CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

VOLUME XXVII

RAJPUTANA AGENCY

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RAJPUTANA AGENCY

REPORT AND TABLES

BY
Lieut. Colonel B. L. COLE
of the Indian Army.

1932
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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Introduction.

Page v. In the penultimate line of paragraph 3, for 'final' read 'preliminary'.

Report.

Page 2. In the 13th line from the bottom, for 'Countries' read 'Counties'.

Page 3. In column 3 of the marginal statement for '40-9' read '40-9' and '19-0' respectively.

Page 18. In column 2 of the heading for '1930' read '1931'.

Page 16. In column 8 against 'Partabgarh' for '8-4' read '18-4'.

Page 20. In the 5th line from the bottom, for 'ot' read 'bo'.

Page 28. In column 4 against 'Tonk', for '966' read '867'.

Page 28. In column 1 for 'Kusbalgarh (Chiefship)' read 'Kusbalgarh'.

Page 34. In column 8 of Subsidiary Table 1 (a) against 'Jaisalmer' for '237,882' read '37,882'.

Page 35. In column 4 of Subsidiary Table 2 (a) against 'Jaisalmer' for '33,902' read '33,913'.

Page 34. In column 16 of Subsidiary Table 2 (a) against 'Dholpur' and 'Dungarpur' for '7,262' and '8,041' read '7,261' and '8,042' respectively.

Page 46. In the diagram against 'Tonk' for '512' and '488' read '518' and '482' respectively.

Page 56. In column 5 of the first marginal statement in paragraph 5 against 'age-group 0-5', for '19' read '18'.

Page 57. In the last but one line of paragraph 5 for 'parochial' read 'parochially'.

Page 57. In the last line in column 2 of the second statement, for '187' read '37'.

Page 60. In the 9th line from the bottom, for 'latter' read 'later'.

Page 69. In column 8 against 'Group No. 172' for '1,29' read '1,296'.

Page 73. In column 2 of the legend of the diagram, against 'Indian Christians', for '938' read '512'.

Page 97. In column 4 of Subsidiary Table 2, for 'Bhabpars' read 'Shabpurs'.

Page 101. In column 15 of Subsidiary Table 1, against 'Sikh', for '1' read '1'.

Page 101. In column 1 of Subsidiary Table 2, for 'Bhabpars' read 'Shabpurs'.

Page 107. In column 2 of the marginal Table against 'Merwari', for '10,016' read '10,046'.

Page 109. In the 14th line from the top, for 'these' read 'those'.

Page 110. In column 10 against 'Jain', for '-1' read '-15'.

Page 120. In the heading for 'Appendix A', read 'Appendix'.

Page 134. In the 4th line of paragraph 2 for 'outnumbered' read 'outnumbered'.

Page 135. For 'f'rerage' occurring in lines 33 and 41, read 'f'rerage'.

Tables.

Page 1. Delete the reference to British Administration so far as it concerns Kherwara, Kotra, Erinpura and Deoli Agency.

Page 4. In column 4 against 'Bharatpur' for '555', '785' read '555', '785'.

Page 4. In column 4 against 'Bharatpur' for '79, 29' read '79, 298'.

Page 60. In column 9 against 'age-period 5-10' under 'Kotab-Hindn', for '1,402' read '1,042'.

Page 63. In column 15 against 'Rajput Females' for 'Jaipur' and against 'Rabad Males' & 'Sirohi', for '2,919' and '2,921' read '2,919' and '2,921' respectively.

Page 64. In column 24 against 'Mina Females' in 'Alwar', for '1,314', read '1,134'.

Page 64. In column 25 against 'Shik Females' in 'Dungarpur' and 'Kshit Females' in 'Mewar', for '3,218' and '4,531' read '3,183' and '1,431' respectively.

Page 67. In column 8 against 'Tonk', for '70' read '71'.

Page 120. In column 11 against 'age-period 5—10' under 'Dholpur Muslim', for '1' read '1'.

Page 129. In the last column under 'Marwars' against 'Bambhi', for '76,096' read '76,066'.

Page 129. In column 3 under 'Mowar' against 'Rajput', for '17,829' read '17,829'.

Page 129. In column 3 against 'Tunk' against 'Others' for '31,780' read '31,781'.
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INTRODUCTION.

1. This Report deals with the sixth Census which was taken in the several States, etc., of the Rajputana Agency on the night of the 26th February, 1931. The figures in the margin show the population as recorded at each Census since the first one in 1881. The Census of 1901 was the first at which any degree of accuracy was attained, since at the two preceding ones the Bhil population was estimated and not enumerated.

2. Since the last Census in 1921 the only change has been that the population of the two isolated parganas of Nandwai and Gangapur—situated within the boundaries of Mewar—has been included in those of Indore and Gwalior to which States they respectively belong; and not in that of this Agency. For a proper understanding of what is involved by a Census, it is necessary to describe briefly the various stages that finally lead up to a publication of the figures. The willing cooperation of the Darbaras having been obtained by the Political authorities, the first step was the preparation of a General Village Register for each Tehsil or other administrative unit. In this Register is shown the names of villages and dependent hamlets and the number of houses in each. From this and with the aid of Maps, Census units are formed. The smallest unit is a Block consisting of from 30 to 50 houses in charge of an Enumerator. A Circle is a compact group containing 10 to 15 Blocks under a Supervisor, and finally a Charge which is usually the Tehsil or other administrative unit, is under a Charge Superintendent, generally the Tehsildar himself. In each State a Census Superintendent was appointed who corresponded with me direct on all matters pertaining to the Census Operations. There were thus in the whole Agency 408 Charges, 6,064 Circles and 76,361 Blocks. After these divisions had been clearly demarcated and entered in the Charge Registers, the next step was to number the houses and write up the House Lists. With a preliminary issue of Schedules, for training purposes, the instruction of the staff was undertaken, followed by a final distribution of all necessary forms.

3. With the exception of 625 Bhil villages in Mewar, the Census was taken in the usual manner by a house to house visitation. In the villages referred to which contained a population of 98,539 persons, the Census was non-synchronous in so far that it was taken by summoning the headmen and obtaining from them the requisite information concerning the population of each village. A preliminary enumeration started early in January when particulars of the bulk of the resident population were entered on the Schedules and subjected to the scrutiny of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The final count was taken between sunset and midnight on the 26th February in all except the more inaccessible areas where it was taken during the afternoon. At this count the record of the final enumeration was checked, new entries being made as required.

4. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of passengers at Railway Stations and in trains. The latter were stopped at convenient wayside stations early on the morning of the 27th February for this purpose. Each Railway Station constituted a Census Circle in the adjacent Charge of the State concerned.

5. As soon as possible after the count had been taken, Enumerators were required to enter their totals and take them to their Supervisors, who in their turn communicated the figures to their Charge Superintendents. The totals for each Charge were communicated with all despatch to the State Superintendent, and the State totals were then telegraphed to me and to the Census Commissioner. The first figures to be received were from Banswara at 05:45 on the 27th February and the last from Jaisalmer at 07:55 on the 3rd March. The provisional totals for the whole Agency were thus known 90 hours and 56 minutes after the last train enumeration and only varied by 1,501 persons or 0.1 per cent. from the final totals as subsequently compiled in the Abstraction Offices.
6. The post enumeration stages of a Census fall into 3 heads (1) Copying details from the schedules on to a slip for each individual. These slips were of different colours for the various Religions and had easily recognised symbols to denote sex and civil condition; (2) Tabulation, or successive sortings of these slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial Tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. An innovation was tried at this Census whereby the whole of the post enumeration work was done in each State and not at certain fixed Centres as heretofore. Three touring Inspectors, or rather Advisers, were appointed by Government to coordinate the work of abstraction and the system was a complete success proving satisfactory both to Government and the Darbars. The last Table necessary for incorporation in this Volume was received on 14th. August, 1931. The maximum staff necessary for the Central Office at its busiest time when State Tables were checked and co-ordinated for the preparation of Agency Tables, was 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Head Clerk and 7 Assistant Clerks. This staff also dealt with matters of general office routine and the preparation of the Report and Tables for Ajmer-Merwara which for the first time since the Census of 1901 were published in a separate Volume. The first Table was ready for the Press on the 25th. May, 1931, and the last on 15th. December, 1931, though several months elapsed before they emerged in their final form. The writing of this Report commenced in September, 1931, and continued side by side with that of Ajmer-Merwara till June, 1932. By that time the Press had dropped behind and the proofs of several Chapters and Tables were outstanding.

7. The cost of the Census to the States from the commencement of operations to the completion of the final Table works out on the average to Rs. 25—2—10 per 1,000 of population, as against Rs 26-11-3 in 1921 in spite of higher wages now prevailing. The total cost to Government, States and British Indian Municipalities for the Census in Ajmer-Merwara and the Agency was approximately Rs. 35-1-0 per 1,000 of population. At previous Censuses this was Rs. 36-6-11 in 1921 and Rs. 29-2-8 in 1911.

8. It would be almost impossible to specify by name all those who have so materially assisted in bringing this Census to a successful and expeditious close. My warmest thanks are due to the undermentioned gentlemen who were in charge of the operations in each State, etc:

Mount Abu...Captain D. R. Smith, I. A.,
District Magistrate.

Alwar ...{Rai Sahib Shyam Singh.
{Rai Bahadur Pandit Nand
Lal Tikku.

Banswara ...Babu Nand Lal Banerjee.

Bharatpur ...Babu Hari Dutt.

Bikaner ...Rai Bahadur Mr. D. M.
Nanawati.

Bund ...{Munshi Jagnt Narain Lal.
{Munshi Prabhul Dayal.

Dholpur ...{Pandit M. C. Sharma.
{Rai Sahib Munshi Din
Dayal.

Dungarpur ...Pandit Niranjan Das Dutt.

Jaipur ...Munshi Ram Pratap Khuteta.

Jaisalmer ...Mr. V. U. Dave.

Jhalawar ...Pandit Dhan Ram Sharma.

Karnal {Lala Kistur Chand.
Kishangarh ...Mehta Amar Singh.

Kotah ...Babu Man Mohan Gupta.

Kushalgarh ...Mr. Amar Singh.

Lawa ...Lala Chetan Lal Saksena.

Marwar ...Pandit Bishambhar Nath Kaul.
{Mr. Ajodhya Prasad
Phatikwala.

Mewar ...Pandit Yamuna Lal
Dashora.

Partabgarh ...Munshi Fateh Lal Khagwala-

Shahpura ...Shah Amar Singh.

Sirohi ...Kha\ Sahib Munshi
Ekramullah.

Tonk ...Sahibzada Khalil-ur-Rahman
Khan.

The work in the larger States of Jaipur, Marwar, Mewar and Bikaner was particularly onerous and an extra need of praise is due to the gentlemen concerned who shouldered their responsibilities so cheerfully and efficiently.

I would also tender my best thanks to all the Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Political Officers in Rajputana; to the heads of State administrations and to all officials for their ready and unfailing help and to all Railway Census Officers for their ungrudging and valuable cooperation.
Coming to my own staff, the work of Babu Debi Dayal as Deputy Superintendent was invaluable throughout, while my Head Clerk, Lala Laohman Das Gupta by his industry, initiative and energy proved himself to be a man of more than average ability. The three gentlemen named in the margin filled the experimental appointments of Touring Tabulation Inspectors very satisfactorily and justified such appointments being made at each Census in the future. I owe a personal debt of thanks to Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones, C. B. E., (late Principal of the Mayo College) for advice when writing the Report and to Rao Bahadur Raja Hari Singhji of Mahajan, C. I. E.; and Rai Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankar Ojha for their kind assistance in the preparation of the Appendix on the Rajput clans.

I cannot bring this brief review of the Census of Rajputana to a close without recording my sense of obligation to the Hon'ble Sir Leonard W. Reynolds, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., M. C., who, as Agent to the Governor General, readily gave me the benefit of his experience and advice at all stages of my endeavours and to Dr. J. H. Hutton, C. I. E., Census Commissioner for India for the patience and sympathy with which he treated my many references to him.

2-7-32.

B. L. C.