



CENSUS OF INDIA 1951

VOLUME X

RAJASTHAN AND AJMER

PART II A

TABLES

By

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THE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

The Census Publications for Rajasthan and Ajmer will consist of the following volumes. All volumes will be of uniform size, demy quarto $8\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ " with the exception of District Census Handbooks and Primary Census Abstract which will be of F'cap size:—

1. Part I-A:—Main Report (narrative) containing six chapters in addition to an Introduction. 422 pages.
 2. Part I-B:—Subsidiary Tables & District Index of Non-agricultural Occupations. Over 450 pages.
 3. Part I-C:—Appendices. 210 pages.
 4. Part II-A:—Tables other than Economic Tables. 461 pages.
 5. Part II-B:—Economic Tables. 323 pages.
 6. District Census Handbooks one for each District in Rajasthan and one for Ajmer State as a whole. Each volume contains (1) an Introductory essay giving a brief description of the district, (2) a review of population figures, (3) District Census Data at a glance, (4) District Tables, and (5) Primary Census Abstract or Village Directory which gives the code number of every village, its name, area, total population, number of houses, number of literates and population classified into eight livelihood classes. It also shows the distance of railway station, police post, school, hospital etc. In all there will be 26 volumes.
 7. Primary Census Abstract or Village Directory tehsilwise, bound separately, for each district containing the same information as in the Village Directory of District Census Handbooks.
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P R E F A C E .

The Census of 1951 was taken between the 9th February and the 3rd March, 1951 (inclusive). The first twenty days from 9th February were employed in taking a house to house count of every individual in the State and recording his return on a census slip. The slip was thereafter copied on the National Register of Citizens. The sunrise of the 1st March was the reference date for verification of this enumeration and three days from the 1st to the 3rd March were employed in verifying the record written up to the midnight of the 28th February. Births which were not recorded in the first round were now recorded, deaths which had occurred between the visit on the first round and sunrise of the 1st March were cancelled, and new arrivals between the date of the first round and the reference date were recorded provided it was ascertained that they had not been recorded to their knowledge elsewhere.

Simultaneously, the National Register of Citizens, containing the record of every individual was copied from the pad of slips. This was designed to act as a check to the work done by the enumerator.

The twenty three days period of enumeration, devised primarily to lighten the burden of unpaid enumerators, was also calculated to neutralise, the considerable volume of short-term migration which is a notable feature of the population of the State.

The following is a list of questions put to every individual in the country:—

- (1) Name including father's or husband's name and relationship to the head of the house hold.
- (2) What is your:—
 - (a) Nationality ?
 - (b) Religion ?
 - (c) Social group ?
- (3) Are you unmarried, married, widowed or divorced ?
- (4) What is your age on last birthday ?
- (5) Were you born in this district ? If not, in what district and State ?
- (6) Are you a displaced person from Pakistan ? If so, when did you come to the Indian Union and from which district of Pakistan ?
- (7) What is your mother tongue ?
- (8) What other Indian language do you commonly use ?
- (9) Part I—Are you a self-supporting person, a non-earning dependant, or an earning dependant ?

(9) Part. II—Are you ordinarily:—

- (a) an employer ?
- (b) an employee ?
- (c) an independent worker ?

(10) Principal means of livelihood.

(11) Secondary or subsidiary means of livelihood.

(12) Can you:—

- (a) Read ?
- (b) Write ?
- (c) Read and write ?

(Give the highest form reached or examination passed)

(13) In case of persons afflicted by any of the infirmities, namely, Blind Insanity Deaf-mutism, Leprosy, write the name of the infirmity.

(14) Sex (whether male or female).

Answers to certain questions were to be recorded with the use of contraction abbreviations and full answers to other questions.

Fuller tabulation for answers to question 6 was made than has been presented in volume. The results will not be published, but kept in the unpublished records of the Census Department.

Question 13 was not an all India question, but devised by the Governments of Rajasthan and Ajmer.

The following is the facsimile of a Census enumeration slip.

Facsimile of a Census Slip

Location Code Number of Census House	
1.	_____
2. a.	_____ b. _____
	c. _____
3.	_____ 4. _____
5.	_____
6.	_____ / _____
7.	_____ 8. _____
9.	_____ / _____
10.	_____

11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____

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For facility of reference the following brief instructions issued to enumerators are reproduced;

Census questions with brief instructions:—

- (1) Name and relationship to head of household—After the name write 1 for the head of the household. For near relations *viz.* wife, husband'son daughter, brother, sister, father, mother, write actual relationship in full. For other distant relatives like cousins, etc. write 2. For unrelated persons like guests or visitors or friends, or menials or domestic servants living in the household write "0".
- (2) Nationality, religion and Social Groups—Part (a) Nationality: Write "I" for all Indian nationals, for others write nationality in full. Part (b) Religion: Write "हि" for a Hindu, "मु" for a Muslim, "ख्रि" for a Christian, "जे" for a Jain. and "सि" for Sikh. For others, write fully as actually returned. Part (c) Social Groups: Write "ए" for an Anglo Indian, write "o" for any person who says he is not a member of any caste or tribe. Write 1 for any person who is a member of one of the castes mentioned in the list of non-backward castes supplied to you. In all other cases, write the name of the caste or tribe as returned by the person enumerated.
- (3) Civil Condition—Write "अ" for unmarried, "स" for married, "वि" for widowed; if divorced, write "द".
- (4) Age—Write age last birthday, *i.e.*, the actual number of completed years. Write "0" for infants below one year of age.
- (5) Birth place—Write 1 for every person born in your district. For those, born in other districts of Rajasthan, write the name of the district, and the name of the state or country, where he was born if born outside Rajasthan.
- (6) Displaced person from Pakistan.—Apply the definition of a displaced person as given in the detailed instruction. If the person enumerated is not a displaced person, write "0" in both compartments. If he is a displaced person, write the date of arrival in India in the first compartment, and the district of origin in Pakistan in the second compartment.
- (7) Mother tongue.—Write "हि" for Hindi, "गु" for Gujrati, "ब" for Bengali, "प" for Panjabi. For any other language write the mother tongue fully.
- (8) Bilingualism—If a person commonly speaks any Indian language other than his mother tongue, record it. For those who do not commonly speak any Indian language other than their own mother tongue, write "0".
- (9) Economic Status.—Part I—Dependency:—Write "स" for a self-supporting person., "नसह" for a non-earning dependant, and "सह" for an earning dependant. Write the answer in the first compartment.

Part II—Employment:—If a self-supporting person earns his principal means of livelihood as an employer, write "सह"; as an employee write "नसह"; as an independent worker, write "स". Write "0" in other cases, that is, in the case of non-earning dependants and earning dependants, or in the case of those who earn their liveli-

hood neither as an employer nor as an employee nor as an independent worker (i. e. those who live on the income without any work e. g. pensioners etc.). Write the answer in the second compartment.

- (10) **Principal Means of Livelihood.**—The answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person, record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning), record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependant. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons, it is the only means of livelihood.

Use the following contractions:

Write (ज. सु. क.) for a person who cultivates land owned by him; (क. ल.) for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; (म. क.) for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person, who cultivates land; (ज. रे. क.) for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood, write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. Avoid vague and general terms. Do not merely write "Service" or "Labour". If you are enumerating a trader, describe the articles in which he trades and state clearly whether he is a wholesale trader or a retail trader. If you are enumerating a factory worker, give the name of the factory in which he works, or the product he makes or helps in making.

- (11) **Secondary Means of Livelihood.**—For a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood, write the means of livelihood next in importance to his principal means of livelihood. For an earning dependant, write also the means of livelihood which provides the earning. Use abbreviations given in question 10 for the four agricultural classes.

For a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood, write "0" in this question. In the case of non-earning dependant also, write "0" in this question, because only the principal means of livelihood of the person on whom he is dependant needs to be recorded in question 10 in his case.

- (12) **Literacy and Education.**—Write "0" for a person who can neither read nor write, write "प." for a person who can read but cannot write; write, "प. लि." for a person who can both read and write. If a person who can read and write, has also passed any examination in which a written test has to be passed, note the highest examination passed in full, instead of writing "प. लि."

- (13) **Leprosy means corrosive leprosy and should not be confounded with leucoderma. Blindness means total blindness of both eyes: deaf-mute means one who is both deaf and mute.**

- (14) **Sex.**—Write "प." for a male and "स्त्री" for a female. Eunuchs and hermaphrodites should be treated as males.

The definition of a 'Displaced person' is as follows:—

"A displaced person" means any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March, 1947 or his/her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of two dominions of India and Pakistan. "Children" born to displaced persons after the entry in the Indian Union should not be treated as displaced persons.

It will be seen that Union Tables C. II, C. III, C. IV and C. V have been prepared a 'Sample population'. The Registrar General for India's instruction for taking the sample was as follows:—

'Break each pad (of 100 enumeration slips) and stack the slips of the pad, and 'cut' the stack as in a card game. Place the lower portion above the upper portion and then deal the slips into the pigeonholes. You should deal the slips into pigeonholes in the order of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, S, 6, 7, 8 and 9 successively. All the time, you should watch the slips of "Displaced persons". If you come across any slip of a Displaced person, deal it in the pigeonhole of 'Displaced persons'.

Hence it will be seen that the sample is not a sample of the total population but of the latter excluding the 'Displaced population'.

The Census of 1951 claims several unique features absent in previous Censuses of India. will be of interest to mention them very briefly:—

- (1) Quite the most unique, and certainly the most stupendous and valuable, feature of this Census was the preparation of an account of every mauza or residential village in India containing its Jurisdiction List number, its authorised name, its area in acres, the number of its occupied houses, its total population and number of literates divided into males and females, and its population divided into eight main livelihood classes, four agricultural and four non-agricultural, each further subdivided into males and females.
- (2) District Handbooks have been the second unique feature of this Census. This Handbook series to some extent brings the old District Gazetteers up-to-date in both parts : (a) general account and (b) statistics. The former part is greatly abridged while the latter part is expanded a great deal for each district and contains much more Census statistics than were ever before presented but it does not contain other departmental statistics.
- (3) The third unique feature of this Census was the preparation of a complete National Register of Citizens purporting to contain a full Census record of every person counted at the Census of 1951. This was prepared for each village and now forms the basis of the Union's Electoral Rolls.
- (4) The fourth unique feature of the Census of 1951 was the classification of the entire population according to its economic status into (a) dependency and (b) employment. Under (a) the population was divided into (1) Self-supporting persons, (2) earning dependants and (3) non-earning dependants, and under (b) into (1) employers, (2) employees and (3) independent workers.

- (5) The fifth new feature of this Census was the preparation of an account of households and families and their composition (Union Table C. I.).
- (6) The sixth new feature was the tabulation by single year ages of a much larger sample population than in previous Censuses (Union Table C. V.).
- (7) The seventh new feature was that no smoothing formulae were applied to the age returns as furnished by the respondent. The actual ages returned have been shown in groups and single years.
- (8) Last but not the least in importance is the Sample verification of the Census Count by Magistrates.

I cannot acknowledge too fully the debt I owe the following gentlemen in the preparation of the Census Publications.

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