

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911

VOLUME XVII



CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY



Part I—REPORT

Part II—TABLES

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME XVII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

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Superintendent of Census Operations



CALCUTTA
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

	PARA.	PAGE.
Past and Present Census	1	i
Arrangement for Enumeration	2	ib.
Code of Census Procedure	3	ib.
Appointment of Census Officers	4	ib.
Census Divisions	5	ib.
House numbering	6	ii
Instructions, Schools and Conference	7	ib.
Census Calendar	8	iii
Preliminary Enumeration	9	ib.
Notice to Public	10	ib.
Closing of Public Offices	11	ib.
Special Arrangements	12	ib.
The Census	13	ib.
Recount	14	iv
Provisional Totals	15	ib.
Final Totals	16	ib.
Special Industrial Schedule	17	v
Special forms for Railway, Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments	18	ib.
Census Act and Regulations	19	ib.
Certificates of Merits or Sanads	20	ib.
Accommodation	21	ib.
Preparation of Final Totals	22	vi
Code of Abstraction, Sorting, Tabulating and Compilation	23	ib.
Slip System	24	ib.
Checking of entries	25	vii
Slip Copying	26	ib.
The Staff	27	ib.
Sorting	28	ib.
Tabulation and Compilation	29	ib.
Imperial Tables	30	ib.
The Report	31	viii
Cost	32	ib.
Acknowledgments	33	ix

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

I.—General Description of Central India Agency.

Area, Population and Boundary	1	1
Variations in area since 1901	2	ib.
Difficulty in obtaining correct areas	3	ib.
Natural Divisions adopted	4	ib. ✓

II.—Area, Population and Density.

General	5	2
Relation of Area and Population	6	ib.
Density in Natural Divisions	7	3

III.—Towns and Villages.

Definition	8	4
Towns	9	ib.
The Village	10	6 ✓

IV.—Houses and Families.

Definition	11	7
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .	...	ib.

CHAPTER II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.		PARA.	PAGE.
Introductory		12	10
Variations since 1881		13	11
Examination of Results		14	<i>ib.</i>
Natural Population		15	13
Summary		16	<i>ib.</i>
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .		...	15
CHAPTER III.—MIGRATION.			
Classes of Migration		17	16
Conditions affecting Migration		18	<i>ib.</i>
Results of Migration		19	<i>ib.</i>
Central India and Foreign Countries		20	<i>ib.</i>
Movement in India		21	<i>ib.</i>
United Provinces		22	17
Rajputana		23	<i>ib.</i>
The Central Provinces and Berars		24	<i>ib.</i>
Other Provinces and States		25	<i>ib.</i>
Internal Movements		26	<i>ib.</i>
Summary		27	19
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .		...	21
CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.			
Introductory		28	23
Hindus—(General)		29	24
Definition of Hindu		30	<i>ib.</i>
Animists		31	26
Variation among Hindus and Animists		32	27
Musalmans		33	<i>ib.</i>
Jains		34	28
Christians		35	29
Missions (General)		36	30
Canadian Presbyterian Mission		37	<i>ib.</i>
Roman Catholic Mission		38	<i>ib.</i>
Friends Foreign Mission		39	31
American Friends Mission		40	<i>ib.</i>
Conversion		41	<i>ib.</i>
Other Religious Beliefs		42	<i>ib.</i>
Race and Sect		43	<i>ib.</i>
Summary		44	32
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .		..	34
CHAPTER V.—AGE.			
Statistics		45	37
Inaccuracy		46	<i>ib.</i>
Detailed Examination		47	38
Mean Age		48	<i>ib.</i>
Religion and Age		49	<i>ib.</i>
Caste and Age		50	39
Fecundity		51	<i>ib.</i>
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .		...	40
CHAPTER VI.—SEX.			
General		52	50
Sex and Locality		53	51
Sex and Religion		54	<i>ib.</i>
Sex and Age		55	52
Proportion of the Sexes		56	<i>ib.</i>
Sex and Caste		57	<i>ib.</i>
Sex and Ceremony		58	53
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .		...	55
CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.			
Introductory		59	50
General Statistics		60	<i>ib.</i>
Marriage and Religion		61	60
Religion and Locality		62	61
Child Marriage		63	62
Caste and Marriage		64	<i>ib.</i>
Birth Customs		65	63
Terms of Relationship		66	64
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .		...	60

	PARA.	PAGE.
CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION.		
Scope of Return	67	76
English	68	<i>ib.</i>
Religious Distribution	69	<i>ib.</i>
Locality	70	77
Comparative	71	78
Education by Caste	72	79
Comparison of Castes	73	<i>ib.</i>
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .	...	80
CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.		
Statistics	74	86
Details of Dialects	75	<i>ib.</i>
Distribution	76	87
Classification	77	88
Province of Aryan Tongues	78	<i>ib.</i>
Local Shibboleths	79	89
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .	...	90
CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.		
Statistics	80	94
Accuracy of Return	81	<i>ib.</i>
Classes of Infirmities	82	<i>ib.</i>
Insanity	83	95
Deaf-Mutism	84	96
Blindness	85	97
Leprosy	86	98
Caste and Infirmary	87	99
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .	...	100
CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.		
Statistics	88	102
Accuracy of Return	89	<i>ib.</i>
Caste	90	<i>ib.</i>
Distribution	91	<i>ib.</i>
Hindu Castes	92	<i>ib.</i>
Kachhi	93	103
Ahir and Bharud	94	<i>ib.</i>
Bagri	95	<i>ib.</i>
Baiga	96	<i>ib.</i>
Balai	97	<i>ib.</i>
Bansphor	98	<i>ib.</i>
Beldar	99	<i>ib.</i>
Deswali	100	104
Gusain	101	<i>ib.</i>
Khati	102	<i>ib.</i>
Korku	103	<i>ib.</i>
Gahalot	104	<i>ib.</i>
Raghubansi	105	<i>ib.</i>
Rawat	106	<i>ib.</i>
Tambat	107	<i>ib.</i>
Brahman	108	<i>ib.</i>
Rajput	109	<i>ib.</i>
Bania	110	<i>ib.</i>
Other Castes	111	<i>ib.</i>
Animist	112	<i>ib.</i>
Musalman	113	105
✓ Caste and Traditional Occupation	114	<i>ib.</i>
New Castes	115	<i>ib.</i>
Caste Government	116	<i>ib.</i>
Caste Control by Hindu Rajas	117	106
Caste Restrictions	118	<i>ib.</i>
Caste and Occupation	119	107
Herdsmen	120	<i>ib.</i>
✓ Craftsmen	121	108
Traders	122	<i>ib.</i>
Warrior Classes	123	<i>ib.</i>
Priests and Devotees	124	<i>ib.</i>
Bards and Astrologers	125	109
Depressed Classes	126	<i>ib.</i>
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .	...	110

CHAPTER XII—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

	PARA.	PAGE.
Statistics	127	114
Scheme of Classification	128	<i>ib.</i>
M. Bertillon's Scheme	129	115
Accuracy of Record	130	<i>ib.</i>
Limitation of the Return	131	<i>ib.</i>
General Conclusion	132	116
General Discussion of the Result	133	<i>ib.</i>
Natural Divisions and Occupations	134	<i>ib.</i>
Comparison between the Occupations of Cities and Villages	135	117
Workers and Dependents	136	118
Agricultural Occupation	137	<i>ib.</i>
Landlords	138	<i>ib.</i>
Cultivators	139	119
Pasture	140	<i>ib.</i>
Fishing and Hunting	141	<i>ib.</i>
Mining	142	<i>ib.</i>
Industry	143	120
Textile	144	<i>ib.</i>
Hides, Skins, etc.	145	<i>ib.</i>
Bone	146	<i>ib.</i>
Wood	147	<i>ib.</i>
Metal	148	<i>ib.</i>
Ceramics	149	<i>ib.</i>
Chemical Products	150	<i>ib.</i>
Food Industries	151	<i>ib.</i>
Industries of Dress and the Toilet	152	<i>ib.</i>
Furniture Industries	153	<i>ib.</i>
Building	154	<i>ib.</i>
Construction of Means of Transport	155	<i>ib.</i>
Production and Transmission of Physical Forces	156	<i>ib.</i>
Industries of Luxuries	157	<i>ib.</i>
Industries connected with refuse matter	158	121
Transport	159	<i>ib.</i>
Trade	160	<i>ib.</i>
Public Administration	161	<i>ib.</i>
Professions	162	<i>ib.</i>
Persons with Private Incomes	163	<i>ib.</i>
Domestic Service	164	<i>ib.</i>
Insufficiently described Occupations	165	<i>ib.</i>
Unproductive	166	<i>ib.</i>
Factory Statistics	167	<i>ib.</i>
Occupation and Religion	168	<i>ib.</i>
Caste and Occupation	169	122
Decaying Industries	170	123
Female Occupations	171	<i>ib.</i>
Subsidiary Tables . . . . .	..	125

LIST OF DIAGRAMS AND MAPS.

	PAGE.
Map of Central India Agency	Frontispiece.
Diagram showing the Relation of Area and Population	2
Diagram showing the density of population in the Agency, a few States and British contiguous districts	3
Maps showing the density of the population in different Natural Divisions	3, 4, 5
Diagram showing the total Urban and Rural population of the Central India Agency in the different Natural Divisions	11
Maps showing the Variations in the different Natural Divisions	12, 13, 14
Diagram showing the Variation since 1901 per 1,000 of the population of each Natural Division	14
Diagram showing the proportion of Immigrants in each Natural Division	18
Map showing the ebb and flow of Migration between adjacent Provinces and States and Central India Agency	19, 20
Maps showing the distribution of Hindus in Central India Agency	24
Maps showing the distribution of Animists in Central India Agency	26
Maps showing the distribution of Muhammadans in Central India Agency	28
Diagram showing the actual number of Males returned of each age per 100,000	37
Diagram showing the distribution of Corrected age periods of 100,000 persons of each Sex	<i>ib.</i>
Maps showing the Proportion of Males and Females in different Natural Divisions	50, 51
Diagram showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age period	52
Diagram showing the Compartments of Horoscope	53
Diagram showing the number per 1,000 aged 0-10 who are Married (by religion)	60
Diagram showing the number per 1,000 aged 15-40 who are Widowed (by religion)	<i>ib.</i>
Diagram showing the proportion of the Married per 1,000 of each age period by Natural Divisions	61
Maps showing the amount of Literacy in the different Natural Divisions	76
Diagram showing the number of persons per 1,000 in each Natural Division who are Literate	77
Diagram showing the number per 1,000 of each Main Religion who are Literate	<i>ib.</i>
Maps showing the extent to which Eastern Hindi, Western Hindi and Rajasthani Languages are spoken in Central India Agency	87, 88
Maps showing the prevalence of Insanity in Central India Agency	95
Diagram showing the number of the Insane per 100,000 persons of each age period	<i>ib.</i>
Maps showing the prevalence of Deaf-Mutism in Central India Agency	96
Diagram showing the number of Deaf-Mutes per 100,000 of persons of each age period	<i>ib.</i>
Maps showing the prevalence of Blindness in Central India Agency	97
Diagram showing the number of the Blind per 100,000 of each age period	98
Maps showing the prevalence of Leprosy in Central India Agency	<i>ib.</i>
Diagram showing the number of Lepers per 100,000 persons of each age period	99
Diagram showing the relative strength of Hindu Castes	103
Diagram showing the relative strength of Animists	104
Diagram showing the relative strength of Musalman Castes	105
Diagram showing the General Distribution of the population by Occupation (Sub-Classes)	116
Diagram showing the Distribution of the Population by Occupation (Classes) in each Natural Division	117
Diagram showing the Main Distribution by Occupation (Sub-Classes) for Religion	122
Maps showing the Proportion of Female to Male Workers in each Natural Division	123, 124

INTRODUCTION.

There have been in all four Censuses of the population of Central India, the first being that of 1881.

First	17th February	1881.
Second	26th February	1891.
Third	1st March	1901.
Fourth	10th March	1911.

The actual date of each Census is given in the inset.

All four enumerations have been synchronous with those taken in British India. Past and Present Censuses.

In the first two, however, a modified form of the schedule was adopted, while in the last two the British India schedule was used. The night of the 10th March was selected for the final census on the present occasion from the fact that the moon's light would be sufficient for the enumerators to carry out their work, at the same time allowing a margin of time for the check by Supervisors and other Inspecting Officers. Moreover, on this date there were no marriages, important religious festivals or large fairs to disturb the population. The dates of some small fairs (chiefly in the Bhil country) were altered so as to avoid this day. All States agreed to this date being fixed.

2. The present census was taken on lines similar to those of 1901. The method adopted for the taking of the census and the compilation of the results are mainly those embodied in the Imperial Census Code, Parts I and II, of which a short account will be found in the Administrative Volume. The more noticeable features connected with the operations are briefly as under. Arrangement for Enumeration.

As soon as it was decided that a decennial census should be taken, the preparation of the Village Registers and the collection of information regarding persons available as Supervisors and Enumerators was commenced. The model form received from the Census Commissioner for India was modified to suit local convenience and was issued to all concerned with translations in the local vernaculars.

3. The census office was opened on the 1st of April 1910 after which detailed instructions for the taking of the census were issued. These were embodied in the form of a Code to facilitate each stage of the operations. The instructions were based generally on those of the Imperial Code adopted for British India, with such alterations as were required to suit local conditions. A *Manual of Instructions* for Supervisors and Charge Superintendents was also compiled and issued in advance. All these were translated into the local vernaculars. These instructions were further supplemented by the issue of Circulars on points which, practice proved, were not sufficiently explained in the Code or Manual.* A *Specimen Enumeration Book* with typical entries was also issued for instruction to each enumerator who carried it about with him. Code of Census Procedure.

4. Early in March 1910 all the States were requested to appoint their own Census Officers and place them in direct correspondence with the Provincial Superintendent of Census. For each group of small States and guaranteed holdings in the Political Charges a common Census Officer was appointed working under the supervision of the Political Officers. The Census Officers in the States were either Revenue Officers or Officers with previous experience; the Charge Superintendents were Pargana or Tahsil Officers; the Supervisors, subordinate revenue or police officers, head clerks in offices and school masters; the Enumerators, the village *Patwaris*, school masters, clerks, senior students and the like. Appointment of Census Officers.

5. On their appointment the Census Officers started the formation of the necessary census divisions of Charges, Circles and Blocks. Villages and towns were first divided into one or more Blocks, each containing ordinarily not more than 40 to 50 houses, and placed in charge of an official called the Enumerator; a group of Blocks, ordinarily 10 to 15, into a Circle, the official in charge being designated Supervisor; and a number of Circles into a Charge, the official responsible being known as the Charge Superintendent. In most cases the Charge corresponded to a revenue unit, *viz.*, a Tahsil, a Pargana, a Thana, a Tappa, etc. In the case of large States Charges were often sub-divided into two or more. A Town usually formed a separate Charge being sub-divided where necessary for efficiency. Small States and Guaranteed Holdings Census Divisions.

* Note.—Instructions regarding the entry of castes, tribes or races in column 2, the entry of dialects in column 13 and with respect to the census in areas affected by plague were the only Circulars required.

were made into independent Charges, irrespective of the number of houses they contained, and the local Kamdars were appointed Charge Superintendents.

On Railways, each section of a line passing through the Agency constituted a Charge, an officer of the line such as an Assistant Engineer, a Traffic Superintendent, or Loco Superintendent, being appointed Charge Superintendents. Traffic Inspectors were appointed Supervisors for groups of minor stations and Station Masters of important stations for their own premises, the Station Masters of small stations and clerks of others being appointed Enumerators. Each Railway Company appointed its own Chief Census Officer for the line passing through Central India, who was responsible to the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

Important Municipalities such as Lashkar, Indore, Ujjain and Bhopal were formed into Special Charges under the Chief Municipal Officer of the place.

British Cantonments and Civil Stations were treated as Charges on the above lines.

House numbering.

6. The next step taken was the numbering of houses. The definition of a House adopted in 1901 was altered to make it more precise and illustrated by diagrams :—

- (i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, *sarai*, etc., or a site, camping ground, *ghat*, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.
- (ii) The dwelling place of one or more families with their dependants and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, courtyard or otherwise.

Each such house was given a separate number. The numbering ran in a consecutive series for each village, a division of a town, cantonment, civil station, or railway station premises, etc., to avoid the mistake of double numbering the same premises and to guide the Enumerator. When all the houses had been numbered a statement showing the number of houses was prepared and an indent for the requisite number of census forms made.

The work of house numbering was started in villages after 15th October 1911, and completed by 15th November.

Instructions,
Schools, Confer-
ence.

7. A Conference of all Census Officers was held early in May 1910. Each Census Officer was asked to bring two supervisors and three or four Enumerators to receive practical training in the work of enumerating and compiling Circle and Charge Summaries. A part of the Indore Residency was made into a typical Charge, houses were numbered, census divisions were formed and those present were taken round by the Head Clerk and made to fill up blank schedule forms printed for the purpose. The entries made were carefully scrutinised by the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

This opportunity was also utilised to read through the provisional issue of the Census Code, the Manual of Instructions for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and Instructions to Enumerators on the cover of the Enumeration book in the presence of all the Census Officers, both in English and the Vernaculars, and all doubtful points raised were satisfactorily settled. The Census Officers and others present were asked to criticise freely from their practical experience and knowledge of the locality they came from. After receiving this training the Census Officials returned to their States and opened local classes at convenient centres. The Chief Census Officers imparted instruction to the Charge Superintendents and selected Supervisors, on the above lines, these in their turn opened training schools in their own Charges making the Enumerators fill up schedule forms. The instructions thus filtered down from the Chief Census Officers to the Enumerators. Too great stress cannot be laid on the early institution of such classes which are worth reams of printed instructions.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway very kindly furnished free passes in order to enable the Provincial Superintendent of Census to depute an official to give the necessary instruction to their employes. In other cases the Head Clerk while on tour gave detailed instructions and checked the entries made by the railway enumerators.

8. A Census Calendar was prepared and printed and copies circulated, showing the dates on which the different stages of the operations had to be begun and completed, up to the 17th March 1911. Political Officers and Inspecting Officers in each State were also supplied with these calendars and specially requested to check operations during the course of their ordinary tours. Census Calendar.

9. The census divisions being thus marked out, the machinery put in working order and house numbering checked with the Block and House Lists, the Preliminary Census was started on 15th January in villages and on the 15th February in towns. This consisted of the writing up by the Enumerator in the enumeration schedule for each numbered house all the necessary particulars regarding each person ordinarily resident in the house. The information then recorded in the 14 out of the 16 columns (3-16) was, Name, Religion (in the case of Christians the religious sect also), Sex, Civil Condition, Age, Caste, Tribe or Race, Principal occupation, Subsidiary occupation, Actual occupation of the person on whom dependent, Birth-place (Province or State and district), Dialect spoken in the household, Literate or illiterate, Knowledge of English and certain Infirmities. The Preliminary record in village areas was finished by February 15th and in towns by March 1st, 1911. Preliminary Enumeration.

The interval between these dates and the census date was utilised by Supervisors and Charge Superintendents in checking and correcting the entries.

Independent efforts were also made to check the completion of the different operations and examine the entries of the enumerators. Inspecting Officers and touring officers were kind enough to spare time and trouble in examining the work, thus keeping the District Census Officers on the alert.

10. After the completion of the Preliminary Enumeration the village and town dwellers were warned by printed notice and by proclamation to remain in their houses on the night of the 10th March 1911 until the enumerator came, to give all particulars asked for, and to mention all persons who were enumerated before but had left or died since and supply particulars for all new comers and newly born children. This notice in the Bhil tract and forest areas was given by the headman of the village, where the final census was carried out before dark or the next morning. Notice to the Public.

11. To allow all officials who could be spared to assist in the Final Enumeration and accelerate the compilation of the Provisional Totals all public offices, schools, etc., were either closed from the 9th to 11th March 1911 or such officials as were actually engaged in the carrying out of the census were allowed leave. Closing of Public Offices.

12. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of fairs, camping grounds, road *chaukis*, railway travellers, hospitals and dispensaries, and jails and lock-ups. Special men were appointed to deal with fairs and camping grounds; roadside *chaukis* were included in the villages within whose boundaries they were situated. Hospitals and jails were enumerated by their own officials. Special Arrangements.
Fairs, Camping Grounds, etc.

As the Bhaguria fair in the Bhil tract, always attended by large numbers of Bhils and Bhilalas, was likely to interfere with the progress of the Final Enumeration, the State officials in that tract had the fair held a week in advance. Bhaguria Fair.

All travellers by road and by rail were provided with Travellers' Tickets showing that they had been enumerated, to avoid double counting. Travellers' Tickets.

13. In the Final Enumeration or the Census Proper each Enumerator went round his Block after sunset on March 10th with the Enumeration Book in his hand and a pen and ink, checking and correcting the entries made in the Preliminary Enumeration as compared with the actual facts existing on the census night, by striking out the entries for persons who had left or died and recording information in the different columns of the Schedule for all new comers or newly born children. It was commenced at 7 P.M. and completed at midnight excepting in certain jungle areas. Practically all the hilly and jungle tracts in the Agency lying between 21° 15' and 23° 15' N. L. and 74° 5' and 75° 15' E.L. and all parts of Rewah south of the Kaimur range were treated as non-synchronous areas. The former, which comprises the Bhil country in the Bhopawar Agency, the States of Jhabua, Barwani, Ali-Rajpur, Jobat, the Petty Estates round them and the Petlawad and The Census.

Sendhwa Parganas of Indore State, were enumerated by daylight on the 10th March or on the morning of 11th March. The huts of the Bhils and Gonds being scattered over large mountainous and forest areas coupled with the danger of wild beasts made it impossible for the Enumerator to go about at night.

To secure reasonable expedition and minimise the troubles of the Enumerator two guns were ordered to be fired where this was possible, the first as a warning to the public to be in their houses and to officials to stop traffic on roads and the other to indicate the commencement of the Final Counting.

Re-count.

14. The towns of Lashkar, Lashkar-Brigade, Morar, Gwalior, Indore, Sanawad, Bhopal and Dhar were affected with plague at the time of the Final Enumeration. These places were re-counted as shown in the inset. The result is shown on the fly-leaf of Imperial Table IV.

Provisional Totals.

Name.	Date.
Lashkar	8th July 1911.
Lashkar-Brigade	do.
Morar	do.
Gwalior	do.
Indore	20th July 1911.
Sanawad	do.
Bhopal	10th July 1911.
Dhar	2nd July 1911.

15. After completing the Final Census on the night of the 10th March 1911 the Enumerators and Supervisors met at centres previously selected on the morning of 11th March to make up their totals. The Enumerators

prepared the abstracts at the end of the Enumeration Book showing the number of Occupied Houses and the total number of Persons, Males and Females in their Blocks. These abstracts were checked by others and then posted up by the Supervisor for his Circle Summary. The Circle Summaries were in their turn similarly tested and combined into a Charge Summary after which the totals were wired or sent by post or special messenger with all possible despatch to the Chief Census Officer concerned. These Officers on receipt of Summaries for all Charges made up their totals for the State as a whole and communicated them by telegram direct to the Census Commissioner for India and to the Provincial Superintendent of Census at Indore.

The Provisional Totals in the different areas were in most States in Central India collected by special messengers, on horse-back or camels who carried the totals to the Charge Superintendents by whom the figures were either telegraphed to the Census Officer or again despatched by similar special arrangements. In the wild tracts of Bhopal the totals were carried from the Supervisors' headquarters by messengers who were given guards to accompany them at night as a precaution against dangers. In the jungle tracts of Rewah particular care was necessary in traversing the passes in the hills, and the heavily wooded tracts where wild animals are numerous. In these districts special runners were posted at short distances who travelled by night attended by guides with burning torches, and an escort of six or eight men to protect them and show them the ill-defined paths. This action of the Rewah Darbar resulted in complete success, their totals being the third to arrive. In none of the previous censuses had it been possible for the Rewah Darbar to send the Provisional Totals in time for publication, while the difference was only 1 per 10,000 between their Final and Provisional Totals.

The first totals were received from the Baoni State on the 11th March, the last from Gwalior State on the 15th. Special arrangements were made in the headquarter office for combining and wiring the Provisional Totals for each Political Charge and the Agency as a whole to the Census Commissioner for India. The first of these for Baghelkhand was wired on the 13th and the last for Gwalior Residency on the 16th March 1911. The total population for the Agency as a whole, according to these Provisional Totals, numbered 9,365,165 of whom 4,804,914 were males and 4,560,251 females.

It should be remarked that the taking of the Census up to the submission of the Provisional Totals was carried out in the Gwalior State by Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C.I.E., who received instructions from the Census Commissioner direct. I am much indebted to him for the assistance he rendered me.

Final Totals.

16. After going through various processes of sorting and tabulating the Final Totals were obtained, which gave 9,369,067 persons, consisting of 4,807,711 males and 4,561,356 females. This final figure showed an increase of 3,902

persons, being a difference of only 0.04 per cent. which speaks well for general efficiency of the Census arrangements. The Census Commissioner to whom final figures for individual States were from time to time communicated wrote as follows :—

“ The extreme accuracy of the Provisional Totals sent up from the States reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.”

17. A Special Census was taken of persons employed in industries in which the workers in factories did not number less than 20 persons. This was taken simultaneously with the census of the general population on March 10th in order to collect correct information regarding recent developments. The form of this Special Schedule, received from the Census Commissioner, was printed locally in English and Vernacular with instructions for filling it up at the back, and distributed on the 5th March 1911 to the owners, agents and managers of mines, factories, works, mills, etc., through departmental heads and collected on the morning of the 16th March to obviate all danger of confusion with the ordinary schedules. The result of these enquiries are embodied in Table XV-B. Under the orders of the Census Commissioner a Register of all mines, factories, mills, etc., was compiled before the issue of the schedules and checked with the return of factories received periodically in the Central India Agency Office and sent to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

Special Industrial Schedule.

18. Simultaneously with the general census, information regarding the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians employed on Railways, and in the Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments, also on a special form, was collected through their Departmental Officers. The results were compiled and submitted to the Census Commissioner.

Special Form for Railway, Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.

19. In a preliminary circular the obligations of all public servants and loyal subjects to assist in the taking of the census was made known and published in local State gazettes or otherwise. No necessity arose for a regular Census Act. All concerned cordially helped in the operations. The demeanour of the people throughout was excellent. Even the most backward and wild sections of the population, such as Bhils, Bhilalas, Gonds, and Kols, etc., have now become familiar with the object for which the census is being taken and have no dread of its resulting in enhanced taxation or a call for fighting men, as was the impression on previous occasions. These tribes not only gladly replied to whatever was asked of them but cordially co-operated with the census staff by remaining at home when the Final Enumeration was being made, and where night counting was possible kept a light burning till the Enumerator's arrival at their huts.

Census Act and Regulations.

20. For good services rendered in the taking of the census all census officials were granted Certificates of Merit or Sanads. The Enumerators and Supervisors received these from the Chief Census Officers of the area in which they worked; the Charge Superintendents and Census Officers of smaller States from the Provincial Superintendent of Census in Central India under the direction of the Local Government, while the Chief Census Officers of the large States, and others whose work was specially commendable, received these Sanads with the signature of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Certificate of Merit or Sanad.

Those of the unpaid Enumerators and Supervisors and certain selected permanent employes who showed unusual zeal and energy in the work were afterwards employed in the central office at Indore.

21. Some difficulty in obtaining accommodation for the Tabulation Office had been anticipated. It was, however, successfully overcome.

Accommodation.

Besides the Opium Godown, the old police lines, now dismantled, and the Jaora bungalow just outside the compound, the Kothis of Rai Bahadur Kesri Singh on the main road, the Ratlam and Dewas Junior Branch Kothis and the Residency School building were, through the kindness of those with whom permission to use them rested, made available for the accommodation of the Abstraction Office Staff. The Rajgarh State made its own arrangements by placing its clerks in the Rajgarh house opposite the Ratlam Kothi. No rent was demanded for the use of these buildings except the Jaora bungalow. Before the clerks could be located in them these houses had to be provided with latrines and thoroughly repaired for which some expenditure was incurred.

Preparation of Final Totals.

22. After the Provisional Totals were despatched the Enumeration Books for all the States, the Military and Civil areas under the British Government and the Railway Sections were carefully packed by Charges and other units and sent with Summaries for the subsequent purposes of Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation to the Central India Census Office at Indore. On arrival the books were checked with the Circle, Charge and State Summaries in the presence of the Head Clerk and entered in the record register which was opened for each State and other independent areas, so as to enable them to be issued for abstraction, systematically. A certain number of record clerks was entertained one month in advance of the Final Census for the purpose.

Code of Abstraction, Sorting, Tabulating, and Compilation.


23. The Code of Instructions 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. This was followed in all the processes and no need arose for compiling one locally. A few supplementary instructions were issued now and then by the Provincial Superintendent and the Head Clerk in the course of their daily rounds of inspection. Immense advantage was derived from there being only one Central Office as all correspondence was avoided and uniformity ensured.

Slip System.

24. The system of abstracting entries from the schedule form which was worked in 1901 was followed on the present occasion with this exception that instead of two slips only *one* was written up for each person giving all particulars. The size of the slips was somewhat smaller (2 inches by 4½) and the numbers of the columns of the schedule from which the information was to be recorded were printed in English and Vernacular on one side only. Religion was indicated by the colour, while Sex and Civil Condition were indicated by symbols printed on the slip.







Five colours were used to denote the five main religions and green was used to indicate other religions. The symbols were printed in the right hand top corner of the slip. These together with the slip used are shown below :—

(Slip.)

No. _____	
(For sect of Christians.)	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	

Religion.	Colour.
1. Hindu . . .	Badami
2. Jain . . .	Yellow
3. Aanimist . . .	Blue .
4. Musalman . . .	Red .
5. Christian . . .	White .
6. Other religions . . .	Green .

(Symbols.)

Sex.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males . . .			
Females . . .			

The other religions were Arya, Brahmo, Sikh, Parsi and Jew for which Rubber Stamps were prepared with the name of the religion and impressed on the blank space at the top of the slip.

25. Before actually issuing the Enumeration Books for the work of copying on to the slips, all the entries in the schedules were carefully examined by a special staff of examiners and all obvious errors or omissions were rectified and supplied. Very little correction was needed except unfortunately in Gwalior State where the schedules for many districts showed gross carelessness and indifference to orders, necessitating the employment of a large special staff to correct and check the books. Checking of Entries.

26. Before the actual work was started an experimental abstraction and tabulation office, on a small scale, had been opened at Indore, in November 1910, to give training to a certain number of persons and see what practical difficulties were met with. Those trained in their turn imparted instruction to others. Slip Copying.

The regular Abstraction Office was actually opened on the 22nd March 1911, this process being completed on 20th May. The number of copyists employed in the first week was 422 and the average number of slips copied daily by a copyist was 244. When the office was in full swing the number of copyists was 898 (not counting the Checkers and Supervisors) and the daily outturn of each copyist totalled 424 slips. The clerks deputed from Dewas J.B., Rajgarh and Batlam wrote up the greatest number, averaging over 1,000 at this stage.

The slips for Infirmities were written up separately as were also those for the abstraction of entries from the Industrial Schedules.

27. The staff of the office of the Provincial Superintendent, and the establishment for abstracting and tabulating the census schedules for the British Pargana of Manpur, Cantonments and Railways, and compiling the Imperial Tables for the Agency was paid for by Government. For the work of the States all States of any size supplied their own men. The Datia, Panna and Ajaigarh States sent their Census Officers also to conduct the operations. The Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah States supplied Special Officers to control their establishments; these officers remained in charge from start to finish and assisted in compiling the report and tables for their States. The Staff.

28. No sorting was required for Tables I-VI, which were compiled by the Supervisors from Register A, maintained during the slip copying period, but only from Table VII onwards. Sorting.

The sorting of the slips was begun on 22nd May 1911 and finished on 31st August, the number of sorters reaching a maximum of 574 when this process was in full swing. The unit of sorting was a small estate, group of minor holdings or a Pargana of a large State. All the railway stations and British areas were treated as independent units. The figures for the former were incorporated in the States in which they were situated.

29. The work of tabulating the results was carried on simultaneously with the sorting. As soon as a unit was sorted, the result was entered in a sorter's ticket. All such tickets were combined by districts for the big States, and for whole States in the case of smaller units. As soon as a State was completed these were combined in their turn for each Political Charge by special compilers appointed and paid for by Government for the compilation of the Central India Imperial Tables. These were sent to the Census Commissioner in manuscript and simultaneously to the Press. The first Imperial Tables sent to the Census Commissioner were Tables XVII and XVIII on the 25th August 1911. Tables I-VI were next sent on the 7th September 1911. The task of adjusting Table II for 1901 and 1891 was very arduous. Alterations had taken place in every State of any size and also in the Political Charges and these alterations had, in a very large number of cases, been effected by the transfer of groups of villages or isolated villages necessitating a re-adjustment through the village list. Fresh changes, moreover, took place after the census was taken, indeed after sorting was completed. By 9th October 1912 the last of the Tables—Table XVI—was despatched to the Census Commissioner for India. All these Tables were examined in the Census Commissioner's office and no mistakes were found. All the Obligatory and Optional Tables prescribed were compiled. Tabulation and Compilation.

30. Besides the regular Tables which actually numbered 23, three Provincial Tables were also compiled giving leading Census statistics for all States and Estates and British Areas. Imperial Tables.

The units for compilation were 51, all States of any size forming independent units.

The Report.

31. A complete alteration has been made on this occasion in the form of the Report.

In 1901 all Tables were compiled by Political Charges, a procedure which entailed much waste of time and unnecessary expense. The Political Charge is not an administrative unit, but merely an artificial and constantly varying unit, created for the convenience of political control. In no case does a charge comprise only one State, while large States are often split up between several Political Charges. It is, therefore, clear that statistics given by Charges are of little or no real value and to give a whole series of costly Tables based on this arrangement is waste of money. On the submission of this view to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General he decided that only the first six Tables which might possibly be of use, should be given by Charges. Imperial Tables I-VI are accordingly given by Political Charges, while the remaining Tables have been given for the Central India Agency as a whole. This has reduced the amount of printed matter by over 200 pages. On the other hand statistics by States, which were most inadequately dealt with in 1901, are very fully treated in the Imperial Volume.

The bulk of the Table Volume having been reduced to the minimum by this arrangement, it was decided to print the Report and Statistics in one Volume to make the book of some size.

The writing up of the Report was commenced when compilation work was well advanced. The first Chapter was sent in manuscript to the Census Commissioner for India on the 6th April 1912. Each Chapter on completion was sent to the Census Commissioner for his information and to the Superintendent Government Printing at Calcutta simultaneously.

Besides the Imperial Report all the Principal States and a few Minor States (29 in all) shown in the margin received separate Reports containing—

1. Gwalior.	16. Bijawar.
2. Indore.	17. Baoni.
3. Bhopal.	18. Chhatarpur.
4. Rewah.	19. Sitamau.
5. Orchha.	20. Sailana.
6. Datia.	21. Rajgarh.
7. Dhar.	22. Narsinghgarh.
8. Dewas S. B.	23. Maihar.
9. Dewas J. B.	24. Jhabua.
10. Samthar.	25. Barwani.
11. Jaora.	26. Ali-Rajpur.
12. Ratlam.	27. Khilchipur.
13. Panna.	28. Jobat.
14. Charkhari.	29. Alipura.
15. Ajaigarh.	

(i) A brief report dealing with all essential points such as variations since 1901, etc., and necessary Subsidiary or Inset Tables.

(ii) Tabular matter, adjusted to the size of the States, smaller States getting only the more important Tables. The headings of all Tables were given bi-lingually,

in English and Hindi or Urdu, but only English figures were used.

(iii) A Village List for the State giving the total number of occupied houses and of persons, males and females, by religions.

(iv) Where possible Maps were given.

(v) Guaranteed Villages, in accordance with the orders, were shown both in the accounts for the States to which they belong as also in the two Provincial Tables in the Imperial Volume where each estate appears as a complete unit.

These State Reports were compiled by the Provincial Census Superintendent except that for Gwalior which was written by Mr. H. M. Bull, Inspector General of Education for that State.

32. As accounts are not yet finally made up, only approximate figures can be given for the cost. The figures given below may, however, be taken as correct for all practical purposes:—

COST OF CENSUS.				
Year.	Departmental Accounts.	Treasury Accounts.	COST PER HEAD.	
			Departmental.	Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.	Pies.	Pies.
Imperial 1901	77,693	...	...	...
States 1901	116,377	...	...	...
Imperial 1911	65,357	37,232	...	...
States 1911	87,500	...	...	...
TOTAL 1901	196,060	...	48	...
TOTAL 1911	152,857	37,232	80	08

Cont.

33. It would be impossible to specify by name all the persons who have **Acknowledgments.** co-operated in the different stages of the operations. The Census Officers, who worked immediately under me, have, without exception, done most extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they carried out the troublesome duties of the Enumeration. A list of these gentlemen is given below :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C.I.E., (Gwalior). | 29. Rai Sahib Babu Kedarnath, (Korwai, etc.). |
| 2. Mr. K. G. Reshimwale, (Indore). | 30. Pandit Ramlal, (Jobat). |
| 3. Munshi Saiyad Kudrat Ali, (Bhopal). | 31. Munshi Nanne Khan, (M. S. Baghelkhand). |
| 4. Lal Beni Bahadur Singh, (Rewah). | 32. Babu Balkrishna Kapur, (M. S. Gwalior). |
| 5. Lala Ujagar Chand, (Orchha). | 33. Rai Sahib Munshi Kashi Parshad, (M. S. Bundelkhand). |
| 6. Pandit Ram Ratan Tiwari, (Datia). | 34. Munshi Enayat Husen, (M. S. Bhopawar). |
| 7. Mr. K. G. Nadkar, (Dhar). | 35. Jamadar Mohan Singh, (Malwa Minor holdings). |
| 8. Mr. M. N. Phadnis, (Dewas S. B.). | 36. Panda Shankar Lal, (M. H. Bhopal). |
| 9. Mr. V. R. Deo, (Dewas J. B.). | 37. Baba Mulsingh, Sadar Kanungo, (Munpur Pargana). |
| 10. Munshi Habib Hassan, (Samthar). | 38. The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, (Indore Residency). |
| 11. Mirza Muhammad Said, B.A., (Jaora). | 39. The Cantonment Magistrate, (Mhow). |
| 12. Mr. Dorabji F. Vakil, B.A. (Ratlam). | 40. " " " (Nimach). |
| 13. Lala Sital Parshad, (Panna). | 41. " " " (Nowgong). |
| 14. Pandit Ram Datta, (Charkhari). | 42. " Officer Commanding (at Agar). |
| 15. Bakshi Thakur Parshad, (Ajaigarh). | 43. " " " (at Guna). |
| 16. Munshi Debi Parshad, (Bijawar). | 44. " Superintendent and Magistrate, (Sehore). |
| 17. Munshi Muhammad Said, (Baoni). | 45. Census Officers in Charge of C. I. Sections of E. I. R., B. N. R., G. I. P. R., and B. B. & C. I. R. |
| 18. Munshi Sohan Lal, (Chhatarpur). | |
| 19. Mr. Naulakha Lal Singh, (Sitamau). | |
| 20. Mr. Kothari Hari Singh, (Sailona). | |
| 21. Pandit Jisukhram, (Rajgarh). | |
| 22. Munshi Parmanand, (Narsinghgarh). | |
| 23. Munshi Bala Parshad, (Nagod). | |
| 24. Lala Gur Dayal, (Maihar). | |
| 25. Pandit B. Damodar Rao, (Jhabua). | |
| 26. Mr. Meherjibhoy Hormasji, (Barwani). | |
| 27. Pandit R. G. Phadnis, (Ali-Rajpur). | |
| 28. Babu Ram Parshad, (Khilchipur). | |

I wish, however, to offer my particular thanks to Lal Beni Bahadur Singh, Census Commissioner for Rewah State, and his Assistant Pandit Bhawani Datta Joshi, B.A., Head Master of the Venkat High School at Satna. The enormous advance shown by the work of this State in the present census is entirely due to the exceptional pains taken by these officers to make all the arrangements as perfect as possible. To Pandits Purushottam Joshi of Old Indore and Shastri Damodar Tryambak Joshi of Ujjain I am obliged for information on sex at birth and castes.

I must not omit to mention my obligations to the Chiefs and the Residents, Political Agents and other Officials of the Political Department whose ready help was always at my disposal, without which indeed I should have often found my duties very difficult to carry out.

The Headquarter staff worked admirably, and I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and energy shown by my Head Clerk Pandit Shridhar Rao in the arduous task of controlling the large Abstraction Office as well as the ordinary correspondence work and the extra responsibilities which my transfer to other duties latterly threw upon him.

In November 1911 I was transferred to other duties and the Census work had to be completed as a *paraergon*. This has not, however, materially delayed the work as the Press has never been left idle.

I would express my thanks to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for the excellent proofs sent me and the rapid way in which the work has been done.

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

C. E. LUARD, Major,

January 1913.

Superintendent of Census.