CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.
VOLUME XVIII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

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PART II—TABLES
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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XVIII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. LUARD, C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon), I.A.

Superintendent of Census Operations.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1923
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INTRODUCTION.

Past and Present Censuses.—The Census of 1921 was the fifth taken in the Central India Agency and the third in which information was collected exactly as in British India, the Agency Census Report forming part of the India Series.

The 18th March 1921 was the day fixed for the final enumeration, this day being specially selected as one generally free from all disturbing causes such as eclipses, religious fairs and the like.

1. General Arrangements.—The arrangements for the Census were the same as those of 1911 and as the people have now become familiar with what is to be done when a census is taken, no trouble was experienced. The Administrative Volume gives a full account of each stage of the operations and they will not be referred to here. The Preliminary Enumeration took place on the 15th January 1921 i.e. villages and on the 15th February in towns, being completed on 15th February and 1st March respectively.

2. Census.—The final Census was carried out on the 18th March 1921 at midnight, except in a few jungle tracts in Rewa (Gopadbanas, Deosar, Sohagpur and Bandhogarh), Ratlam (Bajna), Jhabua (excluding 39 villages and 5 Railway Stations), Barwani (excluding about 2 Parganas) and Alirajpur (excluding urban areas).

The Provisional totals were despatched to the Census Commissioner for India on 24th March 1921. The first totals received were those of the little State of Sarila, those of Panna being the last.

The difference between these rapidly computed totals and the final figure was only 1,763 or 30 persons in 10,000. In 1911 the difference was 40 in 10,000.

4. Railways and Guaranteed Estates.—On the present occasion the entire Railway lands were included in the local civil units and were not dealt with independently as on former occasions. All Guaranteed Estates were included in the Census Charge of the State concerned and had no separate existence as formerly.

5. Special Gatherings or Fairs.—There were two special gatherings on the Census night, one was on account of Shivratri at Khajraha in the Chhatarpur State and the other was at Garhat in the Khilchipur State. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons collected at these places.

6. Attitude of the Public.—The attitude of the people was all that could be desired and no signs of non-co-operation were met with.

7. Industrial Census.—As in 1911 a special industrial schedule was issued separately from the ordinary Census, which dealt with all establishments employing 10 or more persons and not, as in 1911, those with 20 and over.

As it would have interfered with the ordinary Census the date for making over these schedules to the Agents or Managers of Establishments was fixed for the 1st February 1921 and for their return the 1st March 1921. The schedules were filled up with reference to the conditions on a normal day selected by Owners or Managers. In Central India large scale industry is almost entirely confined to Indore City and the Indore Darbar took a very great interest in these industrial enquiries. It issued a special Schedule of its own containing the most detailed and exhaustive enquiries. The results of the enquiries have been embodied by the Darbar in a most interesting separate volume.

8. Report.—This Report is, I am but too well aware, essentially dull; it deals only with Census Statistics and makes no incursions into the realms of religion and ethnology, which lit up earlier discussions, and, as remarked below, even the discussions given serve no useful end. It has been my privilege to conduct three enumerations in the Central India Agency, in 1901, 1911 and 1921. On the first occasion I assumed charge only a short time before the actual census day. I found that the arrangements made dealt over fully with the Agency figures and very scantily with those of the States. It was too late to disturb the
INTRODUCTION.

existing arrangements but the defect was as far as possible remedied by issuing a series of State pamphlets.

In 1911, I made an attempt to abolish the Report, but though this was not sanctioned the Agent to the Governor General agreed to the reduction of the tables giving Agency figures, and this enabled the whole Report and tables to be included in one Volume, a great saving.

But this is not in my opinion sufficient. I am unable to see what is gained by the Report on the Central India Agency. It is merely throwing money away. The figures as combined for the Central India Agency mean nothing. They must admittedly be combined in order to give the Census Commissioner for India the totals he needs, but to waste time and money in elaborate discussion on them is clearly futile. I transcribe below the gist of a note sent in October 1920 to the Census Commissioner for India on this subject as I consider the question should be carefully weighed in 1921.

I hold very strongly the view that there should be no Report at all written for Central India. If Central India was an administrative province, such as the Punjab or United Provinces, the consideration of its figures would be of course essential. But "Central India" is merely a geographical expression and the discussion of its figures is as valueless as it would be to discuss figures for the Baghelkhand or Khichwara areas within it. We exercise no real administrative control over this area, political officers being merely links between the Government of India and the States which form Central India. The States and Estates are thus the only administrative units and their figures alone are worth discussing. Even in the report on India only discussion of the figures of the States can really be of any value as it is due to their advance or retrogression in administration that new industries arise or, in extreme cases, the population diminishes.

Discussion of the Central India figures appears to me to be analogous to a comparison of, say, the arbitrarily combined figures of several small German States with Prussia.

I would, therefore, have no "Report" at all on Central India, but devote more attention to the State reports. All that is required for Central India is a small volume containing Provincial Tables giving leading statistics for the States and administered areas.

From my own experience as a Political Agent and that of other Political Agents whom I have specially consulted, I can confidently state that no one ever looks at the Report or its figures as they are not of any practical use.

The few Provincial Tables included in it which give figures for States and administered areas are alone useful; Agency figures are useless. I attach the forms of the Provincial Tables I propose should be compiled which may thus be summarised:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial Table I</th>
<th>Gives area, towns, villages, houses, population in 1921 and 1911, variation 1901 to 1921, revenue, and IV.</th>
<th>That is, information for States as in Imperial Tables I, II, III, and IV.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Table II</td>
<td>Distribution of population by religion and number of literates.</td>
<td>Imperial Tables V, VI and VII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Table III</td>
<td>Languages of importance</td>
<td>Imperial Table X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Table IV</td>
<td>Birth-place</td>
<td>Imperial Table XI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Table V</td>
<td>Caste, Tribe and Race</td>
<td>Imperial Table XIII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Table VI</td>
<td>Occupation as in column 5 of Imperial Table.</td>
<td>Imperial Table XVII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Table VII A</td>
<td>Industrial statistics</td>
<td>Imperial Table XXII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Table VII B</td>
<td>Christian population</td>
<td>Imperial Tables XV and XVI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Railway stations will also be given in a special Table though actually included in States.

These Tables will provide far more information than is usually required even for Political purposes. To give Imperial Tables VII, IX, XII, XIII-A, XIV and XXI, for Central India is ridiculous. The saving in time and money will be considerable.

These Tables will form a thin Volume of about 75 pages instead of the 270 odd pages of the present issue. As regards the series of reports for India I would instead of the former "Central India Agency Volume" have a "Central India Series" thus:

Central India Series—

Volume XVIII (1) Indore
(2) Bhopal
(3) Rewa
(4) Other States in Central India (also issuing separate pamphlets).

These are already being separately issued by these Darbars.
INTRODUCTION.

All Government would have to pay for would be the binding together of State Census pamphlets to form Volume XVII (4) of the series for distribution to its officials. The official distribution should not require more than 100 copies.

In 1911 besides the Central India Agency report 29 States and Estates including Gwalior had separate reports. On this occasion (omitting Gwalior now no longer in Central India) 35 States and Estates have their separate reports. Some of these reports were compiled in the States and others by the Census Superintendent as detailed in the margin, the Superintendent being responsible for their final form in all cases.

Complete Village lists for all States, Estates and Minor holdings, giving statistics of houses and population by sex and religion; have also been published as part of the reports. Maps have been given in all cases.

Besides the Provincial Tables in the Central India Agency Report, a pamphlet as suggested in the note transcribed above, has been compiled for the use of Government Officers. This pamphlet gives all the salient facts any political officer is likely to require for the purpose of reference.

9. Cost.—The accounts have not yet been finally adjusted as the printing of the State reports is still in progress and the office is not yet closed. Approximate figures can, however, be given. The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 1,96,556 to which may be added Rs. 29,200 as the approximate expenditure to be incurred to wind up the account. This gives a total of Rs. 2,21,756 or works up to 7.1 pies per head of population against 2.0 pies in 1911.

10. Acknowledgments.—It would be difficult to specify by name all the persons who have co-operated in the different stages of the operations. All Census Officers have done extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they have carried out the enumeration. A list of these gentlemen is given below:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By State Officer</th>
<th>By Census Superintendent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indore</td>
<td>Bhopal</td>
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<td>Orchha</td>
<td>Rewa</td>
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<td>Datia</td>
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<td>Dewas, S. B.</td>
<td>Sanathar</td>
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<td>Dewas, J. B.</td>
<td>Ratlam</td>
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<td>Jacer</td>
<td>Panna</td>
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<td>Sitamau</td>
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<td>Narsinghpur</td>
<td>Bijawar</td>
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<td>Berwa</td>
<td>Bani</td>
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<td>Khajipur</td>
<td>Chhatarpur</td>
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<td>Alirajpur</td>
<td>Kurwai</td>
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<td>Kotli</td>
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<td>Jobat</td>
<td>Khajipur</td>
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<td>Eklahadhania</td>
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1. Mr. N. S. Rahalkar, B.A., Indore.
2. Mr. Muntas Ali Khan, Bhopal.
4. Mr. Chiranjali Mathur, B.A., Orchha.
7. Sardar M. N. Phadnis, Dewas Senior.
8. Mr. S. S. Raje, B.A., Dewas Junior.
13. Pandit Ram Datta, Chakrath.
15. Mr. Devi Prasad, Bijawar.
17. Pandit G. S. Bhagwat, B.A., Chhatarpur.
19. Mr. Lakshmii Narayan, Saliana.
20. Pandit Har Prasad, Ratagar.
21. Lala Raghunath Sahai, Narsinghpur.
23. Mr. Bala Prasad, Nagdi.
24. Rai Sahib M. Parmananad, Malhar.
25. Mr. Diwan Chand, Barwani.
26. Mr. Vishnumaantra Naik, Ratlam.
27. Pandit Rajendra Datta, Khajipur.
28. Late Ramchand Singh, Kotli.
29. Munshi Balmukund, Kurwai.
30. Sardar Quli Khan, Mohammadgarh.
31. Pandit Shyam Sunder Sharma, M. S. Southern States Agency.
32. Mr. Chatur Singh, Jobat.
33. Mr. K. D. Mulye, B.A., LL.B., Manpur Pargana.
34. Pandit Jhamman Lal, Sharma, Bundelkhand Agency Jafgra.
35. Pandit Kanhaya Lal, Awasht, Baghelkhand Agency M. S. and Jafgra.
36. Pandit Pyarasil Tiwari (died), Sarita.
38. B. Kamta Prasad Varma, Khajipur.
40. Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Agar.
41. Political Assistant, Guna.
42. Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach Cantonment.
INTRODUCTION.

43. Assistant Agent to the Governor General, in charge, Residency Bazaar, Indore Residency.
44. Cantonment Magistrate, Bhow Cantonment.
45. The Head Clerk, Baghelkhand Agency, Sutna Agency Headquarters.
46. The Superintendent and Magistrate, Sekhore.
47. The Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong Cantonment.
48. The Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency, Civil Lines, Nowgong.

Besides these Census Officers I must refer to the work of Mr. W. T. Kapse, Assistant Census Officer, Indore State, who worked in the Census of 1901 for the Dhar State, in the Gazetteer for the same Darbar and the Census of Kotah State in 1911. His wide experience made his presence in the Abstraction Office of the greatest value. He is now the compiler of the Indore State Report for 1921. His report speaks for itself. Mr. V. P. Pabalkar, Assistant Census Officer, Dhar State, had special charge of its feudatory Estates and after working in the Abstraction Office at Indore compiled the Report.

I would also tender my best thanks to all Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Political Officers, in Central India; to the heads of State administrations and to all officials who assisted, for their ready and unfailing help.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to the Headquarters office. I could have wished for no more devoted staff. Rao Sahib Pandit Shridhar Rao, who was Head Clerk in the two preceding Censuses, worked in this as Deputy Superintendent. His intimate local knowledge and experience were invaluable assets on this occasion as the constant changes, which were unavoidable, in the Provincial Superintendent threw upon him far heavier responsibilities than usual. He worked with me in three Censuses and I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and zeal he has always displayed in imparting instructions during Enumeration and controlling subsequent processes and the tact with which he organised and controlled the large Abstraction Office composed of heterogenous elements. I am glad that his long and faithful services under Government and especially his work in the Gazetteer and Censuses have obtained for him the title which he so well deserved. Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma's exceptionally good work in the Enumeration of the Bundelkhand Jagirs attracted attention and brought about his appointment as Senior Inspector in the Central Office. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his excellent work. He deserves special commendation for the painstaking accuracy with which the Subsidiary Tables were prepared and final copies of the Chapters completed for the press. Mr. Madhav Rao, D. Kale worked as Record Keeper and acted as Inspector in charge of the Bhopal and Baghelkhand States in the Central Office involving supervision of the two important States of Bhopal and Rewa. Later he co-operated with Mr. Jhamman Lal in completing the final Chapters for the press. In these capacities he worked with all zeal and ability. My thanks are also due to Messrs. Ramchandra Rao Phadnis and Madhav Rao Athalye who had charge of the Southern States and Malwa Agency as well as to Messrs. Abaji Sitaram and R. D. Gadkari for keeping such clear accounts in the Superintendents and Abstraction office.

My thanks are also due to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for the excellent proofs sent to me and the way in which the work has been done throughout.

Finally to the Census Commissioner for India my warm thanks are due for his ready help in all my difficulties.

I thus take leave of the third Census of Central India which it was my privilege to initiate and ultimately to complete.

C. E. Luard,

Sekhore, C. L.,

21st December 1922.

Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India.
PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population of States.

This table and the next give for each State of any size leading statistics, viz., total population, density, variation since 1901, distribution by religion and the number of literate persons.

The figures in the Provincial Tables I and II represent the actuals for entire States, the Nandwai Pargana of Indore which lies in the Rajputana Agency having been included in the State figures. The totals for Central India will, therefore, necessarily not agree with those given in the corresponding Imperial Tables.

The following Table will explain the difference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Area of Table I</th>
<th>Occupation of Table I</th>
<th>Population of Table I</th>
<th>Area of Table II</th>
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In Provincial Tables I and II the figures for British Cantonments and Stations have been included in those of the States within whose territorial limits they lie, and have also been shown separately in the appendices.
### PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES.

#### CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

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<th>Serial No</th>
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<th>Number of towns</th>
<th>Number of villages</th>
<th>Population (Males)</th>
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<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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<th>Number of persons in 1891</th>
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* For details see Appendix A.
## PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A.

### CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

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<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>States, Relics, British Customs, and Stations</th>
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<th>Number of occupied houses</th>
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<th>Variations, Increase (+) Decrease (—)</th>
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*The figure for these places have been included in the figures of the states in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.*
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</table>

* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.
PROVINCIAL TABLE II

Population of States by Religion and Education.
### PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—Population of States by Religion and Education, / CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

#### DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,000,700</td>
<td>1,600,800</td>
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#### NUMBER OF LITERATE VOTERS

<table>
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<th>State</th>
<th>0—15</th>
<th>16—20</th>
<th>20 and over</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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**Notes:**
- The table provides the population distribution by religion in various states of Central India Agency.
- It includes data on literacy rates for different age groups (0—15, 16—20, 20 and over).
- Specific states and regions are mentioned, including total population figures and literacy statistics for each category.
### PROVINCIAL TABLE II—APPENDIX B.

#### CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>States, States, British Commissions and Stations</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Hindu</th>
<th>Jain</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Christians</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Number of Literate Persons</th>
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The figures for those places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincail Table II.
## PROVINCIAL TABLE II—APPENDIX B—concluded.

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*The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table II.*