent districts surrounding Ujjain. Immigration of labour takes place from the outlying Provinces and States and remote Provinces such as Bombay, Baroda and others contribute scantily to the man-power of the textile industries in Malwa (Ujjain).

As for unskilled labour, it is for the most part recruited from the locality. Some outsiders no doubt come to seek employment but their number is not very high.

178. Steam and electricity are the two kinds of mechanical power used in 33 factories out of a total of 39. Steam is used in almost all the textile industries. It is also used in the Oil and Soap Factory (Lashkar) and in the Flour Mill at Ujjain. In the four industries, the Printing Press, Leather

Power.

Factory, Pottery Works and the State Workshop where electric power is used, in every case it is supplied from without the premises.

Before passing to other topics it will do well to mention here that the Industrial Statistics gathered do not pretend to be fully accurate. As this is the first time that they have been separately collected on special schedules, it is very probable that a few of the concerns have been omitted from the record.

**Mobility of
General Labour.**

179. Industrial concerns in the State have not flourished to such an extent as to crush altogether the rural home producers in the open field of competition. What for a fondness for home and what for the want of initiative, home producers have neither altogether given up their occupation in favour of other lucrative ones outside, nor have they improved the methods of work but with the growing rise of prices and the breaking down of the self-sufficiency of villages, they are gradually falling behind in the struggle for existence. As a result of this tendency, some of the classes have already forsaken their primitive callings while others vacillate between old cottage industries and general labour or agriculture as occasion suits. It is the agricultural labouring class which has been doubly profited by the rise of wages on the one hand and the increase of prices for agricultural products on the other. The remunerative employment in big towns and cities has tended to draw its members from rural areas and on the other hand high prices secured for agricultural produce have encouraged a number of ordinary labourers in the country to take to agriculture.

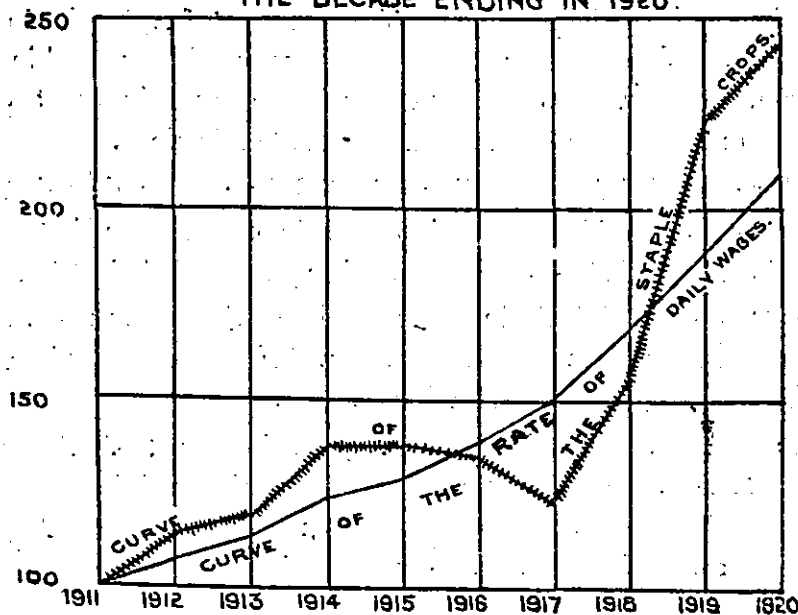
**Labour
Combination.**

180. A large part of labour in the State continues still to be influenced by caste sanction and except in the case of big industrial establishments in cities where a bond of fellowship is created the domination of caste does not seem to have given way to any new authority. The Panchayats of Barbars, Kahars, Chamars and other professionals not only decide social questions but also discuss industrial and occupational disputes.

**Economic
Condition.**

181. As has been mentioned before, the agricultural labouring class only

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE OF PRICES
AND THE RISE OF WAGES DURING
THE DECADE ENDING IN 1920.**



has been profited by the economic changes which the conditions have brought about. The above diagram will show that the wages are no longer compatible with the rise of prices. But some time during the decade (1916-19), rise of wages was higher than the average rise of prices of the staple crops; the surplus which remained after meeting the bare necessities did not go to raise the standard of living of the labourers but was spent, for the most part, in uneconomic items of expenditure, *e. g.*, marriage and other feasts. The primitive Bhil and other hill tribes unaffected by the glamour of modern city and civilization, have, with the rise of their agricultural products, found opportunity to multiply. The only class which seem to have suffered most is the middle class gentry who are out of touch with the counteracting side of the rise of food products and other necessities.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—General Distribution by Occupation.

Class, Sub-Class and Order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each Class, Sub-Class and order of		REMARKS.
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Qwallor State	10,000	6,160	61	39	
A.—Production of raw materials	6,655	4,390	66	74	
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	6,649	4,386	66	34	
1. Pasture and agriculture	6,645	4,384	67	33	
2. Fishing and hunting	4	2	50	50	
II.—Exploitation of minerals	5	3	60	40	
4. Quarries of hard rock	1	1	60	40	
5. Salt, etc.	4	2	50	50	
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	1,678	842	50	50	
III.—Industries	1,068	550	51	49	
6. Textiles	174	94	54	46	
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	88	44	50	50	
8. Wood	109	53	49	51	
9. Metals	70	36	51	49	
10. Ceramics	91	47	44	56	
11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous.	25	13	52	48	
12. Food industries	42	23	55	45	
13. Industries of dress and toilet	327	164	50	50	
14. Furniture industries	1	...	57	43	
15. Building industries	42	21	50	50	
16. Construction of means of transport.	...	...	54	46	
17. Production and transmission of physical forces.	...	...	61	39	
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries.	100	54	54	46	
IV.—Transport	57	28	46	54	
20. Transport by water	4	3	75	25	
21. Transport by road	38	19	50	50	
22. Transport by rail	13	5	38	62	
23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	1	...	70	30	
V.—Trade	553	264	48	52	
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	50	19	38	62	
25. Brokerage, commission and export.	9	3	33	67	
26. Trade in textiles	26	10	39	61	
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	3	2	66	34	
28. Trade in wood	2	1	30	70	
29. Trade in metals	4	2	50	50	
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	1	...	66	34	
31. Trade in Chemical products	2	1	50	50	
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants	11	4	36	64	
33. Other trade in food-stuffs	236	128	50	50	
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	5	2	38	62	
35. Trade in furniture	16	04	25	75	
36. Trade in Building materials	136	1	28	72	
37. Trade in means of transport	2	1	50	50	
38. Trade in fuel	19	11	58	42	
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, and the arts and sciences.	21	10	48	52	
40. Trade of other sorts	140	68	46	54	
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	379	172	42	58	
VI.—Public force	133	63	47	53	
41. Army	70	35	50	50	
44. Police	62	24	39	61	
VII.—Public administration	119	48	40	60	
45. Public administration	119	48	40	60	
VIII.—Profession and liberal arts	128	60	47	53	
46. Religion	67	33	50	50	
47. Law	6	2	33	67	
48. Medicine	16	7	44	56	
49. Instruction	13	5	38	62	
50. Letters and arts and sciences	25	13	52	48	
D.—Miscellaneous	1,288	756	59	47	
IX.—Persons living on their income	10	4	40	60	
51. Persons living principally on their income.	10	4	40	60	
X.—Domestic service	203	128	63	37	
52. Domestic service	203	128	63	37	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupation	852	514	63	37	
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	852	514	63	37	
XII.—Unproductive	192	111	58	42	
54. Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals.	4	4	50	50	
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	187	105	56	44	
56. Other un-classified nonproductive industries.	1	...	70	30	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Distribution by Occupation in Natural Divisions.

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILLS OF TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED IN				
	Gwalior State.	Lowlying.	Plateau.	Hilly.	Lashkar City.
Total ...	1,000	1,	1,000	1,000	1,000
I.—Exploitation of animals and Vegetation ...	665	673	653	765	35
(a) Ordinary Cultivation ...	646	656	632	753	32
1. Income from rent of agricultural land ...	31	31	21	7	15
2. Ordinary Cultivators ...	534	574	504	669	17
3. Agents, Managers, of landed estates (not planters) Clerks, rent-collectors, etc. ...	...	...	1	...	...
4. Farm Servants ...	2	1	2	...	...
5. Field labourers ...	76	30	104	73	...
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	1	1	...	...	...
7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca-nut, etc., growers. ...	1	1	...	...	...
2. Fishing and hunting ...	1	...	...	1	1
II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	1	1	...	...	...
III.—Industry ...	107	105	111	67	175
6. Textiles ...	17	21	16	11	18
8. Wood ...	11	9	12	7	12
9. Metals ...	7	6	8	3	20
12. Food Industries ...	4	6	3	2	15
13. Industries of dress and toilet ...	33	27	37	24	47
14. Other Industries ...	35	35	36	20	65
IV.—Transport ...	6	7	5	3	17
V.—Trade ...	55	56	56	41	134
26. Trade in textiles ...	3	2	2	3	7
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	1	...	2	2	2
33. Other trade in food-stuffs... ...	26	28	25	14	69
34. Other trade ...	26	26	26	21	37
VI.—Public Force ...	13	21	9	7	160
VII.—Public Administration ...	12	17	9	4	125
VIII.—Profession and liberal arts ...	13	15	12	5	40
IX.—Persons living on their income ...	1	2	1	...	14
X.—Domestic Service ...	23	31	20	1	181
XI.—Insufficiently described Occupation...	85	60	100	96	78
XII.—Unproductive ...	19	12	24	11	41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Distribution of the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional Population in Natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts and Natural Divisions.	AGRICULTURE.				INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES.)				COMMERCE.				PROFESSION.			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Population of Agricultural population per 1,000 of District population.	PERCENTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF		Population supported by Industry.	Population of Industrial population per 1,000 of District population.	PERCENTAGE ON INDUSTRIAL POPULATION OF		Population supported by Commerce.	Population of Commercial population per 1,000 of District population.	PERCENTAGE ON COMMERCIAL POPULATION OF		Population supported by Profession.	Population of Professional population per 1,000 of District population.	PERCENTAGE ON PROFESSIONAL POPULATION OF	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Natural Divisions—																
Lowlying	769,081	657	64	36	123,964	106	54	46	73,457	63	50	50	18,034	15	47	53
Plateau	1,194,289	638	67	33	209,895	111	50	50	115,530	61	47	63	22,217	12	48	52
Hilly	102,808	753	73	27	9,115	67	46	54	5,943	44	38	62	668		43	57
Districts—																
Gird	142,563	437	66	34	40,118	123	49	51	29,081	89	48	52	6,368	20	44	56
Bhind	290,094	558	62	38	38,927	102	58	42	17,992	47	51	49	4,346	11	53	47
Tonwarghar	256,967	763	65	35	32,851	98	57	43	17,001	55	53	47	5,573	17	46	54
Sheopur... ..	79,457	640	66	34	12,068	97	49	51	9,383	76	48	52	1,747	14	44	56
Narwar	235,735	638	65	35	42,839	110	55	45	21,142	57	51	49	3,979	11	46	54
Isagarh	256,587	668	69	31	45,155	118	50	50	21,305	55	45	55	4,188	11	49	51
Bhilsa	157,676	637	68	32	24,523	99	49	51	10,468	42	49	51	1,880	8	53	47
Ujjain	191,614	557	66	34	39,403	114	45	55	24,435	71	46	54	5,458	16	48	52
Mandasor	141,939	597	68	32	28,119	118	50	50	22,805	96	42	58	3,149	13	46	54
Shajapur	210,738	691	64	36	29,856	98	51	49	15,375	50	53	47	3,563	12	46	54
Amjhera... ..	102,808	753	73	27	9,115	67	46	54	5,943	44	38	62	668	5	43	57
Lashkar City	2,581	32	51	49	14,102	176	44	56	12,182	152	44	56	3,188	40	41	59

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Occupations Combined with Agriculture (where Agriculture is Subsidiary Occupation).

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILE WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.				
	Gwalior State.	Lowly- ing.	Plateau.	Hilly.	Lashkar City.
Total ...	29	44	23	3	2
I.—Exploitation of animals and Vegetation ...	4	5	4	...	18
(a).—Growers of special products and market gardening.	261	290	161	...	...
7 Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	261	290	161	...	...
x.—Fishing and hunting ...	210	272	221	...	...
II.—Exploitation of minerals ...	236	276	26	...	...
III.—Industry ...	169	249	126	14	5
6 Textiles ...	155	228	94	27	...
8 Wood ...	177	274	130	30	...
9 Metals ...	153	199	130	35	...
12 Food Industries ...	65	107	14	6	...
13 Industries of dress and toilet ...	226	357	131	7	...
14 Other Industries ...	140	206	103	12	14
IV.—Transport ...	44	86	14	17	...
V.—Trade ...	180	163	75	37	2
26 Trade in textiles ...	34	51	28	...	...
32 Hotels, Cafes, restaurants ...	81	344	36	49	...
33 Other trade in food-stuffs ...	118	161	90	68	2
34 Other trade ...	106	169	66	19	...
VI.—Public Force ...	53	38	80	39	...
VII.—Public Administration ...	38	41	36	25	...
VIII.—Professions and Liberal arts ...	154	204	118	35	...
IX.—Persons living on their income ...	42	57	20	...	...
X.—Domestic Service ...	55	54	55	84	1
XI.—Insufficiently described Occupations ...	43	60	16	4	...
XII.—Unproductive ...	62	96	70	32	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Occupations Combined with Agriculture (Where Agriculture is the Principal Occupation.)

LANDLORDS (RENT RECEIVERS).		CULTIVATORS (RENT-PAYERS)		FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.	
Subsidiary occupation.	No. per 10,000 who Follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	No. per 10,000 who Follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	No. per 10,000 who Follow it.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Total ...	2,698	Total ...	443	Total ...	295
1. Rent-Payers ...	2 281	1. Rent-Receiver s ...	113	1. Rent-Receiver s ...	36
2. Agricultural labourers ...	82	2. Agricultural labourers.	41	2. Rent-Payers ...	52
3. Government Servants of all kinds.	22	3. General labourers.	77	3. General labourers ...	46
4. Money-lenders and grain-dealers.	59	4. Government Servants of all kinds.	8	4. Village watchmen ...	7
5. Other traders of all kinds.	25	5. Money-lenders and grain-dealers.	13	5. Cattle-breeders and Milkmen.	21
6. Priests ...	14	6. Other traders of all kinds.	18	6. Mill-hands... ..	1
7. Clerks of all kinds ...	25	7. Fishermen and Boatmen.	3	7. Fishermen and Boatmen.	4
8. School Masters ...	18	8. Cattle-breeders and Milkmen.	29	8. Rice-pounders ...	...
9. Lawyers ...	6	9. Village watchmen...	5	9. Shop-keepers and Pedlars.	7
10. Estate Agents and Managers.	4	10. Weavers ...	7	10. Oil-Pressers ...	5
11. Medical Practitioners ...	2	11. Barbers ...	7	11. Weavers ...	7
12. Artisans ...	33	12. Oil-Pressers ...	11	12. Potters ...	3
13. Others ...	127	13. Washermen ...	9	13. Leather workers ...	15
		14. Potters ...	6	14. Washermen ...	4
		15. Blacksmiths and Carpenters.	6	15. Blacksmiths and Carpenters.	2
		16. Others ...	89	16. Others ...	85

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

Occupation	NO. OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		No. of Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4
GWALIOR STATE	1,425,863	542,568	381
A.—Production of Raw Materials	1,028,265	374,391	364
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	1,027,631	374,048	364
1. Pasture and agriculture	1,027,039	373,950	364
(a) Ordinary cultivation	997,194	366,682	367
1. Income from rent of agricultural land	35,541	9,458	266
2. Ordinary cultivators	889,532	268,442	301
3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors, etc.	568	295	519
4. Farm servants	2,387	306	128
5. Field labourers	69,166	88,181	1,275
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	566	186	327
7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, wine areca-nut, etc., growers	566	186	327
(c) Forestry	964	822	852
9. Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners,	659	822	1,247
(d) Raising of farm stock	28,315	6,260	221
11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	1,304	190	145
12. Sheep, goat and pigs breeders	79	36	455
13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	13	2	154
14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	26,919	6,032	224
2. Fishing and hunting	592	98	165
17. Fishing	445	98	220
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	634	343	541
4. Quarries of hard-rocks	155	63	406
22. Other minerals (Jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	155	63	406
5. Salt, etc.	479	280	584
23. Rock, sea and marsh salt	332	280	843
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	199,522	69,515	343
III.—INDUSTRY	129,420	46,181	357
6. Textiles	21,832	8,181	374
25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2,623	867	239
26. Cotton spinning	1,045	1,320	1,263
27. Cotton sizing and weaving	13,341	4,390	329
29. Rope, twine, and string	111	47	423
30. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	7	92	13,143
31. Wool carding and spinning	9	28	3,111
32. Weaving of woollen blankets	368	216	586
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	3,039	1,163	373
38. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries	289	58	200
7. Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom	11,189	2,991	267
39. Tanners, curriers, leather-dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	6,516	1,985	304
40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, sad- dlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	4,673	1,006	210
8. Wood	13,804	3,038	220
45. Basket-makers and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials, other industries of woody material, including bones	4,719	3,037	644
9. Metals	9,523	1,873	196
47. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	333	7	21
48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	5,517	843	152
49. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	2,137	1,015	475
50. Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, leads, quick-silver, etc.)	1,461	8	5
10. Ceramics	10,753	4,255	393
53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, and glass ear studs, etc.	458	274	598
55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl-makers	9,855	3,801	386
56. Brick and tile-makers	350	175	500
57. Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers)	25	5	200
11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	2,901	1,200	413
58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	407	105	257
61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	2,085	846	406
64. Others (soap, candles, wax, catechu, perfumes and miscel- laneous drugs)	396	249	628
12. Food Industries	4,756	2,591	544
65. Rice-pounders and huskers and flour-grinders	527	1,211	2,229
66. Bakers and biscuit-makers	139	170	1,223
67. Grain parchers, etc.	529	406	766
68. Butchers	1,110	368	332
69. Fish curers	37	26	707
70. Butter, cheese and Ghee-makers	2	14	7,000
72. Sweetmeal-makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	2,407	392	162
75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and Ganja	5	3	600

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.—(contd.)

Occupation.	NO. OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		No. of Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4
III.—INDUSTRY.—(contd.)			
13. Industries of dress and toilet	37,953	14,457	380
76. Hat, cap and turban-makers	160	46	288
77. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	5,663	2,313	408
78. Shoe, boot and sandal-makers	14,031	5,282	376
79. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	368	30	82
80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	6,541	5,137	785
81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers.	11,160	1,629	146
82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	30	20	666
14. Furniture industries	130	7	53
83. Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	130	7	53
15. Building industries...	4,965	1,894	381
85. Lime burners, cement workers	170	63	371
86. Excavators and well-sinkers	85	1	11
87. Stone cutters and dressers	3,139	1,401	446
88. Brick-layers and masons	71	3	42
89. House builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	1,500	426	284
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	11,503	5,694	495
95. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope-makers, etc.	3	3	1,000
98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery-makers, gilders, etc.	4,920	961	195
99. Makers of bangles, beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	46	18	391
100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	35	4	114
101. Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	51	1	19
102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	39	2	51
103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	6,039	4,705	779
IV.—TRANSPORT			
20. Transport by water	7,775	1,234	691
108. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	913	128	140
109. Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals.	539	4	7
110. Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	346	115	332
21. Transport by road	28	9	321
111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	4,949	1,064	215
112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges	327	227	694
113. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	652	592	908
114. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	189	3	16
115. Palki, etc., bearer and owners	3,251	135	42
116. Pack, elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	34	20	588
22. Transport by rail	353	87	246
119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies, etc. porters employed on railway.	1,709	42	246
	52	42	808
V.—TRADE			
24. Bank establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	62,318	22,100	358
121. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers and their employees.	4,962	1,109	223
26. Trade in textiles	4,962	1,109	223
123. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	2,810	578	206
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	2,810	578	206
124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc.	463	97	210
29. Trade in metals	463	97	210
126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	462	198	429
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	462	198	429
127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	131	21	160
32. Hotels, Cafes, restaurants, etc.	131	21	160
130. Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, serais, etc., and other employees.	1,348	25	19
33. Other trade in food-stuffs	144	25	174
131. Fish dealers	2,7516	13,278	473
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	50	31	620
133. Sellers of butter, ghee, milk, poultry, eggs, etc....	10,190	4,259	418
	1,883	1,514	804

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and selected Orders and Groups.—(concl'd.)

Occupation.	NO. OF ACTUAL WORKERS		No. of Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4
V.—TRADE.—(cont'd.)			
131. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and molasses ...	279	24	89
135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruits and areca-nut sellers.	3,919	3,036	775
136. Grain and pulse dealers ...	8,846	3,200	362
137. Tobacco, opium, Ganja, etc., sellers ...	632	132	209
138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs, etc. ...	197	62	315
139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	1,520	1,020	671
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	479	156	326
140. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and toilets (hats, umbrellas, socks ready made shoes, perfumes, etc. ...	479	156	326
36. Trade in building materials ...	28	17	607
143. Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.,) other than bricks, tiles and woody material.	28	17	607
37. Trade in means of transport ...	346	11	32
144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	1	10	10,000
146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	342	1	3
38. Trade in fuel ...	1,838	1,680	914
147. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	1,838	1,680	914
149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	1,680	633	377
40. Trade of other sorts ...	17,476	4,297	246
152. General store-keeper and shop-keeper otherwise unspecified	12,054	2,867	238
153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc. ...	3,041	921	303
154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets),	2,361	509	216
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ...	5,157	3,559	690
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE ...			
44. Police ...	8,483	261	30
160. Village watchmen ...	4,205	261	62
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ...	15,163	329	22
45. Public administration ...	13,022	257	20
163. Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	217	72	347
VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...			
46. Religion ...	9,470	1,020	108
165. Priests, Ministers, etc. ...	4,900	972	198
166. Religious mendicants, in mates of monasteries, etc. ...	65	25	385
168. Temples burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	429	23	53
172. Midwives vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	1,208	474	392
49. Instruction ...	1,349	314	233
173. Professors and teachers of all kinds ...	1,334	314	235
50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	3,331	961	288
178. Music composers and masters and players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military singers, actors and dancers)	3,088	961	311
D.—Miscellaneous ...	146,518	95,300	650
IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME ...			
180. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners.	1,055	337	319
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	28,383	12,529	441
52. Domestic service ...	28,383	12,529	441
181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants.	27,125	12,529	461
XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS ...			
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	93,058	71,060	764
184. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	2,014	709	352
187. Labourers, and workmen otherwise unspecified	82,392	70,351	854
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...			
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals ...	1,276	60	47
188. Inmates of jails and asylums and alms-houses ...	1,276	60	47
55. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ...	22,663	11,158	492
189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	22,455	10,490	467
190. Procurers and prostitutes ...	208	665	3,197
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	83	156	1,880
191. Other unclassified non-productive industries	83	156	1,880

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations, 1921, 1911 and 1901.

OCCUPATION.	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			Percentage of variation of 1921—1911.	Percentage of variation of 1901—1901.	REMARKS.
	1921	1911	1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Production of Raw Materials ...	2,126,464	1,957,814	1,654,123	+ 8.6	+22.5	
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS & VEGETATION	2,124,842	1,956,894	1,652,795	+59.7	+28.6	
1. Pasture and agriculture ...	2,123,371	1,953,948	1,652,064	+ 8.7	+28.5	
1. Income from rent of agricultural land ...	100,275	63,395	123,964	+58.1	+19.1	
2. Ordinary cultivators ...	1,715,846	1,379,220	1,131,566	+21	+51	
3. Agents, managers, of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1,532	3,599	9	-574	+994.1	
4. Farm servants ...	247,084	445,319	267,734	-44.5	- 7.6	
5. Field labourers ...	1,441	1,158	8,141	+22.7	-82.3	
7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	370	...	...	...	...
8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	2,274	3,227	24,988	-29.5	- 2	
9. Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	237	...	...	...	...
10. Lac collectors ...	2,386	1,547	20,108	+54.2	+882	
11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	259	5	21,212	+580	-99	
12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	34	9	6,210	+278	-99	
13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	51,633	56,348	46,229	-8	+12	
14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	1,471	2,946	3,568	-50	-59	
2. Fishing and hunting ...	1,027	1,840	2,571	-44	-60	
17. Fishing ...	1,444	1,160	997	-62	-55	
18. Hunting ...	1,622	920	1,328	+76.3	+22.1	
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	...	2	4	...	...
3. Mines ...	396	75	62	+428	+539	
4. Quarries of hard-rocks ...	1,226	843	1,428	+45	-14	
5. Salt, etc. ...	536,281	653,684	500,213	+18	+7.0	
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...	341,352	435,378	303,311	-22	+13	
III.—INDUSTRY	55,648	77,380	62,252	-28	-11	
6. Textiles	8,521	15,997	9,336	-47	-9	
25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	36,287	45,374	33,288	-20	-9	
26. Cotton spinning ... 4,026	314	339	148	-7	-112	
27. Cotton sizing and weaving ... 32,261	146	...	...	...	...
29. Rope, twine, and string ...	1,075	3,803	1,387	-72	-23	
30. Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	...	32	2	...	...
31. Wool carding and spinning ... 52	8,702	10,983	8,250	-21	+5	
32. Weaving of woollen blankets ... 1,023	602	704	...	-14	...	
35. Silk weavers ...	28,187	4,807	26,788	+486	+5	
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	17,784	1,988	18,712	+795	-5	
38. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	10,403	2,815	6,867	+27	+51	
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	...	4	9,317	...	...
39. Tanners, curriers, leather-dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	34,796	37,778	25,729	-8	+35	
40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	21,535	25,012	19,073	-14	+13	
42. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	13,261	12,766	6,652	+3	+99	
8. Wood	22,265	16,988	12,219	+31	+82	
43. Sawyers ...	...	8	755	...	...
44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	538	327	208	+65	+159	
45. Basket makers and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials, other industries of woody material, including bones.	13,460	13,120	...	+3	...	
9. Metals	5,712	2,710	1,026	+110	+457	
46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	2,421	602	1,191	+302	+103	
47. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	134	114	...	+18	...	
48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	28,929	33,027	22,108	-12	+31	
49. Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal ...	12	1,244	...	-100	...	
50. Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.).	1,470	...	...	...	...
51. Workers in mints die-sinkers, etc.	119	31,147	...	-100	...	
10. Ceramics	26,390	...	202	+40	+340	
52. Makers of glass crystal wares ...	888	636	...	...	...
53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and glass ear-studs, etc.	50	...	...	...	...
54. Makers of porcelain and crockery ...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
56. Brick and tile makers ...	...	...	...	...	...
57. Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations, 1921, 1911 and 1901.—*contd.*

OCCUPATION.	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			Percentage of variation of 1921—1911.	Percentage of variation of 1921—1901.	REMARKS.
	1921	1911	1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material substances <i>—contd.</i>						
III.—INDUSTRY—<i>contd.</i>						
11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous.	7,959	30,312	14,485	-74	-45	
58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,131	...	...	...	...
59. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	8	...	...	...	...
60. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink ...	73	...	...	...	...
61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	5,437	29,677	...	-82	...	
64. Others (soap, candles, lac, catechu, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	1,310	118	...	+1,010	...	
12. Food industries ...	13,320	19,267	24,291	-31	-45	
65. Rice-pounders and huskers and flour-grinders.	2,449	5,723	...	-57	...	
66. Bakers and biscuit makers ...	587	250	29	+135	+1,924	
67. Grain parchers, etc. ...	1,542	2,250	7,481	-31	-79	
68. Butchers ...	3,348	5,143	4,568	-35	-27	
72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	5,108	5,561	3,946	-8	-29	
73. Brewers and distillers ...	...	293	997	...	...
75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja ...	34	42	1,207	-19	-97	
13. Industries of dress and toilet ...	104,458	175,184	135,451	-40	-23	
77. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	15,526	18,382	...	-16	...	
78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	39,078	100,675	64,718	-61	-40	
79. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, sock, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	706	421	87	+68	+712	
80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	19,711	25,002	...	-21	...	
81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ...	29,000	30,534	29,097	-5	-3	
82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers bath houses, etc.)	77	11	8,979	+600	-91	
14. Furniture industries ...	251	...	...	...	...
83. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. ...	251	...	...	...	...
15. Building industries ...	13,420	8,424	31,279	+59	-57	
86. Excavators and well-sinkers ...	118	17	1,683	+594	-93	
87. Stone cutters and dressers ... 8,845	8,935	6,672	5,416	+34	+64	
88. Brick layers and masons ... 90	3,877	...	...	...	...
89. House builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
16. Construction of means of transport ...	30	285	182	-82	-72	
90. Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	26	...	...	...	...
91. Carriage, cart, paliki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	24	...	...	...	...
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	137	...	...	...	...
93. Gas workers and electric light power ...	137	...	...	...	...
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	31,932	31,925	33,444	...	...
94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. ...	494	...	...	...	...
96. Makers of musical instruments ...	115	...	...	...	...
97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	120	...	...	...	...
98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	13,545	13,952	2,792	-3	+385	
99. Makers of bangles, beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	100	227	5,314	-56	-98	
100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	57	...	...	...	...
101. Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	73	...	...	...	...
102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	246	...	...	...	...
103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ... 17,164	17,410	17,590	24,102	-1	-27	
IV.—TRANSPORT						
20. Transport by water ...	18,233	11,854	8,486	+54	+115	
108. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	1,414	392	755	+261	+87	
109. Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals.	677	51	1,926	+1,227	-65	
110. Boat owners, boatmen and towmen ...	639	...	...	...	...
	98	341	...	-71	...	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations, 1921, 1911 and 1901.—(contd.)

OCCUPATION.	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			Percentage of variation of 1921—1911.	Percentage of variation of 1921—1901.	REMARKS.
	1921	1911	1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances —contd.						
IV.—TRANSPORT.—contd.						
21. Transport by road	12,233	9,276	5,235	+32	+134	
111. Persons (other than labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	3,451	1,798	1,757	+92	+91	
112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.						
113. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams.)	744	...	...	...	...
114. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	7,117	4,429	567	+61	+1,155	
115. Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	70	535	675	-87	-90	
116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	1,218	1,818	3,318	-33	-63	
117. Porters and messengers	377	696	89	-46	+312	
22. Transport by rail	4,171	1,677	934	+149	+347	
118. Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies.	3,939	1,677	934	+135	+321	
119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies, etc., porters employed on railway.	232	...	...	...	...
23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	415	509	644	-18	-35	
V.—TRADE	176,697	206,452	188,416	-14	-1	
24. Bank establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	16,017	15,839	19,089	+1	-16	
121. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.	16,017	15,839	19,089	+1	-16	
25. Brokerage, commission and export ...	2,749	1,322	4,863	+108	-45	
122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees.	2,749	1,322	4,863	+108	-45	
26. Trade in textiles...	8,355	6,814	21,176	+23	-61	
123. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	8,355	6,814	21,176	+23	-61	
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	993	929	12,548	+8	-93	
124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc.	993	929	12,548	+8	-93	
28. Trade in wood...	644	24	3,980	+2,585	-84	
125. Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	644	24	3,980	+2,583	-84	
29. Trade in metals	1,498	2,190	142	-32	+955	
126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	1,498	2,190	142	-32	+955	
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	216	5	8,562	+4,220	-98	
127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	216	5	8,562	+4,220	-98	
31. Trade in chemical products	813	165	5,499	+393	-85	
128. Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	813	165	5,499	+393	-85	
32. Hotels, Cafes, restaurants, etc.	3,762	7,293	6,574	-49	-42	
129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	3,438	5,899	6,415	-42	-46	
30. Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc., and their employees.	324	1,394	159	-77	+104	
33. Other trade in food-stuffs ...	83,046	98,590	107,503	-17	-24	
131. Fish dealers	172	357	498	-55	-65	
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other condiments.	28,660	18,894	625	+52	+4,486	
133. Sellers of butter, ghee, milk, poultry, eggs, etc.	7,378	10,123	28,510	-27	-74	
134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and molasses.	674	833	3,040	-19	-78	
135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruits and arecanut sellers.	11,989	12,743	16,348	-6	-27	
136. Grain and pulse dealers	26,424	47,488	26,790	-44	-1	
137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	1,392	2,648	5,222	-47	-73	
138. Dealers in sheep, goats, and pigs, etc.	651	30	18,107	+2,070	-96	
139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	4,706	5,474	8,453	-14	-44	
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,538	2,436	6,584	-37	-77	
140. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and toilets (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	1,538	2,436	6,584	-37	-77	
35. Trade in furniture	54	153	7,395	-45	-99	
141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	15	151	932	-90	-98	
142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	39	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations, 1911, 1921, and 1901.—(contd.)

OCCUPATION.	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			Percentage of variation of 1921—1911.	Percentage of variation of 1921—1901.	REMARKS.
	1921	1911	1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.—Preparation, & Supply of Material Substances—contd.						
V.—TRADE.—contd.						
36. Trade in building materials	114	55	536	+107	-79	
143. Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.) other than bricks, tiles and woody material.	114	55	536	+107	-79	
37. Trade in means of transport	590	1,753	9,045	-66	-93	
144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	22	...	...	...	...
146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	568	1,753	9,045	-67	-93	
38. Trade in fuel	5,986	8,719	7,011	-31	-15	
147. Dealers and firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	5,986	8,719	7,011	-31	-15	
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	6,675	9,637	57,848	-31	-88	
148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,926	1,704	8,997	+13	-79	
149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	4,473	7,892	4,638	-43	+4	
150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music pictures, musical instruments, and curiosities.	276	91	1,005	+203	-72	
40. Trade of other sorts	44,644	50,418	52,481	-11	-18	
152. General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	31,905	...	...	...	...
153. Itinerant traders, padlers, hawkers, etc.	7,100	1,648	1,772	+331	+301	
154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls, and markets).	5,606	...	...	...	...
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts						
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE						
41. Army	42,404	61,351	20,397	-31	+107	
155. Army (Imperial)	22,384	22,569	24,377	...	-8	
156. Army (Indian States)	1,586	5,892	4,004	-70	-60	
44. Police	20,798	16,677	20,373	+25	+2	
159. Police	20,020	38,782	24	-48	+83,275	
160. Village watchmen	10,370	...	...	...	...
160. Village watchmen	9,650	26,034	...	-63	...	
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION						
45. Public administration	37,806	61,393	75,982	-38	-50	
161. Service of the State	31,435	98	721	+31,977	+4,260	
162.A. Chiefs and their families	68	2	3	+3,300	+2,167	
163. Municipal and other local (not village) service.	774	467	2,485	-657	-68	
164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	5,529	8,572	...	-36	...	
VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS						
46. Religion	40,919	53,621	177,606	-24	-77	
165. Priests, ministers, etc.	21,665	36,215	19,437	-40	+11	
166. Religions mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	11,336	35,774	15,154	-68	-25	
167. Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	252	181	1,194	-39	-79	
168. Temples, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	9,195	237	249	+3,779	+3,993	
47. Law	882	23	2,737	+3,735	+67	
169. Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, law agents and Mukhtars.	1,952	618	402	+216	+385	
170. Lawyers' clerks, and petition-writers, etc.	1,401	384	1,045	+265	+34	
48. Medicine	551	234	257	+136	+114	
171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	5,075	1,690	1,302	+200	+290	
172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	1,177	841	317	+39	+271	
49. Instruction	3,898	849	1,375	+359	+184	
173. Professors and teachers of all kinds	4,142	2,123	3,424	+95	+21	
174. Clerks and servants connected with education.	4,115	2,123	3,424	+95	+21	
50. Letters and arts and sciences	27	...	...	...	...
176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees.	8,085	12,975	9,982	-38	-19	
177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists: photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	128	...	...	...	...
178. Music composers and masters and players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military singers, actors and dancers).	211	...	...	...	...
179. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, receivers, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	7,516	12,975	9,928	-42	-25	
IX.—Miscellaneous						
IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME...						
51. Persons living principally on their income	230	...	...	...	...
180. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fond and scholarship-holders and pensioners	4,406	3,995	24,184	+11	-82	
	4,406	3,995	24,184	+11	-82	
	4,406	3,995	24,184	+11	-82	

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Selected Occupations, 1921, 1911 and 1901.—(concl'd.)

OCCUPATION.	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			Percentage of variation of 1921-1911.	Percentage of variation of 1921-1901.	REMARKS.
	1921	1911	1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.—Miscellaneous.— <i>cont'd.</i>						
X. DOMESTIC SERVICE	74,736	76,466	122,421	-2	-39	
52. Domestic service	74,736	76,466	122,421	-2	-39	
181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants.	72,314	75,070	119,166	-4	-39	
182. Private grooms, coachmen, dogboys, etc.	1,509	1,396	3,255	+208	-54	
183. Private motor drivers and cleaners	913	...	...	...	...
XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	272,346	163,072	310,885	-12	-267	
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	272,346	163,072	310,885	-12	-267	
184. Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	6,955	2,099	553	+23	+1,158	
185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	19,480	697	10,881	+2,095	+79	
186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified	106	...	...	...	...
XII. UNPRODUCTIVE	61,067	70,478	118,050	-13	-48	
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	1,344	1,593	923	-16	+73	
188. Inmates of jails and asylums and almshouses.	1,344	-1,593	923	-16	+73	
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	59,769	68,885	117,127	-13	-49	
189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	59,769	68,885	117,127	-13	-49	
190. Procurers and prostitutes	1,711	...	...	...	...
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries	333	...	...	...	...
191. Other unclassified non-productive industries,	333	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—Occupation of Selected Castes.

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
Ajna.—Agriculture	703	46	Brahman—Bhagor-Priest—(contd.)		
Income from rent of Land ...	40	17	Artisans and other workmen ...	14	483
Field-labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	113	176	Trade	22	15
Raisers of live-stock milkmen and herdsmen.	23	10	Public force	21	...
Mineral labourers	18	131	Public administration	30	...
Artisans and other workmen ...	5	567	Lawyer, doctors and teachers ...	11	4
Public administration	6	...	Domestic service	45	34
Domestic service	17	233	Labourers unspecified	62	137
Labourers unspecified	56	147	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	65	43
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	9	700	Others	19	10
Others	10	126	Brahman.—Sanadhya-Priest ...	84	16
Bhat.—Legend Singers	236	23	Income from rent of land	72	19
Income from rent of land	19	171	Cultivators of all kinds... ..	635	16
Cultivators of all kinds	298	35	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	33	107
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	102	96	Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen.	9	23
Raisers of live-stock milkmen and herdsmen	14	29	Trade	16	36
Artisans and other workmen ...	11	124	Public force	25	...
Trade	26	22	Public administration	14	...
Public force	11	...	Domestic service	26	38
Domestic service	34	97	Labourers, unspecified	29	13
Labourers unspecified	96	85	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jail and asylums.	36	60
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	109	57	Others	21	36
Others	44	10	Brahman.—Shri Gaud-Priest ...	197	28
Bhil.—Agriculture	490	51	Income from rent of land	32	61
Income from rent of land	15	13	Cultivators of all kinds	236	63
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	187	79	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	63	257
Raisers of live-stock milkmen and herdsmen.	34	11	Trade	40	113
Labourers unspecified	243	77	Public administration	50	...
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	13	45	Domestic service	73	415
Others	18	144	Labourers unspecified	147	458
Brahman.—Priests	107	71	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jail and asylums.	92	50
Income from rent of land	71	29	Others	70	...
Cultivators of all kinds	555	19	Brahman.—Dakshani-Priest ...	251	2
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	36	112	Income from rent of land	52	44
Raisers of live-stock milkmen and herdsmen.	9	29	Cultivators of all kinds	61	61
Artisans and other workmen ...	7	190	Public force	41	...
Trade	17	31	Public administration	351	...
Public force	25	...	Lawyers, doctors and teachers ...	65	48
Public administration	40	...	Domestic service	56	54
Lawyers, doctors and teachers ...	9	27	Contractors, clerks cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	47	4
Domestic service	32	43	Others	76	32
Labourers unspecified	33	138	Chamar.—Leather Workers ...	221	36
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	38	58	Cultivators of all kinds	363	49
Others	21	13	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	143	101
Brahman.—Bhagor-Priest ...	154	13	Domestic service	20	46
Income from rent of land	78	110	Labourers unspecified	217	97
Cultivators of all kinds	393	48	Others	36	42
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	72	119	Gujar.—Agriculture	713	32
Raisers of live-stock milkmen and herdsmen.	14	64	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	78	108
			Raisers of live-stock milkmen and herdsmen.	98	26
			Labourers unspecified	51	119
			... ..	60	34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—Occupation of Selected Castes.—(contd.)

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
Kalai.—Distillers and Toddy drawers.	231	34	Rajput—Bhadouria.—Military ...	139	2
Income from rent of land ...	27	30	Income from rent of land ...	243	8
Cultivators of all kinds ...	393	42	Cultivators of all kinds... ..	573	20
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	112	127	Others	45	56
Trade	39	23	Rajput—Chohan.—Military ...	130	...
Domestic service	28	32	Income from rent of land ...	60	121
Labourers unspecified	101	106	Cultivators of all kinds	499	34
Others	69	32	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	110	102
Khangar.—Watchmen	156	12	Labourers, unspecified... ..	85	81
Cultivators of all kinds	373	55	Others	116	37
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	125	146	Rajput.—Gehlot.—Military ...	250	6
Labourers unspecified	233	135	Income from rent of land ...	46	190
Others	113	23	Cultivators of all kinds... ..	342	31
Kayasth.—Writers	420	...	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	141	20
Income from rent of land ...	36	24	Raisers of live-stock milkmen and herdsman.	63	82
Cultivators of all kinds	271	38	Others	158	197
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	15	39	Rajput.—Kachhwaha.—Military ...	89	3
Trade	26	26	Income from rent of land ...	324	8
Public force	24	...	Cultivators of all kinds	496	10
Lawyers, Doctors and teachers ...	39	50	Labourers, unspecified	34	12
Domestic service	58	19	Others	57	36
Contractors clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	23	6	Rajput.—Ponwar.—Military ...	126	3
Others	88	49	Income from rent of land ...	66	17
Kirar.—Agriculture and Hunting ...	808	46	Cultivators of all kinds	552	26
Income form rent of land ...	22	7	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	109	143
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	64	103	Others	147	68
Labourers unspecified	59	115	Rajput.—Kathor.—Military ...	90	6
Others	47	23	Income from rent of land ...	37	70
Maratha.—Military and Dominant...	320	...	Cultivators of all kinds... ..	575	29
Income from rent of land ...	25	46	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	111	102
Cultivators of all kinds	78	30	Labourers, unspecified... ..	64	109
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	40	146	Others	123	35
Trade	24	27	Rajput.—Tonwar.—Military. ...	132	2
Public administration	68	...	Income from rent of land ...	273	6
Domestic service	176	63	Cultivators of all kinds	536	11
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	63	4	Others	59	47
Labourers unspecified	116	111	Saharia.—Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	496	15
Others	90	60	Cultivators of all kinds	191	12
Mina.—Hunting and Robbery ...	220	31	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	120	24
Income from rent of land ...	35	70	Labourers, unspecified	141	75
Cultivators of all kinds	409	29	Others	52	11
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	177	91	Sondhia.—Agriculture and Decoity...	764	38
Labourers unspecified	83	82	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	130	98
Others	76	21	Labourers, unspecified	39	144
Rajput.—Military	124	2	Others	67	38
Income from rent of land ...	206	11			
Cultivators of all kinds	534	16			
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	43	101			
Others	93	50			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—Occupation of Selected Castes.—(concl'd.)

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
Teli.—Oil pressers	478	41	Shaikh.—(cont'd.)		
Cultivators of all kinds	317	39	Trade	121	19
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	71	104	Public administration	69	...
Labourers, unspecified	60	95	Domestic service	54	101
Others	74	58	Labourers, unspecified	105	72
Bania.—Trade	659	16	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	60	36
Cultivators of all kinds	133	25	Others	90	19
Persons living on their income	41	51	Jain.—Trade	783	36
Domestic service	39	18	Persons living on their income	45	12
Others	128	53	Others	172	38
Bania—Agarwal.—Trade	672	15	Jain-Oswal.—Trade	683	12
Cultivators of all kinds	119	25	Persons living on their income	50	12
Others	209	33	Others	267	39
Bania—Gahoi.—Trade	592	22	Animist.—Bhilala—Agriculture and Hunting.	884	93
Cultivators of all kinds	232	21	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	60	51
Others	176	94	Labourers, unspecified	37	49
Bania—Maheshri.—Trade	656	19	Others	19	40
Cultivators of all kinds	83	43	Animist.—Saharia—Agriculture and Hunting.	365	83
Others	261	29	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	208	48
Bania—Porwal.—Trade	694	16	Labourers, unspecified	372	103
Cultivators of all kinds	100	23	Others	55	38
Others	206	96	Animist.—Bhil—Agriculture and Hunting.	573	27
Musalman.—Pathan—Military and Dominant.	247	4	Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	142	118
Cultivators of all kinds	213	27	Labourers, unspecified	121	130
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	57	87	Others	64	50
Artisans and other workmen	67	46	Europeans ... ..	...	...
Trade	74	18	Public force	903	...
Domestic service	46	34	Others	97	28
Public administration	63	...	Anglo-Indians ... ..	...	...
Labourers, unspecified	102	59	Public force	433	...
Others	131	18	Others	567	21
Syed—Military and Dominant	248	3	Armenians ... ..	...	...
Cultivators of all kinds	180	38	Others	1,000	...
Others	572	26			
Shaikh—Military and Dominant	214	1			
Cultivators of all kinds	179	26			
Field labourers and wood-cutters, etc.	36	133			
Artisans and others workmen	72	25			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Number of Persons employed on Railways and in the Post Office and Telegraph and Irrigation Departments on the 18th March, 1921.

(1) Post and Telegraph.

Class of persons employed.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT.	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Persons Employed	884	...	274	...	22
Supervising Officers including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs and all Officers of higher rank than those.	...	14	...	...	...	4
Post Masters including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters.	...	151	...	...	...	...
Signalling establishment including Warrant Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Military Telegraphists and other employees.	116	...	...
Miscellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc.	...	63	...	155	...	...
Clerks of all kinds	84	...	...	...	12
Postmen	104	...	...	...	...
Skilled labour establishment including Foremen, Instrument makers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, mechanics, Sub-Inspectors, Line men and Line riders and other employees	1	...	6
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards, betterymen, telegraph messengers, peons and their employees.	...	251	...	2	...	...
Road establishment consistent of Overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.	...	217	...	...	...	...

(2) Irrigation Department.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
Total Persons employed	1	2,448
<i>Persons directly employed</i> ... ..	...	507
Officers ... ..	...	16
Upper subordinates ... ..	...	46
Lower Do. ... ..	...	215
Clerks ... ..	...	55
Peons and other servants ... ..	...	100
Coolies ... ..	...	75
<i>Persons indirectly employed</i>	7	1,941
Contractors	1	135
Contractors' regular employees ... ..	...	297
Coolies ... ..	...	1,509

(3) Railways.

Class of Persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
Total Persons employed.	11	3,428
<i>Persons directly employed</i>	71	1,899
Officers	3	4
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 p. m.	7	70
Do. do. from Rs. 20 to 75	1	548
Do. do. under Rs. 20	...	1,277
<i>Persons indirectly employed</i> ... ..	...	7,529
Contractors ... ..	...	...
Contractors' regular employees ... ..	...	175
Coolies ... ..	...	1,354

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—Distribution of Industries and Persons Employed.

Industrial Establishment.	Total No. of establishments.	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSON EMPLOYED														No of adult females employ- ed per 1,000 adult males.	No. of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
		District where chiefly located.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.														
			Total		<i>Direction, Supervision & clerical</i>				Skilled workmen		<i>Unskilled labourers.</i>						
					European and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.				Adults		Children				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	16	17		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14	15	16	17	
1. Textile and connected Industries	29	Ujjain	2905	397	...	...	243	...	1961	217	671	172	30	8	160	20
2. Leather Industries	1	Gird	192	4	...	...	26	...	139	4	27	...	...	...	21	...
3. Metal Industries	3	Gird	895	...	1	...	63	...	741	...	59	...	31	...	...	36
4. Glass and Earthen-ware Industries	1	Gird	76	24	...	...	8	...	41	...	27	24	...	...	408	...
5. Industries connected with Chemical Products	2	Gird	78	...	4	...	12	...	30	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
6. Food Industries	1	Ujjain	48	6	...	...	3	...	29	...	16	6	...	...	125	...
7. Furniture Industries	1	Gird	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Construction of means of transport and communication	1	Gird	132	...	6	...	57	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Industries of Luxury	1	Gird	210	...	...	...	22	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Place of Origin of Skilled Employees.

Birthplace.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.									
	Total Number of workmen.		Cotton Ginning.		Cotton Ginning and Pressing.		Cotton Pressing.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 In the State ...	1,301	...	331	...	15	...	41	...	914	...
1 District of Employment ...	232	...	130	...	8	...	10	...	84	...
2 Other Districts ...	1,069	...	201	...	7	...	31	...	830	...
2 Outside the State ...	545	...	124	...	9	...	8	...	404	...
<i>i</i> United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	225	...	59	...	3	...	3	...	160	...
(a) Agra ...	76	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
(b) Other Districts of U. P.	149	...	51	...	3	...	3	...	92	...
<i>ii</i> Central India ...	79	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	62	...
(a) Datia ...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
(b) Dewas ...	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
(c) Dhar ...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
(d) Indore ...	34	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	25	...
<i>iii</i> Rajputana ...	151	...	33	...	4	...	2	...	112	...
(a) Dholpur ...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<i>iv</i> . Baroda ...	12	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
<i>v</i> . Central Provinces and Berar.	38	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	30	...
<i>vi</i> . Bombay ...	23	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	18	...
<i>vii</i> . Other Provinces of India.	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—Place of Origin of Unskilled Labourers.

Birthplace.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total Number of workmen.		Cotton Ginning.		Cotton Pressing.		Cotton Weaving.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 In the State ...	632	...	194	...	16	...	422	...
1 District of Employment ...	392	...	98	...	16	...	278	...
2 Other Districts ...	240	...	96	...	...	...	144	...
2 Outside the State ...	249	...	68	...	10	...	171	...
<i>i</i> United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	64	...	26	...	1	...	37	...
Agra ...	10	...	2	...	1	...	7	...
Jhansi ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Other Districts ...	47	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
<i>ii</i> Central India ...	52	...	21	...	8	...	30	...
Indore ...	32	...	7	...	2	...	23	...
Dewas ...	20	...	14	...	6	...	23	...
<i>iii</i> Central Provinces and Berar	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>iv</i> . Rajputana ...	91	...	15	...	1	...	18	...
<i>v</i> . Bombay ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	75	...
<i>vi</i> . Baroda ...	20	...	4	...	...	...	2	...
							16	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—Details of Certain Races of Certain Industrial Establishments.

Race or Caste.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total.		Metal Industries.		Chemical Industries.		Construction of means of transport and communication.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.								
Number employed as :—	11	...	1	...	4	...	6	...
(a) Managers	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
(b) Supervising staff	8	...	...	...	3	...	5	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—Provincial Distribution of Adult Women and of Children of Each Sex in Different Industries.

Women and Children.	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT.					
	Total Number of employes.	Textile Industries.	Glass & earthenware Industries.	Food Industries.	Leather Industries.	Metal Industries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult women	100	920	57	14	9	...
Children	100	55	...	...	...	45
Male	88	43	...	...	...	45
Female	12	12	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—Distribution of Power.

Type of Power used.	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total of Establishment.	Textile and connected Industries.	Food Industries.	Industries of Chemical Products.	Industries of earthenware Pottery.	Industries of Luxury.	Leather Industries.	Metal Industries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Steam	29	27	1	1	...	...	...	...
Electricity :—	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
(a) Generated in the premises.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Supplied from outside.	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1

NOTE
ON
Chapter XII.

On scrutiny of the Industrial return, the statistics looked doubtful. Subsequent enquiry brought forth returns from 25 more different industrial establishments. The informations were received while the tables were printed off and the Report was in the course of printing. They are given on the next page in a concise tabular form.

The Table will show that besides the 5 Grass Presses, there are altogether 10 Grass Depôts in different parts of the State. These Depôts are mainly established to meet the requirements of the Military Department though private needs also are not overlooked. Most of the workers employed in them are seasonal.

Of the three Electric Power Houses installed in the towns of Lashkar, Shivpuri and Ujjain, the Lashkar one is the biggest, employing in all 205 males in different branches. In the Supervising Staff of these establishments there are four Europeans.

There are in all four distilleries in four different districts of the State. They are all conducted on a commercial scale. The distilleries have been leased out by the State, on contract system, to the highest bidder and no other private individual is allowed to run any such concern in the State.

The other two industries of Lashkar, the Tambat Brothers and Ramchandra Industrials, turn out miscellaneous articles, chiefly small useful machineries. Power is supplied for the work by the local Electric Light & Power Company.

With the exception of the Power Houses, mentioned above, and the Gwalior Civil & Military Stores, a tailoring and outfitting concern, all these industries are owned by private individuals. The former two classes are the concerns of Joint-Stock Companies Ltd.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Later information received from Owners and Managers of the Factories which have not been included in Final Tables.

Name of Factory.	District in which located.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN						CASTE OF		Kind of ownership of Company.	Kind of power used.	Number of Machines with Horse-power.	Name of article manufactured.
		Supervising Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Workmen.		Owner.	Manager.				
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Tambat Brothers, Lashkar	Gird ...	...	...	...	2	22	...	Hindu ...	Hindu ...	Private ...	Electric ...	5 Motors. 8½ Horse-power, 2 Engines.	Nib manufacturers and Contractors, etc.
2. Ramchandra Industrials, Lashkar.	Gird ...	...	...	...	2	16	...	Hindu ...	Hindu ...	Private ...	Oil & Electric.	20 Horse-power. 1 Motor. 1 Horse-power.	Flour Grinders and Machine Workers.
3. Distillery, Ujjain ...	Ujjain...	...	2	...	4	29	4	Parsi ...	Parsi ...	Private ...	Water ...	1 Engine. 65 Horse-power.	Distillers.
4. Distillery, Gwalior ...	Gird ...	...	...	...	7	18	...	Parsi ...	Parsi ...	Private ...	Water ...	1 Engine. 20 Horse-power.	Do.
5. Distillery, Amjhera ...	Amjhera	...	1	...	2	19	...	Parsi ...	Parsi ...	Private ...	Not given ...	Not given ...	Do.
6. Distillery, Guna ...	Isagarh .	...	2	...	4	18	...	Parsi ...	Parsi ...	Private ...	...	...	Do.
7. Gwalior Civil & Military Stores Coy., Ltd., Lashkar.	Gird ...	...	1	...	8	27	...	Coy., Ltd. ...	Parsi ...	Joint Stock Coy.	...	...	Tailors and Out-fitters.
8. Gwalior Electric Light & Power Coy., Ltd., Lashkar.	Gird ...	1	3	...	10	191	...	Coy., Ltd. ...	European ...	Joint Stock Coy.	Oil ... Steam ...	1 Oil. 140 Horse-power. 1 Steam. 120 Horse-power.	Electricity Producers.
9. Electric Light and Power Coy., Ltd., Ujjain.	Ujjain...	2	...	...	6	20	...	Coy., Ltd. ...	European ...	Joint Stock Coy.	Not given ...	3 Engines. 322 Horse-power.	Do.
10. Electric Light and Power Coy., Ltd., Shivpuri.	Narwar .	1	1	...	6	31	...	Coy., Ltd. ...	Hindu ...	Joint Stock Coy.	...	...	Do.
TOTAL...	TOTAL...	4	10	...	51	391	4	Coy., Ltd. 4 Hindu 2 Parsi 4	Hindu 3 European 2 Parsi 5	Joint Stock 4 Private 6	Oil, Electric, Water and Steam.	696½ Horse-power 15 Engines.	...

PART II.—Tables.

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PART II.—TABLES.

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TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

1. The Feudatory estates and the Military Stations have been included in the districts in which they are situated.
2. The Railway population is also included in the districts in which the Railway Stations lie.
3. The increase in area is due to the increased area given by some of the Feudatory estates.
4. The figures for Military Stations and Residency Headquarters are shown separately in this Table, as well as in the following five Tables. They are also included in their respective districts.
5. The figures for Sheogarh and Abhepur have not been included in the Table as the decision regarding their transfer to the Gwalior State was received too late. They are included in the Central India figures and the necessary adjustment should be made in the next Census.

TABLE I.
Area, Houses and Population.

District.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
							Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gwalior State (excluding Ganganpur).	26,357	27	10,507	715,768	78,527	637,241	3,186,075	308,383	2,877,692	1,691,700	167,234	1,524,466	1,494,375	141,149	1,353,226
Ganganpur	26	...	10	2,048	...	2,048	9,401	...	9,401	4,810	...	4,810	4,591	...	4,591
Gwalior State (including Ganganpur).	26,383	27	10,517	717,816	78,527	639,289	3,195,476	308,383	2,887,093	1,696,510	167,234	1,529,276	1,498,966	141,149	1,357,817
Gird District	1,712	4	742	79,870	28,615	51,255	326,465	117,596	208,870	178,371	65,639	112,732	148,095	51,957	96,138
Bhind "	1,721	2	862	79,333	3,520	75,813	382,633	14,464	368,169	208,765	7,920	200,845	173,868	6,544	167,324
Tonwarghar "	2,004	2	751	71,433	2,360	69,073	336,660	9,207	327,453	186,908	5,152	181,756	149,752	4,055	145,697
Sheopur "	2,366	2	561	29,177	2,522	26,655	124,865	9,886	114,979	66,462	5,127	61,335	58,403	4,759	53,644
Narwar "	3,763	2	1,280	80,575	3,696	76,879	369,627	15,189	354,438	195,548	8,157	187,391	174,079	7,032	167,047
Isagarh "	4,590	3	1,868	87,732	4,033	83,699	384,088	15,794	368,294	201,384	8,099	193,285	182,704	7,695	175,009
Bhilsa "	1,934	1	905	48,084	2,410	45,674	247,667	8,801	238,866	130,252	4,769	125,483	117,415	4,032	113,383
Ujjain "	2,745	3	1,090	84,194	16,515	67,679	344,218	60,301	283,917	179,347	32,869	146,478	164,871	27,432	137,439
Mandasor "	1,778	4	873	57,504	9,129	48,375	237,745	36,990	200,755	122,645	19,219	103,426	115,100	17,771	97,329
Shajapur "	2,449	4	1,012	72,471	5,727	66,744	304,987	20,155	284,832	157,843	10,283	147,560	147,144	9,872	137,272
Amjhera "	1,321	...	573	27,443	...	27,443	136,520	...	136,520	68,985	...	68,985	67,535	...	67,535
British Cantonments and Military Stations.															
Nimach Cantonment	4	1	...	2,737	2,737	...	10,490	10,490	...	5,586	5,586	...	4,904	4,904	...
Guna Station... ..	2	1	...	1,310	1,310	...	4,805	4,805	...	2,433	2,433	...	2,372	2,372	...
Agar Station... ..	1	1	...	317	317	...	1,110	1,110	...	617	617	...	493	493	...
Gwalior Residency	1	1	...	93	93	...	232	232	...	131	131	...	101	101	...

TABLE II.
Variation in Population since 1901.

1. Adjustments have been made up to 1901.
2. The figures for Sheogarh and Abhepur have not been included in the Table as the decision regarding their transfer to the Gwalior State was received too late. They are included in the Central India figures and the necessary adjustment should be made in the next Census.
3. The figures for Sheogarh and Abhepur are given below :—

	1921			1911			1901		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Sheogarh	220	119	101	237	123	114	Separate figures are not available.		
Abhepur	38	25	13	38	18	20			
TOTAL	258	144	114	275	141	134	207	109	98

TABLE II.
Variation in Population since 1901.

Districts.	PERSONS.			Variation } Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Net variation in period 1901 to 1921 Increase (+) Decrease (-)	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gwalior State (excluding Ganganpur) ...	3,186,075	3,227,961	3,066,038	- 41,886	+ 161,923	+ 120,037	1,691,700	1,695,940	1,608,663	1,494,375	1,532,021	1,457,375
Ganganpur	9,401	9,197	9,003	+ 204	+ 194	+ 398	4,810	4,783	4,606	4,591	4,414	4,397
Gwalior State (including Ganganpur) ...	3,195,476	3,237,158	3,075,041	- 41,682	+ 162,117	+ 120,435	1,696,510	1,700,723	1,613,269	1,498,966	1,536,435	1,461,772
Gird District	325,466	312,339	385,104	+ 14,127	- 72,765	- 58,638	178,371	166,946	...	148,095	145,393	...
Bhind "	382,633	400,564	418,698	- 17,931	- 18,134	- 36,065	208,765	216,659	...	173,868	183,905	...
Tonwarghar "	336,660	379,113	376,916	- 42,453	+ 2,197	- 40,256	186,908	207,141	...	149,752	171,972	...
Sheopur "	124,865	125,763	135,165	- 898	- 9,402	- 10,300	66,462	66,358	...	58,403	59,405	...
Narwar "	369,627	408,129	364,554	- 38,502	+ 43,575	+ 5,073	195,548	213,638	...	174,079	194,491	...
Isagarh "	384,088	396,954	335,452	- 12,866	+ 61,502	+ 48,636	201,384	206,964	...	182,704	189,990	...
Bhilsa "	247,667	196,085	143,229	+ 51,582	+ 52,856	+ 104,438	130,252	101,083	...	117,415	95,002	...
Ujjain "	344,218	344,770	309,036	- 552	+ 35,734	+ 35,182	179,347	177,045	...	164,871	167,725	...
Mandasor "	237,745	237,128	216,988	+ 617	+ 20,140	+ 20,757	122,645	122,147	...	115,100	114,981	...
Shajapur "	304,987	310,537	286,312	- 5,550	+ 24,225	+ 18,675	157,843	159,962	...	147,144	150,575	...
Amjhara "	136,520	125,776	103,587	+ 10,744	+ 22,189	+ 32,933	68,985	62,780	...	67,535	62,996	...
British Cantonments and Military Stations.												
Nimach Cantonment	10,490	12,318	15,398	- 1,828	- 3,080	- 4,908	5,586	6,741	8,632	4,904	5,577	6,766
Guna Station	4,805	5,099	6,037	- 294	- 938	- 1,232	2,433	2,768	3,376	2,372	2,331	2,661
Agar Station	1,110	5,487	3,990	- 2,377	- 503	- 2,880	617	1,981	2,401	493	1,506	1,589
Gwalior Residency	232	304	1,391	- 72	- 1,087	- 1,159	131	223	774	101	81	617

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

The figures for Sheogarh and Abhepur have not been included in the Table as the decision regarding their transfer to the Gwalior State was received too late. They are included in the Central India figures and the necessary adjustment should be made in the next Census.

TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1881.

1. Lashkar Brigade, which was shown as separate town in 1911, is now included in Lashkar City. The number of towns is, therefore, diminished by one.
2. Sipri town is now designated as Shivpuri.
3. Col. 1 shows the class of towns according to their population as under :—

Class II	Population	...	...	...	...	50,000 to 100,000
"	III	"	...	...	...	20,000 ,, 50,000
"	IV	"	...	...	...	10,000 ,, 20,000
"	V	"	...	...	...	5,000 ,, 10,000
"	VI	"	...	—	..	under 5,000

TABLE- IV.

Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1881.

Class.	Town	District.	Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.	POPULATION.					VARIATION —				Variation in period 1881 to 1921 Increase + Decrease -	MALES.			FEMALES.		
				1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Total Urban Population			308,383	278,093	349,878	379,829	143,405	+ 30,290	- 71,785	- 29,951	+ 236,426	+ 164,980	167,234	148,035	183,727	141,149	130,058	166,151
II	Lashkar ...	Gird ...	Municipality	80,287	59,187	102,626	115,426	...	+ 24,200	- 46,439	- 12,800	...	...	44,595	30,533	54,112	35,792	25,654	48,514
III	Ujjain ...	Ujjain ...	"	43,908	39,295	39,891	3,469	32,932	+ 4,613	- 597	+ 5,201	+ 1,759	+ 10,976	24,350	28,864	20,829	19,558	18,431	10,063
III	Morar ...	Gird ...	"	20,260	13,881	20,570	25,761	...	+ 6,379	- 6,689	- 5,193	...	...	12,342	8,833	12,224	7,918	5,048	8,346
	(Gwalior Residency) ...	"	"	232	304	1,397	1,245	...	- 72	- 1,037	+ 146	...	...	137	223	774	101	87	617
IV	Mandasor ...	Mandasor ...	Municipality.	16,217	16,785	20,936	25,785	22,596	- 568	- 4,151	- 4,849	+ 3,189	- 6,379	8,425	8,602	10,812	7,792	8,183	10,124
IV	Gwalior ...	Gird ...	"	13,037	14,694	16,867	15,750	...	+ 1,657	+ 2,113	+ 1,057	...	...	6,675	7,458	8,589	6,362	7,236	8,218
IV	Shivpuri ...	Narwar ...	"	11,915	10,628	5,522	8,110	...	+ 1,287	+ 5,036	+ 2,518	...	...	6,466	5,603	2,855	5,449	5,025	2,737
V	Bhind ...	Bhind ...	"	9,619	9,133	8,032	9,188	7,412	+ 486	+ 1,101	- 1,156	+ 1,776	+ 2,207	5,386	5,081	4,338	4,233	4,052	3,694
V	Bhilsa ...	Bhilsa ...	"	8,801	8,427	7,481	9,670	7,070	+ 374	+ 946	- 2,189	+ 2,600	+ 1,731	4,769	4,428	3,731	4,034	3,900	3,750
V	Barnagar ...	Ujjain ...	"	5,543	8,634	10,856	10,261	7,908	- 91	- 2,222	+ 595	+ 2,353	+ 635	4,502	4,434	5,583	4,041	4,200	5,273
V	Shajapur ...	Shajapur ...	"	7,894	8,576	9,953	11,043	9,247	- 982	- 1,077	+ 1,090	+ 1,796	- 1,353	3,971	4,410	5,053	3,923	4,466	4,900
V	Khachraud ...	Ujjain ...	"	7,850	6,496	9,186	9,034	9,489	+ 1,354	+ 2,690	+ 152	- 453	- 1,639	4,017	3,415	4,539	3,833	3,081	4,647
V	Guna ...	Isagarh ...	"	6,790	6,546	5,415	6,000	...	+ 204	+ 1,171	- 585	...	...	3,571	3,514	2,789	3,219	3,072	2,626
V	Jawad ...	Mandasor ...	"	6,310	6,505	8,005	8,920	...	- 195	- 1,500	- 915	...	...	3,192	3,239	4,007	3,118	3,266	3,998
V	Shujalpur ...	Shajapur ...	Town Committee.	6,072	5,938	5,731	6,669	7,136	+ 134	+ 207	- 938	- 467	- 1,064	3,194	3,028	2,822	2,878	2,910	2,909
V	Sheopur ...	Sheopur ...	Municipality.	5,899	5,531	6,712	7,600	8,403	+ 367	- 1,181	- 888	- 803	- 2,505	3,060	2,753	3,305	2,838	2,778	3,407
V	Agar ...	Shajapur ...	Town Committee.	5,019	5,734	6,452	7,692	6,193	- 655	- 718	- 1,240	+ 1,499	- 1,114	2,501	2,928	3,257	2,578	2,806	3,195
VI	Gohad ...	Bhind ...	"	4,845	5,139	5,343	5,378	...	- 294	- 204	- 35	...	...	2,534	2,659	2,807	2,311	2,480	2,536
VI	Morena ...	Tonwarghar.	Municipality.	4,783	2,690	2,099	2,394	...	+ 2,093	+ 591	- 295	...	...	2,785	1,461	1,053	1,998	1,229	1,046
VI	Sabalgarh ...	"	Town Committee.	4,424	4,985	6,039	6,111	...	- 561	- 1,054	- 72	...	...	2,367	2,605	3,080	2,057	2,380	2,959
VI	Chanderi ...	Isagarh ...	"	4,199	2,753	4,093	5,073	...	+ 1,446	- 1,340	- 980	...	...	2,095	1,414	2,095	2,104	1,339	1,998
VI	Baroda (Sheopur)	Sheopur ...	"	3,988	5,073	6,381	6,780	6,787	- 1,085	- 1,308	- 399	- 7	- 2,799	2,067	2,592	3,146	1,921	2,481	3,235
VI	Nimach ...	Mandasor ...	Town Committee.	3,973	4,989	6,190	6,309	5,167	- 1,016	- 1,201	- 119	+ 1,148	- 1,188	2,016	2,565	3,222	1,957	2,424	9,968
VI	Bhander ...	Gird ...	"	3,912	4,317	5,133	5,967	...	- 405	- 816	- 834	...	...	2,027	2,150	2,617	1,885	2,167	2,516
VI	Narwar ...	Narwar ...	"	3,274	3,913	4,929	6,190	...	- 639	- 1,016	- 1,261	...	...	1,691	1,976	2,453	1,583	1,937	2,476
	British Cantonments and Military Stations.																		
IV	Nimach Cantonment ...	Mandasor ...	Cantonment.	10,490	12,318	15,398	15,291	13,069	- 1,828	- 3,080	+ 107	+ 2,222	- 2,579	5,586	6,741	3,632	4,904	5,577	6,766
VI	Guna Station ...	Isagarh ...	Military Station	4,805	5,099	6,037	4,693	...	- 294	- 938	+ 1,344	...	...	2,433	2,768	3,376	2,372	2,331	2,661
VI	Agar ...	Shajapur ...	"	1,010	3,487	3,990	4,031	...	- 2,377	- 503	- 41	...	...	617	1,981	2,401	493	1,506	1,589

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion.

1. Out of 11 districts of the State there is no town in one district, viz., Amjhera.
2. The districts in order of Urban importance stand thus :—

No.	District.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Gird ...	1,17,596	65,639	51,957
2	Ujjain...	60,301	32,869	27,432
3	Mandasor	36,998	19,219	17,771
4	Shajapur	20,155	10,283	9,872
5	Isagarh	13,794	8,099	7,695
6	Narwar	15,189	8,157	7,032
7	Bhind...	14,454	7,920	6,544
8	Sheopur	9,886	5,127	4,759
9	Tonwarghar	9,207	5,152	4,055
10	Bhilsa	8,801	4,769	4,032

3. In the above statement the population of Military Stations of Agar, Guna and of the Cantonment of Nimach is included respectively in Shajapur, Isagarh and Mandasor districts to which they belong.

TABLE
Towns arranged territorially

District.	Towns, Cantonments, etc.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Urban Population ...		308,383	167,234	141,149	225,045	122,637	102,408	70,910	37,586	33,314
Gird	Lashkar	80,387	44,595	35,792	60,307	33,543	26,764	18,531	10,181	8,350
"	Morar	20,260	12,342	7,918	15,389	9,442	5,947	4,620	2,754	1,866
"	Gwalior Residency.	232	737	701	170	84	86	49	36	13
"	Gwalior	13,037	6,675	6,362	9,702	5,007	4,695	3,273	1,635	1,638
"	Bhandar	3,912	2,027	1,885	3,350	1,745	1,605	562	282	280
Bhind	Bhind	9,619	5,386	4,233	7,183	4,041	3,142	1,410	748	662
"	Gohad	4,845	2,534	2,311	4,269	2,249	2,020	540	268	272
Tonwarghar	Sabalgarh	4,424	2,367	2,057	3,742	2,029	1,713	681	337	344
"	Morena	4,783	2,785	1,998	3,845	2,242	1,603	681	381	300
Sheopur	Sheopur	5,898	3,060	2,838	3,910	2,036	1,874	1,943	1,001	942
Sheopur	Baroda	3,988	2,067	1,921	3,666	1,893	1,773	308	167	141
Narwar	Shivpuri	11,915	6,466	5,449	9,192	5,012	4,180	2,462	1,313	1,149
"	Narwar	3,274	1,691	1,583	2,750	1,435	1,315	422	204	218
Isagarh	Guna	6,790	3,571	3,219	5,351	2,827	2,524	1,134	592	542
"	Chanderi	4,199	2,095	2,104	2,648	1,280	1,368	1,209	634	575
Bhilsa	Bhilsa	8,801	4,769	4,032	6,908	3,758	3,200	1,378	748	630
Ujjain	Ujjain	43,908	24,350	19,558	31,159	17,640	13,519	11,432	5,944	5,488
"	Barnagar	8,543	4,502	4,041	6,027	3,153	2,874	1,894	990	904
"	Khachraud	7,850	4,017	3,833	5,344	2,749	2,595	1,800	894	906
Mandasor	Mandasor	16,217	8,425	7,792	10,103	5,237	4,866	4,727	2,476	2,251
Mandasor	Nimach	3,973	2,016	1,957	2,777	1,432	1,345	896	421	475
"	Jawad	6,310	3,192	3,118	4,313	2,166	2,147	1,375	707	668
Shajapur	Shajapur	7,894	3,971	3,923	5,120	2,580	2,540	2,280	1,102	1,178
"	Shujalpur	6,072	3,194	2,878	3,907	2,021	1,886	1,670	899	317
"	Agar	5,079	2,501	2,578	3,424	1,713	1,711	1,163	550	617
British Cantonment & Military Stations.										
Mandasor	Nimach	10,490	5,586	4,904	6,390	3,307	3,083	3,105	1,613	1,492
Isagarh	Guna	4,885	2,433	2,372	3,355	1,639	1,716	1,232	644	588
Shajapur	Agar	1,110	617	493	864	461	403	182	111	71

TABLE VI.

Religion.

1. The population of Gwalior Residency and the Military Stations of Guna, Agar and Nimach is included in their respective districts and is also separately shown for ready reference.
2. The population of 37 Estates, heretofore called Guaranteed Estates, which have this time been censused by the suzerain state, is also included in the districts in which they lie.
3. The Railway population is also included in the different districts in which the Railway Stations are situated.
4. The figures for Sheogarh and Abhepur have not been included in the Table as the decision regarding their transfer to the Gwalior State was received too late. They are included in the C. I. figures and the necessary adjustment should be made in the next Census.

Figures by religion for 1921 are:—

	Total.	Male.	Female.	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		JAIN.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sheogarh	220	119	101	96	84	20	15	3	2
Abhepur	38	25	13	25	13	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	258	144	114	121	97	20	15	3	2

TABLE

Reli-

District.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gwalior State (excluding Ganganpur),	3,186,075	1,691,700	1,494,375	2,805,924	1,492,389	1,313,535	176,893	94,692	82,191
Ganganpur	9,401	4,810	4,591	8,034	4,109	3,925	534	277	257
Gwalior State (including Ganganpur),	3,195,476	1,696,510	1,498,966	2,813,958	1,496,498	1,317,460	177,417	94,969	82,448
Gird District	326,466	178,371	148,095	286,670	156,422	130,248	33,634	18,611	15,023
Bhind "	382,633	208,765	173,868	365,096	199,326	165,770	10,956	5,831	5,125
Tonwarghar "	336,660	186,908	149,752	325,103	180,461	144,642	8,970	4,982	3,988
Sheopur "	124,865	66,462	58,403	104,234	53,693	48,541	4,844	2,579	2,265
Narwar "	369,627	195,548	174,079	338,718	179,500	159,218	8,174	4,451	3,723
Isagarh "	384,088	201,384	182,704	338,429	177,762	160,667	15,700	8,309	7,391
Bhilsa "	247,667	130,252	117,415	226,494	119,032	107,462	12,232	6,638	5,594
Ujjain "	344,218	179,347	164,871	259,888	155,795	144,093	32,771	17,432	15,339
Mandasor "	237,745	122,645	115,100	195,729	100,809	94,920	20,987	10,952	10,035
Shajapur "	304,987	157,843	147,144	270,943	140,182	130,761	23,390	12,142	11,248
Amjhera "	126,120	68,985	67,535	62,634	31,516	31,138	5,759	3,042	2,717
British Cantonment and Military Stations, etc.									
Nimach Cantonment	10,490	5,586	4,904	6,390	3,207	3,083	3,105	1,613	1,492
Guna Station... ..	4,805	2,433	2,372	3,355	1,639	1,716	1,232	644	588
Agar Station	1,110	617	493	864	461	403	182	111	71
Gwalior Residency	232	131	101	170	84	86	49	36	13

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

1. This table is divided into three parts. *Part A* shows the distribution for the State as a whole of the total population and of each religion by age, sex and civil condition, excluding Gangapur. *Part B* shows the distribution for the districts of the total population of the State, including Gangapur. *Part C* gives similar figures for the City of Lashkar although they have been included in the Gird District.

2. In *Part B* district statistics are given for the total population and the main religions, *viz.*, (1) Hindu, (2) Musalman, (3) Christian, (4) Jain, (5) Animist only and under the following age-periods, 0-1, 1-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, and 60 and over.

Part A.—State Summary excluding Gangapur.

State.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
State Summary	Christians	1,649	1,057	592	1,032	744	288	538	287	251	79	26	33
	0-1	52	30	22	51	29	22	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1-2	29	15	14	27	14	13	2	1	1	...	...	...
	2-3	28	17	11	27	17	10	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3-4	47	24	23	47	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	42	23	19	41	22	19	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	198	709	89	193	706	87	5	3	2	...	...	...
	5-10	161	69	92	160	69	91	1	...	1	...	...	...
	10-15	108	38	70	101	37	64	7	1	6	...	...	...
	15-20	239	208	31	221	203	18	17	5	12	1	...	1
	20-25	297	237	60	232	221	11	65	16	49	...	...	...
	25-30	177	113	64	67	59	8	101	49	52	9	5	4
	30-35	142	85	57	31	28	3	106	55	51	5	2	9
	35-40	104	64	40	11	9	2	91	55	36	2	...	2
	40-45	69	42	27	7	4	3	49	32	17	13	6	7
	45-50	50	38	12	4	4	...	40	32	8	6	2	4
	50-55	48	24	24	2	1	1	28	18	10	18	5	13
	55-60	17	7	10	...	...	...	16	6	4	7	1	6
	60-65	12	7	5	1	1	...	4	4	...	7	2	5
	65-70	13	7	6	1	1	...	8	5	3	4	1	3
70 & over	14	9	5	1	1	...	6	6	...	7	2	5	
State Summary	Jain.	38,966	20,877	18,029	15,629	10,308	5,321	16,124	8,022	8,102	7,153	2,547	4,606
	0-1	899	506	393	888	504	384	7	2	5	4	...	4
	1-2	677	313	364	662	307	355	14	5	9	1	1	...
	2-3	719	360	359	700	358	342	15	2	13	4	...	4
	3-4	883	451	432	865	446	419	15	4	11	3	1	2
	4-5	986	508	480	898	495	403	82	12	70	8	1	7
	Total 0-5	4,766	2,138	2,028	4,013	2,170	1,903	133	25	708	20	3	17
	5-10	4,671	2,388	2,283	4,353	2,338	2,015	275	43	232	43	7	36
	10-15	4,428	2,434	1,994	3,062	2,220	842	1,307	196	1,111	59	18	41
	15-20	3,352	1,710	1,642	1,180	1,090	90	2,010	580	1,430	162	40	122
	20-25	3,604	1,821	1,783	776	676	100	2,526	1,046	1,480	302	99	203
	25-30	3,459	1,940	1,519	607	500	107	2,385	1,264	1,121	467	176	291
	30-35	3,128	1,749	1,379	427	366	61	2,009	1,129	880	692	254	438
	35-40	2,501	1,431	1,070	298	233	65	1,493	928	565	710	270	440
	40-45	2,708	1,467	1,241	251	220	31	1,403	886	517	1,054	361	693
	45-50	1,674	1,042	632	217	185	32	778	573	205	679	284	395
	50-55	2,025	1,078	947	161	138	23	802	578	224	1,062	362	700
	55-60	954	565	389	114	97	17	408	287	121	432	181	251
	60-65	1,266	557	669	65	59	6	357	287	70	844	251	593
	65-70	369	218	151	74	50	24	99	88	11	196	80	116
70 & over	601	299	302	31	26	5	139	112	27	431	161	270	
State Summary	Sikh.	661	419	242	286	211	75	326	189	137	49	19	30
	0-1	13	5	8	13	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	9	5	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	13	6	7	11	4	7	2	2	...	...	...	...
	3-4	17	13	4	16	12	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
	4-5	11	2	9	11	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	63	37	32	60	28	32	3	3	...	...	...	...
	5-10	73	41	32	60	34	26	13	7	6	...	...	...
	10-15	49	29	20	31	24	7	18	5	13	...	...	...
	15-20	49	34	15	21	16	2	28	15	13	...	...	...
	20-25	68	49	19	27	25	2	39	23	16	2	1	1
	25-30	79	55	24	20	20	...	56	35	21	3	...	3
	30-35	90	64	26	28	27	1	58	34	24	4	3	1
	35-40	54	32	22	10	9	1	38	19	19	6	2	4
	40-45	47	28	19	9	9	...	33	17	16	5	4	2
	45-50	23	17	6	6	6	...	13	11	2	4	...	3
	50-55	22	13	9	6	5	1	11	7	4	5	1	4
	55-60	11	10	1	1	1	...	8	8	...	2	1	1
	60-65	14	7	7	2	...	...	3	3	...	9	4	5
	65-70	13	7	6	5	...	4	4	2	2	4	1	3
70 & over	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	3	

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part A—State Summary
excluding Gangapur—(concl'd.)

State.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STATE SUMMARY.	Parsi.	255	123	132	133	59	74	107	58	49	15	6	9
	0-1	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	6	2	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	27	11	16	27	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	20	9	11	18	9	9	2	...	2	...	...	...
	10-15	23	6	17	22	6	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
	15-20	21	10	11	12	6	6	9	4	5	...	...	...
	20-25	27	11	16	18	8	10	9	3	6	...	...	...
	25-30	22	9	13	8	4	4	14	5	9	...	...	...
	30-35	29	15	14	15	9	6	14	6	8	...	...	...
	35-40	27	14	13	8	3	5	17	11	6	2	...	2
	40-45	16	12	4	3	2	1	11	8	3	2	2	...
	45-50	12	7	5	...	...	...	10	7	3	2	...	2
	50-55	11	5	6	1	...	1	7	4	3	3	1	2
	55-60	8	5	3	...	...	...	7	4	3	1	1	...
	60-65	7	4	3	1	1	...	2	2	...	4	1	3
	70 & over	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
STATE SUMMARY.	Arya.	167	96	71	60	35	25	82	51	31	25	10	15
	0-1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	4	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	14	7	7	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	22	13	9	21	12	9	1	1	...	...	...	...
	10-15	19	9	10	15	8	7	4	1	3	...	...	...
	15-20	5	1	4	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
	20-25	16	8	8	1	1	...	15	7	8	...	...	...
	25-30	15	7	8	2	...	2	12	7	5	1	...	1
	30-35	22	16	6	4	4	...	15	10	5	3	2	1
	35-40	14	12	2	...	...	...	11	11	3	3	1	2
	40-45	8	5	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	4	2	2
	45-50	7	6	1	...	...	...	6	5	1	1	1	...
	50-55	13	3	10	1	1	...	5	1	4	7	1	6
	55-60	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	60-65	5	5	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
	65-70	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
70 & over	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	
STATE SUMMARY.	Jew.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25-30	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE SUMMARY.	Animist.	161,629	82,046	79,583	78,708	42,815	35,893	70,293	35,278	35,015	12,628	3,953	8,675
	0-1	3,821	1,981	1,840	3,781	1,966	1,815	38	15	23	2	...	...
	1-2	3,560	1,659	1,901	3,513	1,641	1,872	40	18	22	7	...	...
	2-3	5,223	2,369	2,854	5,139	2,337	2,802	80	31	49	4	1	...
	3-4	6,829	3,132	3,697	6,698	3,084	3,614	124	44	80	7	4	...
	4-5	7,157	3,338	3,819	6,983	3,279	3,704	148	54	94	26	5	21
	Total 0-5	26,590	12,479	14,111	26,114	12,307	13,807	430	162	268	46	10	36
	5-10	30,348	15,282	15,066	28,951	14,814	14,137	1,281	432	849	116	36	80
	10-15	18,102	10,803	8,099	14,440	8,796	5,644	3,478	1,134	2,344	184	73	118
	15-20	10,443	5,564	4,879	4,713	3,539	1,174	5,413	1,888	3,525	317	137	180
	20-25	11,338	4,970	6,368	1,787	1,426	361	9,046	3,288	5,758	505	256	249
	25-30	13,123	6,242	6,881	956	723	233	11,444	5,153	6,291	723	366	357
	30-35	14,587	7,429	7,158	704	500	204	12,532	6,413	6,119	1,351	516	835
	35-40	9,455	5,129	4,326	274	201	73	8,080	4,450	3,630	1,101	478	623
	40-45	10,758	6,024	4,734	351	240	111	8,466	5,231	3,235	1,941	553	1,388
	45-50	4,064	2,441	1,623	92	69	25	3,044	2,068	976	928	304	624
	50-55	5,807	2,999	2,808	127	73	54	3,626	2,519	1,097	2,064	407	1,657
	55-60	1,381	768	613	33	18	15	843	530	293	505	200	305
	60-65	3,618	1,763	1,856	81	43	38	1,774	1,386	388	1,763	333	1,436
	65-70	723	362	361	23	16	7	347	251	96	353	95	258
70 & over	1,292	592	700	62	30	12	499	353	146	731	189	542	

Part B.—Details for Districts including Gangapur.—(contd.)

State	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arya.	167	96	71	60	35	25	82	51	31	25	10	15
	0-1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	4	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3-4	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4-5	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	14	7	7	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	22	13	9	21	12	9	1	1	...	...	...	...
	10-15	19	9	10	15	8	7	4	1	3	...	...	...
	15-20	5	1	4	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
	20-25	16	8	8	1	1	...	15	7	8	...	...	...
	25-30	15	7	8	2	...	2	12	7	5	1	...	1
	30-35	22	16	6	4	4	...	15	10	5	3	2	1
	35-40	14	12	2	...	...	...	11	11	...	3	1	2
	40-45	8	5	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	4	2	2
	45-50	7	6	1	...	...	...	6	5	1	1	1	...
	50-55	13	3	10	1	1	...	5	1	4	7	1	6
	55-60	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	60-65	5	5	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1	...
	65-70	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
70 & over	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	
STATE SUMMARY.	Jain.	39,394	21,125	18,269	15,821	10,430	5,391	16,347	8,127	8,220	7,226	2,568	4,658
	0-1	911	512	399	896	509	387	10	3	7	5	...	5
	1-2	685	316	369	669	309	360	15	6	9	1	1	...
	2-3	727	364	363	708	362	345	15	2	13	4	...	4
	3-4	890	454	436	872	449	423	15	4	11	3	1	2
	4-5	998	514	484	907	500	407	82	13	70	8	1	7
	Total 0-5	4,211	2,160	2,051	4,652	2,139	1,923	138	28	110	21	3	18
	5-10	4,733	2,420	2,313	4,409	2,369	2,040	251	44	237	43	7	36
	10-15	4,491	2,470	2,021	3,118	2,255	863	1,314	197	1,117	59	18	41
	15-20	3,386	1,728	1,658	1,196	1,106	90	2,028	532	1,446	162	40	122
	20-25	3,649	1,849	1,800	789	689	100	2,555	1,060	1,495	305	100	205
	25-30	3,499	1,961	1,538	611	504	107	2,418	1,280	1,138	470	177	293
	30-35	3,172	1,766	1,406	429	368	61	2,044	1,143	901	699	255	444
	35-40	2,533	1,445	1,088	299	233	66	1,518	940	578	716	272	444
	40-45	2,752	1,492	1,260	254	221	33	1,434	905	529	1,064	366	698
	45-50	1,700	1,053	647	217	185	32	793	532	211	690	286	404
	50-55	2,051	1,091	960	162	139	23	811	585	226	1,078	367	711
	55-60	962	571	391	114	97	17	412	290	122	436	184	252
	60-65	1,280	601	679	65	59	6	362	291	71	853	251	602
	65-70	371	219	152	74	50	24	99	88	11	198	81	117
70 & over	604	299	305	32	26	6	140	112	28	432	161	271	
STATE SUMMARY.	Sikh.	661	419	242	286	211	75	326	189	137	49	19	30
	0-1	13	5	8	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2	9	5	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2-3	13	6	7	11	4	7	2	2	...	...	...	...
	3-4	17	13	4	16	12	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
	4-5	11	2	9	11	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5	63	31	32	60	28	32	3	3	...	...	...	...
	5-10	73	41	32	60	34	26	13	7	6	...	...	...
	10-15	49	29	20	31	24	7	18	5	13	...	...	...
	15-20	49	34	15	21	19	2	28	15	13	...	...	...
	20-25	68	49	19	27	25	2	39	23	16	2	1	3
	25-30	79	55	24	20	20	...	56	35	21	3	...	...
	30-35	90	64	26	28	27	1	58	34	24	4	3	1
	35-40	54	32	22	10	9	1	38	19	19	6	4	2
	40-45	47	28	19	9	9	...	33	17	16	5	2	3
	45-50	23	17	6	6	6	...	13	11	2	4	...	4
	50-55	22	13	9	6	5	1	11	7	4	5	1	4
	55-60	11	10	1	1	1	...	8	8	...	2	1	1
	60-65	14	7	7	2	...	...	3	3	...	9	4	5
	65-70	13	7	6	5	...	4	4	2	2	4	1	3
70 & over	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	3	

Part B.—Details for Districts.—(contd.)

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	All Religions.	382,633	208,765	173,868	153,210	102,808	50,402	168,524	84,054	84,470	60,899	21,903	38,996
	0-1	8,781	5,008	3,773	8,747	4,992	3,755	31	14	17	3	2	1
	1-5	35,104	18,265	16,839	34,688	18,128	16,560	363	114	249	53	23	30
	5-10	52,935	28,824	24,111	49,908	28,008	21,900	2,812	733	2,079	215	83	132
	10-15	41,046	24,877	16,169	26,278	20,513	5,765	14,054	4,053	10,001	714	311	403
	15-20	32,822	18,454	14,368	10,795	10,163	632	20,518	7,721	12,797	1,509	570	539
	20-30	70,371	37,188	33,183	10,952	10,249	703	52,629	24,094	28,535	1,790	2,845	3,545
	30-40	54,816	30,957	23,859	5,196	4,847	349	39,065	21,719	17,346	10,555	4,391	6,164
	40-50	39,528	22,082	17,446	3,493	3,188	305	22,651	13,871	8,780	13,384	5,023	8,361
	50-60	25,877	13,389	12,498	1,792	1,476	316	10,774	7,455	3,319	13,311	4,458	8,853
	60 & over.	21,353	9,721	11,632	1,361	1,244	117	5,627	4,280	1,347	14,365	4,197	10,168
	Hindu.	365,096	199,326	165,770	146,084	98,284	47,800	160,649	80,116	80,533	58,363	20,926	37,437
	0-1	8,345	4,770	3,575	8,322	4,757	3,565	20	11	9	3	2	1
	1-5	33,519	17,490	16,029	33,182	17,360	15,822	288	108	180	49	22	27
	5-10	50,519	27,557	22,962	47,696	26,777	20,919	2,622	702	1,920	201	78	123
	10-15	38,979	23,786	15,193	24,976	19,570	5,406	13,311	3,911	9,400	692	305	387
	15-20	31,261	17,627	13,634	10,244	9,672	572	19,579	7,410	12,169	1,438	545	893
	20-30	67,167	35,488	31,679	10,426	9,805	621	50,226	22,952	27,274	6,515	2,731	3,784
	30-40	52,522	29,614	22,908	4,965	4,669	296	37,459	20,762	16,697	10,098	4,183	5,915
	40-50	37,781	21,086	16,695	3,313	3,071	242	21,587	13,182	8,405	12,881	4,833	8,048
	50-60	24,617	12,681	11,936	1,677	1,410	267	10,218	7,040	3,178	12,722	4,231	8,491
	60 & over.	20,386	9,227	11,159	1,283	1,193	96	5,339	4,038	1,301	13,764	3,996	9,768
	Musalman.	10,956	5,831	5,125	4,685	2,826	1,859	4,908	2,480	2,429	1,362	525	837
	0-1	292	159	133	281	156	125	11	3	8	...	...	2
	1-5	1,059	514	545	1,029	507	522	27	6	21	3	1	5
	5-10	1,606	851	755	1,501	816	685	95	30	65	10	5	15
	10-15	1,216	695	521	884	602	282	313	89	224	19	4	...
	15-20	892	495	397	368	317	51	486	162	324	38	16	22
	20-30	1,964	1,001	963	324	263	61	1,502	673	829	138	65	73
	30-40	1,480	780	700	110	71	39	1,140	605	535	230	104	126
	40-50	1,133	615	518	89	47	42	772	475	297	272	93	179
	50-60	767	441	326	56	26	30	381	286	95	330	129	201
	60 & over.	547	280	267	43	21	22	182	151	31	322	108	214
	Chris- tian.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	20-30	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Jain.	6,288	3,420	2,868	2,305	1,595	710	2,842	1,392	1,450	1,141	433	708
	0-1	140	77	63	140	77	63	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1-5	493	239	254	444	239	205	48	...	48	...	...	4
	5-10	773	395	378	675	395	280	94	...	94	3	2	1
	10-15	821	380	441	401	325	76	417	53	364	33	9	24
	15-20	657	325	332	179	171	8	445	145	300	33	9	24
	20-30	1,200	676	524	193	173	20	874	455	419	133	48	85
	30-40	732	505	227	98	84	14	422	325	97	212	96	116
	40-50	596	370	226	87	67	20	280	207	73	229	96	133
	50-60	471	252	219	56	37	19	163	121	42	252	94	158
	60 & over.	405	201	204	32	27	5	99	86	13	274	88	186
	Animist	56	37	19	29	22	7	22	13	9	5	2	3
	1-5	8	6	2	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	7	5	2	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	10-15	8	7	1	8	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
	15-20	4	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	20-30	11	6	5	3	2	1	7	4	3	1	...	1
	30-40	6	4	2	1	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
	40-50	6	4	2	1	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	2
	50-60	6	3	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	1	...

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition—

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	All Religions.	336,660	186,908	149,752	142,664	93,758	48,906	141,449	71,571	69,878	52,547	21,579	30,968
	0-1	7,233	4,033	3,200	7,170	4,012	3,158	55	18	37	8	3	5
	1-5	31,504	16,214	15,290	31,044	16,057	14,987	405	143	262	55	14	41
	5-10	49,491	27,173	22,318	47,164	26,417	20,747	2,097	664	1,433	230	92	138
	10-15	38,751	24,065	14,686	27,506	20,367	7,139	10,727	3,495	7,232	518	203	315
	15-20	27,791	15,716	12,075	10,042	8,960	1,082	16,426	6,196	10,230	1,323	560	763
	20-30	61,867	33,215	28,652	10,541	9,593	948	45,026	20,734	24,292	6,300	2,888	3,412
	30-40	47,039	26,841	20,198	4,247	3,887	360	32,842	17,975	14,867	9,950	4,979	4,971
	40-50	33,676	19,127	14,549	2,555	2,286	269	19,421	11,992	7,439	11,690	4,849	6,841
	50-60	22,249	12,149	10,100	1,418	1,297	121	9,697	6,787	2,910	11,134	4,065	7,069
	60 & over	17,059	8,375	8,684	977	882	95	4,743	3,567	1,176	11,339	3,926	7,413
	Hindu.	325,103	180,461	144,642	137,638	90,535	47,103	136,536	69,014	67,522	50,929	20,912	30,017
	0-1	6,986	3,899	3,087	6,926	3,880	3,046	53	16	37	7	3	4
	1-5	30,419	15,678	14,741	29,983	15,524	14,459	387	140	247	49	14	35
	5-10	47,891	26,335	21,556	45,626	25,594	20,032	2,050	652	1,398	215	89	126
	10-15	37,445	23,240	14,205	26,514	19,629	6,885	10,423	3,413	7,010	508	198	310
	15-20	26,850	15,188	11,662	9,617	8,589	1,028	15,940	6,054	9,886	1,293	545	748
	20-30	59,743	32,029	27,714	10,105	9,213	892	43,512	20,021	23,491	6,126	2,795	3,331
	30-40	45,385	25,886	19,499	4,082	3,765	317	31,627	17,283	14,344	9,676	4,838	4,838
	40-50	32,499	18,451	14,048	2,464	2,210	254	18,703	11,540	7,163	11,332	4,701	6,631
	50-60	21,420	11,679	9,741	1,376	1,269	107	9,286	6,476	2,810	10,758	3,934	6,824
	60 & over	16,465	8,076	8,389	945	862	83	4,555	3,419	1,136	10,965	3,795	7,170
	Musalman.	8,970	4,982	3,988	3,898	2,472	1,426	3,902	2,035	1,867	1,170	475	695
	0-1	200	107	93	197	105	92	2	2	---	1	---	1
	1-5	811	396	415	788	394	394	17	2	15	6	---	6
	5-10	1,264	674	590	1,213	662	551	42	9	33	9	3	6
	10-15	1,024	646	378	804	587	217	215	57	158	5	2	3
	15-20	733	412	321	338	295	43	376	107	269	19	10	9
	20-30	1,659	904	755	332	277	55	1,210	561	649	117	66	51
	30-40	1,284	745	539	113	77	36	970	568	402	201	100	101
	40-50	908	509	399	64	50	14	585	355	230	259	104	155
	50-60	630	356	274	25	12	13	334	255	79	271	89	182
	60 & over	457	233	224	24	13	11	151	119	32	282	101	181
	Chris- tian.	3	3	---	1	1	---	1	1	---	1	1	---
	15-20	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	40-50	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
	50-60	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
	Jain.	1,923	1,102	821	775	541	234	751	387	364	397	174	223
	0-1	36	21	15	36	21	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	172	81	91	171	80	91	1	---	---	---	---	---
	5-10	213	101	112	202	98	104	5	3	---	6	---	6
	10-15	211	138	73	129	115	14	79	22	57	5	1	2
	15-20	172	102	70	65	63	2	96	34	62	11	5	6
	20-30	369	228	141	84	83	1	234	121	113	51	24	27
	30-40	280	170	110	46	42	1	165	91	74	69	37	32
	40-50	202	123	79	22	21	1	96	65	31	84	37	47
	50-60	151	85	68	14	13	1	51	32	19	88	40	48
	60 & over	115	53	62	6	5	1	24	18	6	85	30	55
	Animist.	660	359	301	351	298	143	259	134	125	50	17	33
	0-1	11	6	5	11	6	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1-5	102	59	43	102	59	43	---	---	---	---	---	---
	5-10	123	63	60	123	63	60	---	---	---	---	---	---
	10-15	71	41	30	59	36	23	---	---	---	---	---	---
	15-20	35	13	22	21	12	9	10	3	7	2	2	---
	20-30	96	54	42	20	20	---	14	1	13	---	---	---
	30-40	89	49	50	5	2	---	70	31	39	6	3	3
	40-50	66	33	23	3	3	---	80	33	47	4	4	8
	50-60	45	28	17	3	3	---	47	32	15	14	6	15
	60 & over	22	13	9	2	2	---	13	11	2	7	---	7

TONWARGHAR.

Part B.—Details for Districts.—(contd.)

District	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SHEOPUR.	All Reli- gions.	1,24,865	66,462	58,403	56,566	34,112	22,454	52,476	26,127	26,349	15,823	6,223	9,600
	0-1	2,783	1,465	1,318	2,762	1,459	1,303	18	5	13	3	1	2
	1-5	13,758	6,833	7,125	13,570	6,581	6,989	163	46	117	25	6	19
	5-10	19,938	10,259	9,679	19,417	10,056	9,361	470	178	292	51	25	26
	10-15	13,999	7,974	6,015	10,937	7,103	3,834	2,912	799	2,113	140	72	68
	15-20	9,158	5,093	4,065	3,859	3,450	409	4,983	1,526	3,457	316	117	199
	20-30	21,892	11,481	10,411	3,599	3,303	296	16,568	7,246	9,322	1,725	932	793
	30-40	19,327	10,603	8,724	1,459	1,313	146	14,618	7,772	6,846	3,250	1,518	1,732
	40-50	12,452	7,057	5,395	614	541	73	7,893	5,046	2,847	3,945	1,470	2,475
	50-60	6,770	3,653	3,117	197	173	24	3,324	2,434	890	3,249	1,046	2,203
	60 & over.	4,798	2,244	2,554	152	133	19	1,527	1,075	452	3,119	1,036	2,093
	Hindu.	104,234	55,693	48,541	46,346	28,358	17,988	43,676	21,652	22,024	14,212	5,683	8,529
	0-1	2,334	1,221	1,113	2,317	1,218	1,099	14	2	12	3	1	2
	1-5	10,810	5,251	5,559	10,662	5,210	5,452	136	35	161	12	6	6
	5-10	16,065	8,264	7,801	15,646	8,091	7,555	379	149	230	40	24	16
	10-15	11,746	6,702	5,044	9,024	5,942	3,082	2,597	692	1,905	125	68	57
15-20	7,837	4,360	3,477	3,242	2,902	340	4,350	1,350	3,000	245	108	137	
20-30	18,609	9,914	8,695	3,186	2,951	235	13,881	6,132	7,749	1,542	831	711	
30-40	16,222	8,980	7,242	1,375	1,251	124	11,895	6,337	5,558	1,952	1,392	1,560	
40-50	10,620	5,976	4,744	561	495	66	6,493	4,132	2,361	3,566	1,349	2,217	
50-60	5,823	3,104	2,719	185	167	18	2,683	1,975	708	2,955	962	1,993	
60 & over.	4,168	1,921	2,247	148	131	17	1,248	848	400	2,772	942	1,830	
Musal- man.	4,844	2,579	2,265	2,146	1,285	861	2,165	1,109	1,056	533	185	348	
0-1	140	78	62	136	75	61	4	3	1	...	...	...
1-5	445	217	223	431	213	218	12	4	8	2	...	2	
5-10	691	342	349	669	333	336	19	8	11	3	1	2	
10-13	560	309	251	484	290	194	69	15	54	7	4	3	
15-20	364	212	152	191	167	24	162	42	120	11	3	8	
20-30	956	485	471	187	161	26	692	286	406	77	38	39	
30-40	755	394	361	30	28	2	603	323	280	122	43	79	
40-50	513	289	224	11	11	...	348	230	118	154	48	106	
50-60	280	161	119	6	6	...	173	127	46	101	28	73	
60 & over.	140	92	48	1	1	...	83	71	12	56	20	36	
Chris- tian.	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
30-40	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
50-60	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jain.	60	27	33	21	15	6	24	10	14	15	2	13	
0-1	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
10-15	10	7	3	6	5	1	4	...	2	...	...	...
15-20	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-30	8	3	5	1	1	...	4	2	2	3	1	3	
30-40	11	2	9	...	...	...	7	1	6	4	1	5
40-50	12	5	7	...	...	...	6	4	2	6	...	...
50-60	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1
60 & over.	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Animist.	15,718	8,156	7,562	8,052	4,453	3,599	6,603	3,350	3,253	1,063	353	710	
0-1	306	163	143	306	163	143	...	...	...	11	...	11
1-5	2,500	1,163	1,335	2,474	1,158	1,316	15	7	51	8	...	8	
5-10	3,178	1,651	1,527	3,098	1,630	1,468	72	21	152	8	...	8	
10-15	1,673	956	717	1,423	866	557	242	90	134	60	6	54	
15-20	954	518	436	423	378	45	471	134	337	...	...	...
20-30	2,318	1,079	1,239	225	150	35	1,990	826	1,164	103	63	40	
30-40	2,336	1,225	1,111	53	33	20	2,111	1,110	1,001	172	82	90	
40-50	1,303	783	570	42	35	7	1,042	676	366	219	72	147	
50-60	663	386	277	6	6	6	465	330	135	192	56	136	
60 & over.	487	230	257	2	...	2	195	156	39	290	74	216	

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NARVAR.	All Reli- gions.	369,627	195,548	174,079	162,260	99,290	62,970	158,793	80,052	78,741	48,574	16,206	32,368
	0-1	7,800	4,237	3,563	7,647	4,165	3,482	135	68	67	18	4	14
	1-5	40,855	20,046	20,809	39,682	19,624	20,058	1,003	385	618	170	37	133
	5-10	60,678	31,197	29,481	56,231	29,989	26,242	3,902	1,081	2,821	545	127	438
	10-15	44,393	26,099	18,294	31,283	22,154	9,129	12,416	3,666	8,750	694	279	415
	15-20	29,575	16,459	13,116	10,410	9,322	1,088	17,996	6,609	11,387	1,169	528	641
	20-30	60,508	31,232	29,276	9,311	8,035	1,276	46,004	20,616	25,388	5,193	2,581	2,612
	30-40	54,991	30,352	24,639	4,314	3,353	961	40,691	22,780	17,911	9,986	4,219	5,767
	40-50	36,205	19,965	16,240	1,791	1,395	396	22,914	14,835	8,079	11,500	3,735	7,765
	50-60	18,877	9,313	9,564	847	664	183	8,929	6,348	2,581	9,101	2,301	6,800
	60 & over.	15,745	6,648	9,097	744	589	155	4,803	3,664	1,139	10,198	2,395	7,803
	Hindu.	338,718	179,500	159,218	147,548	90,981	56,567	145,759	73,332	72,427	45,411	15,187	30,224
	0-1	7,206	3,939	3,267	7,068	3,874	3,194	123	62	61	15	3	12
	1-5	36,571	18,068	18,503	35,536	17,690	17,846	868	343	525	167	35	132
	5-10	55,201	28,470	26,731	51,121	27,384	23,737	3,569	972	2,597	511	114	397
	10-15	40,949	24,103	16,846	28,722	20,436	8,286	11,597	3,406	8,191	630	261	369
	15-20	27,246	15,198	12,048	9,451	8,552	899	16,710	6,153	10,557	1,085	493	592
	20-30	55,743	28,826	26,917	8,593	7,490	1,103	42,326	18,941	23,385	4,824	2,395	2,429
	30-40	50,487	27,962	22,525	3,987	3,137	850	37,157	20,842	16,315	9,343	3,983	5,360
	40-50	33,425	18,320	15,105	1,637	1,283	354	20,937	13,507	7,430	10,851	3,530	7,321
	50-60	17,455	8,542	8,913	756	600	156	8,151	5,790	2,341	8,548	2,152	6,396
	60 & over.	14,435	6,072	8,363	677	535	142	4,321	3,316	1,005	9,437	2,221	7,216
	Musal- man.	8,174	4,451	3,723	3,399	2,143	1,256	3,624	1,305	1,719	1,151	403	748
0-1	164	88	76	160	86	74	1	1	...	3	1	2	
1-5	766	388	378	750	381	369	15	7	...	1	...	1	
5-10	1,065	566	500	1,006	553	453	54	12	8	6	...	5	
10-15	951	536	415	709	470	239	227	60	42	15	6	9	
15-20	661	373	288	251	255	36	348	105	167	22	13	9	
20-30	1,472	826	646	288	255	33	1,077	507	243	22	13	9	
30-40	1,234	682	552	104	82	22	890	497	570	107	64	43	
40-50	862	513	349	53	40	13	569	394	393	240	103	137	
50-60	548	302	246	22	15	7	282	217	175	240	79	161	
60 & over.	450	177	273	16	6	10	161	105	65	244	70	174	
Chris- tian.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain.	2,856	1,509	1,347	1,295	820	475	1,078	521	557	483	168	315	
0-1	69	28	41	65	28	37	4	...	4	...	...	...
1-5	273	128	145	237	125	112	36	3	33	...	...	...
5-10	364	201	163	311	197	114	52	4	48	...	...	...
10-15	310	163	147	200	145	55	106	17	89	4	1	3	
15-20	234	120	114	113	80	33	109	35	74	12	5	7	
20-30	571	287	284	173	101	72	340	150	74	58	36	22	
30-40	388	224	164	88	56	32	216	144	190	84	24	60	
40-50	284	175	109	37	25	12	135	102	72	112	48	64	
50-60	186	107	79	39	32	7	55	48	33	92	27	65	
60 & over.	1.7	76	101	32	31	1	25	18	7	120	27	93	
Animist.	19,845	10,071	9,774	10,011	5,338	4,663	8,317	4,286	4,031	1,527	447	1,080	
0-1	360	182	178	353	177	176	7	5	2	...	...	...
1-5	3,241	1,461	1,780	3,155	1,427	1,728	84	32	52	2	2	...	
5-10	4,042	1,958	2,084	3,789	1,853	1,936	226	93	133	27	12	15	
10-15	2,178	1,296	882	1,649	1,103	546	484	182	302	45	11	34	
15-20	1,432	767	665	554	434	120	828	316	512	50	17	33	
20-30	2,722	1,293	1,429	257	189	68	2,261	1,018	1,243	204	86	118	
30-40	2,874	1,477	1,397	131	74	57	2,424	1,294	1,130	319	109	210	
40-50	1,630	955	675	64	47	17	1,270	830	440	296	78	218	
50-60	686	362	324	30	17	13	439	293	146	217	52	163	
60 & over.	680	320	360	19	17	2	294	223	71	367	80	287	

Part B.—Details for Districts.—(contd.)

District	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SHAJAPUR.	All Religions.	304,987	157,843	147,144	109,688	68,652	41,036	147,327	73,593	73,734	47,972	15,598	32,374
	0-1	8,067	4,134	3,933	7,986	4,116	3,870	79	18	61	2	...	2
	1-5	28,831	14,286	14,545	27,964	14,040	13,924	763	203	560	104	...	61
	5-10	44,008	22,759	21,249	36,936	20,618	16,318	6,671	2,012	4,659	401	129	272
	10-15	34,141	18,406	15,735	18,401	13,332	5,069	14,544	4,393	10,151	1,196	681	515
	15-20	19,504	10,188	9,316	5,450	4,937	493	13,128	4,941	8,187	926	290	636
	20-30	46,089	22,866	23,223	5,960	5,390	570	36,062	16,056	20,006	4,067	1,420	2,647
	30-40	49,113	25,397	23,716	3,436	3,109	327	36,314	18,928	17,386	9,363	3,360	6,003
	40-50	36,980	19,090	17,890	2,099	1,853	246	22,446	13,695	8,751	12,435	3,542	8,893
	50-60	19,504	10,593	8,911	795	695	100	10,043	7,350	2,693	8,666	2,548	6,118
	60 & over	18,750	10,124	8,626	661	542	119	7,277	5,997	1,280	10,812	3,585	7,227
	Hindu.	270,943	140,182	130,761	95,522	60,266	35,256	132,378	66,000	66,378	43,043	13,916	29,127
	0-1	57,170	3,667	3,503	7,099	3,651	3,448	71	16	55
	1-5	25,305	12,482	12,823	24,553	12,291	12,262	678	172	506	74	19	55
	5-10	38,796	20,005	18,791	32,104	17,985	14,119	6,331	1,907	4,424	361	113	248
	10-15	30,288	16,333	13,953	15,656	11,581	4,075	13,504	4,095	9,409	1,128	637	471
	15-20	17,357	9,042	8,315	4,639	4,292	347	11,863	4,485	7,378	855	265	590
	20-30	40,757	20,206	20,551	5,114	4,744	370	31,959	14,196	17,763	3,684	1,266	2,418
	30-40	44,139	22,878	21,261	3,152	2,883	269	32,519	16,931	15,588	8,468	3,064	5,404
	40-50	33,287	17,169	16,118	1,934	1,734	200	20,065	12,265	7,800	11,288	3,170	8,118
	50-60	17,206	9,401	7,805	705	622	83	8,894	6,558	2,336	7,607	2,221	5,386
60 & over.	16,638	8,999	7,639	566	483	83	6,494	5,375	1,119	9,578	3,141	6,347	
Musalman.	23,390	12,142	11,248	10,045	5,777	4,268	10,152	5,225	4,927	3,193	1,140	2,053	
0-1	580	299	281	575	298	277	5	1	4	...	...	...
1-5	2,399	1,193	1,206	2,318	1,147	1,171	55	23	32	26	23	3	
5-10	3,790	2,009	1,781	3,570	1,925	1,645	198	73	125	22	11	11	
10-15	2,661	1,415	1,246	1,973	1,208	765	651	199	452	37	8	29	
15-20	1,496	800	696	613	486	127	842	297	545	41	17	24	
20-30	3,684	1,862	1,822	624	448	176	2,827	1,297	1,530	233	117	116	
30-40	3,278	1,663	1,615	172	129	43	2,546	1,346	1,200	560	188	372	
40-50	2,466	1,279	1,187	87	61	26	1,649	969	680	730	249	481	
50-60	1,554	816	738	62	50	12	772	544	226	720	220	500	
60 & over.	1,482	806	676	51	25	26	607	474	133	824	307	517	
Christian.	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-30	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain.	4,346	2,300	2,046	1,763	1,190	573	1,755	838	917	828	272	556	
0-1	126	66	60	123	66	57	1	...	1	2	...	2	
1-5	415	253	162	408	247	61	6	5	1	1	1	...	
5-10	469	231	238	454	225	229	11	6	5	4	...	4	
10-15	483	281	202	365	264	101	108	13	95	10	4	6	
15-20	304	169	135	112	109	3	178	57	121	14	3	11	
20-30	736	380	356	129	123	6	533	245	288	74	12	62	
30-40	645	326	319	75	72	3	405	201	204	165	53	112	
40-50	492	263	229	51	41	10	250	154	96	191	68	123	
50-60	375	166	209	19	18	1	186	95	91	170	53	117	
60 & over.	301	165	136	27	25	2	77	62	15	197	78	119	
Animist.	6,284	3,197	3,087	2,353	1,414	939	3,024	1,514	1,510	907	269	638	
0-1	191	102	89	189	101	88	2	1	...	...	...	...
1-5	712	358	354	685	355	330	24	3	21	14	5	9	
5-10	953	514	439	808	483	325	131	26	105	21	12	9	
10-15	709	377	332	407	279	128	281	86	195	16	5	11	
15-20	341	172	169	85	69	16	240	98	142	...	...	...
20-30	901	407	494	89	71	18	736	311	425	76	25	51	
30-40	1,045	525	520	37	25	12	839	446	393	169	54	115	
40-50	735	379	356	27	17	10	482	307	175	226	55	171	
50-60	368	209	199	9	5	4	190	150	40	169	54	115	
60 & over.	329	154	175	17	9	8	99	86	13	213	59	154	

Table VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part B.—Details for Districts.—(concl.)

District.	Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14	
All Reli- gions.	All Reli- gions.	136,520	68,985	67,535	62,149	35,142	27,007	60,345	29,434	30,911	14,026	4,409	9,617	
	0-1	3,573	1,839	1,734	3,536	1,830	1,706	36	8	28	1	1	...	
	1-5	16,553	7,785	8,768	16,042	7,577	8,465	469	200	269	42	8	34	
	5-10	23,465	11,811	11,654	21,968	11,312	10,656	1,367	461	906	130	38	92	
	10-15	15,252	8,187	7,065	11,612	7,221	4,391	3,436	897	2,539	204	69	135	
	15-20	9,174	4,839	4,335	4,236	3,364	872	4,686	1,354	3,332	252	121	131	
	20-30	22,343	10,422	11,921	2,907	2,417	490	18,064	7,374	10,690	1,372	631	741	
	30-40	20,648	10,800	9,848	941	737	204	16,762	8,942	7,820	2,945	1,121	1,824	
	40-50	13,268	7,193	6,075	415	328	87	9,644	5,892	3,752	3,209	973	2,236	
	50-60	6,497	3,419	3,078	180	143	37	3,623	2,558	1,065	2,694	718	1,976	
	60 & over.	5,747	2,690	3,057	312	213	99	2,258	1,748	510	3,177	729	2,448	
	Hindu.	Hindu.	62,654	31,516	31,138	24,290	14,689	9,601	29,910	14,255	15,655	8,454	2,572	5,882
		0-1	1,595	807	788	1,575	805	770	29	2	18
1-5		6,386	3,108	3,278	6,032	2,972	3,060	332	134	198	22	2	20	
5-10		9,581	4,821	4,760	8,464	4,472	3,992	1,034	322	712	83	27	56	
10-15		7,146	3,735	3,411	4,358	3,051	1,307	2,639	634	2,005	149	50	99	
15-20		4,569	2,329	2,230	1,593	1,469	124	2,809	812	1,997	167	58	109	
20-30		10,944	5,197	5,747	1,290	1,124	166	8,781	3,726	5,055	873	347	526	
30-40		9,947	5,113	4,834	438	371	67	7,601	4,084	3,517	1,908	658	1,250	
40-50		6,407	3,386	3,021	240	197	43	4,239	2,609	1,630	1,928	580	1,348	
50-60		3,016	1,619	1,397	91	79	12	1,477	1,133	344	1,448	407	1,041	
60 & over.		3,063	1,391	1,672	209	149	60	978	799	179	1,876	443	1,433	
Musul- man.		Musul- man.	5,759	3,042	2,717	2,598	1,564	1,034	2,494	1,267	1,227	667	211	456
		0-1	143	85	58	142	84	58	1	1	...
	1-5	639	313	326	632	311	321	5	2	3	2	...	2	
	5-10	866	474	392	832	458	374	22	15	7	12	1	11	
	10-15	717	395	322	563	352	211	147	43	104	7	...	7	
	15-20	416	217	199	193	166	27	216	48	168	7	3	4	
	20-30	1,006	496	510	165	140	25	777	324	453	61	32	32	
	30-40	857	469	388	45	34	11	684	377	307	128	58	70	
	40-50	572	311	261	12	8	4	391	259	132	169	44	125	
	50-60	289	165	124	8	8	...	160	119	41	121	38	83	
	60 & over.	254	117	137	6	3	3	92	80	12	156	34	122	
	Christian.	Christian.	3	3	3	3
		20-30	1	1	1	1
30-40		2	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Jain.	Jain.	1,911	1,027	884	813	541	272	783	377	386	335	109	226	
	0-1	46	21	25	46	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1-5	150	78	72	149	78	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10	233	126	107	220	123	97	13	3	10	1	...	1	
	10-15	224	147	77	189	141	48	29	5	24	...	1	...	
	15-20	144	69	75	60	35	3	84	14	70	6	...	5	
	20-30	325	151	174	60	52	8	225	84	141	40	15	25	
	30-40	334	190	144	57	39	18	206	126	80	71	25	46	
	40-50	223	113	110	12	12	...	128	77	51	83	24	59	
	50-60	141	94	47	19	19	...	53	47	6	69	28	41	
	60 & over.	91	38	53	1	1	...	25	21	4	65	16	49	
	Animist.	Animist.	66,071	33,341	32,730	34,396	18,315	16,081	27,118	13,511	13,607	4,557	1,515	3,042
		0-1	1,786	926	860	1,770	920	850	16	6	10
1-5		9,367	4,280	5,087	9,221	4,213	3,008	129	61	68	17	6	11	
5-10		12,766	6,381	6,385	12,446	6,257	6,189	285	114	171	35	10	25	
10-15		7,155	3,903	3,252	6,495	3,672	2,823	618	213	405	42	18	24	
15-20		4,035	2,208	1,827	2,387	1,671	716	1,570	477	1,093	78	60	18	
20-30		10,039	4,566	5,473	1,384	1,093	291	8,262	3,236	5,026	393	237	156	
30-40		9,492	5,020	4,472	395	288	107	8,261	4,352	3,909	836	350	456	
40-50		6,056	3,377	2,679	145	105	40	4,884	2,947	1,937	1,027	325	702	
50-60		3,044	1,538	1,506	60	36	24	1,930	1,257	673	1,054	245	809	
60 & over.		2,331	1,142	1,189	93	60	33	1,163	848	315	1,075	234	841	

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part C.—Details for the City of Lashkar.

Age-	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions.	80,387	44,595	35,792	27,432	17,938	9,494	39,198	21,527	17,671	13,757	5,130	8,627
0-1	1,674	903	771	1,653	890	763	21	13	8	...	...	...
1-2	1,220	587	633	1,209	583	626	11	4	7	...	...	...
2-3	1,446	761	685	1,411	743	668	31	16	15	4	2	2
3-4	1,567	740	827	1,527	722	805	32	15	17	8	3	5
4-5	1,589	801	788	1,525	769	756	54	27	27	10	5	5
Total 0-5	7,496	3,792	3,704	7,325	3,707	3,618	749	75	74	22	70	72
5-10	7,897	3,997	3,900	7,462	3,867	3,595	384	102	282	51	28	23
10-15	7,378	4,304	3,074	5,358	3,808	1,550	1,922	459	1,463	98	37	61
15-20	6,526	3,513	3,013	2,531	2,272	259	3,713	1,119	2,594	282	122	160
20-25	8,595	4,753	3,842	1,923	1,798	125	6,085	2,681	3,404	587	274	313
25-30	7,738	4,612	3,126	999	924	75	5,946	3,272	2,674	793	416	377
30-35	8,404	4,800	3,604	731	636	35	6,397	3,601	2,796	1,276	563	713
35-40	4,768	2,958	1,810	292	258	94	3,531	2,267	1,264	945	433	512
40-45	7,069	4,097	2,972	354	291	63	4,526	2,995	1,531	2,189	811	1,378
45-50	2,623	1,589	1,034	93	82	11	1,602	1,158	444	928	349	579
50-55	4,908	2,713	2,195	156	119	37	2,456	1,857	599	2,296	737	1,559
55-60	1,275	764	511	35	32	3	580	421	159	660	311	349
60-65	3,452	1,616	1,836	98	84	14	1,208	970	238	2,146	562	1,584
65-70	611	330	281	22	18	4	218	172	46	371	140	231
70 & over.	1,647	757	890	53	42	11	481	378	103	1,113	337	776
Hindu.	60,307	33,543	26,764	19,841	13,166	6,675	29,501	16,287	13,214	10,905	4,090	6,875
0-1	1,248	671	577	1,229	639	570	19	12	7	...	...	...
1-2	914	459	455	905	455	450	9	4	5	...	...	...
2-3	1,025	531	494	997	517	480	25	12	13	3	2	1
3-4	1,112	527	585	1,083	515	568	22	9	13	7	3	4
4-5	1,135	570	565	1,085	546	539	41	19	22	9	5	4
Total 0-5	5,434	2,758	2,676	5,299	2,692	2,607	776	56	60	19	70	9
5-10	5,771	2,909	2,862	5,439	2,812	2,627	290	75	215	42	22	20
10-15	5,359	3,163	2,196	3,776	2,773	1,003	1,504	356	1,148	79	34	545
15-20	5,031	2,710	2,321	1,858	1,702	156	2,933	907	2,020	240	101	139
20-25	6,514	3,644	2,870	1,360	1,295	65	4,690	2,132	2,558	464	217	247
25-30	5,953	3,574	2,379	735	690	45	4,578	2,571	2,007	640	313	327
30-35	6,384	3,658	2,726	542	479	63	4,783	2,731	2,032	1,059	448	611
35-40	3,611	2,239	1,372	230	209	21	2,612	1,682	930	769	348	421
40-45	5,356	3,138	2,218	268	234	34	3,328	2,259	1,069	1,760	645	1,115
45-50	2,006	1,168	818	64	56	8	1,175	841	334	767	291	476
50-55	3,689	1,987	1,692	108	84	24	1,765	1,329	436	1,806	574	1,232
55-60	985	598	387	28	25	3	410	295	115	547	278	269
60-65	2,560	1,182	1,378	74	64	10	838	683	155	1,648	435	1,213
65-70	477	254	223	17	14	3	155	121	34	305	119	186
70 & over	1,187	541	646	43	37	6	324	249	75	820	255	565
Musalman.	18,531	10,181	8,350	7,097	4,440	2,657	8,941	4,819	4,122	2,493	922	1,571
0-1	412	226	186	410	225	185	2	1	1	...	...	...
1-2	286	117	169	284	117	167	2	...	2	...	...	...
2-3	395	213	182	388	209	179	6	4	2	1	...	1
3-4	428	198	230	417	192	225	10	6	4	1	...	1
4-5	425	214	211	413	207	206	11	7	4	1	...	1
Total 0-5	7,946	968	978	7,972	950	962	31	78	13	3	...	3
5-10	1,999	1,021	978	1,898	988	910	92	27	65	9	6	3
10-15	1,904	1,085	819	1,501	984	517	384	98	286	19	3	16
15-20	1,389	752	637	632	537	95	722	195	527	35	20	15
20-25	1,899	1,017	882	910	457	53	1,280	508	772	109	52	57
25-30	1,624	937	687	234	207	27	1,252	639	613	138	91	47
30-35	1,855	1,035	820	169	139	30	1,496	798	698	190	98	92
35-40	1,035	639	396	57	45	12	825	518	307	153	76	77
40-45	1,575	834	691	77	51	26	1,113	684	429	385	149	236
45-50	545	356	189	24	21	3	383	284	99	138	51	87
50-55	1,123	669	454	43	31	12	648	497	151	432	141	291
55-60	255	144	111	4	4	...	157	114	43	94	26	68
60-65	832	398	434	21	17	4	351	270	81	460	111	349
65-70	120	71	49	5	4	1	56	46	10	59	21	38
70 & over	430	205	225	10	5	5	151	123	28	269	77	192

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition—

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chris- tian.	274	158	116	120	74	46	121	75	46	33	9	24
0-1	3	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	5	1	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	10	4	6	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	10	6	4	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total 0-5</i>	33	17	16	32	16	16	1	1	...	...	...	...
5-10	21	12	9	21	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	12	5	7	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	20	14	6	16	12	4	4	2	2	...	...	...
20-25	26	14	12	16	11	5	10	3	7	...	...	...
25-30	30	18	12	9	8	1	17	8	9	4	2	2
30-35	28	16	12	6	5	1	20	11	9	2	...	2
35-40	24	14	10	2	1	1	20	13	7	2	...	2
40-45	23	12	11	3	1	2	14	8	6	2	3	3
45-50	16	14	2	2	2	...	12	12	6	6	3	2
50-55	14	7	7	...	...	...	8	5	3	6	2	4
55-60	9	3	6	1	1	...	3	2	1	5	...	5
60-65	7	5	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	1	2
65-70	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	1	...
70 & over	7	5	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	1	2
Jain.	1,097	597	500	308	216	92	530	274	256	259	107	152
0-1	9	4	5	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	11	9	2	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	20	12	8	20	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	15	10	5	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	18	11	7	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total 0-5</i>	73	46	27	72	46	26	1	...	1	...	...	...
5-10	87	43	44	85	43	42	2	...	2	...	...	...
10-15	89	45	44	57	40	17	32	5	27	...	...	...
15-20	78	35	43	21	19	2	50	15	35	7	1	6
20-25	130	63	67	28	27	1	88	31	57	14	5	9
25-30	116	74	42	16	15	1	89	49	40	11	10	1
30-35	101	61	40	8	7	1	69	37	32	24	17	7
35-40	82	54	28	3	3	...	58	42	16	21	9	12
40-45	102	53	49	6	5	1	59	34	25	37	14	23
45-50	50	25	25	3	3	...	27	16	11	20	6	14
50-55	86	46	40	4	3	1	31	23	8	51	20	31
55-60	22	15	7	2	2	...	7	7	...	13	6	7
60-65	51	29	22	3	3	...	31	11	2	35	15	20
65-70	10	3	7	...	...	...	3	3	...	7	...	7
70 & over	20	5	15	...	...	...	1	1	...	19	4	15
Sikh.	32	21	11	14	10	4	18	11	7	...	...	...
1-2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total 0-5</i>	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	5	4	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-25	4	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
25-30	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
30-35	5	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
35-40	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
40-45	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
50-55	2	2	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
55-60	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Parsl.	57	32	25	26	14	12	30	17	13	1	1	...
0-1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Total 0-5</i>	5	7	4	5	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	7	3	4	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	2	...	2	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	3	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-25	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
25-30	6	2	4	1	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...

Part C.—Details for the City of Lashkar.—(contd.)

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Parsi. <i>contd.</i>												
30-35	10	8	2	5	5	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
35-40	6	4	2	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
40-45	5	4	1	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
45-50	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
50-55	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
55-60	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
60-65	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Arya.	54	31	23	20	13	7	29	17	12	5	1	4
0-1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0-5	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	6	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	8	4	4	7	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
15-20	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-25	7	2	5	1	1	...	6	...	5	...	...	...
25-30	6	2	4	1	...	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
30-35	6	3	3	...	...	...	5	3	2	1	...	1
35-40	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
40-45	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...
45-50	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1
50-55	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
70 & over.	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2
Jew.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-30	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animist.	34	31	3	5	4	1	28	27	1	1	...	1
5-10	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-25	7	...	...	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
25-30	3	7	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
30-35	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...
40-45	5	3	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	1
45-50	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
50-55	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
60-65	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age.

This table shows the number of persons returned as literate, illiterate and literate in English, among the total population, by each religion and four age-periods. It is divided into three parts. *Part A* gives information for the State excluding Gangapur and *Part B* by districts including Gangapur; while *Part C* deals with the City of Lashkar.

2. Literacy of Indian Christians by age is shown in the following inset:—

Age.	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total.	760	371	389	371	205	166	389	166	223	185	112	73
0-10	252	120	132	58	33	25	194	87	107	15	9	6
10-15	88	29	59	45	21	24	43	8	35	14	5	9
15-20	36	23	15	28	22	6	10	1	9	17	17	...
20 & over.	382	199	183	240	129	111	142	70	72	139	81	58

Of the 371 literate persons (205 males, 166 females) 145 (88 males, 57 females) are Roman Catholics and the rest 226 (117 males, 109 females) are Protestants of various denominations. There is no Syrian (Indian Christian) in the State.

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age—Part A.—State Summary excluding Gangapur.

State.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STATE SUMMARY.	All Religions.	3,186,075	1,691,700	1,494,375	110,348	100,659	9,689	3,075,727	1,591,041	1,484,686	8,844	8,330	514
	0-10	871,511	448,506	423,005	5,681	4,574	1,107	865,830	443,932	421,898	188	149	39
	10-15	367,928	211,560	156,368	13,535	12,081	1,454	354,393	199,479	154,914	805	750	55
	15-20	245,950	134,857	111,093	11,684	10,464	1,220	234,266	124,393	109,873	1,364	1,315	46
	20 & over.	1,700,686	896,777	803,909	79,448	73,540	5,908	1,621,238	823,237	798,001	6,487	6,116	371
	Hindu.	2,805,924	1,492,389	1,313,535	85,674	79,100	6,574	2,720,250	1,413,289	1,306,961	6,364	6,160	204
	0-10	759,481	392,874	366,607	4,351	3,559	792	755,130	389,315	365,815	108	96	12
	10-15	325,327	187,884	137,443	10,738	9,748	990	314,589	178,136	136,453	651	619	32
	15-20	218,038	119,522	98,516	9,075	8,230	845	208,963	111,292	97,671	954	927	27
	20 & over.	1,503,078	792,109	710,969	61,510	57,563	3,947	1,441,568	734,546	707,022	4,651	4,518	133
	Musalman.	176,883	94,692	82,191	13,840	11,999	1,841	163,043	82,693	80,350	1,155	1,120	35
	0-10	45,677	23,055	22,622	636	471	165	45,041	22,584	22,457	17	16	1
	10-15	19,872	11,157	8,715	1,527	1,246	281	18,345	9,911	8,434	77	76	1
15-20	13,803	7,808	5,995	1,363	1,129	234	12,440	6,679	5,761	139	137	2	
20 & over.	97,531	52,672	44,859	10,314	9,153	1,161	87,217	43,519	43,698	922	891	31	
Christian.	1,649	1,057	592	1,172	836	336	477	221	256	986	743	243	
0-10	359	178	181	99	54	45	260	124	136	56	30	26	
10-15	108	38	70	63	30	33	45	8	37	32	14	18	
15-20	239	208	31	226	204	22	13	4	9	215	199	16	
20 & over.	943	633	310	784	548	236	159	85	74	683	500	183	
Jain.	58,906	20,877	18,029	9,093	8,293	800	29,813	12,584	17,229	211	208	3	
0-10	8,837	4,526	4,311	559	465	94	8,278	4,061	4,217	4	4	...	
10-15	4,428	2,434	1,994	1,160	1,029	131	3,268	1,405	1,863	36	36	...	
15-20	3,352	1,710	1,642	980	873	107	2,372	837	1,535	51	49	2	
20 & over.	22,289	12,207	10,082	6,394	5,926	468	15,895	6,281	9,614	120	119	1	
Sikh.	661	419	242	169	160	9	492	259	233	22	22	...	
0-10	136	72	64	13	11	2	123	61	62	...	...	...
10-15	49	29	20	12	11	1	37	18	19	3	3	...	
15-20	49	34	15	8	8	...	41	26	15	1	1	...	
20 & over.	427	284	143	136	130	6	291	154	137	18	18	...	
Parsi.	255	123	132	170	84	86	85	39	46	74	46	28	
0-10	47	20	27	9	4	5	38	16	22	1	1	...	
10-15	23	6	17	14	3	11	9	3	6	6	2	4	
15-20	21	10	11	14	6	8	7	4	3	4	2	2	
20 & over.	164	87	77	133	71	62	31	16	15	63	41	22	
Arya.	167		71	95	67	28	72	29	43	27	26	1	
0-10	36	20	16	6	3	3	30	17	13	2	2	...	
10-15	19	9	10	10	7	3	9	2	7	...	...	...
15-20	5	1	4	2	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
20 & over.	107	66	41	77	57	20	30	9	21	25	24	1	
Animist.	161,629	82,046	79,583	134	119	15	161,495	81,927	79,568	4	4	...	
0-10	56,938	27,761	29,177	8	7	1	56,930	27,754	29,176	...	...	...
10-15	18,102	10,003	8,099	11	7	4	18,091	9,996	8,093	...	...	...
15-20	10,443	5,564	4,879	16	14	2	10,427	5,350	4,877	...	...	...
20 & over.	76,146	38,718	37,428	99	91	8	76,047	38,627	37,420	4	4	...	
Jew.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
20 & over.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age—Part B.—State Summary including Gangapur.

State.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STATE SUMMARY.	All Religions.	3,195,476	1,696,510	1,498,966	110,879	101,167	9,712	3,084,597	1,595,343	1,489,254	8,850	8,336	514
	0-10	374,050	449,826	424,224	5,709	4,599	1,110	868,341	445,227	423,114	188	149	39
	10-15	369,052	212,174	156,878	13,586	12,127	1,459	355,466	200,047	155,419	806	751	55
	15-20	246,632	135,248	111,384	11,749	10,523	1,226	234,883	124,725	110,158	1,365	1,316	49
	20 & over.	1,705,742	899,262	806,480	79,835	73,918	5,917	1,625,907	825,344	800,563	6,491	6,120	371
	Hindu.	2,813,958	1,496,498	1,317,460	86,053	79,465	6,588	2,727,905	1,417,033	1,310,872	6,368	6,164	204
	0-10	761,654	393,997	367,657	4,373	3,580	793	757,281	390,417	366,864	108	96	12
	10-15	326,303	188,420	137,883	10,768	9,776	992	315,535	178,644	136,891	651	619	32
	15-20	218,628	119,868	98,760	9,126	8,276	850	209,502	111,592	97,910	955	928	27
	20 & over.	1,507,373	794,213	713,160	61,786	57,833	3,953	1,445,587	736,380	709,207	4,654	4,521	133
	Musalman.	177,417	94,969	82,448	13,867	12,026	1,841	163,550	82,943	80,607	1,156	1,121	35
	0-10	45,825	23,139	22,686	637	472	165	45,188	22,667	22,521	17	16	1
	10-15	19,929	11,188	8,741	1,529	1,248	281	18,400	9,940	8,460	78	77	1
15-20	13,836	7,821	6,015	1,365	1,131	234	12,471	6,690	5,781	139	137	2	
20 & over.	97,827	52,821	45,006	10,336	9,175	1,161	87,491	43,646	43,845	922	891	31	
Christian.	1,650	1,058	592	1,173	837	338	477	221	256	987	744	243	
0-10	359	178	181	99	54	45	260	124	136	56	30	26	
10-15	108	38	70	63	30	33	45	8	37	32	14	18	
15-20	239	208	31	226	204	22	13	4	9	215	199	16	
20 & over.	944	634	310	783	549	236	159	85	74	684	501	183	
Jain.	39,394	21,125	18,269	9,217	8,408	809	30,177	12,717	17,460	211	208	3	
0-10	8,944	4,580	4,364	564	468	96	8,380	4,112	4,268	4	4	...	
10-15	4,491	2,470	2,021	1,179	1,045	134	3,312	1,425	1,887	36	36	...	
15-20	3,386	1,728	1,658	992	884	108	2,394	844	1,550	51	49	2	
20 & over.	22,573	12,347	10,226	6,482	6,011	471	16,091	6,336	9,753	120	119	1	
Sikh.	661	419	242	169	160	9	492	259	233	22	22	...	
0-10	136	72	64	13	11	2	123	61	62	...	3	...	
10-15	49	29	20	12	11	1	37	18	19	3	3	...	
15-20	49	34	15	8	8	...	41	26	15	1	1	...	
20 & over.	427	284	143	136	130	6	291	154	137	18	18	...	
Rarsi.	255	123	132	170	84	86	85	39	46	74	46	28	
0-10	47	20	27	9	4	5	38	16	22	1	1	...	
10-15	23	6	17	14	3	11	9	3	6	6	2	4	
15-20	21	10	11	14	6	8	7	4	3	4	2	2	
20 & over.	164	87	77	133	71	62	31	16	15	63	41	22	
Arya.	167	96	71	95	67	28	72	29	43	27	26	1	
0-10	36	20	16	6	3	3	30	17	13	2	2	...	
10-15	19	9	10	10	7	3	9	2	7	...	...	...
15-20	5	1	4	2	...	2	3	1	2	...	24	...	
20 & over.	107	66	41	77	57	20	30	9	21	25	24	1	
Animist.	181,973	82,221	79,752	134	119	15	161,839	82,102	79,737	4	4	...	
0-10	57,049	27,820	29,229	8	7	1	57,041	27,813	29,228	...	...	...
10-15	18,130	10,014	8,116	11	7	4	18,119	10,007	8,112	...	...	...
15-20	10,468	5,578	4,890	16	14	2	10,452	5,564	4,888	...	...	...
20 & over.	76,326	38,809	37,517	99	91	8	76,227	38,718	37,509	4	4	...	
Jew.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
20 & over.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age—Part B.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GIRD.	All Religions.	326,466	178,371	148,095	24,838	21,859	2,979	301,628	156,512	145,116	4,138	3,884	254
	0-10	78,282	40,621	37,661	1,175	873	302	77,107	39,748	37,359	89	78	11
	10-15	34,395	20,502	13,893	2,665	2,246	419	31,730	18,256	13,474	412	380	32
	15-20	26,420	14,753	11,667	2,612	2,231	381	23,808	12,522	11,286	634	612	22
	20 & over	187,369	102,495	84,874	18,386	16,509	1,877	168,983	85,986	82,997	3,003	2,814	189
	Hindu.	286,670	156,422	130,248	19,771	17,485	2,286	266,899	138,937	127,962	3,186	3,036	150
	0-10	69,259	35,982	33,277	938	701	237	68,321	35,281	33,040	61	53	8
	10-15	30,266	18,110	12,156	2,187	1,856	331	28,079	16,254	11,825	358	331	27
	15-20	23,288	12,982	10,306	2,164	1,854	310	21,124	11,128	9,996	527	508	19
	20 & over	163,857	89,348	74,509	14,482	13,074	1,408	149,375	76,274	73,101	2,240	2,144	96
	Musliman.	33,634	18,611	15,023	3,861	3,389	472	29,773	15,222	14,551	631	611	20
	0-10	7,484	3,861	3,623	162	117	45	7,322	3,744	3,578	13	12	1
	10-15	3,496	2,036	1,460	358	292	66	3,138	1,744	1,394	42	41	1
	15-20	2,666	1,526	1,140	352	298	54	2,314	1,228	1,086	79	78	1
	20 & over	19,988	11,188	8,800	2,989	2,682	307	16,999	8,506	8,493	497	480	17
Jain.	2,394	1,313	1,081	803	719	84	1,591	594	997	38	38	...	
0-10	484	246	238	45	34	11	439	212	227	...	...	...
10-15	246	145	101	98	87	11	148	58	90	3	3	...	
15-20	183	98	85	67	58	9	116	40	76	10	10	...	
20 & over	1,481	824	657	593	540	53	888	284	604	25	25	...	
Animist.	3,173	1,670	1,503	3	3	...	3,170	1,667	1,503	...	...	...
0-10	934	465	469	...	...	...	934	465	469	...	...	...
10-15	350	192	158	...	...	...	350	192	158	...	...	...
15-20	246	123	123	1	1	...	245	122	123	...	...	...
20 & over	1,643	890	733	2	2	...	1,641	888	753	...	...	...
BHIND.	All Religions.	382,633	208,765	173,868	11,767	11,198	569	370,866	197,567	173,299	236	235	1
	0-10	96,820	52,097	44,723	582	509	73	96,238	51,588	44,650	14	14	...
	10-15	41,046	24,877	16,169	1,437	1,350	87	39,609	23,527	16,082	47	47	...
	15-20	32,822	18,454	14,368	1,215	1,135	80	31,607	17,319	14,288	64	64	...
	20 & over	211,945	113,337	98,608	8,533	8,204	329	203,412	105,133	98,279	111	110	1
	Hindu.	365,096	199,326	165,770	10,529	10,053	476	354,567	189,273	165,294	225	224	1
	0-10	92,383	49,817	42,566	517	458	59	91,866	49,359	42,507	14	14	...
	10-15	38,979	23,786	15,193	1,248	1,179	69	37,731	22,607	15,124	46	46	...
	15-20	31,261	17,627	13,634	1,082	1,013	69	30,179	16,614	13,565	62	62	...
	20 & over	202,473	108,096	94,377	7,682	7,403	279	194,791	100,693	94,098	103	102	1
	Musliman.	10,956	5,831	5,125	353	306	47	10,603	5,525	5,078	4	4	...
	0-10	2,957	1,524	1,433	26	19	7	2,931	1,505	1,426	...	...	...
	10-15	1,216	695	521	51	43	8	1,165	652	513	...	...	...
	15-20	892	495	397	30	25	5	862	470	392	1	1	...
	20 & over	5,891	3,117	2,774	246	219	7	5,645	2,898	2,747	3	3	...
Jain.	6,268	3,421	2,868	852	811	41	5,436	2,609	2,827	3	3	...	
0-10	1,406	711	695	39	32	7	1,367	679	688	...	...	...
10-15	821	380	441	135	125	10	686	255	431	...	...	...
15-20	657	325	332	103	97	6	554	228	326	1	1	...	
20 & over	3,404	2,004	1,400	575	537	18	2,829	1,447	1,382	2	2	...	
Animist.	56	37	19	...	...	...	56	37	19	...	...	...
0-10	15	11	4	...	...	...	15	11	4	...	...	...
10-15	8	7	1	...	...	...	8	7	1	...	...	...
15-20	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
20 & over	29	17	12	...	...	...	29	17	12	...	...	...

—Details for Districts including Gangapur.

District.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TONWARGHAR.	All Religions.	336,660	186,908	149,752	8,743	8,254	489	327,917	178,654	149,263	332	327	5
	0-10	88,228	47,420	40,808	549	476	73	87,679	46,944	40,935	13	11	2
	10-15	38,751	24,065	14,696	1,326	1,262	64	37,425	22,803	14,622	34	34	...
	15-20	27,791	15,716	12,075	957	899	58	26,834	14,817	12,017	60	60	...
	20 & over.	181,890	99,707	82,183	5,911	5,617	294	175,979	94,090	81,889	225	222	3
	Hindu.	325,103	180,461	144,642	8,108	7,665	443	316,995	172,796	144,199	326	321	...
	0-10	85,296	45,912	39,384	510	442	68	84,786	45,470	39,316	13	11	2
	10-15	37,445	23,240	14,205	1,239	1,182	57	36,206	22,058	14,148	34	34	...
	15-20	26,850	15,188	11,652	879	827	52	21,971	14,361	11,610	56	56	...
	20 & over.	175,512	96,121	79,391	5,480	5,214	266	170,032	90,907	79,125	223	220	3
	Musalman.	8,970	4,982	3,988	821	297	24	8,649	4,685	3,964	4	4	...
	0-10	2,275	1,177	1,098	14	13	1	2,261	1,164	1,097	...	...	...
	10-15	1,024	646	378	38	34	4	986	612	374	...	...	...
	15-20	733	412	321	36	33	3	697	379	318	4	4	...
	20 & over.	4,938	2,747	2,191	233	217	16	4,705	2,530	2,175	...	...	...
	Jain.	1,923	1,102	821	309	288	21	1,614	814	800	...	...	...
0-10	421	203	218	25	21	4	396	182	214	...	...	...
10-15	211	138	73	48	45	3	163	93	70	...	...	...
15-20	172	102	70	41	39	2	131	63	68	...	...	...
20 & over.	1,119	659	460	195	183	12	924	476	448	...	...	...
Animist.	660	359	301	1	...	1	659	359	300	...	...	...
0-10	236	128	108	...	...	...	236	128	108	...	...	...
10-15	71	41	30	...	...	...	71	41	30	...	...	...
15-20	35	13	22	1	...	1	34	13	21	...	...	...
20 & over.	318	177	141	...	...	...	318	177	141	...	...	...
SHEOPUR.	All Religions.	124,865	66,462	58,403	3,344	2,942	402	121,521	63,520	58,001	111	108	3
	0-10	36,479	18,357	18,122	277	189	88	36,202	18,168	18,034	2	2	...
	10-15	13,969	7,974	6,015	476	419	57	13,513	7,555	5,958	12	12	...
	15-20	9,158	5,093	4,065	304	272	32	8,854	4,821	4,033	7	6	1
	20 & over.	65,239	35,038	30,201	2,287	2,062	225	62,952	32,976	29,976	90	88	2
	Hindu.	104,234	55,693	48,541	3,057	2,681	376	101,177	53,012	48,165	88	86	2
	0-10	29,209	14,736	14,473	261	176	85	28,948	14,560	14,388	2	2	...
	10-15	11,746	6,702	5,044	441	388	53	11,305	6,314	4,991	12	12	...
	15-20	7,837	4,360	3,477	288	258	30	7,549	4,102	3,447	5	4	1
	20 & over.	55,442	29,895	25,547	2,067	1,859	208	53,375	28,036	25,339	69	68	1
	Musalman.	4,844	2,579	2,265	261	238	23	4,583	2,341	2,242	20	20	...
	0-10	1,276	637	639	14	11	3	1,262	626	636	...	...	...
	10-15	560	309	251	31	27	4	529	282	247	...	...	...
	15-20	364	212	152	14	12	2	350	200	150	2	2	...
	20 & over.	2,644	1,421	1,223	202	188	14	2,442	1,233	1,209	18	18	...
	Jain.	60	27	33	16	14	2	44	13	31	...	...	...
0-10	10	5	5	...	...	...	10	5	5	...	...	...
10-15	10	7	3	4	4	...	6	3	3	...	...	...
15-20	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
20 & over.	37	12	25	11	9	...	26	3	23	...	...	...
Animist.	15,718	8,156	7,562	5	5	...	15,713	8,151	7,562	...	...	...
0-10	5,984	2,979	3,005	2	2	...	5,982	2,977	3,005	...	...	...
10-15	1,673	956	717	...	...	...	1,673	956	717	...	...	...
15-20	954	518	436	1	1	...	953	517	436	...	...	...
20 & over.	7,107	3,703	3,404	2	2	...	7,103	3,701	3,404	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age—Part B.

District.	Age.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons	Males.	Females
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NARWAR.	All Reli- gions.	369,627	195,548	174,079	5,424	5,036	388	364,203	190,512	173,691	215	203	12
	0-10	109,333	55,480	53,853	306	242	64	109,027	55,238	53,789	11	7	4
	10-15	44,393	26,099	18,294	636	591	45	43,757	25,508	18,249	17	17	...
	15-20	29,575	16,459	13,116	601	549	52	28,974	15,910	13,064	23	22	1
	20 & over.	186,326	97,510	88,816	3,881	3,654	227	182,445	93,856	88,589	164	157	7
	Hindu	338,718	179,500	159,218	4,601	4,278	323	334,117	175,222	158,895	164	154	10
	0-10	98,978	50,477	48,501	258	208	50	98,720	50,269	48,451	11	7	4
	10-15	40,949	24,103	16,846	545	506	39	40,404	23,597	16,807	13	13	...
	15-20	27,246	15,198	12,048	500	456	44	26,746	14,742	12,004	17	16	1
	20 & over.	171,545	89,724	81,823	3,298	3,108	190	168,247	86,614	81,633	123	118	5
	Musal- man.	8,174	4,451	3,723	465	437	28	7,709	4,014	3,695	40	40	...
	0-10	1,996	1,042	954	23	16	7	1,973	1,026	947	...	...	...
	10-15	951	536	415	47	46	1	904	490	414	1	1	...
15-20	661	373	288	64	59	5	597	314	283	6	6	...	
20 & over.	4,566	2,500	2,066	331	316	15	4,235	2,184	2,051	33	33	...	
Jain.	2,856	1,509	1,347	338	303	35	2,518	1,206	1,312	7	7	...	
0-10	706	357	349	22	15	7	684	342	342	...	...	...
10-15	310	163	147	41	36	5	269	127	142	3	3	...	
15-20	234	120	114	35	32	3	199	88	111	...	...	...
20 & over.	1,606	869	737	240	220	20	1,366	649	717	4	4	...	
Anlmist.	19,845	10,071	9,774	2	2	...	19,843	10,069	9,774	...	...	...
0-10	7,643	3,601	4,042	...	...	...	7,643	3,601	4,042	...	...	...
10-15	2,178	1,296	882	2	2	...	2,176	1,294	882	...	...	...
15-20	1,432	767	665	...	...	...	1,432	767	665	...	...	...
20 & over.	8,592	4,407	4,185	...	...	...	8,592	4,407	4,185	...	...	...
ISAGARH.	All Reli- gions.	384,088	201,384	182,704	8,605	8,048	557	375,483	193,336	182,147	444	424	20
	0-10	114,048	57,890	56,158	396	348	48	113,652	57,542	56,110	5	5	...
	10-15	46,342	27,172	19,170	1,047	954	93	45,295	26,218	19,077	30	30	...
	15-20	29,615	15,497	14,118	1,032	952	80	28,583	14,545	14,038	69	65	4
	20 & over.	194,083	100,825	93,258	6,130	5,794	336	187,953	95,031	92,922	340	224	16
	Hindu.	338,429	177,762	160,667	6,308	5,962	346	332,121	171,800	160,321	283	277	6
	0-10	100,344	51,259	49,085	285	253	32	100,059	51,006	49,053	3	3	...
	10-15	41,019	24,249	16,770	803	744	62	40,216	23,508	16,708	17	17	...
	15-20	26,264	13,700	12,564	754	710	44	25,510	12,990	12,520	45	42	3
	20 & over.	1,70,802	88,554	82,248	4,466	4,258	208	166,336	84,296	82,040	219	215	3
	Musal- man.	15,700	8,309	7,391	1,032	934	98	14,668	7,375	7,293	106	98	8
	0-10	4,203	1,975	2,228	48	40	8	4,155	1,935	2,220	1	1	...
	10-15	1,832	1,020	812	132	117	15	1,700	903	797	10	10	...
15-20	1,213	642	571	125	110	15	1,088	532	556	15	15	...	
20 & over.	8,452	4,672	3,780	727	667	60	7,725	4,005	3,720	80	72	8	
Jain.	5,527	2,924	2,603	1,048	960	88	4,479	1,964	2,515	24	23	1	
0-10	1,342	665	677	57	51	6	1,285	614	671	1	1	...	
10-15	598	314	284	107	93	14	491	221	270	3	3	...	
15-20	468	250	218	144	124	20	324	126	198	7	6	1	
20 & over.	3,119	1,695	1,424	740	692	48	2,379	1,003	1,376	13	13	...	
Anlmst.	24,196	12,282	11,964	24	19	5	24,172	12,213	11,959	2	2	...	
0-10	8,123	3,973	4,148	4	3	1	8,119	3,972	4,147	...	...	...
10-15	2,888	1,586	1,302	13	11	2	2,885	1,585	1,300	...	...	...
15-20	1,649	892	757	4	3	1	1,645	889	756	...	...	...
20 & over.	11,336	5,779	5,757	13	12	1	11,523	5,767	5,756	2	2	...	

Details for Districts including Gangapur—(contd.)

District.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B.H.I.L.S.A.	All Religions.	247,667	130,252	117,415	5,784	5,398	386	241,883	124,854	117,029	314	293	21
	0-10	69,990	35,837	34,153	185	165	20	69,805	35,672	34,133	3	2	1
	10-15	33,359	17,248	16,111	714	628	86	32,645	16,620	16,025	22	21	1
	15-20	19,390	10,613	8,777	702	642	60	18,688	9,971	8,717	43	39	4
	20 & over	124,928	66,554	58,374	4,183	3,963	220	120,745	62,591	58,154	246	231	15
B.H.I.L.S.A.	Hindu.	226,494	119,032	107,462	4,840	4,548	292	221,654	114,484	107,170	247	231	16
	0-10	63,847	32,766	31,081	160	144	16	63,687	32,622	31,065	1	1	...
	10-15	30,961	15,944	15,017	607	531	76	30,354	15,413	14,941	20	19	...
	15-20	17,466	9,334	8,132	607	564	43	16,859	8,770	8,089	35	33	2
	20 & over	114,220	60,988	53,232	3,466	3,309	157	110,754	57,679	53,075	191	178	13
B.H.I.L.S.A.	Musalman.	12,232	6,638	5,594	416	377	39	11,816	6,261	5,555	41	41	...
	0-10	3,366	1,697	1,669	2	1	1	3,364	1,696	1,668	...	...	...
	10-15	1,340	734	606	48	43	5	1,292	691	601	2	2	...
	15-20	1,322	1,005	317	35	29	6	1,287	976	311	3	3	...
	20 & over	6,204	3,202	3,002	331	304	27	5,873	2,898	2,975	36	36	...
B.H.I.L.S.A.	Jain.	1,923	1,076	847	486	440	46	1,437	636	801	7	6	1
	0-10	400	188	212	20	18	2	380	170	210	...	...	...
	10-15	257	147	110	54	50	4	203	97	106	...	...	...
	15-20	184	96	88	57	47	10	127	49	78	3	2	1
	20 & over	1,082	645	437	355	325	30	727	320	407	4	4	...
B.H.I.L.S.A.	Animist.	6,924	3,453	3,471	4	4	...	6,920	2,449	3,471	1	1	...
	0-10	2,347	1,169	1,178	...	...	...	2,347	1,169	1,178	...	...	...
	10-15	793	419	374	...	...	...	793	419	374	...	...	...
	15-20	408	173	235	...	...	...	408	173	235	...	...	...
	20 & over	3,376	1,692	1,684	4	4	...	3,372	1,688	1,684	1	1	...
B.H.I.L.S.A.	All Religions.	344,218	179,347	164,871	16,788	15,025	1,743	327,450	164,322	163,128	1,477	1,433	44
	0-10	90,260	45,154	45,106	922	726	196	89,338	44,428	44,910	6	5	1
	10-15	38,728	21,860	16,868	2,161	1,910	251	36,567	19,950	16,617	112	105	7
	15-20	24,225	12,817	11,408	1,764	1,553	211	22,461	11,264	11,197	188	184	4
	20 & over	191,005	99,516	91,489	11,921	10,836	1,085	179,084	88,680	90,404	1,171	1,139	32
B.H.I.L.S.A.	Hindu.	299,888	155,795	144,093	11,813	10,857	956	288,075	144,938	143,137	1,158	1,154	4
	0-10	78,928	39,479	39,449	598	485	113	78,330	38,994	39,336	1	1	...
	10-15	33,878	19,032	14,846	1,569	1,428	141	32,309	17,604	14,705	81	79	2
	15-20	20,821	11,090	9,731	1,299	1,126	113	19,582	9,964	9,618	141	141	...
	20 & over	166,261	86,194	80,067	8,407	7,818	589	157,854	78,376	79,478	935	933	2
UJJAIN.	Musalman.	32,771	17,432	15,339	3,322	2,756	566	29,449	14,676	14,773	148	143	5
	0-10	8,099	3,970	4,129	176	118	58	7,923	3,852	4,071	...	...	...
	10-15	3,580	2,080	1,500	387	310	77	3,193	1,770	1,423	8	8	...
	15-20	2,564	1,304	1,260	337	261	76	2,227	1,043	1,184	19	18	1
	20 & over	18,528	10,078	8,450	2,422	2,067	355	16,106	8,011	8,095	121	117	4
UJJAIN.	Jain.	4,410	2,447	1,963	1,420	1,280	140	2,990	1,167	1,823	68	67	1
	0-10	981	593	388	111	102	9	870	491	379	2	2	...
	10-15	468	280	188	173	152	21	295	128	167	13	13	...
	15-20	399	202	197	171	153	18	228	49	179	14	14	...
	20 & over	2,562	1,372	1,190	965	873	92	1,597	499	1,098	39	38	1
UJJAIN.	Animist.	6,816	3,486	3,330	...	...	...	6,816	3,486	3,330	...	...	...
	0-10	2,152	1,057	1,095	...	...	...	2,152	1,057	1,095	...	...	...
	10-15	762	446	316	...	...	...	762	446	316	...	...	...
	15-20	421	207	214	...	...	...	421	207	214	...	...	...
	20 & over	3,481	1,776	1,705	...	...	...	3,481	1,776	1,705	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age,—Part B.—

District.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MANDASOR.	All Religions.	237,745	122,645	115,100	12,720	11,603	1,117	225,025	111,042	113,983	1,213	1,069	144
	0-10	66,113	34,356	31,757	665	524	141	65,448	33,832	31,616	44	24	20
	10-15	28,656	15,784	12,872	1,461	1,302	159	27,195	14,482	12,713	71	58	13
	15-20	18,958	10,819	8,139	1,270	1,159	111	17,688	9,660	8,028	241	228	13
	20 & over	124,018	61,686	62,332	9,324	8,618	706	114,694	53,068	61,626	857	759	98
	Hindu.	195,729	100,809	94,920	7,739	7,306	433	187,990	93,503	94,487	307	301	6
	0-10	54,577	28,679	25,898	383	315	68	54,194	28,364	25,830	1	1	...
	10-15	23,626	13,186	10,440	918	877	41	22,708	12,309	10,399	31	31	...
	15-20	15,669	9,008	6,661	695	651	44	14,974	8,357	6,617	42	41	1
	20 & over	101,857	49,936	51,921	5,743	5,463	280	96,114	44,473	51,641	233	228	5
	Musalman.	20,987	10,952	10,035	1,917	1,627	290	19,070	9,325	9,745	103	102	1
	0-10	5,752	2,883	2,869	78	65	13	5,674	2,818	2,856	3	3	...
	10-15	2,552	1,322	1,230	203	144	59	2,349	1,178	1,171	8	8	...
15-20	1,509	835	674	155	125	30	1,354	710	644	5	5	...	
20 & over	11,174	5,912	5,262	1,481	1,293	188	9,693	4,619	5,074	87	86	1	
Jain.	7,756	3,980	3,776	2,364	2,167	197	5,392	1,813	3,579	46	46	...	
0-10	1,755	837	918	152	120	32	1,603	717	886	1	1	...	
10-15	863	468	395	305	269	36	558	199	359	11	11	...	
15-20	638	294	344	224	204	20	414	90	324	10	10	...	
20 & over	4,500	2,381	2,119	1,683	1,574	109	2,817	807	2,010	24	24	...	
Animist.	12,220	6,219	6,011	27	26	1	12,203	6,193	6,010	1	1	...	
0-10	3,840	1,874	1,966	...	...	...	3,840	1,874	1,966	...	...	...
10-15	1,543	791	752	3	3	...	1,540	788	752	...	...	...
15-20	943	503	440	4	4	...	939	499	440	...	...	...
20 & over	5,904	3,051	2,853	20	19	1	5,884	3,032	2,852	1	1	...	
SHAJAPUR.	All Religions.	304,987	157,843	147,144	9,421	8,671	750	295,566	149,172	146,394	287	279	8
	0-10	80,906	41,179	39,727	498	425	73	80,408	40,754	39,654	1	1	...
	10-15	34,141	18,406	15,735	1,243	1,104	139	32,898	17,302	15,596	38	36	2
	15-20	19,504	10,188	9,316	912	802	110	18,592	9,386	8,241	28	28	...
	20 & over	170,436	88,070	82,366	6,768	6,340	428	163,668	81,730	81,938	220	214	6
	Hindu.	270,943	140,182	130,761	6,976	6,505	471	263,967	133,677	130,290	211	204	7
	0-10	71,271	36,154	35,117	366	316	50	70,905	35,838	35,067	1	1	...
	10-15	30,288	16,333	13,955	929	839	90	29,359	15,494	13,865	28	26	2
	15-20	17,357	9,042	8,315	668	594	74	16,689	8,448	8,241	17	17	...
	20 & over	152,027	78,653	73,374	5,013	4,756	257	147,014	73,897	73,117	165	160	5
	Musalman.	28,390	12,142	11,248	1,346	1,169	177	22,044	10,973	11,071	56	55	1
	0-10	6,769	3,501	3,268	75	60	15	6,694	3,441	3,253	7	7	...
	10-15	2,661	1,415	1,246	170	142	28	2,491	1,273	1,218	5	5	...
15-20	1,496	800	696	142	117	25	1,354	683	671	5	5	...	
20 & over	112,464	6,426	6,038	959	850	109	11,505	5,576	5,929	44	43	1	
Jain.	4,346	2,300	2,046	1,057	964	93	3,289	1,336	1,953	17	17	...	
0-10	1,010	550	460	55	47	8	955	503	452	...	...	...
10-15	483	281	202	141	122	19	342	159	183	3	3	...	
15-20	304	169	135	99	89	10	205	80	125	6	6	...	
20 & over	2,549	1,300	1,249	762	706	56	1,787	594	1,193	8	8	...	
Animist.	6,284	3,197	3,087	24	17	7	6,260	3,180	3,080	...	...	...
0-10	1,856	974	882	2	2	...	1,854	972	882	...	...	...
10-15	709	377	332	3	1	...	706	376	330	...	...	...
15-20	341	172	169	1	1	...	340	171	169	...	...	...
20 & over	3,378	1,674	1,704	18	13	5	3,360	1,661	1,699	...	...	...

Details for Districts including Gangapur.—(concl'd.)

District.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AMJHERA.	All Religions.	136,520	68,985	67,535	3,465	3,183	332	133,055	65,852	67,203	83	81	2
	0-10	43,591	21,435	22,156	154	122	32	43,437	21,313	22,124	...	...	...
	10-15	15,252	8,187	7,065	420	361	59	14,832	7,826	7,006	11	11	...
	15-20	9,174	4,839	4,335	380	329	51	8,794	4,510	4,284	8	8	...
	20 & over.	68,503	34,524	33,979	2,511	2,321	190	65,992	32,203	33,789	64	62	2
AMJHERA.	Hindu.	62,654	31,516	31,138	2,311	2,125	186	60,343	29,391	30,952	76	74	2
	0-10	17,562	8,736	8,826	97	82	15	17,465	8,654	8,811	...	...	...
	10-15	7,146	3,735	3,411	282	249	33	6,864	3,486	3,378	11	11	...
	15-20	4,569	2,339	2,230	250	223	27	4,319	2,116	2,203	8	8	...
	20 & over.	33,377	16,706	16,671	1,582	1,571	111	31,695	15,135	16,560	37	35	2
AMJHERA.	Musalman.	5,759	3,042	2,717	573	496	77	5,186	2,546	2,640	3	3	...
	0-10	1,648	872	776	19	12	7	1,629	860	769	...	...	...
	10-15	717	395	322	64	50	14	653	345	308	...	...	...
	15-20	416	217	199	75	62	13	341	155	186	...	...	...
	20 & over.	2,978	1,558	1,420	415	372	43	2,563	1,186	1,377	3	3	...
AMJHERA.	Jain.	1,911	1,027	884	524	462	62	1,387	565	822	1	1	...
	0-10	429	225	204	38	28	10	391	197	194	...	...	...
	10-15	224	147	77	73	62	11	151	85	66	...	...	...
	15-20	144	69	75	50	40	10	94	29	65	...	...	...
	20 & over.	1,114	586	528	363	332	31	751	254	497	1	1	...
AMJHERA.	Anlmist.	66,071	33,341	32,730	44	43	1	66,027	33,298	32,729	...	...	...
	0-10	23,919	11,587	12,332	...	...	...	23,919	11,587	12,332	...	...	...
	10-15	7,155	3,903	3,252	...	...	...	7,155	3,903	3,252	...	...	...
	15-20	4,035	2,208	1,827	4	4	...	4,031	2,204	1,827	...	...	...
	20 & over.	30,962	15,643	15,319	40	39	1	30,922	15,604	15,318	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age—Part C.—Details for the City of Lashkar.

City.	Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	All Religions.	80,387	44,595	35,792	14,782	12,662	2,120	65,605	31,933	33,672	3,188	2,987	201
	0-10	15,393	7,789	7,604	725	531	194	14,668	7,258	7,410	69	61	8
	10-15	7,378	4,304	3,074	1,494	1,210	284	5,883	3,094	2,789	319	292	27
	15-20	6,526	3,513	3,013	1,601	1,317	284	4,924	2,196	2,728	497	480	17
	20 & over	51,090	28,999	22,101	10,962	9,604	1,358	40,130	19,385	20,745	2,303	2,154	149
	Hindu.	60,307	33,543	26,764	11,695	10,009	1,686	48,612	23,534	25,078	2,563	2,434	129
	0-10	11,205	5,667	5,538	583	424	159	10,622	5,243	5,379	50	43	7
	10-15	5,359	3,163	2,196	1,229	995	234	4,130	2,168	1,962	285	261	24
	15-20	5,031	2,710	2,321	1,336	1,101	235	3,695	1,609	2,086	430	416	14
	20 & over	38,712	22,003	16,709	8,547	7,489	1,058	30,165	14,514	15,651	1,798	1,714	84
	Musalman.	18,531	10,181	8,350	2,360	2,082	278	16,171	8,099	8,072	387	374	13
	0-10	3,945	1,989	1,956	99	74	25	3,846	1,915	1,931	11	10	1
	10-15	1,904	1,085	819	212	175	37	1,692	910	782	26	26	...
	15-20	1,389	752	637	212	178	34	1,177	574	603	46	45	1
	20 & over	11,293	6,355	4,938	1,837	1,655	182	9,456	4,700	4,756	304	293	11
	Christian.	274	158	116	196	121	75	78	37	41	150	99	51
	0-10	54	29	25	16	11	5	38	18	20	6	6	...
	10-15	12	5	7	7	2	5	5	3	2	3	...	3
	15-20	20	14	6	18	13	5	2	1	1	11	10	1
	20 & over	188	110	78	155	95	60	33	15	18	130	83	47
	Jain.	1,097	597	500	442	385	57	655	212	1,443	34	34	...
	0-10	160	89	71	22	17	5	138	72	66	...	...	...
	10-15	89	45	44	36	32	4	53	13	40	3	3	...
	15-20	78	35	43	32	24	8	46	11	35	8	8	...
	20 & over	770	428	342	352	312	40	418	116	302	23	23	...
	Sikh.	32	21	11	14	13	1	18	8	10	5	5	...
	0-10	6	4	2	1	1	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
	10-15	3	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
	15-20	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
	20 & over	20	15	5	11	10	1	9	5	4	3	3	...
	Parsi.	57	32	25	39	27	12	18	5	13	32	25	7
	0-10	12	4	8	2	2	...	10	2	8	1	1	...
	10-15	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	15-20	3	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	20 & over	40	27	13	33	24	9	7	3	4	29	23	6
	Arya	54	31	23	34	23	11	20	8	12	16	15	1
	0-10	10	7	3	2	2	...	8	...	12	16	15	1
	10-15	8	4	4	7	4	...	1	5	3	1	1	...
	15-20	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	20 & over	35	19	16	25	17	8	10	2	8	15	14	1
	Animist.	34	31	3	1	1	...	33	30	3	...	...	...
	0-10	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	10-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 & over	33	31	2	1	1	...	32	30	2	...	...	...
	Jew.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	20 & over	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE IX.

Education by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

This table deals with the education of 15 selected castes with 19 sub-castes—Brahman (6), Bania (5), Rajput (8).

The following is the statement showing the details of Gangapur :—

Caste.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13
angapur ...	1,678	846	832	241	233	8	1,437	613	824	2	2	..
I Hindu ...	1,100	559	541	143	142	1	957	417	540	...	...	..
1. <i>Bania</i> ...	856	434	422	123	123	...	733	311	422	...	...	..
Agarwal ...	282	145	137	15	15	...	267	130	137	...	...	..
Mahesri ...	467	236	231	90	90	...	377	146	231	...	...	..
Oswal ...	107	53	54	18	18	...	89	35	54	...	...	..
2. <i>Bhat</i> ...	75	40	35	5	5	...	17	9	8	...	...	..
3. <i>Brahman</i> ...	104	50	54	9	8	1	95	42	53	...	...	..
Bhagor ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	..
Dakshanj ...	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	..
Gaur ...	89	43	46	4	4	...	85	39	46	...	...	..
Sanadhya ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..
Sarwaria ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..
4. <i>Kayasth</i> ...	22	14	8	5	5	...	17	9	8	...	...	..
5. <i>Maratha</i> ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	..
6. <i>Rajput</i> ...	36	21	15	7	7	...	35	20	15	...	...	..
Parihar ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..
Rathor ...	84	19	15	1	1	...	83	18	15	...	...	..
II Musalman ...	262	131	131	14	14	...	248	117	131	2	2	...
1. <i>Pathan</i> ...	52	33	25	5	5	...	53	28	25	1	1	...
2. <i>Sayyid</i> ...	70	4	6	2	2	...	8	2	6	1	1	...
3. <i>Shaikh</i> ...	794	94	100	7	7	...	187	87	100	...	...	..
III Jain...	316	156	160	84	77	7	232	79	153	...	...	..
1. <i>Oswal</i> ...	314	156	158	84	77	7	230	79	151	...	...	..
2. <i>Porwal</i> ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..

TABLE IX.—Education by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gwalior State (excluding Gangapur) ...		510,466	280,084	230,382	51,543	45,848	5,695	458,923	234,236	224,687	5,434	5,282	151
	Gangapur ...	1,678	846	832	241	233	8	1,437	613	824	2	2	
Gwalior State (including Gangapur) ...		512,144	280,930	231,214	51,784	46,081	5,703	460,360	234,849	225,511	5,436	5,284	151
I. Hindu:		300,621	170,193	130,431	39,686	35,453	4,233	260,935	134,737	126,198	4,453	4,321	133
1. Bania		43,475	23,809	19,666	8,907	8,372	535	34,568	15,437	19,131	401	393	
Agarwal	Gird and Tonwarghar	21,755	12,115	9,640	5,090	4,770	320	16,665	7,345	9,320	287	283	
Gahohi	Bhind and Narwar	6,116	3,357	2,759	1,096	1,064	32	5,020	2,293	2,727	14	14	
Mahesri	Ujjain and Mandasor	4,390	2,379	2,011	1,244	1,148	96	3,146	1,231	1,915	55	51	
Oswal	Shajapur	7,199	3,914	3,285	964	913	51	6,235	3,001	3,234	35	35	
Porwal	Mandasor and Isagarh	4,015	2,044	1,971	513	477	36	3,502	1,567	1,935	10	10	
2. Bhal	Ujjain and Shajapur	7,950	4,291	3,659	661	615	46	7,289	3,676	3,613	9	9	
3. Brahman		141,297	80,328	60,969	16,276	14,604	1,672	125,021	65,724	59,297	1,928	1,868	60
Bhagor	Gird and Narwar	15,707	8,493	7,214	1,743	1,582	161	13,964	6,911	7,053	87	84	
Dakshani	Gird and Ujjain	12,814	6,884	5,930	4,819	3,956	863	7,995	2,928	5,067	1,308	1,267	41
Gaur	Gird and Shajapur	8,073	4,768	3,305	1,790	1,617	173	6,283	3,151	3,132	225	217	
Hjhotia	Isagarh and Bhilsa	5,305	2,859	2,446	662	625	37	4,643	2,234	2,409	47	45	
Sanadhya	Bhind and Tonwarghar.	98,466	56,704	41,762	7,223	6,788	435	91,243	49,916	41,327	256	250	
Sarwaria	Isagarh	932	620	312	39	36	3	893	584	309	5	5	
Kayasth	Gird and Bhind	24,298	13,548	10,750	7,342	6,217	1,125	16,956	7,331	9,625	1,431	1,389	42
5. Maratha	Gird and Ujjain	11,183	5,896	5,287	2,867	2,469	398	8,316	3,427	4,889	481	462	
6. Moghiya	Ujjain and Mandasor	2,042	1,169	873	24	22	2	2,018	1,147	871			
7. Rajput		70,376	41,149	29,227	3,609	3,154	455	66,767	37,995	28,772	201	198	
Baghela	Bhilsa	847	417	430	51	34	17	796	383	413	5	5	
Bundela	Isagarh and Bhilsa	1,935	1,335	600	86	82	4	1,849	1,253	596	3	3	
Chauhan	Bhind and Ujjain	11,483	4,982	6,501	796	677	119	10,687	4,305	6,382	57	57	
Gaur	Bhilsa and Ujjain	1,371	761	610	133	101	32	1,238	660	578	9	8	
Kachwaha	Bhind	15,649	9,558	6,091	1,046	950	96	14,603	8,608	5,995	30	30	
Parihar	Bhind and Tonwarghar.	1,756	697	1,059	73	63	10	1,683	634	1,049	3	3	
Rathor	Ujjain and Shajapur	7,673	3,963	3,710	470	374	96	7,203	3,589	3,614	56	56	
Tonwar	Bhind and Tonwarghar.	29,662	19,436	10,226	954	873	81	28,708	18,563	10,145	38	36	
II Musalman		98,826	53,137	45,689	8,395	7,311	1,084	90,431	45,826	44,605	886	868	
1. Pathan	Gird and Ujjain	44,743	24,228	20,515	3,642	3,235	407	41,101	20,993	20,108	380	372	
2. Sayyed	Do.	9,534	5,324	4,210	1,328	1,108	220	8,206	4,216	3,990	236	233	
3. Shaikh	Do.	44,549	23,585	20,964	3,425	2,968	457	41,124	20,617	20,507	270	263	
III Jain		14,270	7,597	6,673	3,635	3,253	382	10,635	4,344	6,291	98	96	
1. Oswal	Ujjain and Mandasor	9,221	4,895	4,326	2,524	2,284	240	6,697	2,611	4,086	73	71	
2. Porwal	Isagarh	5,049	2,702	2,347	1,111	969	142	3,933	1,733	2,205	25	25	
IV Animist		98,427	50,006	48,421	68	64	4	98,359	49,942	48,417	1	1	
Bhil, Bhilala and Gond.	Amjhera	98,427	50,006	48,421	68	64	4	98,359	49,942	48,417	1	1	

TABLE X.

Language.

In this table the languages are shown under three main heads—*A* Languages of India, *B* Languages of other Asiatic countries and *C* European Languages. Languages of India are again sub-divided into (1) proper to State and (2) not proper to State.

The languages of Gangapur Pargana are given below :—

Name of Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	9,401	4,810	4,591
Brij Bhasha ...	1	1	...
English ...	1	1	...
Gujarati ...	7	3	4
Hindi ...	21	14	7
Marathi ...	2	2	...
Marwari ...	1,265	697	568
Mewati ...	7,871	3,971	3,900
Punjabi ...	10	9	1
Urdu ...	223	112	111

TABLE X.—Language.

Serial No.	Languages and Dialects.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			GIRD.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	QWALIOR STATE ...	3,195,476	1,696,510	1,498,966	326,466	178,371	148,095
2	A. Languages of India ...	3,194,416	1,695,721	1,498,695	326,240	178,221	148,019
3	(1) Languages proper to State ...	2,967,895	1,577,080	1,390,815	308,713	168,785	139,928
4	<i>Indo-European Family</i> ...	2,965,000	1,575,869	1,389,131	308,630	168,750	139,880
5	Eastern-Hindi —Baghelkhandi ...	48	28	20	...	...	...
6	Bhil Dialects ...	57,405	28,734	28,671	198	113	85
7	Bhili ...	34,831	17,474	17,357	198	113	85
8	Bhilali ...	22,138	11,053	11,085	...	...	...
9	Rathavi ...	436	207	229	...	...	...
10	Rajasthani ...	1,123,583	584,074	539,509	308	268	40
11	Khichiwadi ...	126,896	66,390	60,506	...	...	...
12	Malwi ...	941,757	489,017	452,740	308	268	40
13	Nimadi ...	15,138	7,726	7,412	...	...	...
14	Sondhi ...	24,957	13,229	11,728	...	...	...
15	Sipari ...	14,835	7,712	7,123	...	...	...
16	Western Hindi ...	1,783,964	963,033	820,931	308,124	168,369	139,755
17	Bundelkhandi ...	294,272	158,796	135,476	33,719	17,511	16,208
18	Bhadaori ...	135,881	75,048	60,833	4	4	...
19	Kachhawahi ...	43	43	...	42	42	...
20	Hindustani ...	2,241	1,061	1,180	...	...	...
21	Hindi ...	1,255,880	676,947	578,933	258,416	142,044	116,372
22	Jatwari ...	5,013	2,452	2,561	645	153	492
23	Sikarwari ...	14,972	7,877	7,095	6	6	...
24	Tonwarghari ...	25,454	14,442	11,012	407	362	45
25	Urdu ...	50,208	26,367	23,841	14,885	8,247	6,638
26	<i>Dravidian Family</i> —Gondi ...	956	308	648	83	35	48
27	<i>Unclassed Gipsy Languages</i> ...	1,939	903	1,036	...	...	...
28	Banjari ...	1,855	853	1,002	...	...	...
29	Bargundi ...	84	50	34	...	...	...
30	(2) Languages not proper to State ...	226,521	118,641	107,880	17,527	9,436	8,091
31	<i>Indo-European Family</i> ...	226,229	118,497	107,732	17,467	9,403	8064
32	Pashto ...	410	225	185	1	1	...
33	Bengali ...	262	154	108	206	128	78
34	Bihari —Purbi... ...	8,850	4,790	4,060	1,197	703	494
35	Gujarati ...	12,332	6,224	6,108	336	209	127
36	Gujarati ...	11,913	6,028	5,885	336	209	127
37	Kathiawadi ...	419	196	223	...	...	...
38	Kashmiri ...	18	11	7	15	8	7
39	Marathi ...	23,034	12,131	10,903	13,220	6,983	6,237
40	Eastern Pahadi —Nepali... ...	4	4	...	3	3	...
41	Punjabi ...	1,825	1,083	742	285	200	85
42	Punjabi ...	1,767	1,047	720	281	199	82
43	Narnoli ...	58	36	22	4	1	3
44	Rajasthani ...	128,871	66,377	62,494	2,158	1,134	1,024
45	Hadauti ...	2,353	1,193	1,160	10	8	2
46	Jaipuri ...	2,858	1,689	1,169	23	23	...
47	Mewari ...	92,886	47,859	45,027	...	...	...
48	Marwari ...	30,125	15,214	14,911	2,078	1,091	987
49	Mewati ...	649	422	227	47	12	35
50	Western Hindi ...	48,960	26,490	22,470	39	27	12
51	Ahirwari ...	903	503	398	...	...	...
52	Antervedi ...	23	12	11	23	12	11
53	Hrij Bhasha... ...	48,034	25,973	22,061	16	15	1
54	Western Pahadi —Gujari ...	1,504	880	624	...	...	...
55	Sanskrit ...	13	13	...	7	7	...
56	Sondhi —Kachhi ...	146	115	31	...	...	...
57	<i>Dravidian Family</i> ...	292	144	148	60	33	27
58	Tamil ...	84	30	54	12	7	5
59	Canarese ...	8	8	...	...	...	...
60	Telugu ...	200	106	94	48	26	22
61	B. Languages of other Asiatic countries. ...	140	78	62	39	23	16
62	<i>Indo-European Family</i> —Persian ...	79	39	40	29	13	16
63	<i>Semitic Family</i> —Arabic ...	67	39	22	10	70	...
64	C. European Languages	920	711	209	187	127	60
65	<i>Indo-European Family</i> ...	920	711	209	187	127	60
66	English ...	890	687	203	167	113	54
67	French ...	4	3	1	4	3	1
68	Portuguese ...	26	21	5	16	11	5

TABLE X—Language

Serial No.	Languages and Dialects:	ISAGARH.			BHILSA.			UJJAIN.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	GWALIOR STATE ...	384,088	201,384	182,704	247,667	130,252	117,415	344,218	179,347	164,871
2	A Languages of India ...	384,054	201,364	182,690	4,564	2,545	2,019	344,156	179,312	164,844
3	(1) Languages proper to State ...	374,965	196,512	178,453	243,103	127,707	115,296	323,048	167,635	155,413
4	Indo-European Family ...	374,086	196,183	177,898	242,260	127,384	114,876	322,790	167,500	155,290
5	Eastern Hindi—Baghelkhandi ...	42	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bhil Dialects ...	1,986	728	1,258	84	45	39	300	123	177
7	Bhili ...	1,414	437	977	51	12	39	300	123	177
8	Bhilali ...	572	291	281	33	33	...	...	...	...
9	Ratbavi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Rajasthani ...	135,459	69,987	65,472	184,480	95,975	88,505	298,184	154,222	143,962
11	Khichiwadi ...	104,596	54,275	50,321	3,182	1,529	1,653	...	...	...
12	Malwi ...	30,423	15,506	14,917	181,286	94,439	86,847	298,128	154,174	143,954
13	Nimadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Sondhi ...	440	206	234	12	7	5	52	46	6
15	Sipari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Western Hindi ...	236,599	125,448	111,151	57,696	31,364	26,332	24,311	13,160	11,151
17	Bundelkhandi ...	31,673	16,495	15,178	29,164	16,172	12,992	939	555	384
18	Bhadaori ...	498	332	166	58	36	22	17	17	...
19	Kachhawahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hindustani ...	45	45	...	118	87	31	250	102	148
21	Hindi ...	200,032	106,254	93,778	18,089	9,565	8,524	16,525	9,016	7,509
22	Jatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Sikarwari ...	10	6	4	270	139	131	5	5	...
24	Tonwarghari ...	4,341	2,316	2,025	9,997	5,365	4,632	6,575	3,455	3,110
25	Urdu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Dravidian Family—Gondi ...	167	70	97	555	173	382	37	...	37
27	Unclassed Gipsy Languages ...	712	254	458	288	150	138	221	135	86
28	Banjari ...	712	254	458	288	150	138	171	101	70
29	Bargundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	34	16
30	(2) Languages not proper to State ...	9,089	4,852	4,237	4,564	2,545	2,019	21,108	11,677	9,431
31	Indo-European Family ...	9,086	4,849	4,237	4,564	2,545	2,019	21,026	11,629	9,397
32	Pashto ...	157	74	83	34	32	2	25	16	9
33	Bengali ...	14	10	4	...	...	...	19	4	15
34	Bihari—Purbi ...	356	164	192	200	80	111	2,126	1,545	581
35	Gujarati ...	303	57	246	298	192	106	4,827	2,412	2,415
36	Gujarati ...	303	57	246	298	192	106	4,817	2,404	2,413
37	Kathiawadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2
38	Kashmiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marathi ...	678	371	307	699	395	304	4,348	2,380	1,968
40	Eastern Pahadi—Nepali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Punjabi ...	565	301	264	56	34	22	129	98	31
42	Punjabi ...	565	301	264	56	34	22	129	98	31
43	Narnoli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Rajasthani ...	5,282	2,951	2,331	3,190	1,759	1,431	5,433	5,095	4,338
45	Hadauti ...	1,305	651	654	89	55	34	118	103	15
46	Jaipuri ...	956	593	363	647	344	303	629	404	225
47	Mewari ...	676	336	340	374	179	195	1,327	763	564
48	Marwari ...	2,192	1,293	899	2,080	1,181	899	7,354	3,824	3,530
49	Mewati ...	153	78	75	...	...	...	5	1	4
50	Western Hindi ...	1,723	913	810	85	42	43	42	17	25
51	Ahirwari ...	828	452	376	13	5	8	6	...	6
52	Antarvedi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Brij Bhasha ...	895	461	434	72	37	35	36	17	19
54	Western Pahadi—Gujari ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Sondhi—Kachhi ...	7	7	...	1	1	...	5	5	...
57	Dravidian Family ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	72	57	15
58	Tamil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	48	31
59	Canarese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Telugu ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	B. Languages of other Asiatic countries ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	81	47	34
62	Indo-European Family—Persian ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	37	19	13
63	Semitic Family—Arabic ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	C. European Languages ...	29	17	12	...	...	...	37	19	13
65	Indo-European Family ...	29	17	12	...	...	...	25	16	9
66	English ...	29	17	12	...	...	...	25	16	9
67	French ...	29	17	12	...	...	...	18	9	9
68	Portuguese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...

Gwalior State including Gangapur.—(contd.)

MANDASOR.			SHAJAPUR.			AMJHERA.			LASHKAR CITY.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
237,745	122,645	115,100	304,987	157,843	147,144	136,520	68,985	67,535	80,387	44,595	35,792	1
237,038	122,088	114,950	304,969	157,825	147,144	136,518	68,983	67,535	80,200	44,477	35,723	2
134,876	69,851	65,025	299,138	154,654	144,474	126,218	63,762	62,456	65,214	36,511	28,703	3
134,783	69,803	64,980	298,823	154,547	144,276	125,794	63,533	62,261	65,214	36,511	28,703	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
257	127	130	14	4	1	53, 76	27,316	26,660	...	...	...	6
257	127	130	13	3	10	32 101	16,403	15,698	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	1	1	...	21,494	10,728	10,766	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	381	185	196	...	...	...	9
122,462	64,301	58,161	276,677	144,192	132,485	68,773	34,548	34,225	283	257	26	10
...	...	...	19	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
115,674	60,749	54,925	259,071	134,805	124,266	53,566	26,786	26,780	283	257	26	12
3	2	1	...	...	...	15,126	7,722	7,404	...	...	...	13
6,785	3,550	3,235	17,587	9,380	8,207	81	40	41	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
12,064	5,375	6,689	22,132	10,351	11,781	3,045	1,669	1,376	64,931	36,254	28,677	16
41	19	22	448	215	233	332	161	171	187	115	72	17
5	3	2	...	...	...	51	31	20	...	...	...	18
1,032	635	417	96	21	74	399	24	375	40	40	...	19
4,167	2,033	2,134	18,821	8,586	10,235	1,069	788	281	55,226	30,927	24,299	20
124	68	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,344	5,083	4,261	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	89	45	23
6,675	2,617	4,058	2,768	1,529	1,239	1,194	665	529	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	774	30	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
93	48	45	207	87	114	424	229	195	...	...	...	26
93	48	15	185	79	106	406	221	185	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	16	8	8	18	8	10	...	...	...	28
102,162	52,237	49,925	5,831	3,161	2,670	10,300	5,221	5,079	14,986	7,966	7,020	29
102,098	52,210	49,888	5,812	3,148	2,664	10,299	5,221	5,078	14,935	7,939	6,996	30
15	9	6	149	79	70	21	...	15	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	177	109	68	32
856	446	410	610	393	217	567	298	269	252	162	90	33
1,082	523	559	1,109	642	467	3,850	1,934	1,916	286	176	110	34
1,082	523	559	1,109	642	467	3,441	1,746	1,695	286	176	110	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	409	188	221	...	...	...	36
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
786	382	404	1,384	615	769	952	469	483	12,088	6,352	5,736	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
164	94	70	59	47	12	45	20	25	132	87	45	40
164	94	70	59	47	12	43	18	25	128	86	42	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	3	42
98,897	50,624	48,273	2,175	1,157	1,018	4,848	2,490	2,358	1,945	1,016	929	43
801	291	310	165	71	94	22	...	22	...	...	...	44
219	84	135	180	150	30	25	15	10	...	3	...	45
89,738	46,302	43,456	470	135	335	260	134	126	...	...	...	46
8,276	3,937	4,339	1,095	616	479	4,541	2,341	2,200	1,921	1,001	920	47
43	10	33	265	185	80	...	...	...	21	12	9	48
287	122	165	267	173	94	10	1	9	23	12	11	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	50
287	122	165	267	173	94	2	1	1	23	12	11	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
8	7	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	66	50	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	55
54	27	37	19	13	6	1	...	7	51	27	24	56
8	3	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
56	24	32	15	9	6	...	...	...	43	22	21	59
32	10	22	16	16	...	...	...	...	35	20	15	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
28	7	27	16	16	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	62
4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	15	63
675	547	128	2	2	...	2	2	...	152	98	54	64
675	547	128	2	2	...	2	2	...	152	98	54	65
672	544	128	2	2	...	2	2	...	140	91	49	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	67
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	68

TABLE XI.

Birth-place.

This table gives the information for birth-place of the persons censused in the State as well as the districts where enumerated.

The figures for Gird Gwalior District include those for Lashkar City shown separately.

The figures for Gangapur Pargana are shown below :—

Birth-place.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total ...	9,401	4,810	4,591
1. Gwalior State ...	6,332	3,885	2,447
2. Central India ...	4	2	2
3. United Provinces ...	14	9	5
4. Rajputana States ...	3,022	902	2,120
5. Ajmer-Merwara ...	19	6	13
6. Bombay :—... ..	3	2	1
<i>British Districts</i> ...	2	1	1
<i>States</i>	1	1	...
7. Punjab	7	4	3

Serial No.	District, State, province or country where born.	DISTRICT OR CITY					
		POPULATION OF THE STATE.			GIRD.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gwalior State excluding Gangapur	3,186,075	1,691,700	1,494,375	326,466	178,371	148,095
2	Gangapur	9,401	4,810	4,591	...	...	...
3	Gwalior State including Gangapur	3,195,476	1,696,510	1,498,966	326,466	178,371	148,095
4	A. Born in India	3,194,793	1,695,906	1,498,887	326,401	173,335	148,076
5	I. Districts within the State ...	2,902,067	1,566,968	1,335,099	295,479	163,152	132,327
6	Gird	356,896	191,658	165,238	279,192	153,831	125,361
7	Bhind	362,183	203,641	158,542	5,170	3,051	2,119
8	Tonwarghar	328,172	185,314	142,858	4,310	2,804	1,506
9	Sheopur	116,031	62,423	53,608	500	232	268
10	Narwar	367,387	194,374	173,013	4,429	2,021	2,408
11	Isagarh	350,701	187,635	163,066	611	355	256
12	Bhilsa	188,624	99,529	89,095	248	152	96
13	Ujjain	277,340	145,788	131,552	454	296	158
14	Mandasor	178,371	97,588	80,783	184	131	53
15	Shajapur	263,443	139,709	123,734	254	160	94
16	Amjhera	112,919	59,309	53,610	127	119	8
17	II. Provinces and States in India beyond the State.						
18	(1) Central India States	137,917	58,069	79,848	10,508	3,677	6,831
19	Ajaigarh	140	...	140	...	...	...
20	Alipura	31	19	12	...	...	...
21	Ali Rajpur	845	355	490	...	...	...
22	Barwani	269	77	192	...	...	...
23	Bhopal	28,575	13,242	15,333	77	45	32
24	Chhatarpur	529	278	251	133	71	62
25	Datia	14,931	5,434	9,497	7,231	2,327	4,904
26	Dewas	9,548	3,802	5,746	111	74	37
27	Dhar	10,536	4,550	5,986	103	75	28
28	Indore	39,878	16,089	23,789	732	267	465
29	Jaora	6,237	2,317	3,920	3	2	1
30	Jhabua	1,698	806	892	...	...	...
31	Jobat	494	225	269	...	...	...
32	Khilchipur	305	110	195	...	...	...
33	Narsinghgarh	4,615	2,107	2,508	4	1	3
34	Orchha	5,522	3,110	2,412	729	317	412
35	Panna	41	18	23	5	4	1
36	Rajgarh	4,299	1,788	2,511	1	1	2
37	Ratlam	4,299	1,634	2,665	14	12	301
38	Rewah	808	395	413	607	306	...
39	Saijana	873	366	507	...	...	583
40	Samthar	872	208	664	758	175	...
41	Sitaman	1,493	435	1,058	...	...	...
42	Central India unspecified	1,079	704	375	...	...	...
43	(2) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	59,021	25,715	33,306	13,848	7,557	6,291
44	British Districts	59,021	25,715	33,306	13,848	7,557	6,291
45	Agra	7,849	3,319	4,530	1,372	740	632
46	Aligarh	346	210	136	147	91	56
47	Allahabad	518	269	249	285	162	123
48	Azamgarh	11	11	...	10	10	32
49	Banda	286	104	182	88	56	...
50	Barabanki	308	216	92	118	109	9
51	Bareilly	236	109	127	70	46	24
52	Benares	312	195	117	79	32	47
53	Bijnor	51	42	9	6	1	5
54	Badaun	138	26	112	44	14	20
55	Bulandshahar	95	55	40	54	30	24
56	Cawnpore	3,282	1,492	1,790	495	268	227
57	Dehra Dun	2,193	8	8	6	5	1
58	Etah	5,384	1,774	125	37	31	6
59	Etawah	729	333	396	650	489	161
60	Farrakhabad	421	144	277	64	32	6
61	Fatehpur	75	38	37	11	4	7
62	Fyzabad	4	2	2	4	2	3
63	Gorakhpur	663	365	298	431	275	156
64	Hamirpur	247	100	147	156	86	70
65	Hardoi	3,883	872	3,011	431	182	249
66	Jalaun	844	436	408	826	421	405
67	Jaunpur	20,520	9,778	10,742	4,507	1,711	2,796
68	Jhansi	193	128	65	45	34	11
	Lucknow						

Birthplace.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

BHIND.			TONWARGHAR.			SHEOPUR.			NARWAR.			Serial No.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
382,633	208,765	173,868	336,660	186,908	149,752	124,865	66,462	58,403	369,627	195,548	174,079	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
382,633	208,765	173,868	336,660	186,908	149,752	124,865	66,462	58,403	369,627	195,548	174,079	3
382,632	208,764	173,868	336,660	186,908	149,752	124,861	66,458	58,403	369,627	195,548	174,079	4
363,747	203,494	160,252	327,149	183,746	143,403	117,389	62,976	54,413	363,874	193,394	170,480	5
6,406	2,855	3,551	6,510	3,355	3,155	1,653	849	804	8,769	4,461	4,308	6
351,653	198,766	152,907	3,635	652	2,983	41	8	33	176	110	66	7
4,112	1,290	2,822	315,683	179,268	136,415	1,697	628	1,069	460	200	260	8
150	76	74	765	259	506	112,703	60,859	51,844	1,074	462	612	9
1,043	384	659	282	109	173	1,096	552	544	350,875	187,104	163,771	10
97	19	78	93	43	50	131	39	92	2,271	923	1,348	11
57	38	19	16	7	9	7	6	1	76	41	35	12
97	45	52	27	18	9	42	30	12	77	43	34	13
40	1	39	21	4	17	7	4	3	17	12	5	14
51	13	38	114	29	85	9	...	9	73	35	38	15
21	7	14	3	2	1	3	1	2	6	3	3	16
3,381	820	2,561	187	88	99	102	64	38	1,623	552	1,071	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	9	13	18	13	5	12	2	10	20	9	11	22
85	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	103	47	23
2,698	687	2,011	113	65	48	40	31	9	1,323	391	932	24
20	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	25
4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	26
349	60	289	16	10	6	12	1	11	35	19	16	27
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
17	17	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	83	24	59	33
2	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	34
4	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
33	1	32	...	...	...	26	23	3	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
85	15	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
62	7	55	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
13,731	3,463	10,268	4,819	1,153	3,666	315	182	133	2,626	929	1,697	42
13,731	3,463	10,268	4,819	1,153	3,666	315	182	133	2,626	929	1,697	43
1,852	666	1,186	2,384	694	1,690	30	...	30	179	161	18	44
55	16	39	27	14	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	45
35	3	32	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
140	13	127	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	49
45	5	40	18	4	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	50
8	5	3	5	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
19	2	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	54
1,045	165	880	173	31	142	4	...	4	24	18	6	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
107	19	88	51	22	29	...	...	...	10	6	4	57
3,731	976	2,755	699	122	577	8	...	8	...	...	...	58
289	53	236	23	3	20	...	...	...	3	2	1	59
234	53	181	39	11	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
10	3	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
117	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
57	2	55	21	2	19	...	...	...	21	17	4	64
2,825	558	2,267	471	28	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
219	61	158	111	47	64	10	1	9	2,045	600	1,445	67
26	13	13	27	10	17	...	...	...	3	2	1	68

Serial No.	District, State, province or country where born.	DISTRICT OR CITY								
		ISAGARH.			BHILSA.			UJJAIN.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Gwalior State excluding Gangapur	384,088	201,384	182,704	247,667	130,252	117,415	344,218	179,347	164,871
2	Gangapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gwalior State including Gangapur	384,088	201,384	182,704	247,667	130,252	117,415	344,218	179,347	164,871
4	A. Born in India	384,065	201,368	182,697	247,666	130,251	117,415	344,190	179,325	164,865
5	I. Districts within the State	361,980	190,599	171,381	199,170	105,574	93,596	289,614	153,267	136,347
6	Gird	11,294	3,633	7,651	1,253	1279	974	9,273	4,823	3,450
7	Bhind	350	242	108	622	361	241	353	311	42
8	Tonwarghar	853	599	254	904	428	476	83	68	15
9	Sheopor	270	172	98	397	297	100	21	21	...
10	Narwar	7,519	3,014	4,505	1,775	956	819	128	91	37
11	Isagarh	340,339	182,351	157,988	6,145	3,310	2,835	572	313	259
12	Bhilsa	1,003	349	654	186,362	98,568	87,794	137	91	46
13	Ujjain	105	70	35	127	73	54	272,718	143,736	128,982
14	Mandasor	26	23	3	22	13	9	1,029	498	531
15	Shajapur	201	127	74	544	257	287	5,969	3,120	2,849
16	Amjhara	30	19	11	19	12	7	331	195	136
	II. Provinces and States in India beyond the State.									
17	(i) Central India States	4,668	2,257	2,411	24,863	12,472	12,391	38,159	16,736	21,423
18	Ajaigarh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Alipura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ali Rajpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Barwani ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Bhopal	1,283	657	626	16,698	7,897	8,801	3,604	1,386	2,218
23	Chhatarpur	151	93	58	...	...	...	10	10	...
24	Datia	260	158	102	3,173	1,736	1,437	42	24	18
25	Dewas	12	11	1	7	...	7	5,227	1,944	3,283
26	Dhar	10	8	2	11	4	7	3,093	1,332	1,761
27	Indore	218	144	74	144	74	70	18,022	8,378	9,644
28	Jaora	4	3	1	...	...	...	2,687	1,087	1,600
29	Jhabua ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	91	78
30	Jobat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Khilchipur	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Narsinggarh	502	291	211	46	1	45	73	33	40
33	Orchha	63	32	31	4,643	2,737	1,906	...	...	...
34	Panna	18	7	11	13	3	10	...	...	...
35	Rajgarh	2,028	769	1,232	73	...	73	82	51	21
36	Ratlam	11	4	7	4	1	3	3,431	1,402	2,029
37	Rewah	20	18	2	29	11	18	76	31	45
38	Sailana ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	363	472
39	Santhar	8	5	3	14	6	6	...	...	...
40	Sitamau	10	6	4	5	8	5	29	14	15
41	Central India unspecified	67	22	45	3	...	3	778	589	189
42	(2) United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	4,295	1,981	2,314	13,283	7,225	6,058	3,355	1,812	1,543
43	British Districts	4,295	1,981	2,314	13,283	7,225	6,058	3,355	1,812	1,543
44	Agra	254	134	120	1,259	638	621	232	150	82
45	Aligarh	17	11	6	13	10	3	27	24	3
46	Allahabad	50	35	15	55	10	45	34	28	6
47	Azamgarh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Banda	6	3	3	36	28	8	10	2	8
49	Barabanki	8	5	3	...	...	...	28	21	7
50	Barilly	13	8	5	...	...	...	72	35	37
51	Benares	42	17	25	94	82	12	55	34	21
52	Bijnor	1	1	...	21	17	4	18	18	...
53	Badaun	1	1	...	19	8	11	27	...	27
54	Bulandshahar	5	...	5	2	...	2	10	7	3
55	Cawnpore	120	94	26	872	592	280	352	221	131
56	Dehra Dun	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Etah	3	2	1	5	4	1	4	4	...
58	Etawah	14	8	6	45	28	17	75	41	34
59	Farrukhabad	14	10	4	14	5	9	45	32	13
60	Fatchpur	7	5	2	13	8	5	47	22	25
61	Fyzabad	11	7	4	2	1	1	15	7	8
62	Gorakhpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Hamirpur	10	7	3	67	48	19	...	...	...
64	Hardoi	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
65	Jalaun	25	24	1	4	2	2	34	31	3
66	Jaunpur	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
67	Jhansi	3,246	1,391	1,855	...	...	...	...	...	143
68	Lucknow	119	12	107	9,748	5,589	4,159	385	242	143
		19	18	1	8	6	2	22	17	5

Serial No.	District, State, province or country where born.	POPULATION OF THE STATE.			CIRD.		
		Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mainpuri	1,954	714	1,240	550	442	108
2	Meerut	255	124	131	65	23	42
3	Mirzapur	84	78	6	4	4	...
4	Moradabad	170	86	84	53	17	36
5	Muttra	1,100	785	315	699	521	169
6	Muzaffarnagar	21	14	7	14	11	3
7	Rae-Bareilly	478	229	249	85	54	31
8	Saharanpur	174	144	30	123	101	22
9	Shahjahanpur	93	52	41	21	21	...
10	Sitapur	3	3	...	2	2	...
11	Unao	343	147	196	155	122	33
12	United Provinces unspecified	7,729	3,225	4,504	1,833	1,192	641
13	(3) Central Provinces and Berar	8,073	3,885	4,188	250	124	126
14	British Districts	8,073	3,885	4,188	250	124	126
15	Akola	133	78	55	10	5	5
16	Amraoti	39	15	24	10	4	6
17	Bilaspur	43	20	23	3	3	...
18	Hoshangabad	355	195	160	14	7	7
19	Jubbulpore	474	269	205	24	15	9
20	Nagpur	152	87	65	38	27	11
21	Narsinghpur	6	5	3	...	...	...
22	Nimar	155	129	26	2	1	1
23	Raipur	69	35	34	1	1	...
24	Saugor	3,687	2,574	3,113	84	38	46
25	Central Provinces unspecified	958	478	480	64	13	41
26	(4) Bombay	3,835	2,402	1,433	1,567	1,035	532
27	British Districts	3,206	1,982	1,224	1,503	999	514
28	Ahmedabad	226	162	64	45	40	5
29	Ahmednagar	179	118	61	88	58	30
30	Bombay	467	284	183	398	261	137
31	Broach	2	...	2	...	...	...
32	Khandesh	295	232	63	61	44	17
33	Nasik	13	13	...	13	13	...
34	Poona	378	242	136	195	119	76
35	Ratnagiri	315	164	151	308	160	148
36	Satara	318	194	124	136	69	67
37	Sholapur	20	12	8	...	...	...
38	Surat	118	90	28	43	39	4
39	Bombay unspecified	874	470	404	216	186	30
40	Aden	1	1	...	...	...	...
41	Bombay States	629	420	209	64	46	18
42	Gujarat	427	264	163	30	23	7
43	Kathiawar	177	136	41	19	12	7
44	Kolhapur	25	20	5	15	11	4
45	(5) Baroda State	579	307	272	103	44	59
46	(6) Ajmer-Merwara	722	354	368	9	3	6
47	(7) Rajputana States	78,063	35,088	42,975	3,154	1,755	1,399
48	Alwar	1,046	473	573	186	115	71
49	Banswara	94	64	30	...	...	...
50	Bharatpur	764	370	394	199	115	84
51	Bikaner	435	157	278	44	33	11
52	Bundi	308	152	156	...	...	...
53	Dholpur	5,728	2,794	2,934	1,101	650	451
54	Jaipur	13,163	7,186	5,977	630	345	285
55	Jaisalmer	270	150	120	...	...	...
56	Jhalawar	2,797	959	1,838	2	1	1
57	Karauli	4,366	1,750	2,616	64	20	44
58	Kishangarh	68	32	36	13	...	13
59	Kotah	8,979	4,258	4,721	97	57	40
60	Marwar	2,583	1,364	1,219	76	59	17
61	Mewar	13,685	5,058	8,627	46	21	25
62	Partabgarh	3,661	1,435	2,226	187	106	81
63	Tonk	13,165	5,716	7,449	81	40	41
64	Rajputana unspecified	6,951	3,170	3,781	428	193	235
65	(8) Punjab	2,548	1,665	883	925	531	394
66	British Districts	2,183	1,469	714	733	447	286
67	Ambala	62	39	23	15	4	11
68	Anritsar	289	217	72	15	11	4

Serial No.	District, State, province or country where born.	DISTRICT OR CITY								
		ISAGARH.			BHILSA.			UJJAIN.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	Mainpuri ...	16	7	9	6	2	4	9	4	5
2	Meerut ...	11	5	6	59		59	22	16	6
3	Mirzapur ...	8	7	1	11	11		4	3	1
4	Moradabad ...	6	6		17	14	3	45	22	23
5	Muttra ...	23	18	5	46	33	13	87	61	26
6	Muzaffarnagar ...	6	3	3				1		1
7	Rae-Bareilly ...	4	4		4	4		153	133	20
8	Saharanpur ...	1	1		1	1		13	12	1
9	Shahjahanpur ...	24	7	17				2	2	
10	Sitapur ...	1	1							
11	Unao ...	8	3	5	3	1	2	7	7	
12	United Provinces unspecified ...	309	126	183	802	58	744	1,513	609	904
13	(3) Central Provinces and Berar ...	1,003	455	548	5,197	2,401	2,796	698	545	153
14	British Districts ...	1,003	455	548	5,197	2,401	2,796	698	545	153
15	Akola ...							8	8	
16	Amraoti ...	1		1	6	1	5	4	4	
17	Bilaspur ...	3	1	2	37	16	21			
18	Hoshangabad ...	27	23	4	35	16	19	118	61	57
19	Jubbulpore ...	139	134	5	83	42	41	50	43	7
20	Nagpur ...	9	1	6	15	8	7	37	20	17
21	Narsinghpur ...				8	5	3			
22	Nimar ...							128	128	
23	Raipur ...				12	6	6	24	14	10
24	Saugor ...	732	234	498	4,746	2,230	2,516	43	25	18
25	Central Provinces unspecified ...	92	62	30	235	77	178	286	242	44
26	(4) Bombay... ..	107	65	42	190	155	35	1,160	719	441
27	British Districts ...	99	57	42	61	49	12	925	565	360
28	Ahmedabad ...	8	5	3	1	1		84	77	7
29	Ahmednagar ...	1	1		10	9	1	37	35	2
30	Bombay ...	21	14	7				2	1	1
31	Broach ...							1		1
32	Khandesh ...	32	11	21	11	9	2	154	148	6
33	Nasik ...									
34	Poona ...									
35	Ratnagiri ...	9	5	4	18	18		82	49	33
36	Satara ...	4	4		1		1			
37	Sholapur ...	5	3	2	4	1	3	137	97	40
38	Surat ...	1	1					25	16	9
39	Bombay unspecified ...	18	13	5	15	10	5	395	134	261
40	Aden ...				1	1				
41	Bombay States ...	8	8		129	106	23	235	154	81
42	Gujarat ...				9	1	8	215	140	75
43	Kathiawar ...	8	8		120	105	15	14	8	6
44	Kolhapur ...							6	6	
45	(5) Baroda State ...	6	2	4	5	1	4	233	106	127
46	(6) Ajmer-Merwara ...	6	5	1	46	22	24	178	112	66
47	(7) Rajputana States ...	11,482	5,621	5,861	4,799	2,337	2,462	10,377	5,716	4,661
48	Alwar ...	257	114	143	23	12	11	108	72	36
49	Banswara ...							63	48	15
50	Bharatpur ...	108	44	64	60	28	32	78	46	32
51	Bikaner ...	71	2	69	4	1	3	78	46	32
52	Bundi ...	13	4	9	1	1		87	72	15
53	Dholpur ...	234	151	83	137	103	34	39	28	11
54	Jaipur ...	1,235	629	606	486	286	200	3,967	2,252	1,715
55	Jaisalmer ...				1		1	2	2	
56	Jhalawar ...	9	2	7				196	92	104
57	Karauli ...	180	121	59	68	20	48	117	85	32
58	Kishangarh ...	7		7				5	4	1
59	Kotah ...	3,339	1,751	1,588	240	129	111	431	232	199
60	Marwar ...	79	30	29	165	80	85	418	310	108
61	Meerwar ...	140	98	42	172	97	75	80	73	7
62	Partabgarh ...	2	1	1	11	5	6	214	143	71
63	Tonk ...									
64	Rajputana unspecified ...	5,614	2,535	3,079	3,412	1,575	1,837	508	360	148
65	(8) Punjab ...	194	119	75	19		19	3,986	1,851	2,135
66	British Districts ...	417	319	98	76	44	32	208	163	45
67	Ambala ...	407	311	96	76	44	32	203	159	44
68	Amritsar ...	2	2							
		78	66	12	17	9	8	11	11	

Birthplace.—(contd.)

WHERE ENUMERATED.												Serial No.
MANDASOR.			SHAJAPUR.			ANJHERA.			LASHKAR CITY.			
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
6	1	5	32	28	4	...	...	...	211	165	46	1
18	10	8	4	2	2	...	1	...	30	...	30	2
5	4	1	5	5	...	45	42	3	3	...	3	3
4	2	2	12	6	6	3	3	...	22	...	22	4
61	37	24	39	32	7	3	2	1	518	404	114	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	6
49	16	33	2	2	...	27	2	25	21	9	12	7
...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	176	99	17	8
20	15	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	9	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
52	8	44	1	1	...	1	1	...	95	83	12	11
373	190	183	370	156	214	193	19	174	1,054	803	251	12
89	41	48	441	158	283	228	61	167	190	98	92	13
89	41	48	441	158	283	228	61	167	190	98	92	14
3	3	...	112	62	50	...	...	...	7	6	2	19
...	...	...	18	6	12	...	...	...	8	4	4	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	17
60	32	28	49	19	30	50	37	13	7	...	7	18
5	3	2	5	2	3	115	...	115	18	...	12	19
7	...	7	30	27	3	4	1	3	35	26	9	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21
6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	22
3	2	1	15	6	9	35	23	12	53	30	23	23
5	1	4	212	36	176	...	...	...	59	18	41	24
465	227	238	75	45	30	123	72	51	1,119	739	380	25
324	161	163	51	38	23	102	56	40	1,099	726	373	26
61	33	28	7	2	5	9	2	7	45	40	5	28
37	14	23	1	1	...	4	...	4	60	43	17	29
46	8	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
4	2	2	8	3	5	25	15	10	27	17	10	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
13	9	10	3	2	1	27	24	3	148	92	56	34
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	55	92	35
1	1	...	22	22	...	11	...	11	45	...	45	36
19	12	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
48	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	38	3	38
88	49	39	19	8	11	26	15	11	586	431	155	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
141	66	75	14	7	7	21	16	5	20	13	7	41
131	64	67	8	6	2	18	14	4	3	3	...	42
9	1	8	8	1	5	1	1	...	17	10	7	43
1	1	...	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	44
27	16	11	141	97	44	41	22	19	94	37	57	45
443	193	250	14	5	9	11	8	3	...	...	...	46
24,192	8,990	15,202	8,256	3,691	4,565	1,995	782	1,213	1,791	927	864	47
94	25	69	63	38	25	141	8	133	123	69	54	48
...	...	...	31	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
56	36	20	50	26	24	51	6	45	105	40	65	50
16	10	6	17	4	13	137	6	131	43	32	11	51
124	51	73	23	13	10	7	4	3	...	...	...	52
9	2	7	25	17	8	7	6	1	459	265	194	53
1,807	957	850	863	538	325	649	313	336	515	268	247	54
...	...	...	215	121	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1,784	651	1,133	795	211	584	2	1	1	1	1	...	56
12	8	4	2,346	866	1,480	1	1	...	3	...	3	57
9	6	3	10	9	1	16	13	3	13	...	13	58
422	180	242	1,097	623	474	...	...	...	8	6	2	59
663	308	355	281	188	93	829	329	500	24	24	...	60
12,670	4,453	8,217	202	110	92	126	74	52	6	1	5	61
2,983	1,048	1,935	227	114	113	6	5	1	...	...	...	62
1,739	457	1,282	1,663	656	1,007	18	11	7	68	32	36	63
1,804	799	1,005	348	141	207	5	5	...	423	189	234	64
146	90	56	188	158	30	14	9	5	491	258	233	65
145	90	55	173	145	28	13	8	5	385	226	159	66
31	19	12	14	14	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	67
34	33	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	68

TABLE XI—

Serial No.	District, State, province or country where born.	POPULATION OF THE STATE.			GIRD.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gurgaon	176	76	100	165	69	96
2	Hissar	22	2	20	20	2	18
3	Karnal	9	9	...	6	6	...
4	Lahore	277	152	125	52	36	16
5	Ludhiana	135	93	42	39	14	25
6	Rawalpindi	73	54	19	10	9	1
7	Rohtak	144	114	30	95	66	29
8	Punjab unspecified	996	713	283	316	230	86
9	Punjab States	365	196	169	192	84	108
10	Patiala	365	196	169	192	84	108
11	(9) Delhi	722	598	124	243	221	22
12	(10) Kashmir State	34	25	9	20	14	6
13	(11) N. W. F. Province	307	296	11	5	5	...
14	Peshawar	307	296	11	5	5	...
15	(12) Assam	25	21	4	22	21	1
16	(13) Bengal	325	205	120	126	83	43
17	Calcutta	78	50	28	57	37	20
18	Murshidabad	23	16	7	4	4	...
19	Bengal unspecified	224	139	85	65	42	23
20	(14) Bihar and Orissa	95	61	34	6	6	...
21	Darbhanga	4	2	2	...	...	...
22	Gaya	1	1	...	...	...	...
23	Patna	90	58	32	6	6	...
24	(15) Madras	52	31	21	29	15	14
25	Coimbatore	5	2	3	3	1	2
26	Madras	47	29	18	26	14	12
27	(16) Hyderabad	2	117	125	41	28	13
28	(17) Mysore	7	26	44	1	1	...
29	(18) Travancore	4	4	...	...	...	...
30	(19) Andmans and Nicobars	2	...	2	2	...	2
31	(20) Baluchistan	25	20	5	1	...	1
32	(21) Burma	4	4	...	1	1	...
33	(22) Portuguese Settlement—Goa... ..	61	45	16	51	42	9
34	B. Born in other Asiatic Countries	71	61	10	13	9	4
35	Afghanistan	44	38	6	4	2	2
36	Cyprus	1	...	1	1	...	1
37	Japan	1	1	...	...	...	...
38	Nepal	19	16	3	7	6	1
39	Persia	5	5	...	...	...	...
40	Turkey in Asia	1	1	...	1	1	...
41	C. Born in Europe	571	507	64	49	38	11
42	(i) United Kingdom	551	490	61	...	...	...
43	England and Wales	520	470	50	30	23	7
44	Scotland	14	7	7	4	2	2
45	Ireland	17	13	4	7	...	7
46	(ii) Denmark... ..	3	3	...	3	3	...
47	(iii) France	6	5	1	5	4	1
48	(iv) Italy	6	4	2	3	3	...
49	(v) Portugal	5	5	...	3	3	...
50	D. Born in Africa (unspecified)...	8	7	1	4	3	1
51	E. Born in America	13	10	3	3	1	2
52	F. Born in Australasia	20	19	1	6	5	1

TABLE XII.

Infirmities

This table is divided into two parts. Part I gives the afflicted persons for the State as a whole by age, and Part II the total afflicted population and their distribution by districts:

The following table gives the information of Gangapur by age :—

Age.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gangapur	7	4	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	3	2
20-25 —	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
25-30	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
30-35	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
50-55	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1

TABLE XII—Infirmities.—PART I.—Distribution by age.

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LAPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gwalior State including Gangapur.	8,430	4,38	4,192	457	308	149	1,416	888	528	6,139	2,739	3,400	418	303	115
0-1 ...	18	8	10	...	...	...	4	1	3	13	7	6	1	...	1
1-2 ...	28	16	12	...	...	...	10	6	4	18	10	8	...	...	...
2-3 ...	45	31	14	1	1	...	7	5	2	37	25	12	...	...	...
3-4 ...	58	35	23	2	1	1	14	6	8	42	28	14	...	...	...
4-5 ...	69	42	27	8	7	1	10	7	3	49	26	23	2	2	...
TOTAL 0-5 ...	218	132	86	11	9	2	45	25	20	159	96	63	3	2	1
5-10 ...	434	288	146	40	24	16	106	69	37	285	193	92	3	2	1
10-15 ...	449	292	157	43	29	14	119	82	37	279	179	100	8	2	6
15-20 ...	286	198	88	32	23	9	71	52	19	179	120	89	4	3	1
20-25 ...	460	281	179	57	43	14	106	79	27	283	150	133	14	9	5
25-30 ...	498	285	213	56	46	10	88	55	33	316	155	161	38	29	9
30-35 ...	607	344	263	50	30	20	109	75	34	385	191	194	63	42	15
35-40 ...	498	264	234	24	15	9	108	67	41	313	145	168	53	37	16
40-45 ...	867	428	439	34	36	18	153	91	62	576	239	337	84	62	22
45-50 ...	438	227	211	15	9	6	73	47	26	314	141	173	36	30	6
50-55 ...	909	418	491	25	12	13	122	78	44	709	292	417	53	36	17
55-60 ...	327	142	185	10	6	4	45	26	19	254	98	156	18	12	6
60-65 ...	1,117	406	711	17	10	7	123	62	61	948	313	635	29	21	8
65-70 ...	300	136	164	9	6	3	35	16	19	251	109	142	5	5	...
70 and over ...	1,022	397	625	14	10	4	113	64	49	888	318	570	7	5	2

TABLE XII—Infirmities.—PART II.—Distribution by Districts.

DISTRICT.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LAPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gwalior State excluding Gangapur.	8,423	4,234	4,189	456	308	148	1,415	887	528	6,134	2,736	3,398	418	303	115
Gangapur ...	7	4	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
Gwalior State including Gangapur.	8,430	4,238	4,192	457	308	149	1,416	888	528	6,139	2,739	3,400	418	303	115
Gird ...	985	452	533	56	41	15	118	74	44	750	325	465	21	12	9
Bhind ...	878	395	483	28	18	10	118	83	35	699	267	432	33	27	6
Tonwarghar ...	633	323	310	14	7	7	104	69	35	495	235	260	20	12	8
Sheopur ...	354	159	195	16	12	4	76	47	29	257	99	158	5	1	4
Narwar ...	1,008	499	509	39	29	10	156	99	57	791	357	434	22	14	8
Isagarh ...	545	275	270	29	22	7	68	36	32	410	189	221	38	28	10
Bhilsa ...	474	238	236	22	16	6	96	58	58	349	158	191	7	6	1
Ujjain ...	1,462	801	661	96	63	33	283	169	114	964	483	481	119	86	33
Mandasor ...	403	219	184	33	23	10	84	50	34	253	119	134	33	27	6
Shajapur ...	1,546	811	735	108	69	39	291	192	99	1,046	471	575	101	79	22
Amjhera ...	142	66	76	16	8	8	24	11	11	85	36	49	19	11	8

TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

This table shows the distribution of all infirmities in certain selected castes, tribes or races.
 2. The inset shows the infirmities of Gangapur in selected castes :—

Caste.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Gangapur ...	1,230	631	599	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	3	2
1 Balai ...	325	173	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
2 Bania—Agarwal ...	282	145	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
3 Gujar ...	309	157	152	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
4 Jain—Oswal ...	314	156	158	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XII-A.—Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gwalior State excluding Gangapur.	2,098,281	1,111,981	986,300	242	152	90	762	466	296	3,071	1,579	2,028	236	166	70
Gangapur...	1,230	631	599	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
Gwalior State including Gangapur.	2,099,511	1,112,612	986,899	243	152	91	763	467	296	3,611	1,582	2,030	236	166	70
I Hindu ...	1,885,186	1,001,395	883,791	213	134	79	669	409	260	3,363	1,459	1,904	207	144	63
1. Ahir ...	129,490	66,753	62,737	11	8	3	34	20	14	183	80	103	13	7	6
2. Baiyagi ...	30,032	15,848	14,184	5	4	1	21	16	5	81	47	34	7	4	3
3. Balai ...	121,144	63,158	57,986	37	25	12	63	31	32	247	107	140	40	26	14
4. Bania ...	34,953	19,333	15,630	6	6	...	21	13	8	100	56	46	6	5	1
(i) Agarwal ...	21,755	12,115	9,640	3	3	...	13	9	4	46	27	19	3	2	1
(ii) Gahohi ...	6,116	3,357	2,759	...	...	...	2	1	1	20	9	11	1	1	...
(iii) Oswal ...	7,092	3,861	3,231	3	3	...	6	3	3	34	19	15	2	2	...
5. Brahman ...	98,463	56,702	41,761	8	5	3	19	12	7	179	78	101	4	4	...
(i) Sanadhya ...	98,463	56,702	41,761	8	5	3	19	12	7	179	78	101	4	4	...
6. Chamar ...	374,996	191,418	183,578	35	22	13	136	84	52	802	332	470	30	15	15
7. Darzi ...	18,435	9,459	8,976	4	3	1	7	5	2	28	19	9	8	6	2
8. Dhobi ...	33,137	17,184	15,953	2	1	1	14	3	11	42	10	32	...	...	...
9. Gadaria ...	83,117	44,838	38,279	6	4	2	16	14	2	104	42	62	6	5	1
10. Gujar ...	107,636	60,039	47,597	24	20	4	47	37	10	178	91	87	8	7	1
11. Kachhi ...	168,658	87,728	80,930	11	5	6	62	48	14	262	115	147	13	11	2
12. Kayasth ...	24,276	13,534	10,742	4	2	2	11	8	3	40	15	25	3	3	...
13. Khati ...	33,059	17,914	15,145	9	3	6	14	7	7	95	49	46	2	1	1
14. Kirar ...	66,877	37,258	29,619	2	...	2	15	10	5	89	39	50	3	2	1
15. Kali ...	51,190	27,086	24,104	6	2	4	23	5	18	130	49	81	7	4	3
16. Kurmi ...	56,118	29,647	26,471	8	3	5	19	9	10	90	42	48	11	9	2
17. Kumhar ...	52,673	26,556	26,117	7	5	2	20	15	5	112	54	58	6	3	3
18. Lodhi ...	93,997	51,170	42,827	2	1	1	16	9	7	73	29	44	7	3	4
19. Mina ...	60,128	33,040	27,088	1	...	1	14	5	9	40	14	26	2	1	1
20. Nai... ..	49,701	26,102	23,599	6	5	1	25	13	12	143	48	95	11	10	1
21. Rajput ...	39,858	24,801	15,057	2	2	...	11	10	1	61	31	30	2	1	1
(i) Ponwar ...	10,196	5,365	4,831	2	2	...	3	2	1	28	10	18	2	1	1
(ii) Tonwar ...	29,662	19,436	10,226	...	...	...	8	8	...	33	21	12	...	...	...
22. Rawat ...	38,761	20,588	18,173	2	1	1	12	4	8	78	25	53	...	...	...
23. Sondhia ...	45,698	22,434	23,264	1	1	...	8	5	3	41	27	14	1	1	...
24. Sonar ...	20,871	11,176	9,695	7	4	3	14	10	4	65	27	38	6	6	...
25. Teli ...	51,908	27,629	24,279	7	2	5	27	16	11	700	34	66	11	10	1
II Musalman ...	89,040	47,686	41,354	17	11	6	62	43	19	131	70	61	11	8	3
1. Pathan ...	44,685	24,195	20,490	9	6	3	32	25	7	70	35	35	7	6	1
2. Shaikh ...	44,355	23,491	20,864	8	5	3	30	18	12	61	35	26	4	2	2
III Jain—Oswal ...	314	156	158	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV Animist ...	124,971	63,375	61,596	12	7	5	32	15	17	118	53	65	18	14	4
1. Bhil ...	68,488	34,835	33,653	10	6	4	77	9	8	71	28	43	14	10	4
2. Saharia ...	56,483	28,540	27,943	2	1	1	15	6	9	47	25	22	4	4	...

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

1. This Table deals with the Castes and Tribes of Hindus, Musalmans, Jains and Animists for the State including the Pargana of Gangapur.

2. Important Castes only have been shown separately. Castes numerically insignificant have been grouped as "others."

Castes which have been grouped as "others" are shown separately in an appendix at the end of the Table.

3. The figures for Christians (Total 1,650, males 1,058, females 592) have not been shown in this Table as they are specially dealt with in Tables XV and XVI.

4. Following are the Castes of Gangapur :—

Caste, tribe, race or Nationality.	POPULATION.			Caste, tribe, race or Nationality.	POPULATION.			Caste, tribe, race or Nationality.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	9,401	4,810	4,591	Dhobi ...	50	24	26	Rawat ...	65	39	26
Hindu ...	8,034	4,109	3,925	Dholi ...	113	59	54	Sonar ...	126	60	66
Ahir ...	326	172	154	Gadaria ...	359	199	160	Tamboli ...	3	3	...
Bagri ...	16	9	7	Ghosi ...	1	1	...	Teli ...	188	94	94
Bairagi ...	63	19	44	Gond ...	89	43	46	Vidur ...	18	10	8
Balai ...	325	173	152	Gujar ...	309	157	152	Others ...	858	451	407
Bania ...	1,181	572	609	Gusain ...	87	47	40	Musalman ...	534	277	257
Agarwal ...	282	145	137	Jat ...	927	491	436	Bohra ...	2	2	...
Maheshri ...	467	236	231	Joshi ...	16	9	7	Faqir ...	50	30	20
Oswal ...	107	53	54	Kachhi ...	3	3	...	Mewati ...	16	9	7
Others ...	325	138	187	Kandera ...	3	...	3	Pathan ...	58	33	25
Bhangi ...	62	22	40	Kalal ...	6	5	1	Pinjara ...	56	28	28
Bhat ...	75	40	35	Kayasth ...	22	14	8	Saiyad ...	10	4	6
Bhil ...	16	9	7	Khati ...	66	47	19	Shaikh ...	194	94	100
Bhoi ...	7	7	...	Khatik ...	126	55	71	Others ...	148	77	71
Brahman ...	611	319	292	Kumhar ...	375	199	176	Jain ...	488	248	240
Audich ...	6	3	3	Lohar ...	107	48	59	Oswal ...	314	156	158
Bhagor ...	5	...	5	Mali ...	430	203	227	Porwal ...	2	...	2
Dakshani ...	7	5	2	Maratha ...	7	...	7	Saraogi ...	16	8	8
Sanadhya ...	2	1	1	Nai ...	136	62	74	Others ...	156	84	72
Sarwaria ...	1	1	...	Rajput ...	210	106	104	Animist ...	344	175	169
Others ...	590	309	281	Kachhawaha ...	2	2	...	Bhil ...	344	175	169
Chamar ...	548	284	264	Rathor ...	34	19	15				
Chhipa ...	54	27	27	Solanki ...	8	4	4				
Darzi ...	50	27	23	Others ...	166	81	85				

TABLE XIII—Caste, Tribe,

Serial Number.	Caste, tribe, race or Nationality.	TOTAL POPULATION.			GIRD.		BHIND.		TONWARGHAR.		SHEOPUR.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	44. Lohar	25,135	12,986	12,149	1,559	1,271	1,478	1,125	232	190	410	315
2	45. Mali	28,999	14,201	14,798	278	264	41	23	60	91	2,225	2,770
3	46. Maratha	11,183	5,896	5,287	3,129	2,931	27	29	52	38	14	4
4	47. Minis	60,128	33,040	27,088	...	...	...	...	5,092	4,095	10,691	8,310
5	48. Mirdha	11,961	6,336	5,625	2,187	1,890	1,505	1,455	123	155	53	51
6	49. Moghia	2,042	1,169	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	50. Nai	49,837	26,164	23,673	2,710	2,365	3,867	3,167	3,231	2,605	832	670
8	51. Rajput	249,526	139,648	109,878	5,212	2,394	29,736	20,048	27,314	19,630	1,180	1,008
9	1. Baghele	847	477	430	30	6	...	16	9	18	...	...
10	2. Bhadauria	17,647	11,590	6,057	549	114	10,418	4,091	497	1,652	...	...
11	3. Bundela	1,935	1,335	600	30	29	286	...	7	20	9	...
12	4. Chohan	11,483	4,982	6,501	591	295	578	7,640	338	1,556	52	31
13	5. Dangi	20,565	11,071	9,494	...	...	...	...	60	33	...	...
14	6. Deora	5,235	2,921	2,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	7. Gahlot	1,459	869	590	140	3	8	1	23	19	...	...
16	8. Gaur	1,371	761	610	28	51	62	162	38	21	24	1
17	9. Jadon	7,819	4,664	3,155	294	187	689	596	1,809	7,206	786	6
18	10. Kachhawa	15,651	9,560	6,091	514	112	8,107	4,306	242	1,124	25	1
19	11. Powwar	10,196	5,365	4,831	403	235	171	133	850	1,212	9	1
20	12. Parihar	1,754	695	1,059	62	20	334	578	102	303	...	...
21	13. Parmar	13,674	7,211	6,463	...	...	1,571	1,465	635	583	5	...
22	14. Raghubansi	20,801	11,095	9,706	39	31	6	1	21	...	...	...
23	15. Rathor	7,673	3,963	3,710	97	55	250	396	54	112	5	...
24	16. Sendho	5,951	3,515	2,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	17. Sisodia	3,316	1,991	1,325	41	29	7	...	11	3	1	...
26	18. Sikarwar	7,909	2,781	2,728	440	123	170	190	4,151	2,016	21	2
27	19. Solanki	3,102	1,816	1,286	9	9	56	34	2	10	...	...
28	20. Tomwar	29,662	19,436	10,226	1,024	286	2,578	2,296	13,946	6,075	57	4
29	21. Others	61,476	31,210	30,266	1,021	809	4,445	4,143	4,525	3,667	786	78
30	52. Rawat	38,826	20,627	18,199	4,430	3,714	3	1	1,711	1,289	235	31
31	53. Sansi	1,165	585	580	6	4	...	...	43	120	18	1
32	54. Seharia	1,897	1,168	729	60	26	...	...	64	34	...	...
33	55. Silawat	5,050	2,675	2,375	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	56. Sirvi	4,592	2,270	2,322	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
35	57. Sondhia	45,698	22,434	23,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	58. Sonar	20,997	11,236	9,761	1,251	1,133	995	860	625	620	321	21
37	59. Sutar	33,339	16,637	16,702	1,617	1,423	2,004	1,794	3,103	2,156	...	...
38	60. Tamboli	6,742	3,531	3,211	1,078	1,087	301	272	137	121	68	4
39	61. Teli	52,096	27,723	24,373	2,730	2,480	4,609	3,906	3,452	2,959	816	59
40	62. Vidur	3,414	2,270	1,144	...	...	70	45	...	...	...	...
41	63. Others	63,653	33,031	30,622	1,744	777	7,252	5,018	3,415	3,940	718	25
42	II. Musalman	1,77,417	94,989	82,448	18,611	15,023	5,831	5,125	4,982	3,988	2,579	2,26
43	1. Bohra	11,593	6,162	5,431	43	20	...	...	...	...	116	11
44	2. Faqir	8,207	4,305	3,902	326	304	120	150	319	294	145	13
45	3. Mewati	7,644	3,964	3,680	599	514	44	39	152	135	160	15
46	4. Mughal	2,737	1,463	1,274	427	332	51	69	30	20	17	...
47	5. Pathan	44,743	24,228	20,515	6,535	5,032	1,708	1,517	1,506	1,085	675	60
48	6. Pinjara	8,739	4,490	4,249	41	53	...	...	1	1	12	1
49	7. Saiyad	9,534	5,324	4,210	1,618	1,283	204	148	617	440	67	5
50	8. Shaikh	44,149	23,585	20,964	5,919	4,954	1,309	1,128	1,417	1,215	494	46
51	9. Others	39,671	21,448	18,223	3,103	2,531	2,395	2,074	941	798	893	72
52	III. Jain	39,394	21,125	18,269	1,313	1,081	3,420	2,368	1,102	821	27	3
53	1. Oswal	9,221	4,895	4,326	118	126	4	43	3	...	3	...
54	2. Porwal	5,049	2,702	2,347	...	...	1	...	11	5	1	...
55	3. Saraogi	4,053	2,224	1,829	133	99	543	420	501	512	6	...
56	4. Others	21,071	11,304	9,767	1,062	856	2,872	2,405	587	304	17	2
57	IV. Animist	161,973	82,221	79,752	1,670	1,503	37	19	359	301	8,156	7,56
58	1. Bhil	68,832	35,010	33,822	70	62	...	...	20	23	119	10
59	2. Bhilala	26,482	13,300	13,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	3. Gond	3,457	1,871	1,586	60	48	...	...	...	1	...	...
61	4. Mina	5,176	2,664	2,512	...	1	...	...	...	1	34	...
62	5. Saharia	56,483	28,540	27,943	1,345	1,243	37	19	337	276	800,3	7,47
63	6. Others	1,543	836	707	195	149	...	...	2	...	...	...
64	V. Sikh	661	419	242	44	20	121	68	...	...	5	...
65	VI. Parsi	255	123	132	38	25	...	...	1	...	...	...
66	VII. Arya	167	96	71	44	34	29	18	...	...	...	...
67	VIII. Jew	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix to TABLE XIII.—List of Castes included in "Others."

Caste, tribe, race or Nationality.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Caste, tribe, race or Nationality.	TOTAL POPULATION.			Caste, tribe, race or Nationality.	TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindus.				Other Castes ...	63,653	33,031	30,622	Jains ...	21,071	11,304	9,767
Brahman ...	100,999	54,930	46,069	1 Bargunda ...	2,144	1,069	1,075	1 Agarwal ...	1,792	915	877
1 Adgod ...	2,869	1,424	1,445	2 Bari... ...	1,061	421	640	2 Bhatara ...	182	90	92
2 Ametha ...	1,300	709	591	3 Bedia ...	4,712	2,600	2,112	3 Jaiswal ...	1,919	1,091	828
3 Audumber ...	1,892	1,096	796	4 Beldar ...	2,435	1,291	1,144	4 Jati ...	47	30	17
4 Bengali ...	122	73	49	5 Bhanzi ...	3,480	1,679	1,801	5 Khanderwal ...	635	343	292
5 Chaturvedi ...	82	47	35	6 Bhand ...	184	88	96	6 Nima ...	29	20	9
6 Daima ...	101	47	54	7 Bharbhunja ...	714	362	352	7 Unspecified ...	16,467	8,815	7,652
7 Gujrathi ...	2,013	1,317	696	8 Bharud ...	211	138	73	Musalmans ...	39,671	21,448	18,223
8 Kashmiri ...	191	109	82	9 Bhopa ...	493	244	249	1 Badhai ...	8	8	...
9 Madrasi ...	5	3	2	10 Bohara ...	176	87	89	2 Bavarchi ...	48	18	30
10 Nagar ...	2,098	1,099	999	11 Charan ...	936	536	400	3 Behna ...	629	331	291
11 Ojha ...	28	14	14	12 Deswali ...	890	484	406	4 Bhat ...	21	14	...
12 Saraswat ...	3,064	1,728	1,336	13 Dhangar ...	337	202	135	5 Bhangi ...	1,396	690	706
13 Shenvi ...	152	66	86	14 Dhanuk ...	2,783	1,520	1,263	6 Bharbhunja ...	525	277	248
14 Shrimali ...	2,377	1,432	945	15 Gole ...	2,730	1,277	1,453	7 Bhisti ...	1,977	1,122	855
15 Telang ...	89	51	38	16 Kacherā ...	36	14	22	8 Chhipa ...	1,241	626	615
16 Others ...	84,616	45,715	38,901	17 Kalbelia ...	629	447	182	9 Dhobi ...	326	174	152
Rajput ...	61,476	31,210	30,266	18 Kanjar ...	231	181	50	10 Hammal ...	256	129	127
1 Chandel ...	1,288	721	567	19 Kasera ...	619	365	254	11 Julaha ...	632	328	304
2 Chandrawat ...	589	288	301	20 Kharol ...	1,413	780	633	12 Kunjca ...	1,682	904	778
3 Dhandhere ...	1,018	662	356	21 Khatri ...	1,982	1,173	809	13 Lakhera ...	375	219	156
4 Dikhit ...	2	1	1	22 Kir ...	3,028	1,593	1,435	14 Lohar ...	297	171	126
5 Gaharwar ...	126	53	78	23 Lakhera ...	2,396	1,238	1,158	15 Manihar ...	563	199	164
6 Gautara ...	11	10	1	24 Lunia ...	530	303	227	16 Menan ...	1,501	995	506
7 Hai hai bansi ...	25	14	11	25 Mahar ...	863	503	360	17 Mirasi ...	204	119	87
8 Khichi ...	415	209	206	26 Mallah ...	924	530	394	18 Mochi ...	453	253	200
9 Nandbansi ...	1,865	942	923	27 Manker ...	5,876	2,560	3,316	19 Mokeri ...	11	7	4
10 Pawaiya ...	140	114	26	28 Maru ...	2,335	1,183	1,152	20 Nai ...	405	193	212
11 Ponwar Maratha ...	6	6	...	29 Mochi ...	1,894	1,022	872	21 Naita ...	2,029	1,031	998
12 Sagawat ...	33	36	3	30 Navak ...	2,595	1,153	1,442	22 Nat ...	1,179	642	537
13 Sengar ...	2,468	703	1,765	31 Nat ...	2,776	1,431	1,345	23 Qussab ...	792	500	297
14 Vaish ...	191	101	90	32 Nath ...	3,156	1,770	1,386	24 Quawwal ...	31	14	10
15 Others ...	53,299	27,356	25,943	33 Parbhu ...	127	83	44	25 Rangrez ...	1,988	1,013	978
Bania ...	30,473	16,788	13,685	34 Pardhi ...	1,227	633	594	26 Shishgar ...	493	238	255
1 Bhafera ...	3,024	1,712	1,312	35 Pasi... ...	721	367	354	27 Shishgar ...	32	21	11
2 Bijawargi ...	1,192	692	500	36 Patwa ...	979	483	496	28 Tawail ...	218	13	208
3 Deshawal ...	291	122	169	37 Pinjara ...	162	81	81	29 Teli ...	996	534	461
4 Dhusar ...	43	26	17	38 Rangara ...	3,672	1,977	1,695	30 Unspecified ...	19,563	10,665	8,898
5 Jaiswal ...	184	95	89	39 Sanyasi ...	185	87	98				
6 Kasaudhan ...	242	119	123	40 Sikligar ...	525	300	225				
7 Khanderwal ...	1,693	949	744	41 Others ...	1,486	776	710				
8 Mahore ...	356	226	130	Animists ...	1,543	836	707				
9 Mod ...	391	234	157	1 Kirar ...	9	6	3				
10 Others ...	23,057	12,613	10,444	2 Kcl ...	402	237	165				
				3 Korku ...	1,056	521	525				
				4 Kotwal ...	76	62	14				

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

1. This Table like Table IX does not deal with the whole population but with certain selected castes, which are considered of local importance.
2. The details for Gangapur Pargana are shown separately as an appendix to this Table.

TABLE XIV.—Civil Condition

Serial Number.	CASTE.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.						
					TOTAL.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gwalior State (excluding Gangapur.)		{ Males ... Females...	427,092 346,516	203,454 118,311	43,931 41,499	67,024 52,242	24,604 9,875	23,212 5,509	32,812 6,205	11,871 2,981
2	Gangapur ...		{ Males ... Females...	1,142 1,092	523 353	125 112	200 165	84 45	42 10	57 12	15 9
3	Gwalior State (including Gangapur.)		{ Males ... Females...	428,234 347,608	203,977 118,664	44,056 41,611	67,224 52,407	24,688 9,920	23,254 5,519	32,869 6,217	11,886 2,990
4	Hindu ...		{ Males ... Females...	317,319 246,656	151,042 90,140	30,580 26,819	48,277 35,359	18,267 6,947	17,234 4,246	26,376 4,475	10,308 2,213
5	1. Ajna ...	Ujjain ...	{ Males ... Females...	5,136 5,093	1,820 1,435	437 518	662 663	214 80	150 74	183 41	174 59
6	2. Bania ...		{ Males ... Females...	23,809 19,666	10,484 6,406	1,842 1,873	3,034 2,629	1,236 670	1,270 607	2,020 369	1,062 258
7	(1) Agarwal ...	Gird and Tonwarghar.	{ Males ... Females...	12,115 9,640	5,612 2,942	1,027 1,009	1,801 1,336	522 169	704 211	1,060 155	398 62
8	(2) Gahohi ...	Bhind and Narwar.	{ Males ... Females...	3,357 2,759	1,651 802	292 253	441 390	184 48	178 21	367 32	189 58
9	(3) Maheshri ...	Mandasor ...	{ Males ... Females...	2,379 2,011	1,110 702	212 191	347 312	146 56	106 38	200 84	99 21
10	(4) Oswal ...	Shajapur ...	{ Males ... Females...	3,914 3,285	1,282 1,314	190 240	262 349	182 358	165 255	228 65	255 47
11	(5) Porwal ...	Isagarh and Mandasor.	{ Males ... Females...	2,044 1,971	829 646	121 180	203 242	102 39	117 82	165 33	121 70
12	3. Bhat ...	Ujjain and Shajapur.	{ Males ... Females...	4,291 3,659	1,888 1,165	451 383	527 458	231 117	212 79	325 74	141 54
13	4. Brahman ...		{ Males ... Females...	73,562 56,568	36,754 16,338	6,321 5,895	10,789 7,687	4,094 1,098	4,031 683	8,260 646	3,259 329
14	(1) Bhagor ...	Gird and Narwar.	{ Males ... Females...	8,496 7,272	4,237 2,241	775 784	1,252 966	513 138	511 131	852 181	334 41
15	(2) Dakshani ...	Gird and Ujjain.	{ Males ... Females...	6,884 5,930	2,548 1,661	541 620	759 543	453 286	377 147	318 40	100 25
16	(3) Sanadhya ...	Bhind and Tonwarghar.	{ Males ... Females...	56,703 41,762	29,318 11,918	4,870 4,335	8,633 6,047	3,052 603	3,039 341	6,948 367	2,776 205
17	(4) Sarwaria ...	Isagarh ...	{ Males ... Females...	621 312	253 82	33 21	30 17	18 13	57 15	84 10	31 6
18	(5) Shrigaud ...	Ujjain and Shajapur.	{ Males ... Females...	858 1,352	398 436	102 115	115 114	58 58	47 49	58 48	18 52
19	5. Gujar ...	Tonwarghar and Bhind.	{ Males ... Females...	60,039 47,597	29,031 16,105	5,904 5,386	10,028 6,905	3,619 1,145	3,165 520	4,613 877	1,702 272
20	6. Kayasth ...	Gird and Bhind.	{ Males ... Females...	13,548 10,750	6,531 3,610	1,107 1,141	1,839 1,626	841 342	986 159	1,359 203	399 139
21	7. Kirar ...	Narwar and Tonwarghar.	{ Males ... Females...	37,258 29,619	17,320 11,115	4,533 3,871	6,161 5,335	1,980 842	1,829 554	2,199 332	618 181

by Age for Selected Castes.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial Number
TOTAL.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.	TOTAL.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
170,774	2,171	6,207	8,270	16,054	82,540	54,932	52,864	159	1,290	2,092	2,963	18,433	27,927	1
154,760	2,930	10,671	12,903	24,121	75,139	28,996	73,445	382	1,736	1,935	3,724	19,381	46,287	2
525	4	2	15	71	238	195	94	1	...	1	1	28	63	3
523	1	17	47	96	267	95	216	...	...	2	7	63	144	4
171,299	2,175	6,209	8,285	16,125	82,778	55,127	52,954	160	1,290	2,093	2,964	18,461	27,980	5
155,283	2,931	10,688	12,950	24,217	75,406	29,091	73,661	382	1,736	1,937	3,731	19,444	46,431	6
122,792	1,861	4,766	6,666	13,179	58,798	37,522	43,485	105	1,225	2,006	2,709	14,628	22,812	7
108,927	2,498	8,406	10,266	18,141	50,365	19,251	57,589	338	1,534	1,710	3,359	15,366	35,282	8
2,783	20	229	218	280	1,276	760	533	1	13	16	39	173	291	9
2,393	91	368	278	357	919	380	1,265	3	106	23	69	368	696	10
9,467	171	491	644	1,049	4,253	2,869	3,858	10	227	272	354	1,061	1,934	11
8,099	139	528	939	1,348	3,632	1,513	5,163	53	162	267	314	1,470	2,897	12
4,842	58	152	197	479	2,454	1,512	1,661	5	20	17	61	553	1,007	13
4,167	57	216	441	688	2,015	750	2,531	26	52	70	113	687	1,585	14
1,252	25	66	62	123	595	381	454	1	2	31	29	161	230	15
1,203	9	63	129	159	609	234	754	10	13	15	44	229	448	16
905	19	41	54	95	401	295	364	4	7	12	24	98	219	17
790	7	47	95	125	373	143	519	4	8	22	28	165	292	18
1,538	51	146	244	216	475	406	1,094	2	188	197	202	167	338	19
1,174	40	170	196	217	337	220	797	13	71	144	50	211	308	20
930	78	86	87	136	328	275	285	...	10	15	38	82	140	21
765	26	32	78	165	298	166	560	...	18	16	79	178	269	22
1,773	68	102	134	200	732	537	630	14	38	49	92	157	280	23
1,539	87	158	126	216	664	288	955	24	38	24	43	183	643	24
25,238	285	661	1,372	2,662	12,450	7,868	11,570	14	134	198	550	3,976	6,698	25
23,993	152	1,713	2,657	4,186	11,267	4,018	16,237	27	162	380	868	4,624	10,176	26
3,144	74	122	110	252	1,575	1,011	1,115	4	5	13	116	348	629	27
2,869	12	220	290	463	1,362	522	2,102	4	17	74	61	615	1,331	28
2,841	9	32	163	389	1,210	1,008	1,495	2	6	19	169	406	893	29
2,545	7	149	293	549	1,103	444	1,724	2	18	41	231	422	1,010	30
18,703	132	491	1,044	1,910	9,432	5,694	8,682	8	122	159	209	3,139	5,045	31
17,822	127	1,266	1,992	3,028	8,527	2,882	12,021	75	119	253	519	3,447	7,665	32
196	...	1	30	58	70	37	172	...	...	1	53	52	66	33
118	1	4	16	30	35	32	112	...	...	...	30	31	51	34
354	70	75	25	53	133	118	106	...	1	6	3	31	65	35
639	5	74	66	116	240	138	277	2	8	12	27	109	118	36
24,470	252	877	1,453	2,343	11,944	7,601	6,538	11	147	116	222	2,314	3,728	37
23,041	1,080	2,173	2,100	3,479	10,415	3,794	9,451	38	255	263	398	2,263	6,228	38
5,095	31	93	146	441	2,581	1,803	1,922	18	42	147	201	522	992	39
4,509	34	216	306	741	2,359	853	2,631	20	41	63	137	684	1,686	40
15,465	234	762	895	1,515	7,724	4,255	4,473	12	82	379	269	1,624	2,107	41
12,596	235	1,157	1,014	2,024	6,145	2,021	5,908	44	250	214	296	1,539	3,565	42

TABLE XIV.—Civil Condition

Serial Number.	CASTE.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.						
					TOTAL..	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22	8. Maratha ...	{Gird and Ujjain.	{Males ... Females...	5,896 5,287	2,486 1,690	525 485	771 780	323 109	364 58	911 213	112 45
23	9. Mina ...	{Isagarh' and Sheopur.	{Males ... Females...	33,040 27,088	15,345 10,092	3,106 3,136	5,289 3,854	1,788 1,540	1,636 611	2,692 581	834 370
24	10. Rajput...	...	{Males ... Females...	59,572 40,617	29,015 12,919	6,264 4,042	9,100 5,375	3,872 990	3,542 869	4,272 1,112	1,965 531
25	(1) Bhadoria ...	{Bhind and Tonwarghar.	{Males ... Females...	11,590 6,057	5,546 1,944	1,253 636	1,906 926	712 105	629 117	692 111	354 49
26	(2) Chohan ...	{Bhind and Ujjain.	{Males ... Females...	4,982 6,501	2,163 1,481	458 479	629 588	324 90	266 737	356 138	130 49
27	(3) Gahjat ...	Shajapur ...	{Males ... Females...	869 590	359 191	75 69	104 84	50 11	27 8	31 8	72 11
28	(4) Kachhawaha ...	Bhind ...	{Males ... Females...	9,560 6,091	4,976 1,834	1,113 582	1,793 866	616 128	556 88	701 102	197 68
29	(5) Ponwar ...	{Ujjain and Mandasor.	{Males ... Females...	5,365 4,831	2,446 1,410	529 521	730 533	377 139	299 72	362 93	149 45
30	(6) Rathor ...	{Ujjain and Shajapur.	{Males ... Females...	3,963 3,710	1,894 1,173	459 366	636 461	216 100	191 92	306 119	86 35
31	(7) Sisodia ...	{Mandasor and Ujjain.	{Males ... Females...	1,991 1,325	846 479	162 115	274 140	134 58	99 49	99 44	78 73
32	(8) Solanki ...	{Shajapur and Ujjain.	{Males ... Females...	1,812 1,282	766 452	152 162	228 129	83 64	87 31	119 31	97 35
33	(9) Tonwar ...	{Tonwarghar and Ujjain.	{Males ... Females...	19,436 10,226	10,017 3,954	2,063 1,105	2,799 1,648	1,360 295	1,388 274	1,605 466	802 166
34	11 Saharia ...	{Isagarh and Bhilsa.	{Males ... Females...	1,168 729	368 269	90 89	57 49	69 15	48 33	62 27	42 56
35	11 Musliman ...	...	{Males ... Females...	53,137 45,689	23,401 14,973	5,309 5,361	7,442 6,320	3,307 1,312	2,892 500	3,534 1,063	917 417
36	1. Pathan...	{Gird and Ujjain.	{Males ... Females...	24,228 20,515	10,554 6,847	2,159 2,636	3,487 2,909	1,536 619	1,285 295	1,582 268	505 120
37	2. Saiyad...	Do.	{Males ... Females...	5,324 4,210	2,199 1,513	439 523	720 532	312 199	315 84	331 108	82 67
38	3. Shaikh...	Do.	{Males ... Females...	23,585 20,964	10,648 6,613	2,711 2,202	3,235 2,879	1,459 494	1,292 121	1,621 687	330 230
39	III Jain ...	...	{Males ... Females...	7,597 6,673	3,528 1,924	635 724	1,113 808	440 143	396 47	667 115	277 87
40	1. Oswal ...	{Ujjain and Mandasor.	{Males ... Females...	4,895 4,326	2,179 1,212	393 443	725 510	297 102	255 34	397 68	112 55
41	2. Porwal ...	Isagarh ...	{Males ... Females...	2,702 2,347	1,349 712	242 281	388 298	143 41	141 93	270 47	165 32
42	IV Artist—Bhil, Bhilala and Gond.	{Amjhara ...	{Males ... Females...	50,181 48,590	26,006 21,627	7,532 9,707	10,392 9,920	2,674 1,518	2,73 726	2,292 564	384 192

by Age for Selected Castes.—*concl.*

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial Number
TOTAL.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.	TOTAL.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
2,672	27	43	55	163	1,398	986	738	1	15	20	32	182	488	22
2,261	17	108	136	407	1,176	417	1,336	6	28	26	37	313	926	
12,718	576	912	748	1,148	5,730	3,604	4,977	3	265	509	411	1,816	1,973	23
12,030	352	1,092	1,160	2,347	4,515	2,564	4,966	50	193	222	533	1,236	2,732	
22,497	254	587	983	3,120	10,436	7,117	8,060	17	259	292	496	2,718	4,278	24
18,203	307	887	1,547	2,970	9,160	3,336	9,495	73	298	224	610	2,572	5,718	
4,480	15	63	128	702	2,121	1,451	1,564	3	37	39	133	471	381	25
2,817	71	66	224	489	1,553	414	1,296	17	17	28	66	370	375	
2,089	64	55	148	153	1,037	632	730	3	70	50	56	218	333	26
3,354	35	146	191	455	1,813	664	7,666	7	28	35	178	385	1,093	
379	60	23	35	46	97	118	131	...	9	7	6	77	32	27
239	15	32	35	47	66	44	160	11	16	19	15	21	77	
3,575	11	42	101	307	1,947	1,167	1,090	...	25	42	57	282	603	28
2,897	10	94	196	495	1,528	568	1,366	1	6	23	67	404	365	
1,979	58	74	114	254	871	608	940	6	51	66	28	371	418	29
2,079	21	122	163	318	1,050	405	1,342	18	26	24	98	396	780	
1,627	14	47	97	128	858	483	442	2	18	23	34	122	243	30
1,583	30	762	156	177	767	291	954	3	21	36	38	283	573	
679	...	17	17	107	319	219	466	...	14	2	32	193	220	31
481	7	28	40	69	221	116	365	9	13	15	43	111	174	
733	6	54	107	84	295	187	313	...	7	14	42	95	155	32
534	19	44	69	117	196	89	296	17	15	27	35	77	145	
6,955	26	212	241	1,334	2,890	2,252	2,464	3	28	44	108	289	1,392	33
4,223	49	193	469	803	1,965	744	2,049	7	156	17	89	584	1,196	
614	3	9	18	178	274	132	186	4	3	8	43	85	43	34
275	4	8	7	66	121	69	185	...	1	4	54	109	17	
23,667	152	770	892	1,911	11,230	8,712	6,069	49	40	61	107	2,753	3,059	35
21,446	220	1,307	1,606	3,314	10,578	4,421	9,270	32	108	103	109	2,421	6,497	
10,865	56	267	385	801	5,367	3,989	2,809	27	19	20	44	1,344	1,355	36
9,709	122	532	693	1,545	4,853	1,964	3,959	10	32	31	22	1,077	2,787	
2,355	14	98	96	296	1,058	793	770	4	5	6	15	330	410	37
1,821	25	94	135	269	878	420	876	5	15	35	28	251	542	
10,447	82	405	411	814	4,805	3,930	2,490	18	16	35	48	1,079	1,294	38
9,916	73	681	778	1,500	4,847	2,037	4,435	17	61	37	59	1,093	3,168	
3,240	25	57	156	222	1,580	1,200	829	2	12	11	21	206	577	39
3,021	25	112	73	509	1,570	732	1,728	8	28	24	93	591	994	
2,129	21	46	129	163	979	791	587	2	12	9	16	148	400	40
2,001	23	74	48	302	1,026	528	1,113	7	18	10	55	359	664	
1,111	4	11	27	59	601	409	242	...	...	2	5	58	177	41
1,020	2	38	25	207	544	204	615	1	10	14	38	222	330	
1,600	137	616	571	1,413	11,170	7,693	2,575	4	13	15	127	874	1,542	42
1,889	188	863	1,005	2,253	12,893	4,637	5,074	4	66	100	170	1,076	3,658	

APPENDIX TO TABLE XIV.—Civil Condition

Serial Number.	CASTE.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.						
				TOTAL.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gangapur ...	Males ... Females...	1,142 1,092	523 353	123 112	20 165	84 45	42 10	57 12	15 9
2	I Hindu ...	Males ... Females...	680 652	304 210	67 56	100 107	65 29	30 6	31 8	11 4
3	1 Bania ...	Males ... Females...	434 422	208 144	45 41	78 25	27 16	26 1	22 7	10 4
4	(1) Agarwal ...	Males ... Females...	145 137	71 44	13 16	30 25	10 2	11 ...	6 1	1 ...
5	(2) Maheshkri ...	Males ... Females...	236 231	112 82	28 19	39 46	14 10	10 ...	14 4	7 3
6	(3) Oswal ...	Males ... Females...	53 54	25 18	4 6	9 4	3 4	5 3	2 2	2 1
7	2 Bhat ...	Males ... Females...	40 35	11 16	1 7	7 7	1 2	1 ...	1...	...
8	3 Brahman ...	Males ... Females...	10 6	4 1	3 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...
9	(1) Bhagor ...	Males ... Females...	3 3	1 1	1 ...	...	7...	...	...	...
10	(2) Dakshani ...	Males ... Females...	5 2	2 ...	2...	...	...	...	...	...
11	(3) Sanadhya ...	Males ... Females...	1 1	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...
12	(4) Sarwaria ...	Males ... Females...	1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	4. Gujar ...	Males ... Females...	157 152	62 45	15 6	7 24	35 10	2 5	3...	...
14	5. Kayasth ...	Males ... Females...	14 8	6 2	1 1	2 ...	2 ...	1 ...	1...	...
15	6. Maratha ...	Males ... Females...	7 ...	2 ...	1 ...	1...	...	...	...	...
16	7. Rajput ...	Males ... Females...	25 19	13 4	2 ...	6 2	...	1 1	5...	...
17	(1) Kachhwaha ...	Males ... Females...	2 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	2...	...
18	(2) Rathor ...	Males ... Females...	19 15	9 3	2 ...	5 2	...	7 ...	2...	...
19	II Musalman...	Males ... Females...	131 131	65 39	23 19	26 13	6 4	3 2	6 1	1 ...
20	1. Pathan ...	Males ... Females...	33 25	12 6	6 4	3 2	1 ...	1 ...	1...	...
21	2. Saiyad ...	Males ... Females...	4 6	1 3	1 ...	2 ...	1...	...	...	...
22	3. Shaikh ...	Males ... Females...	94 100	52 30	17 14	23 9	4 4	2 2	5 1	1 ...
23	III Jain ...	Males ... Females...	156 160	76 44	14 14	31 18	9 9	6 ...	14 ...	2 3
24	1. Oswal ...	Males ... Females...	156 158	76 44	14 14	31 18	9 9	6 ...	14 ...	2 3
25	2. Porwal ...	Males ... Females...	2...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	IV Animist (Bhil)	Males ... Females...	175 169	78 60	21 23	43 27	4 3	3 2	6 3	1 2

by Age for Selected Castes.—(Gangapur).

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							Serial Number.
TOTAL.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and Over.	TOTAL.	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
525	4	2	15	71	239	195	94	1	...	1	1	28	63	1
523	1	17	47	96	267	95	216	...	...	2	7	63	144	1
308	...	2	14	58	126	108	68	1	...	1	...	20	46	2
270	...	3	30	67	131	39	152	...	...	2	7	51	92	2
184	...	2	1	15	92	74	42	1	...	1	...	8	32	3
163	...	2	5	21	107	28	117	...	...	...	...	40	77	3
67	...	7	...	8	37	27	73	...	...	...	...	2	77	4
62	...	7	2	17	36	12	31	...	...	...	...	7	26	4
99	7	6	46	46	25	7	...	...	...	6	77	5
87	...	7	3	8	54	15	68	...	...	...	...	28	40	5
24	...	1	...	7	75	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
20	2	77	7	76	...	...	...	...	5	77	6
24	2	2	12	8	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	7
14	...	1	1	...	10	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	7
6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
2	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	11
...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	11
7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	12
77	11	41	12	13	18	...	...	...	...	8	10	13
81	24	44	8	5	26	...	...	2	7	8	9	13
7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
5	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
...	15
3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	15
10	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	16
12	...	2	...	...	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	16
...	17
9	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	18
70	...	2	...	...	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
59	2	29	28	7	...	...	...	1	1	5	19
81	1	4	4	8	40	24	11	...	...	...	...	1	10	19
18	9	9	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	20
15	9	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	20
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	21
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
39	2	20	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
63	1	4	4	8	29	17	7	...	...	...	1	...	7	22
69	2	...	...	...	38	29	11	...	...	...	...	3	8	23
81	...	4	3	12	45	17	35	...	...	...	...	11	24	23
69	2	...	...	...	38	29	11	...	...	...	...	3	8	24
81	...	4	3	12	45	17	33	...	...	...	...	10	23	24
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	25
...	25
89	2	...	1	11	45	30	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	26
91	...	6	10	9	51	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	26

TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

1. This Table shows the denominations of Christians of all races.
2. One Anglo-Indian male of Roman Catholic denomination belongs to Gangapur.

TABLE XV.—Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

DISTRICT.	TOTAL.									ANGLICAN COMMUNION.									ARMENIAN.								BAPTIST.								GREEK.							METHODIST.																		
	Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.				Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.																							
				Europeans and allied races.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.					Europeans and allied races.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.					Europeans & allied races.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.				Europeans & allied races.		Anglo-Indians.					Indians.		Europeans & allied races.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.																	
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55						
Gwalior State (including Gangapur)	1,650	1,058	592	547	82	140	121	371	389	670	558	112	467	57	51	49	40	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	39	35	8	3	2	21	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Gird ...	389	228	161	43	19	71	35	114	107	52	38	14	10	6	24	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	8	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Bhind ...	1	1	1				
Tonwarghar ...	3	3	3	...	2	2	2					
Sheopur ...	3	2	1	2	1				
Narwar ...	1	1	1				
Isagarh ...	38	24	14	12	7	5	5	7	2	12	7	5	6	4	1	1		
Bhilsa ...	33	21	12	21	12	8	6	2	5	2			
Ujjain ...	259	144	115	5	4	4	5	135	106	34	30	4	4	3	4	1	22	63	31	32	2	31	30
Mandasor ...	918	629	289	483	52	60	76	86	161	560	473	87	445	44	22	43	6	
Shajapur ...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	2
Amjhara ...	3	3	...	2	1
Lashkar City...	274	158	116	33	11	66	33	59	72	37	30	7	7	...	20	4	3	3	10	8	2	8	2	

District.	PRESBYTERIAN.						PROTESTANT						ROMAN CATHOLIC.						ROMAN SYRIAN.						SALVATIONIST.						SECT NOT RETURNED.					
	Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.			Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.			Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.			Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.			Total.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and allied races.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and allied races.	Anglo-Indian.	Indians.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and allied races.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and allied races.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and allied races.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.						
Gwalior State (including Ganganpur)	335	131	204	8	5	117	189	18	10	8	3	2	2	4	457	266	191	48	19	62	46	156	126	11	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Gird	33	17	16	1	5	4	11	12	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	226	138	98	17	8	26	20	83	70	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Bind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonwarhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheopur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narwar				
Isagarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	9	5	3	4	4	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	18	10	8	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ujjain	105	60	45	...	1	60	44	4	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	53	21	32	...	...	1	21	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandasor	195	52	143	6	...	46	143	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	131	88	43	26	8	30	21	32	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambera	2	2	...	2				
Lashkar City	17	5	12	1	4	8	4	6	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	154	78	76	11	8	26	20	39	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVI.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

1. This Table is divided into two Parts. Part (a) shows the distribution of Europeans and allied Races by age and Part (b) that of Anglo-Indians.
2. No European (except one Anglo-Indian) has been returned in Gangapur.
3. Districts that do not contain Europeans or Anglo-Indians have been omitted from Parts (a) and (b) respectively.
4. There is only one Armenian male in Gird Gwalior District aged 50 and over.

TABLE XVI.—Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age (a) Europeans and allied races (Including Armenians).

District.	TOTAL.			BRITISH SUBJECTS.																	OTHERS.																
	Total.	Males.	Females.	All ages.			0-10		10-16		16-18		18-30		30-40		40-50		50 and over.		All ages.			0-10		10-16		16-18		18-30		30-40		40-50		50 and over.	
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	37	38
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	37	38	
Gwalior State ...	629	547	82	549	489	60	13	10	...	...	6	...	396	19	36	21	16	6	2	4	80	58	22	2	3	1	4	...	...	35	9	12	3	3	1	5	2
1. Gird ...	62	43	19	33	23	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	2	7	2	2	2	29	20	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	4	7	2	3	1	2	2
2. Isagarh ...	19	12	7	16	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3. Ujjain ...	9	5	4	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mandasor ...	535	483	52	490	448	42	12	9	...	...	6	...	360	13	43	15	7	3	...	2	45	35	10	1	3	...	2	...	...	28	4	4	1	...	...	2	...
5. Shajapur ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Amjhera ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lashkar City ...	44	35	11	25	21	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	9	1	7	...	...	1	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	

TABLE XVI.—Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age (b) Anglo-Indians.

District.	ALL AGES.			0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		16-18		18-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 and over.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Gwalior State excluding Gangapur.	260	139	121	9	7	15	16	19	13	8	7	3	8	9	3	14	14	19	24	20	15	14	10	10	8	11	7
1. Gangapur ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior State including Gangapur.	261	140	121	9	7	15	16	19	13	8	7	3	8	9	3	14	14	19	24	20	15	15	10	10	8	11	7
1. Gird ...	106	71	35	...	2	9	3	5	2	4	3	3	1	8	...	11	1	8	3	9	10	9	4	8	3	8	4
2. Isagarh ...	10	5	5	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ujjain ...	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Mandasor ...	136	60	76	9	5	5	10	13	9	4	4	...	7	1	2	3	12	5	19	11	4	6	6	2	5	2	2
Lashkar City ...	39	30	33	...	2	9	3	5	2	4	1	3	1	8	...	11	1	7	3	8	10	8	4	7	3	7	4

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

In 1911 the statistics of occupation were exhibited in Table XV and its four parts, but this time they are all shown in independent Tables with separate serial numbers. Last time information for Christians was gathered in Tables XVII and XVIII but this time it is shown in Tables XV and XVI.

2. The same scheme of classification as was adopted in 1911, is followed this time also, except that instead of 169 groups there are now 191. The alterations have been made to expand the groups and correct imperfect classification of 1911.

3. Tables XVII to XX are confined to occupation, while Table XXII and its parts deal with the statistics of industries.

4. The following groups have been omitted as there are no workers under these groups :—

6. Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.
15. Raising of birds, bees, etc.
16. Raising of silk-worms.
19. Coal mines.
20. Petroleum wells.
21. Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).
28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.
33. Weaving of woollen carpets.
34. Silk spinners.
35. Silk weavers.
41. Furriers and persons occupied with feathers, and bristles; brush makers.
42. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).
43. Sawers.
46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.
62. Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.
63. Manufacture of papers, cardboard and papier mache.
73. Brewers and distillers.
74. Toddy drawers.
84. Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.
92. Ship, boat, aeroplane builders.
104. Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes.
105. Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots.
106. Labourers in harbour works and docks.
107. Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.
157. Navy.
158. Air force.
175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	Detail of Occupation.	GWALIOR STATE.					
		Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
			TOTAL.		Partially Agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gwalior State excluding Gangapur ...	3,186,075	1,423,283	542,081	47,825	10,558	1,220,711
2	Gangapur ...	9,401	2,580	484	128	...	6,337
3	Gwalior State including Gangapur ...	3,195,476	1,425,863	542,565	47,953	10,558	1,227,048
4	A.—Production of Raw Materials ...	2,126,464	1,028,265	374,391	4,332	7,125	723,808
5	I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	2,124,842	1,027,631	374,048	4,159	1,067	723,163
6	1. Pasture and agriculture ...	2,123,371	1,027,039	373,950	4,030	1,051	722,382
7	(a) Ordinary cultivation ...	2,064,737	997,194	366,682	...	...	700,861
8	1. Income from rent of agricultural land.	100,275	35,541	9,458	...	...	55,276
9	2. Ordinary cultivators ...	1,715,846	889,532	268,442	...	...	557,872
10	3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1,532	568	295	...	...	669
11	4. Farm servants ...	5,621	2,387	306	...	...	2,928
12	5. Field labourers ...	241,463	69,166	88,181	...	...	84,116
13	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	1,441	566	186	152	44	689
14	7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	1,441	566	186	152	44	689
15	(c) Forestry ...	2,881	964	822	54	2	1,095
16	8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	370	142	...	18	...	228
17	9. Wood-cutters, firewood; catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners.	2,274	659	822	26	2	793
18	10. Lac collectors.	237	163	...	10	...	74
19	(d) Raising of farm stock ...	54,312	28,315	6,280	3,824	1,005	19,737
20	11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	2,386	1,304	190	308	38	892
21	12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	259	79	36	4	1	144
22	13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	34	13	2	...	...	19
23	14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	51,633	26,919	6,032	3,512	966	18,682
24	2. Fishing and hunting ...	1,471	592	98	129	16	781
25	17. Fishing ...	1,027	445	98	118	15	484
26	18. Hunting ...	444	147	...	11	...	297
27	II. Exploitation of minerals ...	1,622	634	343	173	58	645
28	4. Quarries of hardrocks ...	396	155	63	8	2	178
29	22. Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.).	396	155	63	8	2	178
30	5. Salt, etc. ...	1,226	479	280	165	56	467
31	23. Rock, sea and marshsalt ...	1,028	332	280	95	56	416
32	24. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	198	147	...	70	...	51
33	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	536,282	199,523	69,515	32,817	6,493	267,244
34	III. Industries ...	341,352	129,420	46,181	25,213	4,546	165,751
35	6. Textiles ...	55,648	21,832	8,181	3,829	814	25,635
36	25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	8,521	3,623	867	699	109	4,031
37	26. Cotton spinning ...	4,026	1,045	1,320	151	44	1,661
38	27. Cotton sizing and weaving ...	32,261	13,341	4,390	2,497	503	14,530
39	29. Rope, twine and string ...	314	111	47	1	2	156
40	30. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	146	7	92	...	18	47
41	31. Wool carding and spinning ...	52	9	28	...	...	15
42	32. Weaving of woollen blankets ...	1,023	368	216	121	17	439
43	36. Hair, camel and horse hair ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
44	37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	8,702	3,039	1,163	336	111	4,500
45	38. Lace, crépe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	602	289	58	24	8	255
46	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	28,187	11,189	2,991	2,634	595	14,007
47	39. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	17,784	6,516	1,985	1,501	328	9,283
48	40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water-bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	10,403	4,673	1,006	1,133	267	4,724
49	8. Wood. ...	34,796	13,804	3,038	2,811	174	17,954
50	44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	21,535	9,085	1	2,395	...	12,449
51	45. Basket makers and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials, and other industries of woody material including leaves.	13,261	4,719	3,037	416	174	5,505

Means of Livelihood.

GIRD.						BHIND.						
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20
...
326,466	147,094	42,879	5,415	1,268	13,6493	382,633	170,731	62,275	10,643	2,264	149,627	
149,934	77,330	27,415	733	277	57,189	294,981	137,443	46,288	638	238	171,250	
149,721	77,243	1,393	757	210	51,085	293,961	137,077	46,039	515	188	110,845	
149,598	77,191	1,389	744	209	51,018	293,846	137,064	46,039	509	188	110,743	
141,869	73,908	0,188	...	...	47,773	289,911	135,109	45,037	...	...	109,765
6,538	2,794	507	...	...	3,237	32,061	13,405	3,366	...	...	15,290
129,758	69,161	17,809	...	...	42,788	249,534	119,522	39,347	...	...	90,645
21	9	2	...	...	10	88	53	2	...	...	33
532	273	8	...	...	251	100	63	1	...	...	36
5,020	1,671	1,862	...	...	1	8,128	2,046	2,321	...	...	3,761
694	285	70	60	28	339	183	76	86	49	7	21	
694	285	70	60	28	339	183	76	86	49	7	21	
458	147	182	16	...	129	13	9	...	...	...	4
42	18	...	7	...	24	11	7	...	...	...	4
416	129	182	9	...	105	2	2	...	...	...	...
6,577	2,851	949	668	181	2,777	739	1,870	916	460	181	952	
89	49	1	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	13	4	...	...	15	8	8	...	1	...	...
6,456	2,789	944	668	181	2,723	3,731	1,862	...	459	181	953	
123	52	4	13	1	67	115	13	...	6	...	102	
41	20	4	13	1	17	12	11	...	5	...	1	
82	32	...	...	...	50	103	2	...	1	...	101
213	87	22	16	7	104	1,020	366	249	123	42	405	
88	28	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	28	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	59	22	16	7	44	1,020	366	249	123	42	405	
114	55	22	12	7	37	904	276	249	83	42	379	
11	4	...	4	...	7	116	90	...	40	...	26	
68,986	25,619	7,829	3,719	700	35,538	55,899	21,341	9,422	7,852	1,603	24,636	
39,905	14,717	4,801	2,174	451	20,387	37,907	15,537	6,493	967	1,234	15,877	
6,421	2,360	1,038	382	112	30,23	7,752	3,179	1,423	1,023	229	316	
882	333	100	63	24	449	1,127	490	163	146	26	474	
637	56	287	...	3	294	489	117	123	29	9	249	
3,435	1,435	487	281	80	1,513	5,372	2,263	1,037	764	183	972	
106	28	14	...	...	64	16	12	...	...	...	4
...	
21	5	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	24	1	12	...	27	9	5	4	5	3	...	
1,052	387	116	22	5	549	640	224	96	72	8	320	
236	92	23	4	...	121	99	68	...	7	...	31	
1,579	579	205	286	94	785	3,344	867	449	347	188	12,038	
937	378	97	216	36	462	2,392	539	225	175	95	1,628	
642	201	108	70	58	323	952	328	224	172	92	410	
4,001	1,459	411	297	17	2,131	3,880	2,125	262	607	49	1,493	
2,369	912	...	247	...	1,457	1,845	1,012	...	468	...	833	
1,632	547	411	50	17	674	2,035	1,113	262	139	49	560	

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	TONWARGHAR.						SHEOPUR.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	336,660	156,567	3,936	7,330	2,154	126,161	124,865	53,906	23,182	2,257	323	47,777
4	260,635	127,528	41,563	376	89	97,541	84,275	39,585	76,787	795	54	28,503
5	260,531	127,465	41,543	346	80	91,523	84,259	39,573	16,187	195	54	28,499
6	260,486	127,441	41,548	339	80	91,502	84,142	39,556	16,175	193	50	28,411
7	256,839	125,732	1,203	...	...	89,899	79,427	37,027	15,720	...	...	26,680
8	19,052	7,813	1,23	...	...	10,006	1,656	543	107	...	...	1,006
9	235,435	116,786	39,675	...	...	78,974	57,616	30,685	6,857	...	...	20,074
10	212	169	8	...	...	35	46	30	3	...	...	13
11	105	47	13	...	...	45	643	362	10	...	...	1
12	2,035	917	279	...	...	839	19,466	5,407	8,743	...	...	16
13	128	55	5	23	1	68	30	3	2	1	...	25
14	128	55	5	23	1	68	30	3	2	1	...	25
15	14	7	1	1	...	6	270	78	73	2	1	119
16	12	6	...	1	...	6	53	13	...	2	...	40
17	2	1	1	...	...	...	217	65	73	...	1	79
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	3,505	1,647	329	315	79	1,529	4,415	2,448	380	190	49	1,587
20	18	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	4	3	...	1	...	1	43	2	12	...	...	29
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	3,483	1,632	329	314	79	1,522	4,372	2,446	368	190	49	1,558
24	45	24	...	7	...	21	117	17	12	2	4	88
25	3	2	...	2	...	1	117	17	12	2	4	88
26	42	22	...	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	104	63	23	30	9	18	16	12	...	...	...	4
28	24	10	14	4	2	...	16	12	...	...	...	4
29	24	10	14	4	2	...	16	12	...	...	...	4
30	80	53	9	26	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	9	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	71	53	...	26	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	49,748	19,714	7,983	5,626	1,520	22,051	21,435	7,321	3,174	1,442	205	11,000
34	747	13,869	895	4,560	1,041	13,983	12,052	4,347	1,588	945	95	6,117
35	8,399	3,658	965	1,047	255	3,776	2,200	746	495	104	14	959
36	2,984	1,351	150	364	41	1,483	240	84	60	18	...	99
37	928	566	115	67	21	247	210	13	147	3	2	50
38	3,393	1,361	517	542	141	1,515	1,445	545	230	73	6	670
39	49	...	6	...	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	4	1
43	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	943	323	165	67	43	455	286	100	50	9	2	156
45	99	57	10	7	7	32	13	4	3	1	...	6
46	1,127	597	96	204	46	434	1,763	1,009	35	231	7	719
47	436	198	76	127	41	162	7	...	3	...	...	4
48	691	399	20	77	5	272	1,756	1,009	32	231	7	715
49	2,074	980	141	466	23	953	922	347	25	118	...	550
50	1,508	698	...	382	...	810	756	285	...	115	...	471
51	566	282	141	84	23	143	166	62	25	3	...	79

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

NARWAR.						ISAGARH.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
...
369,627	155,625	75,533	9,856	2,494	138,469	384,088	167,096	74,389	4,751	518	142,603
249,208	112,218	50,791	1,649	462	86,199	267,782	723,798	56,452	754	22	84,539
249,191	112,218	50,791	1,649	462	86,182	264,153	123,178	56,451	150	...	84,524
248,989	112,111	50,776	1,603	459	86,102	264,009	123,114	56,442	132	18	84,453
235,731	106,073	48,512	...	...	81,146	256,521	119,689	55,926	...	...	80,906
5,367	2,243	595	...	...	2,529	10,790	2,736	1,560	...	...	6,394
216,254	100,498	41,821	...	...	73,935	208,103	107,542	41,137	...	...	59,424
200	167	1	...	...	32	35	8	3	...	...	24
159	130	...	...	...	29	933	437	55	...	...	441
13,751	9,035	6,095	...	...	4,621	36,660	8,966	13,071	...	...	14,623
4	3	...	3	...	1	66	28	...	1	...	38
4	3	...	3	...	1	66	28	...	1	...	38
106	23	30	1	...	53	473	181	55	2	...	237
40	2	...	...	...	38	56	17	...	1	...	39
66	21	30	1	...	15	389	151	55	1	...	183
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	13	...	...	...	15
13,148	6,012	2,234	1,999	459	4,902	6,949	3,216	461	129	18	3,272
2,017	1,197	148	306	38	672	252	41	40	2	...	171
8	4	...	...	...	4	113	34	10	2	1	69
...
11,123	4,811	2,086	1,293	421	4,226	6,584	3,141	411	125	17	3,032
202	107	15	46	3	80	144	64	9	18	4	71
200	106	15	45	3	79	126	52	9	18	4	65
2	1	...	1	...	1	18	12	...	...	...	6
17	...	...	...	...	17	36	20	1	4	...	15
17	...	...	...	...	17	36	20	1	4	...	15
17	...	...	...	...	17	36	20	1	4	...	15
...
...
63,964	24,491	9,851	6,373	1,479	29,622	66,424	23,616	8,562	3,584	335	34,246
42,822	17,125	6,341	4,970	980	19,356	45,119	16,287	6,349	2,892	279	22,483
7,571	2,717	1,282	460	101	3,572	6,425	2,833	919	194	47	2,673
468	134	65	17	...	269	513	229	57	16	5	227
361	34	180	7	1	147	235	24	133	5	...	78
5,534	2,147	737	297	64	2,650	4,454	2,075	527	128	16	1,852
2	2	...	...	...	...	37	...	25	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	92	...	18	43
2	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	...	1
197	71	89	53	6	37	171	60	15	7	...	96
...
968	316	202	82	30	450	846	435	62	38	8	349
39	13	7	4	...	19	25	10	...	...	...	15
4,646	2,127	498	703	196	2,021	2,224	1,087	158	385	1	979
1,534	729	229	381	106	576	1,658	721	157	201	1	780
3,112	1,398	269	322	90	1,445	566	366	1	184	...	199
4,491	1,827	548	561	48	2,116	5,341	2,148	304	370	6	2,889
2,574	1,264	...	488	...	1,310	3,687	1,622	...	361	...	2,065
1,917	563	548	73	48	806	1,654	526	304	9	6	824

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	BHILSA.						UJJAIN.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	247,667	117,996	43,122	825	241	86,549	344,218	142,746	58,474	3,085	419	142,998
4	160,653	30,770	28,008	47	77	57,935	795,956	90,683	38,522	338	76	66,751
5	160,652	80,709	28,008	41	17	51,935	195,956	90,683	38,522	338	16	66,751
6	160,479	80,629	27,994	36	15	51,856	195,865	90,628	38,522	334	16	66,717
7	157,564	78,881	27,742	...	...	50,941	191,506	87,840	38,208	...	...	65,538
8	6,127	2,320	820	...	...	2,987	15,207	2,915	936	...	...	11,356
9	94,685	52,833	11,294	...	...	30,558	136,750	76,491	19,923	...	...	40,336
10	95	54	5	...	...	36	56	18	17	...	...	21
11	1,303	408	124	...	...	771	721	143	24	...	...	554
12	55,354	23,266	15,499	...	...	16,589	38,852	8,273	17,308	...	...	13,271
13	112	46	13	15	8	53	28	3	9	...	...	16
14	112	46	13	15	8	53	28	3	9	...	...	16
15	146	61	28	2	...	57	232	111	42	19	...	79
16	26	14	...	...	...	12	77	36	...	7	...	41
17	120	47	28	2	...	45	155	75	42	12	...	38
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	2,657	1,641	211	19	7	805	4,019	2,672	263	315	16	1,084
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21	1	...	...	...	...	1	22	2	10	...	...	10
22	18	8	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	2,638	1,633	210	19	7	795	3,996	2,670	252	315	16	1,074
24	173	80	14	5	2	79	91	57	...	4	...	34
25	121	57	14	5	2	50	14	7	...	...	...	7
26	52	23	...	...	...	29	77	50	...	4	...	27
27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	34,990	14,071	3,097	609	170	17,882	63,838	22,859	6,305	1,8	240	34,674
34	24,522	9,537	2,417	501	90	12,568	39,403	13,158	4,728	1,487	193	21,517
35	2,847	1,272	364	86	3	1,211	6,098	2,319	493	392	35	3,286
36	423	299	17	23	2	107	464	138	43	7	7	283
37	140	55	64	...	...	21	512	95	68	40	8	349
38	1,328	514	219	40	1	595	3,730	1,632	197	310	11	1,901
39	13	7	...	...	...	6	27	12	2	1	...	13
40	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	20	4	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	168	60	30	23	...	78	146	56	13	20	4	77
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	689	292	23	...	...	374	1,211	383	166	14	5	662
45	61	37	3	...	...	21	8	3	4	...	...	1
46	4,707	2,087	150	106	29	2,470	3,290	926	460	97	14	1,904
47	4,686	2,074	150	106	29	2,462	2,955	793	445	70	...	1,717
48	21	13	...	...	...	8	335	133	15	27	14	187
49	3,720	1,164	484	44	15	2,072	4,007	1,451	325	98	...	2,231
50	2,099	669	...	41	...	1,430	2,702	916	...	76	...	1,756
51	1,621	495	484	3	15	642	1,305	505	325	22	...	475

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

MANDASOR.						SHAJAPUR.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	57	58	59	60			61	62	63	64		65	66	67	68
237,745	100,986	48,125	2,173	644	94,634	304,98	134,544	54,718	1,383	233	115,725
746,177	68,727	30,785	99	72	46,605	276,12	107,623	38,223	66	5	76,276
145,939	68,662	30,740	99	12	46,537	216,06	101,683	38,220	66	5	76,262
145,877	68,658	30,740	99	12	46,489	215,87	101,487	38,179	38	3	76,204
141,764	66,474	30,331			44,959	210,77	97,857	37,761			75,103
1,017	253	79			685	1,576	395	120			1,041
124,219	62,511	29,931			37,777	171,558	87,196	23,039			61,423
519	22	217			280	240	33	34			173
261	77	50			134	852	447	21			384
15,748	3,611	6,054			6,083	36,415	9,786	14,547			12,082
175	49	1			125	17	16				1
175	49	1			125	17	16				1
674	225	231	11	1	218	388	94	157			137
44	21				23	1	1				
421	54	231	1	1	136	387	93	157			137
209	150		10		59	1					
3,264	1,910	177	88	11	1,177	4,744	3,520	261	38	3	963
						9	5				4
19	9				10						
16	5	1			10						
3,229	1,896	176	88	11	1,157	4,735	3,515	261	38	3	959
62	4				58	215	116	41	28	2	58
21	3				18	202	114	41	28	2	47
41	1				40	13	2				11
178	65	45			68	37	20	3			14
178	65	45			68	36	19	3			14
178	65	45			68	36	19	3			14
						1	1				
						1	1				
50,746	18,643	4,927	1,366	778	27,176	45,194	17,037	6,128	830	733	21,829
27,941	10,733	3,202	982	91	14,006	29,819	11,562	3,703	702	84	14,554
3,263	958	509	73		1,796	3,224	1,397	493	52	18	1,334
416	205	24	21		187	17	304	136	16	4	277
333	4	168			161	45	17	13			15
1,179	463	111	46		605	1,663	655	228	8	3	780
18	18					46	32				14
						6	3				3
169	78	44	1		47	73	14	1			58
1,135	186	161	4		788	565	371	108	28	10	186
13	4	1	1		8	9	1	7		1	1
3,974	1,901	262	273	30	1,811	726	9	366	2		351
2,453	1,075	237	223	19	1,141	726	9	366	2		351
1,521	826	25	50	11	670						
1,823	630	117	107	2	1,076	3,594	1,362	395	133	14	1,837
1,361	485	1	105		875	2,070	922		102		1,148
462	145	116	2	2	201	1,524	440	395	31	14	689

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	AMJHERA.						LASHKAR CITY.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	136 520	78 572	11 936	163	6	45 992	80 387	30 938	6 056	54	...	43 393
4	104 394	69 220	6 154	3	...	29 020	2 803	7 224	170	...	...	7 409
5	104 394	69 220	6 154	3	...	29 020	2 803	1 224	170	...	...	1 409
6	104 310	69 162	6 151	3	...	28 897	2 752	1 200	170	...	...	1 382
7	102 804	68 604	6 049	...	...	28 151	2 578	1 115	160	...	...	1 303
8	904	124	35	...	...	745	1 198	398	38	...	...	762
9	91 834	64 287	3 609	...	...	21 938	1 380	717	122	...	...	541
10	20	5	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	10 034	2 188	2 402	...	...	5 444	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	4	2	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	2
14	4	2	...	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	2
15	107	28	23	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	99	21	23	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1 293	528	79	3	1	688	169	82	10	...	...	77
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	48	...	...	...	32
21	9	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1 286	524	79	3	1	683	89	34	10	...	...	45
24	184	58	3	...	...	123	51	24	...	...	...	27
25	170	56	3	...	...	111	6	3	...	...	...	3
26	14	2	...	...	...	12	45	21	...	...	...	24
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	15 058	4 371	2 097	89	50	8 590	26 284	9 244	2 337	44	...	14 709
34	9 115	2 548	1 664	53	8	4 903	14 102	4 870	1 341	33	...	7 891
35	1 448	393	200	16	...	855	1 442	483	149	...	...	810
36	287	56	32	8	...	179	227	68	18	...	...	141
37	136	64	22	...	...	50	181	2	68	...	...	111
38	728	251	100	8	...	377	337	174	11	...	...	52
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	28	14	...	...	64
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	4
42	30	...	12	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	5
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	267	22	14	...	...	231	448	171	28	...	...	249
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	35	10	...	...	84
46	807	...	312	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	807	...	312	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	943	311	26	10	...	606	960	382	88	...	...	490
50	564	270	...	10	...	294	517	193	15	...	...	307
51	379	41	26	...	...	312	443	487	73	...	...	183

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

Serial Number.	Detail of Occupation.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Gwalior State.				Dependents.
			Actual Workers.				
			Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52	9. Metals ...	22,265	9,523	1,873	1,531	209	10,869
53	47. Makers of arms, guns, etc. ...	538	33	7	60	1	198
54	48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	13,460	5,517	843	1,109	132	7,100
55	49. Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal.	5,712	2,137	1,015	315	76	2,560
56	50. Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.).	2,421	1,461	8	2	...	952
57	51. Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	134	75	...	45	...	59
58	10. Ceramics ...	28,929	10,753	4,255	2,012	442	13,921
59	52. Makers of glass and crystal ware.	12	10	...	...	...	2
60	53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, and necklaces, glass ear-studs, etc.	1,470	458	274	18	8	738
61	54. Makers of porcelain and crockery.	119	55	...	8	...	64
62	55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	26,390	9,855	3,801	1,981	433	12,734
63	56. Brick and tile makers ...	888	350	175	1	1	363
64	57. Others (mosaic talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers)...	50	25	5	4	...	20
65	11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous.	7,959	2,901	1,200	708	236	3,858
66	58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,131	407	105	60	13	619
67	59. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	8	6	...	...	...	2
68	60. Manufacture of dyes, paints and inks.	73	7	...	...	...	66
69	61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	5,437	2,085	846	628	223	2,506
70	64. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	1,310	396	249	20	...	665
71	12. Food Industries ...	13,320	4,756	2,591	416	60	5,973
72	65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	2,449	527	1,211	73	9	711
73	66. Bakers and biscuit makers ...	587	139	170	...	...	278
74	67. Grain parchers, etc. ...	1,542	329	406	95	18	607
75	68. Butchers ...	3,348	1,110	368	101	11	1,870
76	69. Fish curers ...	223	37	26	...	...	160
77	70. Butter, cheese and ghee makers ...	16	2	14	2	5	...
78	71. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	13	...	1	...	...	12
79	72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam, condiments, etc.	5,108	2,407	392	145	17	2,309
80	75. Manufactures of tobacco, opium and ganja.	34	5	3	...	...	26
81	13. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	104,458	37,953	14,457	10,166	1,666	52,048
82	76. Hat, cap and turban makers ...	360	160	46	6	5	154
83	77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	15,526	5,663	2,313	576	115	7,550
84	78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	39,078	14,031	5,282	4,086	451	19,765
85	79. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	706	368	30	102	...	308
86	80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	19,711	6,541	5,137	2,351	790	8,033
87	81. Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers.	29,000	11,160	1,629	2	305	16,211
88	82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.)	77	30	20	3	...	27
89	14. Furniture industries ...	251	130	7	19	...	114
90	83. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	251	130	7	19	...	114
91	15. Building Industries ...	13,420	4,865	1,894	219	189	6,561
92	85. Lime burners, cement workers ...	490	170	63	20	...	257
93	86. Excavators and well-sinkers ...	118	85	1	2	...	32
94	87. Stone cutters and dressers ...	8,845	3,139	1,401	101	107	4,305
95	88. Brick layers and masons ...	90	71	3	...	...	16
96	89. House builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	3,877	1,500	426	96	82	1,951
97	16. Construction of means of transport.	50	27	...	1	...	23
98	90. Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	26	8	...	...	...	18
99	91. Carriage, cart, palki, etc. makers and wheel wrights.	24	19	...	1	...	5

Means of Livelihood. (contd.)

TONWARGHAR.						SHEOPUR.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1,543	954	101	187	55	488	583	227	20	85	5	336
32	13	1	3		78	3	1				2
271	114	39	38	28	118	436	151	16	40	4	269
1,237	826	61	146	27	350	10		4		1	6
3	1				2						
2,711	1,265	221	416	72	1,225	1,337	422	144	127	18	771
73	22	18	6		33	20	7	5			8
2,638	1,243	203	410	72	1,193	1,307	415	134	127	18	758
						10		5			5
1,934	890	92	247	18	952	420	66	131	8	5	223
347	154	2	29		191	13	3		2		10
58					58						
1,529	736	90	218	18	703	152		25		5	127
						255	63	106	6		86
2,505	1,477	205	152	24	823	427	66	134	6	1	227
672	380	81	51	6	211	175	9	117	1	1	49
196	106	49	17	5	41	9		3			6
298	107	31	42	6	160	169	32	12	1		125
1,339	884	44	42	7	411	74	25	2	4		47
7,882	2,706	1,408	1,741	411	3,768	2,839	935	305	248	45	1,599
525	205	110	72	30	210	283	68	67	7	2	148
1,191	668	67	324	16	456	888	240	60	75	9	588
372	254		98		118	15		8			7
2,417	574	704	625	243	1,139	636	209	157	72	31	270
3,367	1,005	527	622	122	1,835	1,017	418	13	94	3	586
10					10						
24					24	26	10	3	1		13
24					24	26	10	3	1		13
1,898	206	952	26	93	738	331	82	56	1		193
6	1				5	3					3
1,739	124	949	23	93	666	76	24	12			40
151	81	3	9		67	252	38	44	1		150

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

BHILSA.						UJJAIN.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturist.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	45	46	47	48			49	50	51	52		53	54	55	56
708	288	19	8	...	401	2,779	1,033	246	135	21	1,500
531	202	15	8	...	314	1,709	644	72	101	15	993
175	85	3	...	...	87	1,030	368	173	34	6	489
2	1	1	...	...	...	34	17	1	...	...	16
1,960	864	10	18	...	1,086	3,287	1,179	482	91	9	1,628
110	42	10	...	...	58	230	98	37	...	...	95
1,761	782	...	14	...	979	2,317	728	363	90	8	1,226
49	15	...	...	...	34	704	330	82	1	1	292
40	25	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
626	268	20	23	...	338	868	123	191	6	2	554
58	26	4	...	...	28	227	11	46	...	...	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
341	137	2	23	...	202	558	102	138	6	2	318
227	105	14	...	...	108	70	3	7	...	...	60
516	190	111	2	...	215	1,451	445	250	15	...	756
148	33	86	...	...	29	199	21	108	...	...	70
27	11	8	...	...	8	27	10	14	...	...	3
133	56	12	...	...	65	347	85	40	1	...	222
...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	21	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	12
208	90	5	2	...	113	601	301	34	7	...	266
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	3	...	...	24
6,561	2,195	860	179	44	3,506	11,223	3,578	1,175	557	46	6,470
1,352	623	191	17	5	538	2,208	77	10	89	17	1,666
1,455	531	91	49	1	833	3,249	1,083	500	326	4	2,116
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	14	9	1	...	25
1,771	496	578	61	39	697	1,050	373	139	19	8	538
1,968	531	...	52	...	1,437	3,142	867	275	122	16	2,000
15	14	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	4
141	91	...	18	...	50	12	2	...	...	...	10
141	91	...	18	...	50	12	2	...	...	...	10
822	380	59	7	...	383	1,709	926	201	11	63	582
28	18	...	...	...	10	56	15	15	...	...	26
467	214	37	6	...	216	872	522	70	9	8	280
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	145	22	1	...	157	754	362	116	1	55	276
4	4	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
4	4	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	3

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	MANDASOR.						SHALAPUR.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
52	3,622	1,932	56	87	6	1,634	2,208	817	244	58	3	1,145
53	106	73	4	31	1	29	31	7	0	1	3	24
54	1,026	414	50	56	5	572	1,463	596	103	52	3	764
55	188	47	2	...	...	139	701	206	141	5	...	354
56	2,292	1,398	...	...	...	894	11	8	...	...	...	3
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	2,889	1,074	396	105	5	1,419	3,598	1,348	494	96	10	1,756
59	9	7	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
60	259	62	48	...	...	149	321	114	48	1	...	159
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	2,621	1,005	348	105	5	1,268	3,218	1,227	431	95	10	1,560
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	5	15	...	...	37
65	527	158	56	15	...	313	418	215	38	9	3	165
66	2	1	1	...	...	...	20	8	3	...	...	9
67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	317	100	31	...	...	186	396	2	35	9	3	156
70	205	57	24	13	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	1,229	300	269	4	1	660	664	191	214	1	2	259
72	146	5	105	...	...	26	82	...	65	...	...	17
73	292	62	122	...	...	108	33	3	25	...	...	5
74	31	9	2	...	...	20	100	14	49	...	2	37
75	379	117	13	...	...	249	89	24	2	...	...	63
76	112	24	5	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	269	83	22	4	1	164	356	148	73	1	...	135
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2
81	6,481	2,479	1,075	208	12	3,227	11,143	4,471	930	291	32	5,736
82	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	1,373	474	197	72	5	702	1,125	73	35	6	4	17
84	1,808	476	483	12	1	849	2,858	1,044	269	52	2	1,545
85	1	...	1	...	...	...	4,679	1,983	463	115	23	2,233
86	1,252	372	249	4	1	631	27	11	1	...	...	15
87	2,046	856	145	108	5	1,045	466	174	104	12	3	188
88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,988	1,186	64	106	...	1,738
89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
91	915	346	192	27	26	377	5	5	...	...	...	...
92	28	4	6	...	...	18	1,076	523	99	20	1	454
93	16	14	...	...	...	2	63	33	12	...	...	18
94	377	161	93	...	...	123	53	30	1	...	...	22
95	33	30	3	...	...	...	335	171	28	2	...	136
96	461	137	90	27	25	234	625	289	58	18	1	278
97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	1	...	2
99	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	1	...	2

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	Detail of Occupation.	GWALIOR STATE.					
		Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
			TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100	17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	137	84	...	...	...	53
101	93. Gas workers and electric light power	137	84	...	...	...	53
102	18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	31,932	11,503	5,694	867	161	14,735
103	94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	494	221	...	4	...	273
104	95. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	9	3	3	...	...	3
105	96. Makers of musical instruments ...	115	75	...	8	...	40
106	97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	120	74	...	...	...	46
107	98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	13,554	4,920	961	552	23	7,673
108	99. Makers of bangles, or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass, and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	100	46	18	1	...	36
109	100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	57	35	4	2	...	18
110	101. Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed on theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	73	51	1	...	...	21
111	102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse dust, etc.	246	39	2	3	...	205
112	103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	17,164	6,039	4,705	297	138	6,420
113	IV. Transport ...	18,233	7,785	1,234	311	89	9,214
114	20. Transport by water ...	1,414	913	128	20	4	373
115	108. Persons (other than labourers employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	677	539	4	1	...	134
116	109. Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals.	639	346	115	9	...	178
117	110. Boat owners, boatmen & towmen.	98	28	9	10	4	61
118	21. Transport by road ...	12,233	4,949	1,064	259	85	6,220
119	111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	1,073	327	227	4	36	519
120	112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	2,378	652	592	9	37	1,134
121	113. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	744	189	3	...	...	552
122	114. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	6,373	3,251	135	215	3	2,987
123	115. Palki, etc., bearers and owners ...	70	34	20	20	8	16
124	116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	1,218	353	87	11	1	778
125	117. Porters and messengers ...	377	143	...	...	...	234
126	22. Transport by rail ...	4,171	1,709	42	29	...	2,420
127	118. Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies.	3,939	1,657	...	26	...	2,282
128	119. Labourers employed on Railway construction & maintenance & coolies and porters employed on railway.	232	52	42	3	...	138
129	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	415	214	...	3	...	201
130	120. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	415	214	...	3	...	201
131	V. Trade ...	1,76,697	62,318	22,100	7,287	1,858	92,279
132	24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance.	16,017	4,962	1,109	687	109	9,946
133	121. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.	16,017	4,962	1,109	687	109	9,946
134	25. Brokerage, commission and export.	2,749	1,045	...	29	...	1,704
135	122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees.	2,749	1,045	...	29	...	1,704

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

GIRD.						BHIND.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
57	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,113	1,996	798	63	4	2,319	3,760	1,416	800	370	53	1,544
407	169	...	...	...	238	2	1	...	...	...	1
3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
31	18	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,846	714	35	49	...	1,097	1,017	320	27	217	1	470
6	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
55	34	3	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
2,752	1,047	760	12	4	945	2,739	893	773	152	52	1,073
5,063	2,315	296	180	9	2,252	487	133	41	13	...	313
852	564	105	5	...	183	41	39	...	6	...	2
318	282	...	...	...	36	2	2	...	1	...	...
531	279	105	5	...	147	38	36	...	4	...	2
3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
3,200	1,314	191	164	9	1,695	410	71	41	7	...	298
349	94	29	1	...	166	12	6	1	...	...	5
135	26	55	1	1	54	112	28	38	2	...	46
37	26	...	...	...	11	4	4	...	...	...	...
2,244	987	32	132	3	1,225	23	13	...	5	...	10
50	29	8	20	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	27	7	10	1	6	259	20	2	...	...	237
345	125	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	12
956	405	...	10	...	551	34	22	...	...	...	12
948	397	...	7	...	551	34	22	...	...	...	...
8	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	32	...	1	...	23	2	1	...	...	...	1
55	32	...	1	...	23	2	1	...	...	...	1
24,018	8,587	2,732	838	240	12,699	17,505	6,171	2,888	1,872	369	8,446
1,871	666	95	55	14	1,110	1,258	301	181	118	26	776
1,871	666	95	55	14	1,110	1,258	301	181	118	26	776
327	150	...	2	...	177	328	62	...	6	...	266
327	150	...	2	...	177	328	62	...	6	...	266

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	TONWARGHAR.						SHEOPUR.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	1
101	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	1
102	2,652	1,136	714	74	44	802	1,198	432	240	16	...	526
103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	593	242	40	14	4	311	317	123	5	16	...	189
108	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	5
109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	14	4	...	...	...	10	8	1	...	...	...	7
111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	2,043	898	674	58	40	481	867	308	234	...	...	325
113	1,369	251	287	29	69	831	843	267	128	...	...	448
114	8	...	...	...	...	8	117	27	19	13	8	71
115	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	4	...
126	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	10	10	...	...	28
127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	15,632	5,594	2,801	1,036	410	7,237	8,540	2,707	1,398	484	102	4,435
133	1,160	479	225	102	29	456	659	173	40	31	2	446
134	68	41	...	2	...	27	1	1	...	...	...	...
135	68	41	...	2	...	27	1	1	...	...	...	...

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

NARWAR.						ISAGARH.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,657	932	610	91	21	1,115	2,922	955	484	48	17	1,483
14	9	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1
...
59	40	...	4	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	...	...	...	1	6	4	...	...	...	2
897	325	103	74	12	469	1,054	403	42	37	1	609
...
...
4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	227	36	...	2	...	191
1,679	552	507	9	9	620	1,634	512	442	9	16	680
647	232	80	11	2	235	2,297	1,022	66	25	...	1,209
36	14	3	...	...	19	311	238	...	3	...	73
33	12	3	...	...	18	302	235	...	...	...	67
3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	3	...	6
543	241	77	10	2	225	1,405	568	66	19	...	777
145	17	73	...	2	55	239	165	1	...	...	73
146	111	...	2	...	35	293	50	41	2	...	202
...
219	100	4	7	...	115	687	332	6	17	...	309
...
33	13	...	1	...	20	226	21	18	...	...	187
...
27	15	...	1	...	12	514	183	...	2	...	331
27	15	...	1	...	12	480	177	...	2	...	303
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	...	...	...	28
41	12	...	...	...	29	67	33	...	1	...	34
41	12	...	...	...	29	67	33	...	1	...	34
20,495	7,084	3,430	1,392	497	99,81	19,008	6,307	2,147	667	56	10,554
2,519	731	130	211	28	1,658	1,278	405	67	50	4	806
2,519	731	130	211	28	1,658	1,278	405	67	50	4	806
70	28	...	16	...	42	374	49	...	2	...	325
70	28	...	16	...	42	374	49	...	2	...	325

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	BHILSA.						UJJAIN.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
100	4	4	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	14
101	4	4	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	14
102	1,906	730	340	10	...	836	4,645	1,161	905	85	12	2,579
103	3	3	...	...	...	...	50	38	...	...	...	12
104	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	1
105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
106	19	16	...	...	...	3	16	11	...	...	...	5
107	806	299	20	9	...	487	2,962	568	584	58	4	1,810
108	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	11	...	...	2
109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	30	27	...	...	...	3	4	3	1	...	...	...
111	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	14
112	1,047	384	320	1	...	343	1,575	536	304	27	8	735
113	1,109	496	23	1	...	590	2,499	1,283	107	20	1	1,109
114	20	15	...	...	...	5	17	5	...	...	...	12
115	12	7	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	3
116	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	9
118	476	201	23	...	...	252	1,430	320	66	20	1	544
119	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	183	57	23	...	...	103	355	189	35	...	...	136
121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	199	92	...	...	...	107	1,027	600	24	20	...	403
123	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
122	71	35	...	...	...	36	24	13	7	...	...	4
125	2	...	...	...	...	2	23	18	...	...	...	5
126	594	272	...	1	...	322	947	383	41	...	...	523
127	594	272	...	1	...	322	802	345	...	...	...	457
128	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	38	41	...	...	66
129	19	8	...	...	...	11	105	75	...	...	...	30
130	19	8	...	...	...	11	105	75	...	...	...	30
131	9,359	3,978	657	107	20	4,724	21,936	8,418	1,470	842	46	12,048
132	606	246	16	8	...	344	1,517	444	93	50	1	980
133	606	246	16	8	...	344	1,517	444	93	50	1	980
134	125	32	...	...	...	93	803	386	...	...	...	417
135	125	32	...	...	...	93	803	386	...	...	...	417

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

MANDASOR.						SHAJAPUR.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
56	57	58	59	60	61	52	63	64	65	66	67
...
3,218	1,255	270	69	9	1,693	3,158	1,219	424	39	1	1,515
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
...
19	12	...	2	...	7	34	20	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	22	...	...	...	22
1,893	795	37	47	...	1,061	1,783	762	55	29	1	971
5	...	3	...	...	2	68	44	3	1	...	21
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...
...
1,300	448	209	20	9	623	1,221	370	366	9	...	485
2,479	1,014	48	14	...	1,417	1,046	541	109	1	...	396
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,592	666	47	5	...	879	804	435	109	1	...	260
7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	12	...	...	...	...	106	8	78	...	...	20
631	158	3	...	...	470	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
896	467	40	5	...	389	625	378	26	1	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
39	26	...	...	...	13	71	48	5	...	...	18
7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
811	304	1	9	...	506	215	99	...	...	...	116
766	304	...	9	...	462	215	99	...	...	...	116
45	...	1	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	33	...	...	...	32	27	7	...	...	...	30
65	33	...	...	...	32	27	7	...	...	...	20
20,326	6,896	1,677	390	27	11,753	14,329	4,934	2,516	127	49	6,879
1,934	518	98	25	1	1,318	1,699	532	113	25	4	1,054
1,934	518	98	25	1	1,318	1,699	532	113	25	4	1,054
551	262	...	1	...	289	102	34	...	...	...	68
551	262	...	1	...	289	102	34	...	...	...	68

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	AMJHERA.						LASHKAR CITY.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
100	...	...	...	...	...	54	18	...	...	...	36
101	...	...	...	...	...	54	18	...	...	...	...
102	703	271	109	2	...	323	2,667	979	376	...	1,312	
103	15	1	...	...	...	14	407	169	...	...	238
104	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	...	...	13
107	381	169	13	2	...	199	933	336	17	...	580	
108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	32	2	...	13
110	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...
111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	307	101	96	...	...	110	1,235	410	357	...	468
113	394	181	49	4	...	164	1,399	583	21	...	795	
114	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	384	176	48	3	...	160	1,157	445	20	...	692	
119	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
120	171	77	44	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
121	1	1	...	...	...	...	23	15	...	...	8
122	199	95	...	3	...	104	780	296	20	...	464	
123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	11	3	3	...	...	5	9	9	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	125	...	...	220
127	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	112	1	...	93
128	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	112	1	...	93
129	9	5	...	1	...	4	36	26	...	...	10
130	9	5	...	1	...	4	36	26	...	...	10
131	5,549	1,642	384	32	42	3,523	10,783	3,791	969	8	6,023	
132	1,516	467	51	12	...	998	800	273	53	...	474	
133	1,516	467	51	72	...	998	800	273	53	...	474	
134	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	137	...	...	144
135	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	137	...	...	144

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

Serial Number.	Detail of Occupation.	GWALIOR STATS.					
		Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
			TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	26. Trade in textiles ...	8,355	2,810	578	98	18	4,967
136	123. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	8,355	2,810	578	98	18	4,967
137	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	993	463	97	83	12	433
138	124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, and articles made by them, etc.	993	463	97	83	12	433
139	28. Trade in wood ...	644	199	...	45	...	445
140	125. Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, and articles made by them.	644	199	...	45	...	445
141	29. Trade in metals ...	1,498	462	198	14	28	838
142	126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives tools, etc.	1,498	462	198	14	28	838
143	30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	216	131	21	3	1	64
144	127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	216	131	21	3	1	64
145	31. Trade in chemical products ...	818	402	...	5	...	411
146	128. Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, explosives), petroleum, etc.	818	402	...	5	...	411
147	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	3,762	1,338	25	106	4	2,399
148	129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	3,438	1,194	...	106	...	2,244
149	130. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshons, Sarais, etc., and their employees.	324	144	25	...	4	155
150	33. Other trade in food-stuffs ...	82,046	27,516	13,278	3,739	1,069	41,252
151	131. Fish dealers.	172	50	31	...	1	91
152	132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	28,660	10,190	4,259	2,244	426	14,211
153	133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	7,378	1,883	1,514	188	90	3,981
154	134. Sellers of sweetsmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	674	279	24	16	...	371
155	135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers.	11,989	3,919	3,036	419	275	5,034
156	136. Grain and pulse dealers	26,424	8,846	3,200	730	167	14,378
157	137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	1,392	632	132	40	2	628
158	138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	651	197	62	9	12	392
159	139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	4,706	1,520	1,020	93	96	2,166
160	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles. ...	1,538	479	156	39	44	903
161	140. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	1,538	479	156	39	44	903
162	35. Trade in furniture ...	54	13	...	...	...	41
163	141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	15	10	...	...	...	5
164	142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	39	3	...	...	...	36
165	36. Trade in building materials ...	114	28	17	...	2	69
166	143. Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.) other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	114	28	17	...	2	69
167	37. Trade in means of transport ...	593	346	11	26	...	236
168	144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	22	1	10	...	...	11
169	145. Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	3	3	...	...	...	...
170	146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	568	342	1	26	...	225
171	38. Trade in fuel ...	5,986	1,838	1,680	109	104	2,468
172	147. Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, cowdung, etc.	5,986	1,838	1,680	109	104	2,468
173	39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. ...	6,675	2,810	633	211	49	3,232
174	148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,926	1,044	...	50	...	882
175	149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	4,473	1,680	633	161	49	2,160
176	150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments, and curiosities.	276	86	...	...	...	190
177							

Table XVII—Occupation of

Serial Number.	GIRD.						BHIND.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
136	937	334	21	4	1	582	530	172	30	7	5	328
137	937	334	21	4	1	582	530	172	30	7	5	328
138	106	48	7	18	...	51	78	...	48	...	6	30
139	106	48	7	18	...	51	78	...	48	...	6	30
140	99	2	...	...	...	97	91	48	...	32	...	43
141	99	2	...	...	...	97	91	48	...	32	...	43
142	105	48	6	...	...	51	123	86	...	...	...	137
143	105	48	6	...	...	51	223	86	...	...	...	137
144	157	91	18	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	157	91	18	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	234	118	...	...	...	116	33	16	...	1	...	17
147	234	118	...	...	...	116	33	16	...	1	...	17
148	250	78	...	23	...	172	171	61	2	15	...	108
149	249	77	...	23	...	172	166	61	...	15	...	105
150	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	3
151	12,355	3,997	1,722	447	149	6,633	9,860	3,780	1,994	1,051	257	4,186
152	42	11	9	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	5,985	2,162	688	308	95	3,135	4,854	1,857	806	682	155	2,191
154	1,424	342	230	38	15	852	417	123	118	12	13	176
155	295	95	9	...	...	191	155	56	9	6	...	50
156	2,244	654	561	32	25	1,029	2,388	616	802	217	167	970
157	1,882	613	143	68	11	1,126	1,303	442	184	107	11	677
158	105	53	8	...	...	44	74	58	1	21	...	15
159	89	17	1	1	...	71	7	2	...	...	...	5
160	289	50	76	...	2	163	162	26	74	6	11	64
161	437	238	35	...	15	164	40	2	16	...	...	21
162	437	238	35	...	15	164	40	2	16	...	...	22
163	13	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	13	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	7	1	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	7	1	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172	909	306	204	7	2	399	244	121	13	45	...	110
173	909	306	204	7	2	399	244	121	13	45	...	110
174	763	280	83	15	1	400	883	302	107	122	23	474
175	231	92	...	2	...	139	136	60	...	13	...	76
176	476	159	83	13	1	234	624	203	107	109	23	314
177	56	29	...	...	...	27	123	39	...	...	...	84

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

TONWARGHAR.						SHEOPUR.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
493	251	20	18	...	222	405	125	21	13	2	259
493	251	20	18	...	222	405	123	21	13	2	259
14	5	3	...	...	6	104	27	...	13	...	77
14	5	3	...	...	6	104	27	...	13	...	77
79	31	...	2	...	48	22	8	...	5	...	14
79	31	...	2	...	48	22	8	...	5	...	14
116	55	22	5	5	39	81	28	3	9	...	50
116	55	22	5	5	39	81	28	3	9	...	50
43	35	3	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	35	3	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	5	...	...	...	27	13	8	...	...	...	5
32	5	...	...	...	27	13	8	...	...	...	5
80	31	6	18	4	43	49	17	...	7	...	32
65	31	...	18	...	34	49	17	...	7	...	32
15	...	6	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,688	1,516	1,771	245	164	3,401	3,979	1,383	757	266	54	1,839
1,490	418	247	154	47	825	1,222	336	215	117	18	671
298	81	34	32	2	183	784	178	266	24	26	340
46	17	...	...	...	29	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,429	714	385	19	28	330	217	61	120	17	1	36
3,173	245	1,068	40	81	1,860	1,153	548	36	79	...	569
98	10	9	...	...	79	6	1	3	...	...	2
37	...	11	...	6	26	1	1	...	...	...	...
111	31	17	...	...	69	593	257	117	29	9	221
22	21	...	18	...	1	559	...	57	...	17	502
22	21	...	18	...	1	559	...	57	...	17	502
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	11
...
...
32	32	...	25	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	2
...
...
...
32	32	...	25	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	2
481	143	173	8	6	165	772	166	334	11	12	272
481	143	173	8	6	165	772	166	334	11	12	272
461	155	26	10	...	280	115	36	17	2	...	62
61	10	...	1	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
367	144	26	9	...	197	109	31	17	2	...	61
33	1	...	...	...	32	6	5	...	...	...	1

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

AMJHERA.						LASHKAR CITY.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
369	113	18	...	...	238	561	206	5	...	...	350
369	113	18	...	...	238	561	206	5	...	...	350
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	36	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	36	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	101	47	5	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	101	47	5	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	157	91	18	...	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	157	91	18	...	...	48
14	3	...	...	...	11	72	32	...	...	...	48
14	3	...	...	...	11	72	32	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
323	81	1	4	...	241	121	29	2	...	...	90
321	81	...	4	...	240	120	28	2	...	...	90
2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1,942	496	226	7	42	1,220	5,528	1,727	603	8	...	3,196
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	11	5	...	...	20
806	206	76	2	...	524	2,134	716	100	...	...	1,252
313	63	46	...	...	206	773	186	...	...	...	487
...	...	...	...	...	...	295	95	9	...	...	191
117	26	22	...	...	69	1,530	476	292	3	...	762
482	136	12	1	...	334	471	149	6	...	...	316
157	61	15	2	...	81	98	52	4	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
65	4	53	...	42	6	189	41	23	5	...	123
2	2	...	...	...	...	347	238	...	...	...	109
2	2	...	...	...	...	347	238	...	...	...	109
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	3
...
14	3	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	3	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	63	...	...	...	33	8	8	...	...	...	...
...
...
96	63	...	...	...	33	8	8	...	...	...	...
16	1	8	...	...	7	668	175	166	3	...	327
16	1	8	...	...	7	668	175	166	3	...	327
72	27	18	...	...	27	400	154	16	...	...	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	198	69	8	...	...	121
72	27	18	...	...	27	150	58	8	...	...	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	27	...	...	...	25

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	Detail of Occupation.	GWALIOR STATE.					
		Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
			TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
178	40. Trade in other sorts ...	44,644	17,476	4,297	2,093	418	22,871
179	151. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	33	20	...	...	...	13
180	152. General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	31,905	12,054	2,867	1,279	244	16,984
181	153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	7,100	3,041	921	430	117	3,138
182	154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	5,606	2,361	509	384	57	2,736
183	C.—Public administration and liberal arts ...	721,729	51,557	3,359	4,276	366	66,273
184	VI. Public Force ...	42,404	19,868	261	996	74	22,275
185	41. Army ...	22,384	11,385	...	46	...	10,999
186	155. Army (Imperial) ...	1,586	888	...	6	...	698
187	156. Army (Indian States) ...	20,798	10,497	...	40	...	10,301
188	44. Police ...	20,020	8,483	261	950	74	11,276
189	159. Police ...	10,370	4,278	...	172	...	6,092
190	160. Village watchmen ...	9,650	4,205	261	778	74	5,184
191	VII. Public Administration ...	37,806	15,163	329	579	13	22,314
192	45. Public administration ...	37,806	15,163	329	579	13	22,314
193	161. Service of the State ...	31,435	13,022	257	258	13	18,156
194	162 (a) Chiefs and their families ...	68	20	...	3	...	48
195	163. Municipal and other local (not village) service.	774	217	72	...	...	485
196	164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	5,529	1,904	...	318	...	3,625
197	VIII. Profession and liberal arts ...	40,919	16,526	2,769	2,701	279	21,624
198	46. Religion ...	21,665	9,470	1,020	2,168	197	11,175
199	165. Priests, ministers, etc. ...	11,336	4,900	972	1,458	197	5,464
200	166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	252	65	25	3	...	162
201	167. Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	9,195	4,076	...	645	...	5,119
202	168. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	882	429	23	62	...	430
203	47. Law ...	1,952	646	...	42	...	1,306
204	169. Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and Mukhtars.	1,401	429	...	18	...	972
205	170. Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	551	217	...	24	...	334
206	48. Medicine ...	5,075	1,730	474	129	23	2,871
207	171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	1,177	522	...	20	...	655
208	172. Midwife, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3,898	1,208	474	109	23	2,216
209	49. Instruction ...	4,142	1,349	314	31	6	2,479
210	173. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	4,115	1,334	314	29	6	2,467
211	174. Clerks and servants connected with education.	27	15	...	2	...	12
212	50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	8,085	3,331	961	331	53	3,793
213	176. Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees.	128	56	...	...	...	72
214	177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	211	92	...	16	...	119
215	178. Music composers and masters, and players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	7,516	3,088	961	310	53	3,467
216	179. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	230	95	...	5	...	135
217	D.—Miscellaneous ...	411,601	146,518	95,300	6,534	2,631	169,783
218	IX. Persons living on their income ...	3,073	1,055	337	49	10	1,681
219	51. Persons living principally on their income.	3,073	1,055	337	49	10	1,681
220	180. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	3,073	1,055	337	49	10	1,681
221	X. Domestic service ...	74,736	28,383	12,529	1,509	723	33,824
222	52. Domestic service ...	74,736	28,383	12,529	1,509	723	33,824
223	181. Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	72,314	27,125	12,529	1,485	723	32,660
224	182. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	1,509	905	...	10	...	604
225	183. Private motor drivers and cleaners.	913	353	...	14	...	560

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

GIRD.						BHIND.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16.		17	18	19	20
5,436	2,208	535	267	57	2,693	4,266	1,820	497	475	52	1,949
32	20	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,643	1,454	346	254	35	1,843	2,389	987	257	319	43	1,145
252	86	27	1	4	139	342	226	20	48	1	96
1,509	648	162	112	18	699	1,535	607	220	108	8	708
47,829	78,854	364	577	32	22,677	9,587	3,553	633	943	83	5,395
21,473	10,753	6	141	2	10,714	1,905	759	54	212	14	1,092
18,452	9,525	...	10	...	8,917	266	107	...	5	...	159
...
18,452	9,525	...	10	...	8,927	266	107	...	5	...	159
3,021	1,228	6	191	2	1,787	1,689	652	54	207	14	933
2,313	944	...	23	...	1,369	436	64	...	3	...	372
708	284	5	108	2	418	1,302	588	54	204	14	660
13,988	5,661	6	78	1	8,321	3,330	1,004	56	136	5	2,270
13,988	5,661	6	78	1	8,321	3,330	1,004	56	136	5	2,270
13,503	5,486	6	40	1	8,011	2,457	760	56	62	5	1,641
5	1	...	...	...	4	7	5	...	3	...	2
4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	172	...	38	...	304	866	239	...	71	...	627
6,368	2,440	352	352	27	3,576	4,346	1,790	523	595	84	2,033
3,386	1,301	149	327	27	1,846	2,450	1,186	177	470	44	1,087
1,653	551	124	137	27	978	2,176	1,044	177	461	44	955
235	63	25	3	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,206	617	...	151	...	589	220	88	...	9	...	132
292	160	...	36	...	132	54	54	...	...	...	...
494	151	...	1	...	343	413	110	...	8	...	303
477	146	...	1	...	331	186	60	...	8	...	126
17	5	...	...	...	12	227	50	...	...	...	177
583	177	51	7	2	355	390	34	235	4	9	121
370	129	...	2	...	241	38	19	...	2	...	19
213	48	51	5	2	114	352	15	235	2	9	102
1,197	387	134	3	...	-706	249	83	3	9	...	163
1,193	355	134	3	...	704	247	81	3	7	...	163
4	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
708	364	18	14	...	326	844	377	108	104	11	359
49	30	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	14	...	1	...	9	22	10	...	9	...	12
591	297	18	13	...	276	805	361	108	90	11	336
45	23	...	...	...	22	17	6	...	5	...	11
65,717	25,29	13,277	952	319	27,155	22,772	7,894	5,932	7,210	340	8,346
1,184	416	73	2	...	695	140	49	3	18	...	89
1,184	416	73	2	...	695	140	49	3	18	...	89
1,184	416	73	2	...	695	140	49	3	18	...	88
21,762	8,419	2,769	186	67	10,574	6,155	2,039	1,712	181	104	2,404
21,762	8,419	2,769	186	67	10,574	6,155	2,039	1,712	181	104	2,404
20,663	7,725	2,769	186	67	10,169	6,150	2,037	1,712	181	104	2,401
1,092	691	...	...	...	401	1	...	...	...	...	1
7	3	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	2

Table XVII—Occupation of

Serial Number.	TONWARGHAR.						SHEOPUR.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
178	5,863	2,794	552	580	201	2,517	1,760	727	169	127	15	864
179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	2,534	1,411	161	224	102	962	1,613	668	153	125	13	792
181	2,263	961	325	214	85	977	119	51	14	1	2	54
182	1,066	422	66	142	14	578	28	8	2	1	...	18
183	7,781	3,388	297	524	43	4,096	3,497	1,572	76	272	8	7,849
184	932	454	1	62	...	477	784	374	1	42	...	409
185	193	134	...	12	...	59	61	29	...	4	...	32
186	16	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	177	118	...	6	...	59	61	29	...	4	...	27
188	739	320	1	50	...	418	723	345	1	38	...	337
189	367	89	...	14	...	278	552	282	...	19	...	270
190	372	231	1	96	...	140	171	63	1	19	...	107
191	1,276	666	2	33	...	608	966	497	2	31	...	467
192	1,276	666	2	33	...	608	966	497	2	31	...	467
193	1,035	586	2	28	...	447	803	423	2	20	...	378
194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	16	12	...	...	...	4	7	2	...	...	...	5
196	225	68	...	5	...	157	156	72	...	11	...	84
197	5,573	2,268	294	429	43	3,011	1,747	701	73	199	8	973
198	1,883	326	188	262	33	869	1,300	562	30	178	6	708
199	1,414	540	188	177	33	686	570	281	29	115	6	260
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	463	283	...	85	...	180	709	273	...	63	...	436
202	6	3	...	...	...	3	21	8	1	...	...	12
203	110	38	...	12	...	72	24	11	...	6	...	13
204	16	5	...	2	...	11	14	5	...	...	...	9
205	94	33	...	20	...	61	10	6	...	6	...	4
206	2,848	1,051	23	102	8	1,774	100	13	11	3	...	76
207	28	10	...	2	...	18	63	11	...	3	...	52
208	2,820	1,041	23	100	8	1,756	37	2	11	...	...	24
209	182	152	6	1	2	24	131	52	1	2	...	78
210	182	152	6	1	2	24	131	52	1	2	...	78
211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212	550	201	77	52	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...
213	8	2	...	...	...	6	192	63	31	10	2	98
214	40	4	...	1	...	6	8	1	...	...	...	7
215	524	189	77	51	...	258	183	61	31	10	2	91
216	8	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	18,496	5,937	4,086	804	502	8,473	15,658	5,428	3,805	348	56	6,425
218	547	208	104	28	...	235	22	11	...	1	...	11
219	547	208	104	28	...	235	22	11	...	1	...	11
220	547	208	104	28	...	235	22	11	...	1	...	11
221	6,462	1,638	1,492	184	222	3,332	1,518	609	297	66	...	612
222	6,462	1,638	1,492	184	222	3,332	1,518	609	297	66	...	612
223	6,434	1,620	1,492	181	222	3,322	1,518	609	297	66	17	612
224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	28	18	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

Means of Livelihood.-(contd.)

NARWAR.						ISAGARH.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.
2,698	4,173	263	371	53	1,262	4,202	1,239	507	155	24	2,456
2,244	3,004	179	232	36	1,061	4,132	1,210	497	150	24	2,425
449	169	79	39	17	201	49	19	10	3	..	20
5	..	5	..	..	..	21	10	..	2	..	11
9,658	4,299	385	767	173	4,976	10,757	4,670	372	304	3	5,835
2,417	1,193	55	218	21	1,169	3,066	1,172	81	43	..	1,817
289	203	..	1	..	86	690	306	..	4	..	884
..	..	..	..	..	..	421	200	..	1	..	221
289	203	..	1	..	86	269	106	..	3	..	163
2,128	990	55	217	21	1,083	2,376	866	81	39	..	1,429
688	253	..	31	..	435	1,517	582	..	8	..	935
1,440	737	55	186	21	648	859	284	81	31	..	494
3,262	1,588	32	81	1	1,642	3,503	1,572	40	57	..	1,891
3,262	1,588	32	81	1	1,642	3,503	1,572	40	57	..	1,891
2,741	1,399	32	45	1	1,310	3,018	1,424	23	40	..	1,571
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
19	17	..	..	..	..	109	16	17	..	..	..
502	172	..	36	..	330	368	131	..	17	..	..
3,979	1,518	296	468	91	2,165	4,188	1,866	191	204	0	2,137
3,023	1,324	254	430	85	1,445	2,793	1,195	91	181	1	1,501
2,422	1,204	254	409	85	964	1,572	653	91	109	1	8237
..
572	120	..	21	..	452	1,217	540	..	72	..	677
29	..	..	..	..	29	4	2	..	..	..	2
75	29	..	10	..	46	88	26	..	..	..	62
43	14	..	3	..	29	69	15	..	..	..	54
32	15	..	7	..	17	19	11	..	..	..	8
84	14	7	2	..	63	315	163	32	3	1	120
42	8	..	1	..	34	189	143	..	2	..	46
42	6	7	1	..	29	126	20	32	1	1	74
571	38	31	6	2	502	353	131	14	4	1	208
571	38	31	6	2	502	341	126	14	4	1	201
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	7
226	113	4	20	4	109	639	351	54	16	..	234
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1
5	5	..	5	..	..	17	11	..	..	..	6
221	108	4	15	4	199	596	330	54	16	..	212
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	..	..	..	15
..
46,797	14,617	14,508	7,067	440	17,672	42,718	15,672	9,063	709	168	77,983
14	2	..	..	..	12	332	43	64	..	1	225
14	2	..	..	..	12	332	43	64	..	1	225
14	2	..	..	..	12	332	43	64	..	1	225
7,656	2,941	1,700	446	127	3,015	6,763	2,990	1,081	211	59	2,692
7,656	2,941	1,700	446	127	3,015	6,763	2,990	1,081	211	59	2,692
7,565	2,859	1,700	437	127	3,006	6,488	2,885	1,081	211	59	2,522
91	82	..	9	..	9	262	98	..	..	..	164
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	BHILSA.						UJJAIN.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
178	1,934	945	50	16	...	939	7,887	2,876	359	61	...	4,652
179	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	1,780	861	49	14	...	870	6,597	2,303	296	48	...	3,998
181	151	82	1	2	...	68	998	511	41	10	...	446
182	2	2	...	...	...	...	292	62	22	3	...	208
183	4,802	2,230	779	84	2	2,453	12,132	4,807	453	368	56	6,872
184	1,810	845	...	43	...	965	3,504	409	16	142	33	2,079
185	146	76	...	3	...	70	856	237	...	2	...	619
186	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	...	...	...	12
187	146	76	...	3	...	70	831	224	...	2	...	607
188	1,664	769	...	40	...	895	2,648	1,172	16	140	33	1,460
189	840	345	...	18	...	495	1,079	550	...	16	...	529
190	824	424	...	22	...	400	1,569	622	16	124	33	931
191	1,112	499	...	16	...	613	3,170	1,145	70	42	2	1,955
192	1,112	499	...	16	...	613	3,170	1,145	70	42	2	1,955
193	610	329	...	12	...	281	2,408	896	70	18	2	1,442
194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	40	13	...	...	...	27	87	50	...	...	...	37
196	462	157	...	4	...	305	675	199	...	24	...	476
197	1,880	886	119	25	2	875	5,458	2,253	367	184	21	2,838
198	827	373	14	13	...	440	2,708	1,182	16	123	...	1,510
199	352	126	14	5	...	212	281	142	13	8	...	126
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
201	427	208	...	8	...	219	2,340	995	...	112	...	1,345
202	48	39	...	...	...	9	82	45	3	3	...	34
203	143	56	...	2	...	87	200	78	...	1	...	122
204	104	34	...	1	...	70	157	52	...	1	...	105
205	39	22	...	1	...	17	43	26	...	...	...	17
206	193	90	47	3	2	56	275	94	20	2	...	161
207	66	35	...	3	...	31	191	85	...	2	...	106
208	127	55	47	...	2	25	84	9	20	...	...	55
209	241	115	8	3	...	118	525	235	78	1	...	212
210	241	115	8	3	...	118	516	229	78	1	...	209
211	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	3
212	476	252	50	4	...	174	1,750	664	253	57	21	833
213	1	1	...	...	...	...	49	14	...	...	...	35
214	11	6	...	...	...	5	76	26	...	...	...	50
215	464	245	50	4	...	169	1,580	605	253	57	21	722
216	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	19	...	...	...	26
217	47,222	21,045	71,898	91	112	14,279	72,292	24,397	13,194	530	107	34,701
218	85	13	20	...	1	52	210	83	49	...	8	158
219	85	13	20	...	1	52	230	83	49	...	8	158
220	85	13	20	...	1	52	290	83	49	...	8	158
221	6,799	2,075	2,129	74	101	2,595	9,897	4,433	922	70	5	4,542
222	6,799	2,075	2,129	74	101	2,595	9,897	4,433	922	70	5	4,542
223	6,765	2,045	2,129	73	101	2,591	9,859	4,414	922	70	5	4,523
224	26	22	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2
225	8	8	...	...	...	...	32	18	...	...	...	17

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

MANDASOR.						SHAJAPUR.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	57	58	59	60			61	62	63	64		65	66	67	68
5,544	1,969	554	117	8	3,021	3,869	1,339	753	15	8	1,777
2,768	936	146	93	4	1,686	3,169	872	739	13	8	1,558
2,235	803	396	12	4	1,036	241	133	7	1	...	101
541	230	12	12	...	299	459	334	7	1	...	118
77,277	4,270	465	217	27	6,536	7,712	3,177	225	796	5	4,370
4,270	1,764	36	47	4	2,470	1,302	686	6	29	...	610
1,138	664	...	6	...	484	262	98	...	...	...	164
967	584	...	...	...	383	157	75	...	...	...	82
181	80	...	6	...	101	105	23	...	...	...	82
3,122	1,100	36	41	4	1,986	1,040	588	6	29	...	446
1,578	660	...	27	...	918	556	320	...	11	...	236
1,544	440	36	14	4	1,068	484	268	6	18	...	210
3,792	1,320	113	21	4	2,359	2,847	1,012	7	81	...	1,828
3,792	1,320	113	21	4	2,359	2,847	1,012	7	81	...	1,828
3,045	1,131	61	9	4	1,853	1,398	461	5	15	...	932
48	13	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
411	84	42	...	...	275	89	21	2	...	...	57
288	92	...	12	...	196	1,369	530	...	66	...	839
3,149	1,128	316	149	13	1,707	3,563	1,419	212	86	5	1,779
1,424	510	76	107	1	838	1,576	784	19	69	...	27
255	32	76	11	1	147	565	286	6	26	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	...
1,044	414	...	84	...	630	824	457	...	32	...	367
118	64	...	12	...	54	183	40	13	11	...	130
141	47	...	1	...	94	201	80	...	1	...	121
138	44	...	1	...	94	135	35	...	1	...	100
3	3	...	...	...	...	66	41	...	...	...	21
202	74	38	1	1	90	63	15	6	1	...	42
133	65	...	1	...	68	40	13	...	1	...	27
69	9	38	...	1	22	23	2	6	...	...	15
202	81	13	...	...	108	448	96	24	2	1	3283
202	81	13	...	...	108	448	96	24	2	1	328
...
1,180	414	189	40	11	577	1,275	444	163	13	4	668
17	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	15	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,095	393	189	40	11	513	1,233	414	163	13	4	656
29	...	...	...	...	29	42	30	...	...	...	12
29,671	9,406	5,948	497	493	74,317	35,959	12,767	9,942	291	90	13,250
373	194	14	...	...	165	42	28	...	...	...	14
373	194	14	...	...	165	42	28	...	...	...	14
373	194	14	...	...	165	42	28	...	...	...	14
3,691	1,049	238	44	13	2,404	3,873	2,169	127	47	1	1,577
3,691	1,049	238	44	13	2,404	3,873	2,169	127	47	1	1,577
2,873	752	238	33	13	1,883	3,839	2,158	127	47	1	1,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	11	...	...	...	23
818	297	...	11	...	521	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	AMJHERA.						LASHKAR CITY.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
178	1,185	386	58	9	...	741	1,629	663	63	...	...	390
179	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	20	...	...	...	12
180	1,036	348	44	6	...	644	1,88	597	60	...	...	831
181	1	...	1	...	...	...	109	46	3	...	...	60
182	148	38	13	3	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	2,169	977	32	30	...	1,220	26,168	10,771	195	...	...	15,202
184	941	459	5	18	...	477	12,895	5,805	...	...	...	7,090
185	21	6	...	...	...	15	11,091	5,069	...	...	...	6,022
186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	21	6	...	...	...	15	11,091	5,069	...	...	...	6,022
188	920	453	5	18	...	462	1,804	736	...	...	...	1,068
189	444	189	...	2	...	235	1,804	736	...	...	...	1,068
190	476	264	5	16	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	560	199	1	5	...	360	10,085	3,851	6	...	...	6,228
192	560	199	1	5	...	360	10,085	3,851	6	...	...	6,228
193	417	127	...	1	...	290	10,080	3,850	6	...	...	6,224
194	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	4
195	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	142	72	...	4	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	668	259	26	10	...	383	3,188	1,115	189	...	...	1,884
198	295	137	6	8	...	152	1,137	449	37	...	...	651
199	76	41	...	1	...	35	477	157	16	...	...	304
200	1	1	...	...	...	...	165	35	19	...	...	111
201	173	81	...	8	...	92	416	202	2	...	...	212
202	45	14	6	...	...	25	79	55	...	...	...	24
203	63	20	...	...	...	43	330	86	...	...	...	244
204	62	19	...	...	...	43	330	86	...	...	...	244
205	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	22	5	4	1	...	13	374	114	28	...	...	232
207	17	4	...	1	...	13	305	101	16	...	...	188
208	5	1	4	...	...	...	69	13	12	...	...	44
209	43	9	2	...	...	32	980	261	121	...	...	598
210	43	9	2	...	...	32	979	260	121	...	...	598
211	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
212	245	88	14	1	...	143	367	205	3	...	...	159
213	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	23	...	...	...	14
214	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	2
215	224	85	14	1	...	125	286	158	3	...	...	125
216	21	3	...	...	...	18	39	21	...	...	...	18
217	14,899	4,064	3,653	41	15	7,782	25,132	9,699	3,360	10	...	12,073
218	44	8	10	...	...	26	1,038	360	50	...	...	628
219	44	8	10	...	...	26	1,038	360	50	...	...	628
220	44	8	10	...	...	26	1,038	360	50	...	...	628
221	160	21	62	...	7	77	14,522	5,724	1,413	10	...	7,385
222	160	21	62	...	7	77	14,522	5,724	1,413	10	...	7,385
223	160	21	62	...	7	77	13,623	5,106	1,413	10	...	7,104
224	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	616	...	...	...	277
225	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	4

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

Serial Number.	Detail of Occupation.	GWALIOR STATE.					
		Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
			TOTAL.		Partially Agriculturists.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
226	XI. Insufficiently described occupations	272,346	93,058	71,060	3,184	1,215	108,228
227	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	272,346	93,058	71,060	3,184	1,215	108,228
228	184. Manufacturers, business-men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	6,955	2,014	709	99	15	4,232
229	185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	19,480	8,605	...	426	...	10,875
230	186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.	106	47	...	1	...	59
231	187. Labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified.	245,805	82,392	70,351	2,656	1,200	93,062
232	XII. Unproductive ...	61,446	24,022	11,374	1,792	683	26,050
233	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals.	1,344	1,276	60	1	...	8
234	188. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses:	1,344	1,276	60	1	...	8
235	55. Beggars, Vagrants, prostitutes ...	59,769	22,663	11,158	1,789	683	25,948
236	189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, &c.	58,058	22,455	10,490	1,789	676	25,113
237	190. Procurers and prostitutes ...	1,711	208	668	...	7	836
238	56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	333	83	156	2	...	94
239	191. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	333	83	156	2	...	94

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	GIRD.						BHIND.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
226	36,614	13,587	9,338	640	220	13,689	12,835	4,445	3,676	746	193	4,714
227	36,614	13,587	9,338	640	220	13,689	12,835	4,445	3,676	746	193	4,714
228	1,791	806	11	15	...	974	133	52	10	8	...	71
229	4,715	2,168	...	100	...	2,547	1,281	877	...	151	...	404
230	11	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	30,097	10,612	9,327	525	220	10,158	11,421	3,516	3,666	587	193	4,239
232	6,157	2,849	1,091	124	32	2,197	3,042	1,361	541	265	43	1,140
233	1,167	1,108	59	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
234	1,167	1,108	59	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
235	4,988	1,761	1,030	124	32	2,197	3,018	1,352	541	263	43	1,140
236	4,743	1,761	882	124	28	2,100	2,978	1,348	517	263	42	1,113
237	245	...	148	...	4	97	40	4	24	...	1	12
238	2	...	2	...	...	...	22	7	...	2	...	15
239	2	...	2	...	...	...	22	7	...	2	...	15

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

TONWARGHAR.						SHEOPUR.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	21	22	23	24			25	26	27	28		29	30	31	32
8,374	2,843	1,892	368	223	3,639	12,033	3,889	3,087	162	30	5,057
8,374	2,843	1,892	368	223	3,639	12,033	3,889	3,087	162	30	5,057
131	81	6	9	...	44	337	138	14	17	...	185
752	288	...	7	...	464	1,987	825	...	56	...	1,162
2	2	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	12
7,489	2,472	1,886	352	223	3,131	9,693	2,922	3,073	89	30	3,698
3,113	1,248	598	224	57	1,267	2,085	919	421	119	9	745
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3,106	1,247	592	224	57	1,267	2,083	917	421	119	9	745
3,060	1,247	582	224	57	1,231	2,078	915	421	119	9	742
46	...	10	...	...	36	5	2	...	...	...	3
7	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
7	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

Table XVII—Occupation or

Serial Number.	NARWAR.						ISAGARH.					
	Total Workers and Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
226	34,985	10,151	11,845	393	266	12,989	26,465	10,004	5,558	284	75	10,903
227	34,985	10,151	11,845	393	266	12,989	26,465	10,004	5,558	284	75	10,903
228	1,806	172	58	15	8	1,576	1,522	123	572	...	...	827
229	1,404	473	...	17	...	931	890	306	...	23	...	584
230	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
231	31,775	9,506	11,787	361	258	10,482	24,051	9,973	4,986	261	75	9,492
232	4,142	1,523	963	226	47	1,656	9,158	2,635	2,360	214	23	4,163
233	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	150	...	...	...	1
234	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	150	...	...	...	1
235	4,142	1,523	963	226	47	1,656	8,899	2,467	2,326	214	23	4,106
236	3,958	1,518	857	226	47	1,583	8,332	2,466	2,070	214	23	3,796
237	184	5	106	...	...	73	567	1	256	...	...	310
238	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	18	34	...	...	56
239	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	18	34	...	...	56

Means of Livelihood.—(contd.)

BHILSA.						UJJAIN.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturist.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
32,619	15,339	8,410	17	8	8,870	51,419	15,377	10,810	244	44	25,232
32,619	15,339	8,410	17	8	8,870	51,419	15,377	10,810	244	44	25,232
130	46	...	1	...	84	301	174	1	9	1	126
276	161	...	...	...	115	2,874	1,248	...	45	...	1,626
12	11	...	1	...	1	20	15	...	...	...	5
32,201	15,121	8,410	15	8	8,870	48,224	13,940	10,809	190	43	23,475
7,119	3,618	1,339	...	2	27,621	10,686	4,504	1,413	216	50	4,769
2	2	...	...	...	...	20	13	1	1	...	6
2	2	...	...	...	...	20	13	1	1	...	6
7,684	3,601	1,339	...	2	2,744	10,665	4,490	1,412	215	50	4,763
7,467	3,513	1,313	...	...	2,641	10,652	4,488	1,412	215	50	4,752
217	88	26	...	2	103	13	2	...	...	...	11
33	15	...	...	...	18	1	1	...	...	...	...
33	15	...	...	...	18	1	1	...	...	...	...

Table XVII—Occupation of

Serial Number.	MANDASOR.						SHAJAPUR.					
	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
		TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
226	19,826	6,015	5,006	180	75	8,805	24,011	7,815	8,039	127	75	8,157
227	19,826	6,015	5,006	180	7	8,805	24,011	7,815	8,039	127	75	8,157
228	282	59	21	1	6	162	442	305	6	24	...	131
229	2,369	1,053	...	22	...	1,316	1,060	513	...	5	...	547
230	43	12	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	17,132	4,851	4,985	157	69	7,296	22,509	6,997	8,033	98	75	7,479
232	5,781	2,148	690	267	404	2,943	8,033	2,755	1,776	117	14	3,502
233	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
235	5,646	2,108	596	267	404	2,942	8,008	2,755	1,756	117	14	3,497
236	5,411	2,006	379	267	404	2,826	7,853	2,749	1,680	117	14	3,424
237	235	102	17	...	...	116	155	6	76	...	...	73
238	134	40	94	...	...	...	25	...	20	...	...	5
239	134	40	94	...	...	...	25	...	20	...	...	5

Means of Livelihood.—(concl'd.)

AMJHERA.						LASHKAR CITY.					
Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants.
	TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists				TOTAL.		Partially agriculturists		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	70	71	72	73			74	75	76	77		78	79	80
13,165	3,593	3,399	23	6	6,173	6,299	1,793	1,371	...	...	3,138
13,165	3,593	3,399	23	6	6,173	6,299	1,793	1,371	...	...	3,135
80	18	10	...	...	52	697	244	6	...	...	447
1,822	693	...	2	...	1,179	244	89	...	...	...	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
11,213	2,882	3,389	21	6	4,942	5,349	1,460	1,365	...	...	2,524
1,530	442	182	18	2	905	3,273	1,822	465	...	...	925
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	1,108	59	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	1,108	59	...	...	...
1,530	442	182	18	2	906	2,104	714	376	...	...	925
1,526	442	179	18	2	905	1,990	714	391	...	...	885
4	...	3	...	...	1	114	...	74	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

Appendix to TABLE XVII.

Gangapur Pargana.

Detail of Occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					REMARKS.
		TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.		Dependants.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GANGAPUR PARGANA	9,401	2,580	484	128	...	6,337	
A—Production of Raw Materials	4,310	1,127	160	6	...	3,023	
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION ...	4,310	1,127	160	...	...	3,023	
1. Pasture and agriculture	4,310	1,127	160	...	...	3,023	
(a) Ordinary cultivation	4,208	1,091	155	...	...	2,962	
1. Income from rent of agricultural land ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	
2. Ordinary cultivators	4,004	1,048	108	...	...	2,848	
4. Farm servants	201	41	47	...	...	113	
5. Field labourers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Forestry	7	3	...	...	...	4	
8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
9. Wood-cutters, fire-wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners. ...	6	2	...	...	...	4	
(d) Raising of farm stock	95	33	5	6	...	57	
13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.). ...	16	5	1	...	...	10	
14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	79	28	4	6	...	47	
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...	3,514	978	165	...	...	2,371	
III.—INDUSTRY	2,018	569	116	...	...	1,333	
6. Textiles	550	136	83	9	...	331	
25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	81	24	5	...	...	52	
26. Cotton spinning	85	4	62	...	...	19	
27. Cotton sizing and weaving	299	85	7	9	...	207	
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles. ...	85	23	9	...	...	53	
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. ...	479	138	4	21	...	337	
40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress. ...	479	138	4	21	...	337	
8. Wood	81	28	1	11	...	52	
44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ...	78	26	1	11	...	51	
45. Basket makers and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials, other industries of woody material, including bones. ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	
9. Metals	97	31	...	6	...	66	
48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron. ...	45	19	...	6	...	26	
49. Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal ...	52	12	...	...	...	40	
10. Ceramics	202	52	6	17	...	144	
53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and glass ear-studs, etc. ...	27	8	4	...	...	15	
55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	175	44	2	17	...	129	
11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous. ...	114	25	5	...	...	84	
58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials. ...	2	1	1	...	...	...
61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	112	24	4	...	...	84	
12. Food Industries	25	9	1	...	...	15	
65. Rice-pounders and huskers and flour-grinders. ...	3	...	1	...	...	2	
67. Grain parchers, etc.	7	2	...	...	...	5	
68. Butchers	1	1	...	...	...	...
72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ...	14	6	...	...	...	8	
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	236	79	11	7	...	146	
77. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen. ...	77	32	2	2	...	42	
80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	42	11	9	...	...	22	
81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ...	118	36	...	5	...	82	
15. Building industries	71	14	...	...	...	57	
89. House builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ...	71	14	...	...	...	57	
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	163	57	5	2	...	101	
98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ...	103	32	...	...	...	71	
103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	60	25	5	2	...	30	
IV.—TRANSPORT	79	26	30	...	...	23	
21. Transport by Road... ..	79	26	30	...	...	23	
114. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles. ...	36	7	29	...	...	...
116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers. ...	43	19	1	...	...	23	

Appendix to TABLE XVII.
Gangapur Pargana.—concl'd.

Detail of Occupation.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					REMARKS.
		TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.		Dependants.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—(concl'd.)							
V.—TRADE							
24. Bank establishments of credit, exchange and insurance...	1,418	384	19	...	...	1,015	
121. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.	357	99	8	4	...	250	
26. Trade in textiles	152	34	...	1	...	118	
123. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	152	34	...	1	...	118	
29. Trade in metals	11	3	...	...	...	8	
126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	11	3	...	...	...	8	
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	27	12	...	1	...	15	
129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	27	12	...	1	...	15	
33. Other trade in food-stuffs	362	112	7	...	...	243	
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	230	67	6	9	...	157	
134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	20	6	...	...	...	14	
135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruits and arecanut sellers.	19	4	...	...	...	15	
136. Grain and pulse dealers	46	19	...	...	...	27	
137. Tobacco, opium, Ganja, etc., sellers	44	15	1	...	...	28	
139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	3	1	...	...	...	2	
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1	1	...	...	...	...
140. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and toilets (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	1	1	...	...	...	...
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	31	4	2	...	...	25	
149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	31	4	2	...	...	25	
40. Trade of other sorts	400	100	2	6	...	298	
152. General store-keeper and shop-keeper otherwise unspecified.	400	100	2	6	...	298	
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts							
243	88	3	...	...	...	152	
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE							
41. Army	40	15	...	...	...	25	
156. Army (Indian States)	9	5	...	...	...	4	
44. Police	31	10	...	...	...	21	
159. Police	23	9	...	...	...	14	
160. Village watchmen	8	1	...	...	...	7	
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION							
45. Public Administration	84	33	...	...	...	51	
161. Service of the State	84	33	...	...	...	51	
VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS							
46. Religion	119	40	3	...	...	76	
165. Priests, ministers, etc.	67	24	...	7	...	43	
168. Temples, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	2	1	...	...	...	1	
47. Law	65	23	...	7	...	42	
169. Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and Mukhtars.	1	1	...	...	...	...
48. Medicine	1	1	...	...	...	...
171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons.	9	3	3	...	...	3	
172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	6	3	...	...	...	3	
50. Letters and arts and sciences	3	...	3	...	...	...
178. Music composers and masters and players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers).	42	12	...	1	...	30	
	42	12	...	1	...	30	
D.—Miscellaneous							
1,333	386	156	...	...	...	791	
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE							
52. Domestic service	411	118	23	...	...	270	
181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	411	118	23	3	...	270	
181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	411	118	23	3	...	270	
XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS							
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	543	148	101	4	...	294	
184. Manufacturers, business-men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	543	148	101	4	...	294	
187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	4	1	...	...	...	3	
539	147	101	4	...	...	291	
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE							
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	379	120	32	11	...	227	
189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	379	120	32	11	...	227	
190. Procurers and prostitutes	363	120	27	11	...	215	
	17	...	5	...	...	12	

TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.

1. This Table is identical with Table XV, Part B, of the last Census.
2. It deals with the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists (actual workers only .) and is divided into three parts :—

(1) Rent receivers,

(2) Rent payers, and

(3) Farm Servants and Field labourers

TABLE XVIII.—Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists (actual workers only).

(1) Rent receivers.

DISTRICT.	Total number of rent receivers (actual workers).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.																									
					Rent payers.		Agricultural labourers.		Government servants of all kinds.		Money lenders and grain dealers.		Other traders of all kinds.		Priests.		Clerks of all kinds.		School masters.		Lawyers.		Estate Agents and Managers.		Medical practitioners.		Artisans.		Others.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Gwalior State (Excluding Gangapur).	35,539	9,458	10,681	1,461	9,080	1,185	288	82	97	3	245	22	100	11	40	23	113	...	68	12	26	...	16	...	4	7	98	51	506	65
Gangapur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior State (Including Gangapur).	35,541	9,458	10,681	1,461	9,080	1,185	288	82	97	3	245	22	100	11	40	23	113	...	68	12	26	...	16	...	4	7	98	51	506	65
1. Gird...	2,794	507	1,340	169	1,095	120	3	1	6	...	19	...	43	...	10	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	47
2. Bhind	13,405	3,366	3,671	477	3,409	322	90	62	23	2	22	8	3	4	15	17	35	...	29	10	13	...	...	...	6	32	46	...	...
3. Tonwarghar	7,813	1,233	2,897	383	2,539	373	109	8	18	1	43	1	8	...	2	...	3	...	17	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	143	...
4. Sheopur	543	107	200	36	171	32	8	...	...	...	4	4	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
5. Narwar	2,243	395	862	217	762	198	7	...	17	...	19	3	6	7	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	45	4
6. Isagarh	2,736	1,660	519	26	463	17	4	1	5	...	22	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	13	4
7. Bhisla	2,320	820	668	88	355	84	16	...	20	...	22	...	19	...	...	...	51	...	12	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	45	1	111	3
8. Ujjain	2,915	936	155	18	128	14	4	...	...	...	10	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
9. Mandasor	253	79	99	4	77	3	6	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10. Shajapur	395	120	270	43	81	22	44	10	4	...	78	...	4	...	12	3	4	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	23	7
11. Amjhera	124	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.—Subsidiary Occupations of
(2) Rent

Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY													
		Total number of rent payers (actual workers).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		Rent receivers.		Agricultural labourers.		General labourers.		Government servants of all kinds.		Money lenders and grain dealers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Gwalior State (excluding Gangapur).	888,484	268,334	38,660	12,596	9,406	3,648	3,163	1,583	6,121	2,794	797	222	1,337	220
2	Gangapur ...	1,048	108	85	5	1	...	...	1	14	1	1	...	6	...
3	Gwalior State (including Gangapur).	889,532	268,442	38,745	12,601	9,407	3,648	3,163	1,584	6,135	2,795	798	222	1,343	220
4	1. Gird ...	69,161	17,809	4,630	1,227	354	97	176	57	970	447	119	80	151	14
5	2. Bhind ...	119,542	39,347	11,299	5,650	6,761	2,967	1,319	850	1,675	997	182	25	105	45
6	3. Tonwarghar ...	116,786	39,675	5,587	1,684	881	331	257	211	915	188	31	3	235	58
7	4. Sheopur... ..	30,685	6,857	2,293	539	65	24	102	58	495	183	12	1	63	3
8	5. Narwar... ..	100,498	41,821	5,217	1,440	600	154	147	84	746	397	241	10	199	39
9	6. Isagarh	107,542	41,137	2,617	628	338	36	148	26	221	84	38	16	88	30
10	7. Bhilsa	52,833	11,294	1,905	222	68	6	301	31	227	45	10	11	60	11
11	8. Ujjain	76,491	19,923	2,020	576	121	10	255	165	477	246	108	14	168	9
12	9. Mandasor	62,511	23,931	1,104	297	67	2	214	48	201	105	22	53	72	1
13	10. Shajapur	87,196	23,039	1,725	292	150	20	168	46	171	82	24	6	195	12
14	11. Amjhera	66,287	3,609	348	46	2	1	76	8	127	21	1	3	7	1

TABLE XVIII.—Subsidiary Occupations of
(3) Farm servants.

Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY													
		Total number of agricultural labourers (actual workers).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		Rent receivers.		Rent payers.		General labourers.		Village watchmen.		Cattle breeders and milkmen.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Gwalior State (excluding Gangapur).	71,512	88,440	2,770	1,770	391	167	535	259	348	354	99	5	204	115
2	Gangapur	41	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gwalior State (including Gangapur).	71,553	88,487	2,770	1,770	391	167	535	259	348	354	99	5	204	115
4	1. Gird	1,944	1,870	116	55	13	22	52	5	6	4	8	...	2	...
5	2. Bhind	2,109	2,322	376	402	96	104	121	133	56	40	4	2	10	19
6	3. Tonwarghar	964	292	70	5	18	1	10	4	...	...	...	...	12	...
7	4. Sheopur	5,769	8,753	400	418	8	5	48	16	45	93	1	...	122	76
8	5. Narwar	3,165	6,095	106	145	13	15	13	50	47	27	1	...	...	4
9	6. Isagarh	9,403	13,126	249	164	10	6	47	1	3	18	17	1	9	8
10	7. Bhilsa	23,674	15,623	275	98	30	6	41	6	41	7	1	...	9	1
11	8. Ujjain	8,416	17,332	546	199	144	1	100	20	92	82	45	2	19	...
12	9. Mandasor	3,688	6,104	230	178	6	2	51	12	34	70	5	...	10	4
13	10. Shajapur	10,233	14,568	368	102	53	5	41	10	23	12	12	...	9	3
14	11. Amjhera	2,188	2,402	34	4	...	...	11	2	1	1	5	...	2	...

* Rice pounders—Males 4 Females 3
 Isagarh 4 " 3
 Bhilsa 2 " ...
 Shajapur 2 " ...

**Agriculturists (actual workers only).
payers.**

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Other traders of all kinds.		Fishermen and boatmen.		Cattle breeders & milkmen.		Village watchmen.		Weavers.		Barbers.		Oil pressers.		Washer-men.		Potters.		Blacksmiths and carpenters.		Others.		Serial Number.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
1,725	411	279	86	2,712	602	579	37	631	178	633	133	870	359	682	304	550	141	629	97	8,546	1,781	1
3	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	22	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	25	...	2
1,728	411	279	86	2,716	602	582	37	653	181	633	133	871	359	683	304	550	141	633	97	8,571	1,781	3
312	118	28	2	407	80	43	5	77	6	61	3	101	18	41	16	20	1	49	1	1,721	282	4
85	7	3	23	176	194	106	11	88	56	136	61	218	189	144	123	133	52	64	43	104	7	5
334	68	17	...	159	32	113	1	170	75	156	47	243	79	164	74	234	58	130	37	1,548	425	6
166	16	3	1	682	83	13	1	16	...	43	...	57	13	38	15	41	4	24	...	553	137	7
224	38	80	46	714	141	56	1	93	24	72	11	84	45	172	57	24	22	102	10	1,663	361	8
138	86	54	7	226	47	28	11	24	3	63	8	56	...	74	3	40	...	79	4	1,002	274	9
83	6	...	2	113	...	13	...	81	4	15	1	74	...	29	3	10	...	49	...	772	102	13
147	21	15	4	80	12	113	11	10	...	26	...	14	...	8	4	13	2	49	...	416	77	11
59	38	42	...	53	3	42	3	30	3	7	...	12	4	6	4	20	1	43	2	214	30	12
167	8	34	1	97	9	41	...	50	10	47	2	10	10	5	5	12	1	41	1	513	80	13
13	5	3	...	9	1	14	...	14	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	65	6	14

**Agriculturists (actual workers only).
and Field labourers.**

OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Mill hands.		Fishermen and boatmen.		Shopkeepers and traders.		Oil pressers.		Weavers.		Potters.		Leather workers.		Washermen.		Blacksmiths and carpenters.		Others.		Serial Number.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
14	3	28	28	67	41	46	29	63	39	39	14	184	58	31	34	20	11	697	610	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	3	28	28	67	41	46	29	63	39	39	14	184	58	31	34	20	11	697	610	3
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	32	23	4
...	2	1	...	...	...	24	19	12	16	21	9	24	39	4	19	2	...	1	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6
...	...	2	...	33	10	2	3	5	2	2	2	23	3	12	6	6	2	91	200	7
...	...	1	13	1	...	...	3	2	2	1	...	10	4	1	2	...	...	16	25	8
3	...	12	11	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	61	5	...	4	3	1	79	95	9
4	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	18	8	...	1	21	3	6	...	2	1	94	63	10
...	...	1	...	5	1	8	2	4	...	6	1	13	...	4	1	...	6	105	83	11
3	...	...	3	16	18	2	...	3	9	5	1	9	1	1	...	3	1	82	57	12
4	...	6	...	3	1	1	...	3	2	4	...	23	3	2	2	4	1	178	64	13
...	...	4	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	14

TABLE XIX.

Mixed Occupations.

1. This corresponds with Table XV-C of 1911.
2. This Table shows for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (A) principal and (B) subsidiary means of livelihood.
3. No mixed occupation is recorded in Gangapur Pargana.

TABLE XIX—Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who

Serial Number.	DISTRICT.	(A) SHEPHERD AND (B) BLANKET WEAVERS.								(A) GRAIN DEALERS AND			
		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (A) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (B) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (B) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (A) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (A) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (B) as their subsidiary occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Gwalior State.	4,936	1,219	207	98	368	216	17	11	8,827	3,200	5,378	1,629
2	Gird ...	619	113	37	9	24	13	...	...	613	143	257	41
3	Bhind ...	646	274	89	17	5	4	...	2	442	164	294	37
4	Tonwarghar ...	732	29	41	23	...	2	...	...	245	1,068	81	403
5	Sheopur ...	146	68	...	...	...	5	...	3	548	36	210	13
6	Narwar ...	974	423	...	19	71	89	8	2	1,475	570	924	395
7	Isagarh ...	517	29	...	2	60	15	4	1	1,209	285	856	188
8	Bhilsa ...	182	41	...	1	58	30	1	1	375	96	179	69
9	Ujjain ...	589	93	...	...	56	13	...	...	1,451	200	1,239	191
10	Mandasor ...	207	12	19	6	78	44	3	2	989	136	434	89
11	Shajapur ...	201	128	11	21	16	1	1	...	1,344	470	887	203
12	Amjhera ...	123	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	136	12	17	...

Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	(A) FIELD LABOURERS AND (B) VILLAGE WATCHMEN.								(A) CATTLE BREEDERS AND			
		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (A) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (B) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (B) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (A) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (A) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (B) as their subsidiary occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	Gwalior State.	69,166	88,181	4,729	...	4,204	261	957	15	948	86	815	74
2	Gird ...	1,671	1,862	624	...	284	6	71	...	49	...	97	...
3	Bhind ...	2,046	2,321	917	...	588	54	107	7	...	...	...	...
4	Tonwarghar ...	917	279	103	...	231	1	56	...	4	...	1	...
5	Sheopur ...	5,407	8,743	621	...	63	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
6	Narwar ...	3,035	6,095	100	...	737	55	178	2	880	74	769	65
7	Isagarh ...	8,966	13,071	745	...	284	81	114	4	...	...	...	...
8	Bhilsa ...	23,266	15,499	809	...	424	...	192	...	15	12	8	9
9	Ujjain ...	8,273	17,308	626	...	622	16	66	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mandasor ...	3,611	6,054	116	...	459	36	87	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shajapur ...	9,786	14,547	20	...	268	6	62	...	...	...	...	...
12	Amjhera ...	2,188	2,402	48	...	264	5	16	2	...	...	...	...

returned each occupation as their (A) principal and (B) subsidiary means of livelihood.

(B) MONEY LENDERS.				(A) FISHERMEN AND (B) BOATMEN.								Serial Number.
Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (B) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (A) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (A) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (B) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (B) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (A) as their subsidiary occupation.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
2,374	1,101	164	81	445	98	73	...	19	...	14	...	1
436	95	...	...	20	4	5	...	2	...	1	...	2
97	181	39	23	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
256	225	21	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
97	40	18	...	17	12	4	...	10	...	8	...	5
384	130	24	7	106	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	6
265	67	38	10	52	9	11	...	2	...	1	...	7
86	16	...	...	57	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	8
135	93	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	9
144	90	8	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
229	113	6	19	114	41	12	...	...	...	...	...	11
245	51	10	2	56	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	12

(B) MILK MEN.				(A) BASKET MAKERS AND (B) DRUMMERS.								Serial Number.
Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (B) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (A) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (A) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (B) as their subsidiary occupation.		Total No. of persons (actual workers) who returned occupation (B) as their principal occupation.		No. of persons in two preceding columns who returned occupation (A) as their subsidiary occupation.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
436	342	157	41	2,137	1,539	1,256	...	1,204	...	936	...	1
104	113	48	23	213	324	147	...	81	...	74	...	2
67	46	13	...	568	107	435	...	117	...	105	...	3
39	21	16	...	107	94	27	...	88	...	49	...	4
44	97	21	4	51	21	11	...	15	...	...	...	5
90	7	47	6	378	199	176	...	91	...	67	...	6
...	...	...	...	289	201	204	...	115	...	103	...	7
...	...	...	...	414	223	197	...	128	...	87	...	8
92	58	12	8	28	177	10	...	262	...	184	...	9
...	...	...	...	7	21	7	...	167	...	150	...	10
...	...	...	...	42	160	20	...	82	...	75	...	11
...	...	...	...	40	12	22	...	58	...	45	...	12

TABLE XX.

Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in Different Occupations.

This Table, like Table XVII, shows by main religions the total number of actual workers and dependants who follow different occupations. This is optional and is identical with Table XV, Part D, of last Census.

The details for Gangapur are as under:—

Group Number.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.				Group Number.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.				Group Number.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.			
		Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Animist.			Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Animist.			Hindu.	Musalman.	Jain.	Animist.
Gangapur	9,401	8,034	534	488	344	67	7	...	7	...	...	137	44	39	...	5	...
1	3	3	...	...	...	68	1	...	1	...	...	139	3	...	...	...	3
2	4,004	3,672	75	18	239	72	14	14	...	...	...	140	1	...	1	...	...
5	201	122	...	...	79	77	76	76	...	...	...	149	31	31	...	...	...
9	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	16	14	2	...	...	80	42	42	...	...	...	152	400	251	24	125	...
14	79	77	...	...	2	81	118	118	...	...	...	156	9	8	1	...	...
25	81	26	55	...	...	89	71	2	69	...	...	159	23	16	6	1	...
26	85	52	11	22	...	98	103	103	...	...	...	160	8	...	...	...	8
27	299	261	38	...	...	103	60	60	...	...	...	161	84	67	12	5	...
37	85	40	45	...	...	114	36	35	1	...	...	165	2	...	...	2	...
40	479	479	...	...	...	116	43	43	...	...	...	168	65	65	...	...	...
44	78	78	...	...	...	121	357	200	...	157	...	169	1	1	...	...	...
45	3	3	...	...	...	122	77	67	...	10	...	171	6	6	...	...	...
48	45	44	1	...	...	123	152	86	7	59	...	172	3	3	...	...	...
49	52	48	...	...	4	126	11	11	...	...	...	178	42	32	10	...	...
53	27	...	27	...	...	129	27	27	...	...	...	181	411	367	21	22	1
55	175	175	...	...	...	132	230	174	...	56	...	184	4	3	1	...	...
58	2	...	2	...	...	134	20	20	...	...	...	187	539	462	75	2	...
61	112	112	...	...	...	135	19	9	10	...	...	189	362	329	31	...	2
65	3	...	...	3	...	136	46	44	1	1	...	190	17	17	...	...	...

NOTE.—One Anglo-Indian to be included in Group No. 8.

TABLE XX.—Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in Different Occupations.

Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
		Hindus.	Musalman.	Jains.	Animists.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State excluding Gangapur ...	3,186,075	2,805,924	176,883	38,906	161,629	1,649	1,084
Gangapur ...	9,401	8,034	534	486	344	1	...
Gwalior State including Gangapur ...	3,195,476	2,813,958	177,417	39,394	161,973	1,650	1,084
<i>A.—Production of Raw Materials</i> ...	2,726,464	1,950,602	54,333	4,763	776,307	23	442
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	2,124,841	1,949,177	54,164	4,742	116,294	23	442
1. Pasture and agriculture ...	2,123,370	1,947,758	54,141	4,742	116,272	21	436
(a) Ordinary cultivation ...	2,064,737	1,893,949	52,499	4,618	113,222	21	428
1. Income from rent of Agricultural land.	100,275	96,869	2,230	361	748	3	28
2. Ordinary cultivators ...	1,715,846	1,581,109	39,992	3,731	90,622	16	376
3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1,532	1,193	118	16	203	2	...
4. Farm servants ...	5,420	4,167	637	5	587	...	24
5. Field labourers ...	241,664	210,611	9,522	505	21,026	...	...
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	1,441	1,403	38	...	...	...	...
7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	1,441	1,430	38	...	...	...	...
(c) Forestry ...	2,880	1,764	177	11	927	1	1
8. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	369	237	120	...	11	1	1
9. Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	2,274	1,290	57	11	916	...	...
10. Lac collectors ...	237	237	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Raising of farm stock ...	54,312	50,642	1,427	113	2,123	...	7
11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	2,386	2,375	6	...	5	...	...
12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	259	149	69	1	36	...	4
13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	34	23	11	...	...	...	...
14. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	51,633	48,095	1,341	112	2082	...	3
2. Fishing and hunting ...	1,471	1,419	23	...	22	1	6
17. Fishing ...	1,027	1,000	17	...	10	...	...
18. Hunting ...	444	419	6	...	12	1	6
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS ...	1,622	1,425	169	21	7	...	...
4. Quarries of hard rocks ...	396	336	40	14	6	...	...
22. Other minerals (Jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.).	396	336	40	14	6	...	...
5. Salt, etc. ...	1,226	1,089	129	7	1	...	...
23. Rock, sea and marsh salt ...	1,028	1,027	...	...	1	...	...
24. Extraction of saltpetre, alum, and other substances soluble in water.	198	62	129	7	...	...	...
<i>B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.</i>	536,282	449,296	47,530	30,684	8,330	293	749
III.—INDUSTRY ...	341,352	313,417	23,405	1,993	2,339	126	72
6. Textiles ...	55,648	45,675	9,246	304	395	25	3
25. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	8,521	6,327	2,073	85	36	...	...
26. Cotton spinning ...	4,026	3,391	552	79	3	...	1
27. Cotton sizing and weaving ...	32,261	30,050	2,153	93	41	24	...
29. Rope, twine, and string ...	314	314	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	146	141	5	...	...	...	...
31. Wool carding and spinning ...	52	43	9	...	...	...	...
32. Weaving of woollen blankets ...	1,023	935	39	5	2	1	1
36. Hair, camel and horse hair ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	8,702	4,058	4,304	26	313	...	1
38. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	602	476	110	16	...	...	...
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	28,187	27,537	516	82	52	...	...
39. Tanners, curriers, leather-dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	17,784	17,527	233	16	8	...	...
40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	10,403	10,010	283	66	44	...	...
8. Wood ...	34,796	33,609	639	88	431	21	8
44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	21,535	20,900	446	1	159	21	8
45. Basket makers and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials, other industries of woody material, including leaves.	13,261	12,709	193	87	272	...	...
9. Metals ...	22,265	19,267	2,485	120	382	3	8
47. Makers of arms, guns, etc. ...	538	465	53	18	1	...	1
42. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	13,460	11,917	1,442	31	61	3	6
49. Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal.	5,712	5,466	203	20	20	...	1

TABLE XX.—Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents in Different Occupations.—*contd.*

Occupation.	Total of workers and dependant.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
		Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Animists.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—(contd.)</i>							
III.—INDUSTRY.—(contd.)							
9. Metals.—(contd.)							
50. Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.).	2,421	1,285	785	51	300	...	...
51. Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	134	134	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ceramics	28,929	27,790	985	105	40	...	9
52. Makers of glass and crystal ware.	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, necklace and glass ear-studs, etc.	1,470	790	637	24	10	...	9
54. Makers of porcelain and crockery	119	119	...	...	...	...	...
55. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	26,390	25,959	328	81	30	...	...
56. Brick and tile makers	888	870	18	...	...	...	...
57. Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).	50	40	10	...	...	...	...
11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous.	7,959	6,867	615	29	441	...	7
58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,131	724	405	...	...	...	2
59. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
60. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	73	53	12	8	...	...	...
61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	5,437	5,212	176	21	23	...	5
64. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs.)	1,310	870	22	...	418	...	...
12. Food industries	13,320	9,741	2,485	1,013	49	22	10
65. Rice-pounders and huskers and flour-grinders.	2,449	2,094	194	133	20	...	8
66. Bakers and biscuit makers	587	320	223	17	5	22	...
67. Grain parchers, etc.	1,542	766	729	38	9	...	...
68. Butchers	1,348	2,315	1,028	3	2	...	...
69. Fish curers	223	167	56	...	...	...	...
70. Butter, cheese and ghee makers	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
71. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	13	13	...	...	...	...	...
72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	5,108	4,042	231	821	12	...	2
75. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	34	8	24	1	1	...	...
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	104,458	100,775	3,359	83	223	13	5
76. Hat, cap and turban makers	360	295	64	...	...	...	1
77. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	15,526	14,068	1,415	31	...	8	4
78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers	39,078	38,272	776	15	15	...	...
79. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	706	683	23	...	...	...	...
80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing	19,711	18,968	529	13	106	5	...
81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers.	29,000	28,459	515	14	12	...	...
82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.).	77	30	37	10	...	...	...
14. Furniture industries	251	177	66	...	...	7	1
83. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	251	177	66	...	...	7	1
15. Building industries	13,420	11,668	1,431	87	231	1	2
85. Lime burners, cement workers	490	435	22	...	33	...	...
86. Excavators and well-sinkers	118	114	4	...	...	...	...
87. Stone cutters and dressers	8,345	7,647	971	55	170	...	2
88. Brick layers and masons	90	72	10	8	...	...	...
89. House builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	3,877	3,400	424	24	28	1	...
16. Construction of means of transport	50	29	6	...	...	15	...
90. Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	26	5	6	...	...	15	...
91. Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.	24	24	...	...	...	...	...
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	137	104	22	...	...	2	9
93. Gas workers and electric light power.	137	104	22	...	...	2	9
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	31,932	30,178	1,550	82	95	17	10
94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	494	262	227	2	...	3	...
95. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	9	3	6	...	...	...	...
96. Makers of musical instruments	115	115	...	...	...	...	...
97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	120	91	29	...	...	...	...
98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	13,554	13,373	135	29	10	...	7

TABLE XX.—Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in Different Occupations.—*contd.*

Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
		H ndus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Animists.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.—(contd.)</i>							
III.—INDUSTRY.—(contd.)							
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.—(contd.)							
99. Makers of bangles, beads or necklaces of other materials than glass, and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	100	52	46	...	...	...	2
100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	57	52	5	...	...	...	...
101. Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	73	41	19	...	...	13	...
102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	246	238	7	...	...	...	1
103. Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	17,164	15,951	1,076	51	85	1	...
IV.—TRANSPORT							
40. Transport by water	18,233	12,717	5,024	83	362	32	15
108. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, and docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	1,414	1,215	64	14	120	...	1
109. Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, and docks, streams, rivers and canals.	677	642	32	2	...	...	1
110. Boat owners, boatmen and tow men.	98	82	13	3	...	...	...
21. Transport by road	12,233	7,947	4,079	59	134	1	3
111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	1,073	725	328	1	19	...	...
112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	2,378	2,165	138	7	6	...	...
113. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	744	150	571	21	...	...	2
114. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	6,373	3,618	2,686	21	47	1	...
115. Palki, etc., bearers and owners	70	67	3	...	...	...	...
116. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	1,218	1,192	16	9	1	...	...
117. Porters and messengers	377	30	347	...	...	...	11
22. Transport by rail	4,171	3,193	821	9	107	30	11
118. Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies.	3,939	2,986	821	9	82	30	11
119. Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies, etc.; porters employed on railway.	232	207	...	...	25	...	...
23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	415	362	50	1	1	1	...
120. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	415	362	50	1	1	1	...
V.—TRADE							
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	176,797	123,162	19,101	28,608	5,629	135	62
121. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.	16,017	10,837	638	4,465	70	7	...
25. Brokerage, commission and export	16,017	10,837	638	4,465	70	7	...
122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees.	2,749	1,797	105	789	51	7	...
26. Trade in textiles	2,749	1,797	105	789	51	7	...
123. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	8,355	5,226	963	2,160	5	...	1
27. Trade in skins, leather, and furs	8,355	5,226	963	2,160	5	...	1
124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, and articles made from them, etc.	993	959	26	6	2	...	...
28. Trade in wood	993	959	26	6	2	...	...
125. Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, and articles made by them, etc.	644	551	77	5	11	...	...
29. Trade in metals	644	551	77	5	11	...	...
126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	1,498	1,095	94	309	...	...	...
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	1,498	1,095	94	309	...	...	...
127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	216	211	...	5	...	...	...
31. Trade in chemical products	216	211	...	5	...	...	...
128. Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).	813	515	212	62	24	...	...
	813	515	212	62	24	...	...

TABLE XX.—Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in Different Occupations.—*contd.*

Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
		Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Animists.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances, (contd.)</i>							
<i>V.—TRADE.—(contd.)</i>							
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	3,762	2,987	467	242	30	31	5
129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	3,438	2,745	420	239	27	2	5
130. Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc., and their employees.	324	242	47	3	3	29	...
33. Other trade in food-stuffs ...	82,046	61,457	6,317	11,818	2,431	...	23
131. Fish dealers ...	172	172	...	...	...	...	...
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	28,660	22,544	1,541	4,367	6	...	2
133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	7,378	6,921	225	212	20	...	...
134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and molasses.	674	431	41	202	...	...	...
135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers.	11,989	9,490	2,298	117	84	...	...
136. Grain and pulse dealers ...	6,424	18,134	1,715	6,483	74	...	18
137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	1,392	891	266	230	2	...	3
138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	651	441	143	...	67	...	...
139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	4,706	2,433	88	7	2,178	...	...
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	1,538	1,374	156	1	...	6	1
140. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	1,538	1,374	156	1	...	6	1
35. Trade in furniture ...	54	52	...	...	2	...	...
141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	15	13	...	...	2	...	...
142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	39	39	...	...	...	...	...
36. Trade in building materials ...	114	83	17	...	14	...	...
143. Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.) other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	114	83	17	...	14	...	...
37. Trade in means of transport ...	593	411	84	2	96	...	...
144. Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	22	21	1	...	...	...	...
145. Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	568	388	83	1	96	...	...
38. Trade in fuel ...	5,986	2,688	550	...	2,748	...	...
147. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	5,986	2,688	550	...	2,748	...	...
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	6,675	3,707	2,245	723	...	...	...
148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,926	1,252	128	546	...	...	...
149. Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	4,473	2,365	2,047	61	...	...	...
150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	276	90	70	116	...	...	...
40. Trade of other sorts ...	44,644	29,212	7,150	8,021	145	84	32
151. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	33	29	4	...	...	...	...
152. General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	31,905	20,890	5,890	4,869	143	82	31
153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	7,100	3,932	950	2,214	1	2	1
154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls, and markets)	5,606	4,361	306	938	1	...	...
<i>C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts</i> ...	727,729	89,158	28,304	7,087	7,140	7,084	356
<i>VI.—PUBLIC FORCE</i> ...	42,404	25,226	15,123	93	1,053	760	149
41. Army ...	22,384	13,284	8,303	5	...	751	141
155. Army (Imperial) ...	1,586	333	429	...	...	12	112
156. Army (Indian States) ...	20,798	12,951	7,774	5	...	39	29
44. Police ...	20,020	11,942	6,920	88	1,053	9	8
159. Police ...	10,370	4,881	5,332	71	78	...	8
160. Village watchmen ...	9,650	7,061	1,588	17	977	9	...
<i>VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</i> ...	37,806	28,329	8,795	434	66	87	95
45. Public administration ...	37,806	28,329	8,795	434	66	87	95
161. Service of the State ...	31,435	22,799	8,135	289	59	76	77
162. (a) Chiefs and their families ...	68	59	9	...	...	...	...
163. Municipal and other local (not village) service.	774	496	266	...	...	11	1
164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen ...	5,529	4,975	385	145	7	...	17

TABLE XX.—Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants
in Different Occupations.—*concl'd.*

Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					
		Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.	Animists.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.—(contd.)</i>							
VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS ...	40,919	35,603	4,386	560	21	237	112
46. Religion ...	21,665	21,202	275	93	2	90	3
165. Priests, ministers, etc....	11,336	11,217	85	11	...	23	...
166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	252	247	...	2	...	...	3
167. Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	9,195	8,908	158	60	2	67	...
168. Temple, burial, or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	882	830	32	20	...	...	...
47. Law ...	1,952	1,152	507	284	2	...	7
169. Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars.	1,401	894	402	96	2	...	7
170. Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.	551	258	105	188	...	...	...
48. Medicine ...	5,075	4,581	374	22	6	74	18
171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	1,177	850	251	17	4	37	18
172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	3,898	3,731	123	5	2	37	...
49. Instruction ...	4,142	2,914	960	156	1	40	71
173. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	4,115	2,897	951	156	1	40	70
174. Clerks and servants connected with education.	27	17	9	...	...	...	1
50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	8,085	5,754	2,270	5	10	33	13
175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176. Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees.	128	68	34	5	...	14	7
177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	211	190	5	...	...	10	6
178. Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers.	7,516	5,332	2,165	...	10	9	...
179. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	230	164	66	...	...	...	...
<i>D.—Miscellaneous</i> ...	471,601	324,902	47,250	28,660	36,202	250	137
IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME ...	3,073	2,188	661	125	44	34	21
51. Persons living principally on their income.	3,073	2,188	661	125	44	34	21
180. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners.	3,073	2,188	661	125	44	34	21
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE ...	74,736	57,277	15,391	975	965	100	28
52. Domestic Service ...	74,736	57,277	15,391	975	965	100	28
181. Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants.	72,314	55,408	14,845	975	965	100	21
182. Private grooms, coachmen, dogboys, etc.	1,509	1,125	384	...	...	...	...
183. Private motor drivers and cleaners.	913	744	162	...	...	...	7
XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	272,346	213,352	22,368	1,638	34,826	76	86
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	272,346	213,352	22,368	1,638	34,826	76	86
184. Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	6,955	5,545	1,277	45	31	20	37
185. Cashier, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	19,480	13,411	4,937	530	504	51	47
186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	106	92	13	...	...	1	...
187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	245,805	194,304	16,141	1,063	34,291	4	2
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE ...	61,446	52,085	8,830	122	367	40	2
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals ...	1,344	1,203	68	...	33	40	...
188. Inmates of jails and asylums and alms houses.	1,344	1,203	68	...	33	40	...
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	59,769	50,577	8,754	102	334	...	2
189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	58,058	49,402	8,230	90	334	...	2
190. Procurers and prostitutes ...	1,711	1,175	524	12	...	...	...
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	333	305	8	20	...	...	...
191. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	333	305	8	20	...	...	...

TABLE XXI-A.

Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

This Table is divided into two parts.—Part A corresponds to Table XVI of last Census.

It is compiled on the present occasion for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Armenians and some important castes of the State.

Part B is optional and is prepared only for Lashkar City.

The figures for Gangapur Pargana are appended at the end of the Table.

TABLE XXI-A.—Occupation of

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Traditional Occupation.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR				Number of actual Workers returning their Traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary Occupation.	
			Actual workers.		Depend-ants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.		Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Gwalior State	Including Gangapur.									
1	Hindu ...	...								
2	Ajina ...	Agriculture ...	2,629	1,583	6,017	2,024	937	32	10	33	3
3	Bania ...	...	12,765	2,873	20,638	8,874	1,444	490	36	1,110	99
4	Agarwal ...	Trade ...	7,762	7,515	12,478	5,428	805	246	19	738	56
5	Gahoi ...	" ...	2,731	643	3,342	1,347	295	152	7	285	27
6	Mahesri ...	" ...	1,448	326	2,616	1,013	171	66	8	59	14
7	Porwal ...	" ...	1,424	389	2,202	1,086	173	26	2	28	2
8	Bhat ...	Legend singers ...	2,422	1,031	4,497	658	149	39	2	82	
9	Bhil ...	Agriculture ...	775	464	1,224	397	201	6	2	10	...
10	Brahman ...	...	47,569	1,1390	70,237	5,594	733	591	60	1,297	147
11	Bhagor ...	Priest ...	5,274	2,411	8,022	1,053	134	67	9	189	20
12	Sanadhya ...	" ...	37,876	8,140	52,449	3,330	538	498	51	1,081	124
13	Shrigaur ...	" ...	529	383	1,298	141	39	16	...	13	2
14	Dakshani ...	" ...	3,890	456	8,468	1,070	22	10	...	14	1
15	Chama ...	Leather workers ...	122,104	72,539	180,901	31,604	11,399	3,513	349	6,306	1,510
16	Gujar ...	Agriculture ...	36,842	13,966	56,828	27,512	8,696	1,525	90	1,896	219
17	Kalal ...	Distillers and Toddy drawers.	4,894	2,380	7,638	1,254	429	119	9	165	28
18	Kayasth ...	Writer ...	8,355	1,401	14,542	4,092	...	79	...	342	...
19	Khengar ...	Watchmen ...	4,462	2,701	5,604	1,002	117	38	10	229	61
20	Kirar ...	Agriculture & hunting	22,979	11,241	32,657	18,959	8,705	96	10	1,265	87
21	Maratha ...	Military & dominant	3,773	1,074	6,336	1,551	...	14	...	15	...
22	Mina ...	Hunting and robbery	20,299	8,492	31,337	4,842	1,505	125	...	87	1
23	Rajput ...	...	32,376	5,540	55,855	4,593	111	158	3	231	6
24	Bhadauria ...	Military ...	6,830	650	10,167	1,016	23	43	...	34	...
25	Chohan ...	" ...	3,039	1,218	7,226	549	5	7	...	15	...
26	Gehlot ...	" ...	458	179	822	150	9	29	...	18	...
27	Kachhawaha ...	" ...	5,746	537	9,368	543	77	7	...	19	3
28	Ponwar ...	" ...	3,065	1,021	6,110	499	16	14	7	53	...
29	Rathor ...	" ...	2,339	864	4,470	276	17	28	...	29	1
30	Tonwar ...	" ...	10,899	1,071	17,692	1,560	24	30	2	63	2
31	Saharia ...	Hunting and collecting Jungle produce,	818	174	905	426	660	...	...	3	6
32	Sondhia ...	Agriculture & dacoity	12,249	5,114	28,335	9,994	3,279	305	16	63	3
33	Teli ...	Oil-pressers ...	17,131	8,082	26,883	8,541	3,509	1,283	316	2,160	542
34	Animist ...	...	39,745	22,947	89,105	22,071	8,763	193	109	559	463
35	Bhil ...	Agriculture & hunting	16,665	8,226	43,941	11,263	2,995	15	43	33	16
36	Bhilala ...	" ...	4,731	604	21,147	4,316	402	...	3	...	3
37	Saharia ...	" ...	18,349	14,117	24,017	6,492	5,366	478	63	526	447
38	Musalman ...	...	33,319	7,673	57,834	9,268	255	93	9	200	2
39	Pathan ...	Military & dominant	15,382	3,434	25,927	4,476	175	41	2	24	...
40	Saiyad ...	" ...	3,225	686	5,623	939	32	10	...	20	...
41	Shaikli ...	" ...	14,712	3,553	26,284	3,853	48	42	7	156	2
42	Jain ...	...	4,462	1,082	4,726	3,325	691	67	9	267	7
43	Oswal ...	Trade ...	2,887	533	1,801	2,101	252	61	4	189	3
44	Porwal ...	" ...	1,575	549	2,925	1,224	439	6	5	78	4
45	Anglo-Indians ...	" ...	136	15	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Armenians ...	" ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Europeans ...	" ...	502	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXI-A.—Occupation of

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Traditional Occupation.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL													
			III. INDUSTRIES.				IV. TRANSPORT.				V. TRADE.		VI. PUBLIC FORCE.			
			Owners, Managers, Clerks, etc.		Artisans and other Workmen.		Owners, Managers, Ships Officers, etc.		Labourers, Boatmen, Carters, Paki-bearers, etc.				Commissioned and Gazetted Officers.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Gwallor State	including Gangapur.	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Hindu	...														
2	Ajna	Agriculture			3	17					3	4				
3	Bania	Trade	4	2	32	103		3	3				5		89	
4	Agarwal	"	4	2	26	83			2				5		68	
5	Gahoi	"				14										
6	Mahesri	"			6	14		3								
7	Porwal	"				2			1						21	
8	Bhat	Legend singers			17	21	1		17	3	79	16	1		37	
9	Bhil	Agriculture				2			2		1	6			1	
10	Brahman	Priest	55		139	264	24		80	2	759	232	24		1,480	2
11	Bhagor	"	1		18	87	2		26		149	22	1		160	
12	Sanadhya	"	25		86	172	10		54	2	532	191	6		1,155	2
13	Shrigaur	"			3						17	19			3	
14	Dakshani	"	29		32	5	12				61		17		162	
15	Chamar	Leather worker			510	241			240		101	34			115	19
16	Gujar	Agriculture	1		19	61	1		103	34	199	85	6		147	2
17	Kalal	Distillers and Toddy drawers.	2		14	21	2	1	14	3	231	53	1		45	1
18	Kayasth	Writer	3		110	74	10	2	41		202	52	6		231	
19	Khangar	Watchmen	1		9	41			18	3	9	11			1	
20	Kirat	Agriculture & hunting	3		22	44	4		6		50				94	1
21	Maratha	Military & dominant	3		20	52	29	2	26		91	25				
22	Mina	Hunting and robbery			29	35			193	1	61	14			16	
23	Rajput	Military	6	5	33	77	3		53	3	130	66				
24	Bhadauria	"			2	5			3		15	10				
25	Chohan	"	1		11	21			9		32	7				
26	Gehlot	"							2		3					
27	Kachhawaha	"		5		4					7	2				
28	Panwar	"	1		5	11			12	1	37	8				
29	Rathor	"	3		9	22	2		12		20	26				
30	Tonwar	"	1		6	14	1		15	2	16	13				
31	Saharia	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.			10				1		1					
32	Sondhia	Agriculture & dacoity				2			10		12	8			19	
33	Teli	Oil-pressers			29	43			45	51	318	132			15	
34	Animist	"			53	71	17		87	7	93	91	1		204	1
35	Bhil	Agriculture & hunting				5	8		18	7	18	44	1		193	1
36	Bhilala	"							2		1					
37	Saharia	"			49	66	9		67		74	47			11	
38	Musalman	"	3		2,067	726	79	5	751	25	3,244	574			66	
39	Pathan	Military & dominant	3		871	397	37	1	328	1	1,184	209			66	
40	Saiyad	"			117	65	8		37		192	18				
41	Saikh	"			1,073	264	34	4	386	24	1,868	347				
42	Jain	"	17		1	49	1		1						4	
43	Oswal	Trade	17		1	45	1		1						4	
44	Porwal	"				4										
45	Anglo-Indians	"	3		7	1										
46	Armenians	"					12				2					
47	Europeans	"	2	1	3		9						65			
													463			

Appendix to TABLE XXI-A.—Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Pargana Gangapur.

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER).

Caste, tribe or race.	Traditional Occupation.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR.			Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood, who had some subsidiary occupation.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER).																													
		Actual workers.	Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means or livelihood.	Cultivators of all kinds.		Field labourers and wood cutters, etc.	Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen.	INDUSTRIES.		TRANS-PORT.	Trade.	PUBLIC FORCE.	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.	Persons living on their income.	Domestic service.	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.	Labourers unspecified.	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.																
										Artisans and other workmen.	Labourers, boatmen, carters, Palki bearers, etc.										Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Hindu—																																					
Bania—																																					
Agarwal	Trade	42	9	231	34	1	1	2	7	1						6																					
Maheshri	"	132	23	312	105	4	12	3	7	2					3	14																					
Oswal	"	30	5	72	22	1										2																					
Bhat	Legend Singers.	31		44					1																												
Bhil	Agriculture	5	4	7	2								1	1																							
Brahman—																																					
Rhagor	Priest		2	3												1																					
Sanadhya	"	7		7																																	
Dakshani	"	3		4					1																												
Chamar	Leather Worker	81	11	291	101	4		3	61	5	2	1			1																						
Gujar	Agriculture	80	11	218	59	6					7	1	3	1	1																						
Kajal	Distillers, etc.	2		3	1																																
Kayastha	Writer	8		14	2				1														2														
Maratha	Military and dominant.		4	3												2																					
Rajput—																																					
Kachhawaha	Military	7		7					7																												
Rathor	"	12	7	27	2		3	3	7	1																											
Tonwar	"																																				
Teli	Oil pressers	44	13	131	31	4	7	1	10	2																											
Animist	"	93	23	228	68	4																															
Bhil	Agriculture and hunting.	93	23	228	68	4																															
Musalman																																					
Pathan	Military and dominant.	68	13	181	8	1			10	1					29	6			8	1			3														
	"	22	2	34	4				5						7				2	1			2														
	"	2		8	1																																
Saiyad	"	44	11	139	3	1			5	1					22	6			6																		
Shaikh	"	94	19	203	89	5									12								1														
Jain	"																																				
Porwal	Trade		1	1																																	
Oswal	"	94	18	202	89	4									12								1														
Anglo-Indians.	"	1																																			

**TABLE XXI-B.—Distribution of Workers in Certain Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race
for the City of Lashkar.**

CASTES.	GROUP NUMBER.																										
	2 Ordinary cultivators.		27 Cotton sizing and weaving.		40 & 82 Leather workers.		44 Carpenters, etc.		121 Money lenders, etc.		132 Grocers and sellers of vege- table oil, etc.		135 Cardamoms, betel-leaf etc., sellers.		156 Army service.		159 Police service.		161 Service of the State.		181 Domestic service.		187 Labourers unspecified.		189 Beggars, vagrants, etc.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Total ...	622	113	145	6	483	47	155	...	156	32	536	116	286	182	3,602	...	644	...	1,460	5	1,035	121	868	504	535	234	
1 Ahir ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	53	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...
2 Bania ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Basor ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	22	313	42	5	1	2	...	3	...	39	...	50	5	5	...	...	...
4 Bhangi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	6	11	...	...
5 Bhoi ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	23	...	1	...	...	...
6 Brahman ...	114	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	1	13	38	4	...	14	...	27	...	53	2	23	8	3	3
7 ... Dakshani ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	20	9	31	1	3	1	722	...	136	...	624	1	276	36	15	26	296	36
8 Chamar ...	67	...	...	...	361	35	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	79	...	...	2	...	26	30	6
9 Dhobi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	137	79	2	6
10 Gadaria ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	1
11 Ghosi ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Gujar ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	20	...	43	...	7	...	...	...
13 Jat ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Joshi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Julaha ...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	44
16 Kachhi ...	181	84	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	54	54	31	...	20	...	...	...	124	18	254	84	3	7
17 Kalal ...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
18 Kayasth ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	4	...	34	...	1	...	...	...
19 Khangar ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	167	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Khati ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
21 Khatik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Kirar ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Koli ...	7	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kumhar ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	48	3	252	115	27	21
25 Lodhi ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	32	25	1	...	...
26 Lohar ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
28 Maratha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...
29 Mewati ...	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	322	...	44	...	98	...	56	30	4	17	9	4
30 Mochi ...	...	...	...	...	68	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	2
31 Mugal ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
32 Musalman ...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Nai ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	19	...	11
34 Pathan ...	12	4	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	2	1	17	4	31	...	...	...	10	...	36	2	1	5	...	3
35 Rajput ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	...	155	...	113	...	78	12	11	24	9	9
36 Saiyad ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	15	1	2	...	1,178	...	71	...	43	...	69	3	30	9	6	3
37 Shaikh ...	9	8	1	...	42	...	5	...	...	...	11	9	55	50	105	...	19	...	36	...	8	...	3	8	14	
38 Sunar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	83	...	88	...	47	7	51	23	49	62
39 Tamoli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	...
40 Teli ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	103	46	64	31	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	8	6	...	...

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

This is identical with Table XV, Part E, of the last Census and is divided into 7 parts. Part VI is again split up into three sub-parts.

The information supplied in these Tables was collected on separate Industrial Schedules filled in by the owner or manager of each factory, mill, etc., where ten or more persons were employed.

Part VI (2) is not compiled as there is no establishment where electric power is generated on the premises.

In Central Jail, Lashkar, there are three Industries, *viz.*, (1) cotton weaving, (2) wool weaving, and (3) furniture and so cotton weaving alone is given number—the others are left blank.

TABLE XXII—Industrial Statistics—Part I.—State Summary.

Description of Establishment.	Classification of establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																REMARKS.
			Total of persons employed.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Gwalior State	...	39	4,598	431	3	38	...	121	...	275	...	...	3,260	221	832	202	61	8	
	Using Power	33	3,656	431	2	33	...	103	...	203	...	...	2,451	221	5	202	36	8	
	10-20	10	136	22	...	9	...	9	...	14	...	...	80	2	19	16	5	4	
	20-50	7	204	55	...	7	...	15	...	15	...	...	126	17	31	38	10	...	
	50-100	10	541	133	1	10	...	42	...	47	...	...	277	75	146	54	15	4	
	100-200	2	368	28	...	2	...	7	...	25	...	...	180	4	54	24	...	...
	200-400	1	240	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...
	400 and over	3	2,267	193	1	4	...	30	...	81	...	...	1,570	123	573	70	6	...	
	Not using Power	8	942	...	1	5	...	18	...	72	...	...	809	...	7	...	...	...
	10-20	1	17	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	20-50	2	77	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
	50-100	1	68	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200	3	488	...	1	2	...	8	...	67	...	...	373	...	7	...	25	...	
	200-400	1	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
Textile and connected Industry. Cotton Ginning	...	29	2,905	397	...	31	...	96	...	116	...	...	1,961	217	673	172	30	8	
	Using Power	20	681	178	...	18	...	58	...	66	...	...	361	94	148	76	30	8	
	10-20	...	97	13	...	5	...	6	...	11	...	...	51	2	19	7	5	4	
	20-50	5	152	38	...	4	...	12	...	13	...	...	82	17	31	21	10	...	
Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory.	Using Power	8	432	127	...	9	...	40	...	42	...	...	228	75	98	48	15	4	
	20-50	1	28	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Presses	Using Power	1	28	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
	10-20	4	63	26	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	...	49	...	...	26	...	...
	20-50	3	39	9	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	...	29	...	...	9	...	...
	20-50	1	24	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	20	...	...	17	...	...

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Using Power ...	2	1,618	193	...	4	...	25	...	42	...	...	1,024	128	523	70	...	...
	400 and over ...	2	1,618	193	...	4	...	25	...	42	...	...	1,024	128	523	70	...	...
	Not using Power.	1	178	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200 ...	1	178	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...
Wool Weaving ...	Not using Power.	1	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
	200-400 ...	1	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, etc., Weaving ...	Not using Power.	1	45	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	20-50 ...	1	45	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Industry ...	...	1	192	4	...	1	...	4	...	21	...	...	139	4	27	...	...	...
Leather Factory ...	Using Power	1	192	4	...	1	...	4	...	21	...	...	139	4	27	...	...	...
	100-200 ...	1	192	4	...	1	...	4	...	21	...	...	139	4	27	...	...	...
Metal Industries ...	...	8	895	...	1	2	...	12	...	49	...	...	741	...	59	...	31	...
Metal Works ...	Not using Power.	1	68	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
	50-100 ...	1	68	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop ...	Using Power	1	649	...	1	...	...	5	...	39	...	...	546	...	52	...	6	...
	400 and over ...	1	649	...	1	...	...	5	...	39	...	...	546	...	52	...	6	...
Technical Works ...	Using Power	1	178	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	...	133	...	7	...	25	...
	100-200 ...	1	178	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	...	133	...	7	...	25	...
Glass and Earthen ware Industry.	...	1	76	24	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	41	...	27	24	...	...
Pottery Works ...	Using Power	1	76	24	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	41	...	27	24	...	...
	100-200 ...	1	76	24	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	41	...	27	24	...	...
Chemical Industries...	...	2	78	...	1	1	3	6	...	5	...	...	30	...	32	...	...	...
Oil and Soap Factory ...	Using Power	1	61	...	1	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	20	...	32	...	...	...
	50-100 ...	1	61	...	1	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	20	...	32	...	...	...
Ayurvedic and Yunani Pharmacy.	Not using Power.	1	17	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	20	...	32	...	...	...
	10-20 ...	1	17	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Food Industry ...	...	1	48	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	29	...	16	6	...	...
Flour Mills ...	Using Power	1	48	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	29	...	16	6	...	...
	50-100 ...	1	48	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	29	...	16	6	...	...
Furniture Industries.	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture Factory ...	Not using Power.	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
	20-50 ...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Constructions, etc. ...	...	1	132	...	1	...	5	...	...	57	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Works ...	Not using Power.	1	132	...	1	...	5	...	...	57	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...
	100-200 ...	1	132	...	1	...	5	...	...	57	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...
Industries of Luxury.	...	1	240	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...
Printing Press .	Using Power	1	240	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...
	200-400 ...	1	240	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...

Three Industries (Cotton weaving, wool weaving and furniture) are being carried in one establishment, viz.—Central Jail, Lashkar.

TABLE XXII.—Industrial Statistics—Part II—Distribution by Districts.

Description of Establishment.	District.	Number of Establishments.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																
			TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION & CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Owallor State ...	...	39	4,598	431	3	38	8	121	...	275	...	...	...	3,260	221	832	202	61	8
	GIRD ...	11	2,160	28	3	8	8	32	...	160	...	...	...	1,773	4	145	24	31	...
Cotton Weaving Factory.	"	1	178	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...
Wool "	"	1	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, etc. Factory	"	1	45	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Leather Factory	"	1	192	4	...	1	...	4	...	21	...	...	...	139	4	27	...	...	...
Metal Works	"	1	68	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop	"	1	649	...	1	...	...	5	...	39	...	...	...	546	...	52	...	6	...
Technical Works	"	1	178	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	133	...	7	...	25	...
Pottery Works	"	1	76	24	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	41	...	27	24	...	...
Oil and Soap Factory	"	1	61	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	32	...	...	...
Ayurvedic and Yunani Pharmacy.	"	1	17	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture Factory	"	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Works	"	1	132	...	1	...	...	5	...	57	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...
Printing Press	"	1	240	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...
	BHIND ...	1	13	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
Cotton Ginning Factory	"	1	13	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...
	UJJAIN ...	17	1,993	304	...	21	...	50	...	66	...	...	...	1,205	144	626	152	30	8
Cotton Ginning Factory.	"	10	264	79	...	10	...	21	...	18	...	...	...	103	21	87	50	30	8
Cotton Presses	"	4	63	26	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	49	...	...	26	...	...
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	"	2	1,618	193	...	4	...	25	...	42	...	...	...	1,024	123	523	70	...	...
Flour Mills	"	1	48	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	...	16	6	...	...
	MANDASOR ...	6	294	68	...	6	...	23	...	29	...	...	...	196	65	40	3	...	...
Cotton Ginning	"	5	266	68	...	5	...	21	...	28	...	...	...	172	65	40	3	...	...
Cotton Ginning and Press	"	1	28	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
	SHAJAPUR ...	3	126	29	...	2	...	13	...	21	...	...	...	75	8	15	21	...	...
Cotton Ginning	"	3	126	29	...	2	...	13	...	21	...	...	...	75	8	15	21	...	...
	AMJHERA ...	1	12	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	2	...	...
Cotton Ginning	"	1	12	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	2	...	...

Three Industries (Cotton-weaving, Wool weaving and Furniture) are being carried on in one Establishment, viz.—Central Jail, Lashkar.

TABLE XXII.—Industrial Statistics.

Part III.—Industrial Establishments Classified according to the Class of Owners and Managers.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Total Number.	NUMBER OWNED BY									NUMBER MANAGED BY					REMARKS.
		Government or Local authority.	REGISTERED COMPANIES with DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE					Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Parsi.	Others.	
			Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Europeans or Anglo-Indian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Parsi.	Others.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Gwallor State ...	39	7	...	3	1	...	18	9	1	...	3	31	5	2	...	In two Establishments, Manager and owner is the same.
Cotton Ginning ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	14	4	...	...
Cotton Ginning and Press ...	1	1	1	In two Establishments, there are two Managers in each.
Cotton Presses ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	...
Cotton Weaving ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Lace, etc., Factory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Metal Works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Workshop ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Technical Works ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Leather Factory ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pottery Works ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Oil & Soap Factory ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ayurvedic & Yunnai Pharmacy.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Flour Mill ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Motor Works ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Printing Press ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE XXII.—Industrial Statistics—Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.

Description of Establishment and Occupation.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.															BORN.										REMARKS.					
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 14.		Ahir.	Balai.	Panja.	Brahman.	Chamar.	Rajput.	Musalman.	Parsi.	Bhil.	Kachhi.	Kayasth.	Lohar.	Koli.	Others.	IN THE STATE.			IN OTHER PROVINCES.													
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.															District of Enumeration.	Contiguous Districts.	Other Districts.	Agra.	Baroda.	C. P. and Baraf.	Rajputana.	U. P. un-specified.	Dholpur.	Datia.	Bombay.		Dewas.	Dhar.	Indore.	Else-where.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Cotton Ginning.	361	94	...	...	2	14	10	50	21	58	133	1	4	4	6	11	5	136	130	5	196	8	5	7	29	51	4	3	3	4	1	8	1	
Carpenters	26	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	20	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobblers	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	...	25	21	...	17	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	
Engineers	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	3	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine Drivers	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	5	9	...	2	1	1	...	...	11	16	...	13	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Fitters	111	...	...	...	1	8	3	10	7	19	32	...	1	...	2	5	...	23	29	2	32	6	4	5	5	25	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Others	221	94	...	...	1	4	2	28	2	25	73	...	...	2	2	4	5	67	59	2	111	1	...	1	13	13	4	2	2	1	...	5	1	...
Cotton Ginning and Press.	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	8	1	6	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Engineers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine Drivers	3	3	3
Fitters	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Others	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Press.	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	10	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	10	21	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cobblers	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers	4	1	1	2	...	1	2
Engine Drivers	7	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	4	1	1
Fitters	18	1	2	4	2	5	4	4	4	9	1
Others	10	3	...	5	2	6	1	1	...	1	1
Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	1,097	115	98	8	18	67	33	137	67	278	228	2	7	46	10	24	18	383	84	272	558	68	6	30	111	92	1	5	18	27	5	25	16	...	
Carpenters	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	2	4	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers	3	2	1	1	2
Engine Drivers	33	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	3	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	11	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitters	87	...	3	...	5	6	3	15	4	12	...	1	...	2	1	7	...	34	8	14	33	2	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	2	...	1	7	...
Spinners	180	21	45	3	4	4	4	15	13	55	45	...	...	7	1	4	6	91	16	74	57	10	...	19	41	14	1	2	2	8	...	5	...	...
Weavers	658	50	48	3	9	55	17	58	43	176	132	1	7	32	2	8	8	211	40	131	385	50	1	6	45	46	...	3	11	12	5	16	8	...	
Others	115	44	2	2	...	2	2	30	3	33	40	...	...	5	6	4	4	34	10	43	61	2	...	5	10	20	...	...	3	5	...	3	1	...

TABLE XXII.—Industrial Statistics.

Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR RACE.															BORN										REMARKS.		
	Adults,		Children under 14.																	IN THE PROVINCE.					IN OTHER PROVINCES.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ahir.	Balaj.	Bania.	Bhat.	Bhil.	Brahman.	Chamar.	Kachhi.	Kayasth.	Lohar.	Maratha.	Parsi.	Musalman.	Others.	District of Enumeration.	Contiguous Districts.	Other Districts.	Agra.	Baroda.	Bombay.	C. P. & Berar.	Dewas.	Indore.	Jhansi.	Rajputana.		United Provinces unspecified.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Gwalior State...	697	146	30	8	2	22	24	84	3	11	54	49	3	45	58	9	213	304	392	31	209	10	20	4	18	20	32	7	91	47		
1. Cotton Ginning	148	76	30	8	2	1	14	21	3	8	10	25	3	7	1	...	41	126	98	31	55	2	4	2	...	14	7	7	15	17		
Amjhara	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Bhind	2	2	
Mandsor	40	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	14	2	22	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Shajapur	15	21	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	16	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ujjain	87	50	30	8	...	...	5	21	...	...	5	25	2	6	1	...	37	73	48	29	37	2	3	2	...	14	5	7	13	15	
2. Cotton Press	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	8	...	1	3	...	4	2	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	
Ujjain	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	8	...	1	3	...	4	2	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	
3. Cotton Weaving	523	70	...	...	...	20	10	63	...	...	40	16	...	37	54	9	168	176	278	...	144	7	16	2	18	...	23	...	75	30	
Ujjain	523	70	...	...	...	20	10	63	...	...	40	16	...	37	54	9	168	176	278	...	144	7	16	2	18	...	23	...	75	30	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population by Parganas.

1. The figures shown in this Table are inclusive of Gangapur.
2. The figures for Sheogarh and Abhepur have not been included in this Table as the decision regarding their transfer to the Gwalior State was received too late. They are included in the Central India figures and the necessary adjustment should be made in the next Census.

The figures are :—

	1921			1911
	Total.	Males.	Females	Both sexes.
Sheogarh ...	220	119	101	237
Abhepur ...	38	25	13	38
Total ...	258	144	114	275

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Parganas by Religion and Education.

1. "Others" include:—

					Total.	Males.	Females
1.	Arya	...	...	...	167	96	71
2.	Christian	...	...	...	1,650	1,058	592
3.	Jew	...	...	...	1	1	...
4.	Parsi	...	...	...	255	123	132
5.	Sikh	...	...	...	661	419	242
TOTAL					2,734	1,697	1,037

2. Sheogarh and Abhepur lie in the Agar Pargana of Shajapur district. Their figures are not included in this Table as the decision regarding their transfer was received too late. Their figures by religion for 1921 are:—

	Total.	Males	Females.	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		JAIN.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Sheogarh ...	220	119	101	96	84	20	15	3	2
2. Abhepur ...	38	25	13	25	13	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	258	144	114	121	97	20	15	3	2

PROVINCIAL
Population of Parganas

District and Parganas.	DISTRIBUTION BY						
	POPULATION.			HINDU.		MUSALMAN.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gwalior State	3,155,476	1,696,510	1,498,966	1,496,498	1,317,460	94,969	82,448
<i>Gwalior Prant</i>	1,924,339	1,037,438	886,901	949,164	809,086	44,763	37,515
Lowlying...	1,170,624	640,506	530,118	591,902	489,201	32,003	26,401
I Gird District	326,466	178,371	148,095	156,422	130,249	18,611	15,023
1. Gird	161,358	90,636	70,722	72,851	56,441	16,121	12,091
2. Pichhor	67,583	36,017	31,566	34,785	30,441	1,147	1,049
3. Mastura	53,366	28,849	24,517	26,443	22,548	822	514
4. Bhandar	44,159	22,869	21,290	22,343	20,818	521	469
II Bhind District	382,633	208,765	173,868	199,326	165,270	5,831	5,125
5. Bhind	139,048	76,693	62,355	72,542	58,944	2,201	1,817
6. Mehgaon	74,972	40,614	34,358	38,680	32,673	1,089	971
7. Lahar	89,968	48,466	41,502	47,193	40,269	1,183	1,161
8. Guhad	78,645	42,992	35,653	40,911	33,884	1,358	1,176
III Tonwarghar District	336,660	186,908	146,752	186,461	144,642	4,982	3,988
9. Joura	77,170	43,012	34,158	41,309	32,794	1,526	1,235
10. Ambah	98,541	54,731	43,810	53,254	42,630	923	730
11. Nurabad	75,559	42,907	32,852	41,120	31,604	1,427	1,023
12. Sabalgarh	85,190	46,258	38,932	44,778	37,614	1,106	1,000
IV Sheopur District	124,165	66,462	58,403	55,693	48,541	2,579	2,265
13. Sheopur	76,402	40,288	36,114	32,790	29,165	2,214	1,966
14. Bijaipur	48,463	26,174	22,289	22,903	19,376	365	299
Plateau	1,888,332	987,019	901,313	873,080	797,121	59,924	53,330
V Narwar District	369,627	195,548	174,079	179,500	159,218	4,451	3,723
15. Shivpuri	110,780	58,674	52,106	51,869	45,816	2,111	1,779
16. Karera	87,728	46,810	40,918	44,586	38,994	1,114	897
17. Pichhor	97,101	51,338	45,763	47,319	41,997	450	399
18. Kolaras	74,018	38,726	35,292	35,726	32,411	776	648
VI Isagarh District	384,088	201,384	182,704	177,762	160,667	8,309	7,391
19. Bajrangarh... ..	150,895	79,254	71,641	68,171	61,297	3,342	2,971
20. Isagarh	80,021	41,511	38,510	36,798	33,996	1,678	1,511
21. Mongaoli	81,367	42,490	38,877	38,914	35,643	2,118	1,866
22. Kumbhraj	71,805	38,129	33,676	33,879	29,731	1,171	1,043
Malwa Prant	1,271,137	659,072	612,065	547,334	508,374	50,206	44,933
VII Bhilsa District	247,667	130,252	117,415	119,032	107,467	6,638	5,594
23. Bhilsa	123,315	64,621	58,694	58,494	53,049	3,587	3,149
24. Basoda	124,352	65,631	58,721	60,538	54,413	3,051	2,445
VIII Ujjain District	344,218	179,347	164,871	155,795	144,093	17,432	15,339
25. Ujjain	107,985	57,887	50,098	47,575	41,406	9,164	7,774
26. Barnagar	63,853	32,674	31,179	27,608	26,612	2,370	2,150
27. Khachraud... ..	60,100	30,854	29,246	27,594	26,245	2,131	1,961
28. Sonkach	112,280	57,932	54,348	53,018	49,830	3,767	3,454
IX Mandasor District	237,745	122,645	115,100	100,809	94,920	10,952	10,035
29. Mandasor	81,816	42,194	39,622	33,948	31,954	4,656	4,201
30. Nahargarh... ..	42,309	22,062	20,247	20,610	19,009	824	740
31. Nimach	57,661	29,931	27,730	23,452	21,954	3,278	3,012
32. Singoli	46,558	23,648	22,910	18,690	18,078	1,917	1,825
33. Gangapur	9,401	4,810	4,591	4,109	3,925	277	257
X Shajapur District	304,987	157,843	147,144	140,182	130,761	12,142	11,448
34. Shajapur	84,593	43,472	41,121	37,355	35,212	3,901	3,809
35. Agar	68,526	35,666	32,860	32,691	30,116	2,158	2,026
36. Susner	61,794	32,201	29,593	29,114	26,676	1,527	1,405
37. Shujapur	90,074	46,504	43,570	41,022	38,757	4,556	4,008
Hilly	136,520	68,985	67,535	31,516	31,138	3,042	2,717
XI Amjhara District	136,520	68,985	67,535	31,516	31,138	3,042	2,717
38. Amjhara	69,002	34,915	34,087	22,110	21,810	1,763	1,595
39. Bakaner	67,518	34,070	33,448	9,406	9,328	1,279	1,122

TABLE II.

by Religion and Education.

RELIGION.						NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.					
JAIN.		ANIMIST.		OTHERS.		0-15		15-20		20 AND OVER.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21,125	18,269	82,221	79,752	1,697	1,037	16,726	2,569	10,523	1,226	73,918	5,917
10,295	8,753	32,525	31,123	691	424	9,459	1,413	6,038	683	41,840	3,288
5,862	4,803	10,222	9,385	517	328	7,324	1,163	4,537	551	32,392	2,725
1,313	1,081	1,670	1,503	355	240	3,119	721	2,231	381	16,509	1,877
886	704	437	350	341	236	2,352	666	1,744	363	13,153	1,753
82	76	...	...	3	...	223	17	153	8	1,083	38
340	298	1,233	1,153	11	4	264	21	164	7	1,076	48
5	3	...	...	...	...	280	17	170	3	1,197	38
3,420	2,868	37	19	151	86	1,859	160	1,135	83	8,204	329
1,939	1,587	...	...	11	7	519	55	348	34	1,872	125
845	714	...	...	...	...	137	13	101	7	538	26
85	69	3	3	2	...	682	60	382	26	2,315	133
551	498	34	16	138	79	521	32	304	13	3,479	45
1,102	821	359	301	4	...	1,738	137	899	58	5,617	294
172	128	4	1	1	...	206	18	135	6	980	52
551	448	3	2	...	...	567	44	242	9	1,347	59
357	224	...	1	3	...	572	41	323	22	2,045	97
22	21	352	297	...	...	393	34	199	21	1,245	86
27	33	8,156	7,562	7	2	608	145	272	32	2,062	255
26	29	5,256	4,653	2	1	335	87	152	21	1,208	116
1	4	2,900	2,609	5	1	273	58	120	11	854	109
14,236	12,582	38,658	37,637	1,122	643	8,919	1,315	5,657	624	39,205	3,002
1,509	1,347	10,071	9,774	17	17	833	109	549	52	3,654	227
416	316	4,262	4,180	16	15	285	63	183	23	1,234	99
338	323	772	703	...	1	171	24	124	12	817	49
459	423	3,109	2,943	1	1	129	6	71	2	591	22
296	285	1,528	1,948	...	...	248	16	171	15	1,012	57
2,924	2,603	12,232	11,964	157	79	1,302	141	952	80	5,794	336
944	852	6,652	6,445	145	76	375	48	256	23	1,871	121
684	599	2,346	2,401	5	3	269	28	227	17	1,077	70
1,165	1,041	286	327	7	...	445	53	313	38	1,779	113
131	111	2,948	2,791	...	...	213	12	156	2	1,067	32
10,830	9,516	49,696	48,629	1,006	613	7,267	1,156	4,485	543	32,078	2,629
1,076	847	3,453	3,471	53	41	793	108	642	60	3933	220
583	462	1,924	2,017	33	17	540	88	451	48	2,815	166
493	385	1,529	1,454	20	24	253	18	191	12	1,148	54
2,447	1,883	8,486	8,330	187	146	2,686	447	1,553	211	10,836	1,083
753	603	239	211	156	104	1,474	280	919	133	6,032	697
730	525	1,960	1,885	6	7	498	66	245	31	1,702	161
573	484	545	536	11	20	236	37	127	16	955	76
391	351	742	698	14	15	428	64	262	31	2,147	151
3,980	3,776	6,219	6,011	685	358	1,826	300	1,159	111	8,618	706
1,756	1,664	1,829	1,799	5	4	652	109	154	9	987	29
333	298	292	198	3	2	234	19	274	43	3,085	323
737	676	1,791	1,738	673	350	378	103	410	32	2,201	220
906	898	2,132	2,107	3	2	491	61	262	19	1,967	125
248	240	175	169	1	...	71	8	59	6	378	9
2,300	2,046	3,197	3,087	22	2	1,529	212	802	110	6,340	428
494	394	1,722	1,706	...	1	604	97	229	42	2,162	174
640	570	156	147	21	1	276	34	201	35	1,460	96
549	541	1,010	970	1	1	415	38	215	11	1,461	74
617	511	309	264	...	...	234	43	157	22	1,257	84
1,027	884	33,341	32,730	59	66	483	91	329	51	2,321	190
1,027	884	33,341	32,730	59	66	483	91	329	51	2,321	190
799	678	10,197	9,950	46	54	294	54	192	26	1,349	108
228	206	23,144	22,780	13	12	189	37	137	25	972	82

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.
Population Etc. of Jagirs and Feudatory Estates.

Population of Jagirs by Districts.

Name of Jagir with District.	POPULATION.			REMARKS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
Bhind District—				
1. Lachura	695	374	321	
Sheopur District—				
1. Baroda	7,574	3,974	3,600	
2. Khatoli	1,038	560	478	
3. Amalda Balapur	445	214	231	
Narwar District—				
1. Pohri	43,841	23,054	20,767	
Isagarh District—				
1. Miana	13,192	6,830	6,362	
2. Arone	26,408	13,940	12,468	
3. Bahadurpur	13,975	7,273	6,702	
4. Maksudangarh	13,240	6,962	6,278	
Ujjain District—				
1. Berchha	3,761	1,980	1,781	
2. Pan Bihar	4,772	2,514	2,258	
3. Neori	10,990	5,665	5,325	
4. Bhonrasa	11,908	6,162	5,746	
Mandasar District—				
1. Jiran	4,694	2,394	2,300	
2. Bhatoli	1,371	714	657	
Amjhera District—				
1. Desai	4,480	2,273	2,207	
2. Digthan	7,901	3,947	3,954	
3. Sagor	8,513	4,311	4,202	
4. Piplia	6,640	3,278	3,362	

Provincial Table III.—Population Etc. of Feudatory Estates.

Name of Holding with District.	No. of villages.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION IN 1921.			POPULATION IN 1911.			Net variation since 1911 = 21 Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Density.
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ...	564	1,240.50	99,962	51,970	47,992	112,021	57,832	54,189	-12,059	81
Sheopur District—(Kathon) ...	1	5	3,330	1,764	1,566	3,546	1,859	1,687	-216	666
Isagarh District—										
Bhadaura ...	15	82	2,797	1,473	1,324	2,902	1,577	1,325	-105	34
Dharnaoda ...	33	55	4,950	2,601	2,349	5,509	2,858	2,651	-559	90
Garha ...	77	134	10,008	5,176	4,832	12,402	6,484	5,918	-2,394	74
Khiaoda ...	8	22	1,094	574	520	1,128	592	536	-34	50
Earon ...	34	113	7,088	3,664	3,424	6,199	3,190	3,009	+889	63
Raghogarh ...	131	237	18,276	9,673	8,603	22,010	11,503	10,507	-3,734	77
Sirsi ...	37	114	3,019	1,596	1,423	4,907	2,648	2,259	-1,888	26
Umri ...	39	70	3,440	1,850	1,590	3,629	1,967	1,662	-189	49
Bhilsa District—										
Agra Barkhera ...	34	83.75	6,449	3,321	3,128	7,178	3,611	3,567	-729	77
Basoda (Nawab) ...	26	40	4,242	2,176	2,066	4,630	2,335	2,275	-388	106
Pathari (Nawab) ...	21	29	3,404	1,741	1,663	3,466	1,924	1,942	-462	117
Ujjain District—										
Bagli ...	53	135.23	14,449	7,386	7,063	16,498	8,401	8,097	-2,049	107
Dotria ...	1	...	275	148	127	218	116	102	+57	...
Kalukhera ...	4	6	971	483	488	1,112	552	560	-141	162
Karodia... ...	1	2.23	328	163	165	332	165	167	-4	164
Kheri Rajpura ...	1	6	244	129	115	655	346	309	-411	40
Narwar... ...	3	16	2,005	1,013	992	1,817	938	879	+188	125
Patharia ...	1	7	465	259	206	955	485	470	-490	66
Sheogarh ...	1	90	264	144	120	256	134	122	+8	264
Tappa (Sukaliya) ...	11	15	1,127	614	513	1,324	659	665	-197	75
Mandasor District—(Sarwan) ...	1	...	95	57	38	85	49	36	+95	...
Shajapur District—										
Dariakheri ...	2	6	339	270	269	534	265	269	+5	56
Dhabla Dhir ...	4	12	1,481	775	706	1,777	874	903	-296	123
Dhabla Ghosi ...	1	6	556	284	272	590	286	304	-34	92
Dugri ...	1	3	104	59	45	164	78	86	-60	34
Jabri ...	1	1	103	64	39	138	73	65	-35	103
Jabria Bhil ...	1	4	663	326	337	706	362	344	-43	166
Khajuri (Aladad) ...	1	1	405	213	192	533	256	277	-128	405
Lalgarh ...	2	8.24	1,005	548	457	938	510	428	+67	125
Piplanagar ...	1	2	675	370	305	836	433	403	-161	337
Sadankheri ...	1	6	215	123	92	296	167	129	-81	36
Amjhera District										
Bara Barkhera ...	7	13.15	2,738	1,349	1,389	1,729	842	887	+1,009	210
Chhota Barkhera ...	2	...	784	387	397	902	429	473	-118	...
Jamnia ...	5	5	1,337	679	658	862	423	439	+475	267
Kali Baori ...	1	...	331	165	166	289	137	152	+42	...
Nimkhera ...	1	...	706	353	353	569	284	285	+137	...