



Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XVII

PUNJAB

PART I.

REPORT

BY

KHAN AHMAD HASAN KHAN, M.A., K.S.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
PUNJAB & DELHI

1933

PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS
Lahore

Price: Rs. 4-12-0 or 7s. 2d.

Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Government Publications.

ON THE CONTINENT AND UNITED KINGDOM.

Publications obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, at India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any book-seller:—

IN INDIA.

The GENERAL MANAGER, "The Qaumi Daler" and the Union Press, Amritsar.

Messrs. D. B. TARAPORWALA, Sons & Co., Bombay.

Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co., Limited, Calcutta.

Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. RAMA KRISHNA & Sons, Lahore

The SECRETARY, Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.

The UNIVERSITY BOOK AGENCY, Kachheri Road, Lahore.

L. RAM LAL SURI, Proprietor, "The Students' Own Agency," Lahore.

L. DEWAN CHAND, Proprietor, The Mercantile Press, Lahore.

The MANAGER, Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

The PROPRIETOR, Punjab Law Book Mart, Lahore.

The MANAGING PROPRIETOR, The Commercial Book Company, Lahore.

Messrs. GOPAL SINGH SURI & Co., Law Booksellers and Binders, Lahore.

R. S. JAURA, Esq., B.A., B.T., The Students' Popular Depôt, Anarkali, Lahore.

Messrs. R. CAMBRAY & Co., 11-A., Halder Lane, Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

Messrs. B. PARIKH & Co. Booksellers and Publishers, Narsimji Pole, Baroda.

Messrs. DRS BROTHERS, Booksellers and Publishers, Anarkali, Lahore.

The MANAGER, The Firoz Book Depôt, opposite Tonga Stand of Lohari Gate, Lahore.

The MANAGER, The English Book Depôt, Taj Road, Agra.

*The MANAGING PARTNER, The Bombay Book Depôt, Booksellers and Publishers, Girgaon, Bombay.

*The PROPRIETOR, The Book Company, Calcutta.

*Messrs. CHATTERJI & Co., Booksellers, 204, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

*The MANAGER, Standard Book Depôt, Lahore.

*The PROPRIETOR, Aitab Punjab General Law Book Agency, Lahore.

*The MANAGER, Oxford Book and Stationery Co., The Mall, Lahore.

*The PROPRIETOR, City Book Co., Post Box No. 288, Madras.

*The MANAGER, The New Book Depôt, No. 79, The Mall, Simla.

* These firms will be allowed discount at 15%.

ABRIDGED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Subject.	Pages.
	Introduction.	i
I	Distribution and movement of the population	1
II	Cities, towns and villages	88
III	Birth-place and migration	118
IV	Age	125
V	Sex	151
VI	Civil condition	169
VII	Infirmities	195
VIII	Occupations or means of livelihood	208
IX	Literacy	248
X	Language	271
XI	Religion	288
XII	Race, tribe and caste	322
	Appendices	369
	Index of the more important subjects and terms	i

DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
INTRODUCTION.		
1	Preface	i
2	Previous censuses	i
3	Changes in boundaries and areas	ii
4	Operations of the present census	ii
5	Initial arrangements	ii
6	House-numbering	ii
7	The preliminary enumeration	ii
8	The final census	iii
9	Non-synchronous census	iii
10	Attitude of the public	iii
11	Arrangements for Railways, Fairs and Migratory population	iv
12	Provisional Totals	v
13	Slip-copying	v
14	Sorting	v
15	Compilation	vi
16	Publication	vi
17	Cost of census	vi
18	Acknowledgments	vi
CHAPTER I—Distribution and Movement of the Population.		
SECTION 1.—THE AREA DEALT WITH.		
1.	Introductory	1
2	Administrative Divisions	2
3	Natural Divisions	3
4	External changes in boundaries	5
5	Internal changes	6
6	Area figures	7
SECTION 2.—POPULATION.		
7	General	7
8	The "Census"	8
9	Provisional Totals	9
SECTION 3.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.		
10	Density	11
11	Density in Administrative Divisions	13
12	Density in Districts and States	13
SECTION 4.—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION.		
13	Past Censuses	14
14	Variations in population (1855—1921)	15
15	Conditions of the previous decade (1911—1921)	16

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
------------	----------	--------

SECTION 5.—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

16	General	20
17	Health conditions	22
18	Hospitals and Dispensaries	27
19	Definitions	27
20	Agricultural conditions	28
21	Agriculture	32
22	Improvement in methods of Agriculture	34
23	Fruit Orchards	35
24	Use of improved implements	35
25	Agricultural stock and its care	35
26	Horse, mule and cattle-breeding	36
27	Prevention and treatment of cattle diseases	37
28	Irrigation	37
29	Sutlej Valley Project	39
30	Trade	40
31	Industry	41
32	Two new sources of wealth	43
33	Joint Stock Companies	44
34	Wages	47
35	Prices	48
36	Road communications	49
37	Railway transport	50
38	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	52
39	Co-operative movement	52
40	Education	59
41	Panchayat system	60
42	Rural uplift	61
43	The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme	62
44	Broad-casting	62

SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

45	Increase in population	63
46	The causes of the variation in the population	65
47	Natural increase, births and deaths	66
48	Age distribution	68
49	Sex proportion	69
50	Influence of religion on the movement of the population	69

SECTION 7.—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS.

51	Movement in Natural Divisions	70
52	Movement in each British District	71
53	Pressure on resources	73
54	Movement in Punjab States	77
55	Accuracy of census figures	79

SECTION 8.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

56	General	80
57	Definition of census house	80
58	Number of persons per house	81

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—Density, water supply and crops	84
II.—Distribution of the population classified according to density	85
III.—Variation in relation to density since 1881	85
IV.—Variation in natural population	86
V.—Comparison with vital statistics (For British Territory only)	86
VI.—Variation by tahsils classified according to density	87
VII.—Persons per house and houses per square mile	87

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages
CHAPTER II.—Cities, Towns and Villages.		
59	General	88
60	Division of population as rural and urban	89
61	Urban population	90
62	Population of towns by class	91
63	Individual cities and towns	93
64	Urban population by religion	96
65	Urban sex ratio	96
66	Rural population	96
67	Average size and distance between villages	97
68	Some statistics of rural population	97
69	Rural population by religion	98
<i>Subsidiary Tables.</i>		
	I.—Distribution of the population between towns and villages	99
	II.—Number <i>per mille</i> of the total population of each main religion, who live in towns	100
	III.—Towns classified by population	100
	IV.—Cities and selected towns	100
	V.—Distribution of urban population according to size and in rural territory 1881—1931	101
	VI.—Classification of urban population and population of rural territory as constituted in 1931 with increase since 1921	101
	VII.—Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present population	102
	VIII.—Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the population of towns in the inter-censal periods	105
	IX.—Rural density, Census 1931	106
	X.—Statement showing average population and area per village in Tahsil, Census 1931	109
	XI.—Statement showing average number of persons per house (in Tahsil or State), 1931	111
CHAPTER III.—Birth-place and Migration.		
70	General	113
71	Casual migration	114
72	Other kinds of migration	115
73	Temporary migration	115
74	Periodic migration	116
75	Semi-permanent migration	117
76	Permanent migration	117
77	Reasons for small amount of migration	118
<i>Subsidiary Tables.</i>		
	I.—Immigration to all Districts and States of the Province	120
	II.—Emigration from the Province	121
	III.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India	121
	IV.—Showing the details of emigrants to different Indian Provinces and States and some foreign countries by sex	124
CHAPTER IV.—Age.		
78	Introductory	125
79	Peculiarities of age returns	126
80	Smoothing of figures	126
81	Different methods of recording age	128
82	Age distribution at different censuses	128
83	Variation in individual age-groups	130
84	Age distribution compared to other countries	131
85	Mean age	132
86	Mean age in Natural Divisions	133
87	Longevity in different areas	133
88	Quinquennial births and age-groups	134
89	Census as a test of vital record	135
90	Effect of migration on age distribution	135
91	Age distribution by caste	136

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
<i>Subsidiary Tables.</i>		
	I.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division at six censuses and mean age ..	137
	II.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion (six censuses)	139
	III.—Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes ..	139
	IV.—Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes ; also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females	140
	V.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females by District or State and Natural Division	141
	V-A.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females by Natural Division	142
	VI.—Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division	143
	VII.—Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Division (for British Territory only)	145
	VIII.—Reported death rate by sex and Natural Divisions (for British Territory only)	146
	IX.—Annual reported death-rate by sex and age in decade <i>per mille</i> living at same age according to the census of 1931 (for British Territory only)	146
	X.—Actual recorded deaths from certain diseases and death-rate <i>per mille</i> of each sex (for British Territory only)	147
	XI.—Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules	148
	XII.—The ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 1921 to those of the census of 1931, for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules	149
	XIII.—Statement showing the recorded births and deaths since 1881 (for British Territory only)	150

CHAPTER V.—Sex.

92	Proportion of the sexes	151
98	Sex at birth	152
94	Masculinity at birth	153
95	Female infanticide	154
96	Neglect of females	155
97	Recorded male and female death-rates	158
98	Sex proportion in natural population	158
99	Comparison with other provinces and countries	158
100	Sex proportion in different localities	159
101	Sex proportion in smaller units	160
102	Sex proportion by religion and localities	160
108	Sex proportion by caste	161

Subsidiary Tables.

	I.—General proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and States for six censuses	163
	II.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses	164
	III.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions	164
	IV.—Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes at different ages, 1931 census	165
	V.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901—1910, 1911—20 and 1921—1930 (for British Territory only)	166
	VI.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (for British Territory only)	167
	VII.—Number of births and deaths of main religions by sex (for British Territory only).	167
	VIII.—Number of females per 1,000 males (by Tahajils)	168

CHAPTER VI—Civil Condition.

104	Introductory	169
105	Movement in actual figures	171
106	Proportional distribution according to age and civil condition	172
107	Age at marriage	172
108	Age at marriage from census data	174
109	Proportion of sexes in marriageable population	176
110	Polygamy	177
111	Polyandry	178
112	Special inquiry into marriage and fertility	178
113	Size of the family correlated to occupation of husband	178
114	Size of the family by religion and class	179
115	Size of the family according to age of wife at marriage	180
115	The amount of sterility	182
117	Duration of marriages and size of family	184
118	Fertility data compared with general census	185
119	The widowed	185
120	Proportion of widows among females of main religions	186
121	Proportion of widows in different areas	187
122	Proportion of widows among different castes	187
123	Widow remarriage	188

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last five censuses	189
II.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division	190
III.—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion	191
IV.—Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions	192
V.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes	192

CHAPTER VII—Infirmities.

124	General	195
125	Insane	195
126	Local distribution of insanity	195
127	Sex proportion and age distribution among the insane	196
128	Punjab Mental Hospital	197
129	The deaf and dumb	197
130	Age distribution of deaf-mutes	198
131	Local distribution of deaf-mutes	198
132	The blind	199
133	Age distribution of the blind	200
134	Measures for combating blindness	200
135	Leprosy and its local distribution	201
136	Leprosy at different ages	202
137	Proportion of sexes among the leprosy	202
138	Leper Asylums in the Province	203
139	Age distribution among different infirmities and total population	203
140	Comparison of the number of the infirm with other provinces	203
141	Sex proportion by age among the infirm	204

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—Infirm per 100,000 of the population of each sex at each of the last five censuses	205
II.—Infirm per 100,000 and females infirm per 1,000 males at certain age-periods	207
III.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex (five-censuses)	207

CHAPTER VIII.—Occupations or Means of Livelihood.

SECTION 1.—GENERAL.

142	Instructions about the return of occupations	208
143	Changes in instructions since 1921	211
144	Classification of occupations	218
145	Comparison with the figures of last census	214
146	Earners and working dependants	215
147	Female workers	216
148	Subsidiary occupations	217
149	Comparison of the population of workers with other provinces	218
150	Distribution of non-working dependants	219

SECTION 2.—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

151	Detailed examination of occupational distribution	220
152	Cultivation	220
153	Cultivating owners and tenants	221
154	Agricultural labourers	222
155	Cultivating owners and co-sharers in holdings	223
156	Cultivation of special crops, etc... .. .	224
157	Stock raising	224
158	Birds and bees	225
159	Order 2.—Fishing	225
160	Sub-class II, Order 3, Exploitation of Minerals	225
161	Class B	225
162	Sub-class III, Industry	225
163	Sub-class IV, Transport	227
164	Sub-class V, Trade	228
165	Class C, Administration, Public Force	230
166	Service of the State	230
167	Professions and liberal arts	230
168	Class D, Miscellaneous	230
169	Beggars and vagrants	231

SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170	Occupations of selected castes	231
171	Occupations of Brahmans	232
172	Female workers in each caste	233

SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

173	Educated unemployment	233
	Table XII.—Educated unemployment	234

Subsidiary Tables.

I (a).	General distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and working dependants	235
I (b).	General distribution of earners as subsidiary occupations	236
II (a).	Distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and working dependants by sub-classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States	237
II (b).	Distribution of earners (Subsidiary occupation) by sub-classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States	238
III.	Occupations of females by sub-classes, orders and selected groups	239
IV.	Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921	241
V.	Occupations of selected castes	244
VI.	Number of persons employed on the 26th February 1931 on the Railways, in the Irrigation Department, and Posts Office, Telegraph and Engineering Departments	247

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
CHAPTER IX.—Literacy.		
174	General	248
175	Local distribution of literacy	249
176	Literacy in cities and selected towns	251
177	Literacy by main religions	252
178	Progress of literacy in younger generation	253
179	Returns of Education Department	254
180	Adult literacy	255
181	Literacy by selected castes	258
182	Literacy in English	259
183	English literacy by castes	259
184	Literacy in vernaculars	260
185	Comparison with other provinces	261

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—Literacy by age, sex and religion (reproduced in the text)	252
II.—Literacy by age, sex and locality	262
III.—Literacy by religion, sex and locality	263
IV.—English literacy by age, sex and locality (four decades)	265
V.—Literacy by caste	266
VI.—Progress of literacy since 1881	267
VII.—Absolute figures of literacy at certain ages with 000's omitted	267
VIII.—Showing the growth in the number of educational Institutions, scholars and expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930-31 from the returns of the Education Department	268
IX.—Showing the number of schools and scholars by Tahsil and District according to the returns supplied by the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1930-31	270

CHAPTER X.—Language.

186	General	271
187	Scheme of classification of languages	272
188	The linguistic families	273
189	Indo-European languages	273
190	Tibeto-Chinese languages	273
191	Linguistic division	273
192	Punjabi	274
193	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	274
194	Hindustani	275
195	Western Pahari	275
196	Rajasthani	275
197	Pashto	276
198	Balochi	276
199	English	276
200	Tibeto-Chinese languages	276
201	Kashmiri	276
202	Sindhi	277
203	Nepali	277
204	Minor languages, Odki	277
205	Persian	277
206	Bhili	277
207	Bengali	278
208	Gujarati	278
209	Marhatti	278
210	Tamil and Telugu	278
211	Arabic	278
212	Central Pahari	278
213	Other minor languages	278
214	Bilingualism	279
215	Literacy activity in different languages	280

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—Distribution of total population by mother-tongue according to census of 1931	283
II.—Part E. Distribution by language of the population of each district	284

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
	II.—Part II. Distribution by language of the population of each district (Subsidiary languages)	285
	III.—Showing the number of books published annually in each language from 1922—1931	287
CHAPTER XI.—Religion.		
SECTION 1.—GENERAL.		
216	General	288
217	Attitude of the public towards religion figures	290
218	Proportion of numerical strength by religion.	290
219	Revolt of untouchables	294
SECTION 2.—HINDUS.		
220	Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab	295
221	Causes of decreasing number of Hindus	295
222	Child marriage and its effect on fecundity	296
223	Effect of residence in towns	297
224	Effect of food on fecundity	298
225	Present condition of the Hindus	299
226	Brahman, Khatri and Arora	299
227	Hindu Rajputs and Jats	300
228	Decrease among Hindu occupational castes	300
229	Hindu sects	301
230	New sects returned among Hindus at this census	302
SECTION 3.—SIKHS.		
231	General	308
232	Variation in number of Sikhs at past censuses	304
233	Sikh growth due to absorption of Hindus	306
234	Percentage increase of Sikhs in smaller units	307
235	Strength of Sikh sects	309
SECTION 4.—AD-DHARMIS.		
236	General	310
SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.		
237	General	311
238	Muslim sects	313
SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.		
239	General	313
240	Local distribution of Christians	314
SECTION 7.—MINOR RELIGIONS.		
241	Jains	315
242	Buddhists	315
243	Zoroastrians	315
244	Jews	316
245	Indefinite beliefs	316
	Appendix I.—Actual population of main religions and depressed classes and their proportion per 10,000 of the total population for each District and State of the Punjab Province	317
<i>Subsidiary Tables.</i>		
	I.—General distribution of the population by religion at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent.	318
	II.—Distribution by Districts or States of the main religions at each of the last six censuses	319
	III.—Christians—Number and variations (six censuses)	321
	IV.—Religions of urban and rural population.	321

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
CHAPTER XII.—Race, Tribe and Caste.		
246	General	322
247	Classification of castes	323
248	Option to return any caste	325
249	Castes of females	326
250	Origin of the caste system	326
251	Present numerical strength of castes and tribes	327
252	Important castes	327
253	Variation in caste figures during last decade	328
254	Aggarwal	329
255	Ahir	329
256	Arain	329
257	Arora	329
258	Awan	330
259	Bagaria	331
260	Bawaria	331
261	Biloch	331
262	Brahman	332
263	Chamars including Ramdasias and Hindu Mochis	333
264	Chhimba	334
265	Chuhra	334
266	Chhimba	335
267	Dagi and Koli	336
268	Dhiman Brahman	336
269	Dumna	337
270	Faqir	338
271	Ghirath	338
272	Ghosi	339
273	Gujjar	339
274	Harni	339
275	Jat	339
276	Hindu Sikh border	340
277	Sikh Jat	341
278	Muslim Jat	342
279	Proportion of workers among Jats	342
280	Jhiwar	343
281	Julaha	343
282	Kahar	343
283	Kamboh	344
284	Kashmiri	344
285	Khatri	345
286	Kumhar	345
287	Lohar	346
288	Machhi	347
289	Mahtam	347
290	Mali	347
291	Megh	347
292	Meo	348
293	Mirasi	348
294	Mochi	348
295	Mussalli	349
296	Nai	349
297	Od	350
298	Pakhiwara	350
299	Pathan	350
300	Qasab	351
301	Rajput	352
302	Ramdasia	354
303	Saini	354
304	Sansi	354
305	Sarera	355
306	Sayad	355
307	Sheikh	355
308	Sunar	356
309	Tank Kahatriya	356
310	Tarkhan	357
311	Teli	357
312	'No caste' entry	357

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
818	Representation of castes in services	858
814	Strength and distribution (Europeans and Anglo-Indians) ..	860
815	Comparison with the past returns	860
	Appendix I to Chapter XII.—Number of persons belonging to occupational castes who returned themselves as Tank Kashatriya and Dhiman Brahman	862
	Appendix II to Chapter XII.—Castes claimed	864

Subsidiary Tables.

I.—Actual and proportional figures of castes classified according to their traditional occupations	866
II.—Variation in caste, tribe since 1881	867

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—Vital statistics	869
Appendix II.—Leprosy	870
Appendix III.—Depressed classes	878
Index of the more important subjects and terms	i

INTRODUCTION.

1. Matters connected with religion, caste and language have been discussed at great length in the Census Reports of the past, and any reader interested in them will find ample material in the reports of the four censuses preceding the census of 1921. I have abstained, as far as possible, from indulging in a technical discussion of these matters, and have devoted my attention to an explanation of the figures brought out by the census enquiry. To those who study an Indian census report for the first time the endless scope and the utility of the work comes as a great and pleasant surprise. For my report I can only claim that it is a sort of snapshot of the various aspects of the population as it was at the time of Enumeration.

It has been my endeavour to trace the local variations in different categories of figures for long periods in order to gauge the trend of the changes. I have tried to establish by my conclusions the causes of those variations and to anticipate their future trend. The author of a Census Report is of course always liable to be taxed with the boldness of some of his inferences, but obviously any one in his position is bound to be guided by the testimony furnished by the huge mass of statistics rather than by individual opinions.

The material collected at the census and requiring explanation is so vast that any one dealing with it may be excused for treating different subjects one after the other without sometimes establishing a real connection between them. I have, however, done my best to render the subject interesting by introducing some measure of continuity, thus making the book readable and not merely a dull volume to fall back upon when the usual encyclopædias have failed. There is at the beginning of each chapter a reference to statistics, and in the longer chapters, such as Chapter I, the contents of each paragraph have been given at the top of the opening page and the subsidiary tables have also been appropriately described. In addition to this there is a very exhaustive index at the end of this book where the same reference appears at more than one place for the reader's convenience.

Clearness and brevity are two essential merits of a Census Report, and it has been my endeavour not to offend against either. When discussing the various subjects I have kept in view the fact that among the readers there may be many who read a Census Report for the first time. I have, therefore, aimed at explaining the statistics in a manner clear and simple enough for any layman to understand. Brevity is a comparative term, and where I found that any subject wanted elucidation in the interests of the reader I have not hesitated to sacrifice brevity to lucidity. Thus I venture to claim that this report can be readily followed by a layman, while the material supplied should be of considerable use to the advanced statistician.

The District officers had their hands exceptionally full with their administrative duties during the period of the census operations, and had little time to spare for the census work. Immediately after the census they were requested to send in brief reports dealing among other matters with the census operations, the attitude of the public, the tendency on the part of members of certain castes to return a caste other than traditional, and any attempt at the swelling of figures by artificial means. The reports received from some of the districts revealed that a tendency on the part of the communities to swell their figures and on the part of members of certain castes to return a caste other than traditional were a prominent feature in certain localities, and a corroboration of this exists in the census statistics.

2. The dates of all previous censuses are quoted in the margin, and a brief reference is made to them in paragraphs 13 to 15 of the report. In some of the Tables published in Part II of this Report are given the figures for previous censuses back to that of 1881. The two censuses of 1855 and 1868 concerned administrative divisions so different that any comparison with them is out of the question. In all cases in which figures for previous censuses have been quoted in this report they

1st January 1855.
10th January 1868.
17th February 1881.
26th February 1891.
1st March 1901.
10th March 1911.
18th March 1921.

Previous
Censuses.

have been adjusted so as to apply to existing divisions and not to the divisions which existed at the time those statistics were prepared. In this way alone a comparison is possible at present.

**Changes in
Boundaries
and Areas.**

3. Paragraphs 4 to 6 of the report deal with changes in the boundaries of administrative units that have taken place during the last decade. There has been no change of any importance since 1921.

**Operations
of the
Present
Census.**

4. The census operations have been discussed at length in the Administrative Volume, Part IV, of this Report, but as that Volume is intended only for departmental and local use I propose briefly to describe here each stage of the operations, which in point of procedure have practically remained unchanged since last census.

**Initial
Arrange-
ments.**

5. I assumed charge of my duties on the 1st April 1930 and lost no time in setting about the work. I issued my preliminary circular together with the first three Chapters of the Provincial Census Code in the first week of May. The circular contained a *résumé* of all the stages of the Enumeration work, while the three Chapters of the Code supplied the necessary guidance for the preliminaries which had to be got through before the commencement of house-numbering. District Census Officers in every district and Census Superintendents in every state were appointed, and the preparation of General Village and Town Registers, on which the formation of census divisions rests was taken in hand at once. The General Village Register showed for each tahsil the names of all villages and the number of houses in each, while the Town Register showed for each town the names of wards, *mohallas*, etc., and the number of houses in each. Sketch maps of villages and towns were also prepared, showing the houses in each village and town. The next step was to parcel out all villages and towns into Blocks in which the enumeration could be carried out by one enumerator. These Blocks were grouped in Circles under Supervisors, and Circles again grouped in Charges under Charge Superintendents. In the towns care was taken that the Circles should be coterminous with the Administrative and Elective wards. These divisions were roughly marked on the skeleton maps and finally revised after the completion of house-numbering. At the time of the final census there were 185,355 Blocks, 14,585 Circles and 1,048 Charges, and the enumeration was carried out by 180,631 Enumerators under the direction of 14,570 Supervisors and 1,039 Charge Superintendents. In the rural areas the Field Kanungos and Patwaris as a rule acted as Charge Superintendents and Supervisors, respectively. In the cities and towns the supervising agency was recruited mostly from amongst Municipal officials. The Enumerators both in the urban and rural areas were mainly voluntary non-official workers. The appointment orders were issued under the provisions of the Census Code, and each enumerator was treated as a public servant.

**House-
numbering.**

6. The next item in the programme after the census divisions had been provisionally fixed was the numbering of all houses. This work commenced about the middle of September and was completed within two months. Every house, which was likely to be occupied on the final census night, was marked with a number, all houses in a Circle being numbered serially. In rural areas the house-numbering was carried out by the Supervisors, who were as a rule Patwaris, while in cities and towns the Municipal or Notified Area Committees had the needful done. The total number of houses numbered in the whole Province was 8,167,789, but on the final census night a considerable number of houses which bore numbers had no occupants, the number of occupied houses being 5,943,652, or 73 per cent. of the houses numbered. When the house-numbering was completed in the middle of November the census divisions were revised and fixed finally.

**The
Preliminary
Enumera-
tion.**

7. In August a complete issue of the Census Code and the Manual of Instructions for the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were supplied to each district and state. Brief instructions for the guidance of enumerators were printed on the covers of the Enumeration Books.

Early in September before the house-numbering actually commenced the necessary training was imparted by the District Census Officers and State Census Superintendents to the census staff. From the middle of November to the end of December the staff was trained in the work of enumeration, the instructions

filtering through from the Provincial Superintendent down to the Enumerator. District Census Officers and State Census Superintendents gave a practical training to the Charge Superintendents, who in their turn instructed the Supervisors. The Enumerators were trained by the Supervisors during December and January.

The whole month of January was devoted to the work of preliminary enumeration in rural areas, while in the cities and towns it began on the 20th January and was finished in most places by the middle of February. There was an Enumeration Book for each Block; it consisted of a cover and a certain number of schedules, which were stitched together. The cover contained brief instructions for the Enumerator and an abstract to be completed and detached after the final enumeration. The schedules had 18 columns which were to contain particulars about each person enumerated. The first column was meant for the house number, and each page could contain particulars about eight persons.

In the course of the preliminary enumeration, which in towns was generally carried out by enumerators, the work was checked by the supervising staff and care was taken to bring the entries up to date even during the period intervening between the preliminary enumeration and the final census. Entries were made in the schedules only about those persons who were to be present in the houses on the final census night.

8. The final census was merely the process of bringing up to date the entries made in the schedules during the preliminary enumeration. It began at 7 P. M. on the 26th February and lasted until midnight. The Enumerators went round their Blocks, and verified the entries in respect of each house. Persons who had arrived after the preliminary enumeration, *i.e.*, guests or newly-born children, were entered in the schedules, and the entries about those who had left the house or died were scored out. Early next morning the Enumerators met the Supervisor at an appointed place, gave a serial number to each entry in the book and struck out totals of occupied houses, persons, males and females. Similar totals were prepared by the Supervisors for their Circles and by the Charge Superintendents for their Charges. The charge summaries were totalled for the district or the state at the district or state headquarters and then telegraphed to me at Lahore and to the Census Commissioner for India at Delhi. The Final Census.

9. In some parts of the Province the countryside is wild and the danger from wild beasts considerable, and it was therefore considered advisable, as in 1921, to hold the final enumeration before sunset on the census day. Such tracts are the Morni *ilaga* in the Ambala District, certain isolated parts of the Gurgaon District and the Biloch Trans-frontier Tract. In the high mountains of the Himalayas more serious variations from the normal procedure were necessary, as they become snow-bound during winter and some of them as early as September. On the present occasion more tracts (detailed in the margin) had to be subjected to a non-synchronous census, as the census took place about the end of February or nearly three weeks earlier than the census date in 1921. The results of the non-synchronous census were treated as part of the February census. Non-synchronous Census.

	Date of Census.
KANCHA DISTRICT—	
Kochi Kohr and Sower, including Bera
Bhangal	20-2-30
Lahri and Suti	5-2-30
Kala, Rupi and Sraji	5-12-30
CHANDIA STATE—	
Pangri and Chamba Lahri	7-2-30
Trita, Chantata and Brahmar	15-12-30
MAYRI STATE—	
Kachar circles of Chobar, Buhar, Uctamal, Sower and Soraji	5-12-30
BARHAR (SIDLA HILL STATES)—	
Chini and Doda	1-12-30

10. The census of 1931 was held during a period of political upheaval accompanied by an economic depression. The people knew that the future constitution of India was being moulded, and that their political rights mainly depended on the census figures. In these circumstances, the various communities made efforts to secure their full representation by having all their individuals recorded in the census schedules, and in some cases they did not hesitate to swell their numbers by unfair means. The menial classes, mainly Chamars and Chuhars in the central Punjab, in order to consolidate their position wanted to return their religion as "Ad-Dharmi." A tug-of-war started in some districts, and Ad-Dharmis were required by Sikhs and Hindus Attitude of the Public.

not to return themselves as Ad-Dharmis. Particularly in Ambala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lyallpur the Sikh land-owners employed all sorts of measures, not infrequently bordering on terrorism, to secure the return of religion of Chuhras and Chamars as Sikh.* In some urban areas the Enumerators made efforts to swell the figures of their community by bogus entries and to curtail those of a rival community by scoring out the entries made in the course of the preliminary enumeration. In one town the various communities in order to secure more seats on the Municipality sent for their friends from the neighbouring villages in order to have them recorded as town-dwellers on the final census night and thus to increase their numerical strength. The effort, however, proved valueless, as the numerical strength of all the communities rose uniformly, leaving undisturbed their proportions resulting from the preliminary enumeration.

In some large urban areas the work of many Enumerators was characterized by apathy and indifference, and consequently there were many cases of omission. Thus the excess resulting from bogus entries was counteracted to a certain extent at least by cases of omission. But for the keenness and vigilance exercised by the various District Census Officers the cases of omission or artificial swelling of figures would have been more numerous and on a much larger scale. It has to be remembered that bogus entries made or houses and individuals left unenumerated in certain areas cannot materially affect the census figures which run into millions.

Another tendency noticeable on the present occasion was to return Urdu or Hindi as the language instead of Punjabi. This tendency was mainly confined to large towns. In the matter of script also, the town-dwellers in some places evinced keenness to return themselves as literate with a view to swell the figures of literacy for their community.

A marked tendency was to return a caste other than traditional. Members of certain occupational castes sought to be returned under an agricultural caste, e.g., Muslim *tarkhans* and *lohars* as Awans, *nais*, *mirasis* and *julahas* as Rajputs, etc. Hindu *lohars* and *tarkhans* were anxious to return themselves as Dhuman Brahmans, Hindu *nais* as Brahmans, Hindu *darzis*, *dhobis*, etc., as Tank Kshatriya, and Sikh *lohars* and *tarkhans* as Ramgarhia.

11. Though the date of the general census is chosen so as not to clash with large congregations of people on the occasion of festivals or at certain places of pilgrimage, it is impossible to avoid some of the ordinary local gatherings. Adequate arrangements for fairs and other large gatherings of people were made beforehand, and in some districts, such as Rohtak and Ludhiana, several thousand persons attending fairs were enumerated by the special staff employed.

Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons travelling by rail on the census night, and as each was enumerated he was given a pass to prevent him from being enumerated a second time, and as a further precaution his ticket was marked with the letter E to indicate that he had been enumerated. The Railway census was carried out under the supervision of the civil authorities, and the Agent or Manager of each Railway line nominated a Railway officer to assist the District or State officer in the organization of the Railway census in the district or state. The Railway stations were made into separate Blocks or Circles in the districts or states in which they were situated, and the special enumerating staff, known as Platform Enumerators, was employed at each station at 7 P. M. on the night of the 26th February and remained on duty till 6 A.M. next morning. The staff enumerated each passenger alighting or entraining who did not possess a pass. There were, however, some people on trains, who had entrained before sunset and had not left the train until next morning, and even they were not allowed to escape enumeration. The running.

*The Deputy Commissioner of Ambala (Mr. Sheepshanks) in his report on the census operations says:—"The Sikhs did increase their number by all possible means. They persuaded their *kamins* (village menials) and others to give their religion as Sikh. They started a regular propaganda in most of the villages. For instance, in village Kainaur this propaganda was carried to its extreme, and the Mahajans, Chamars, and even Christians were forced to give their religion as Sikh."

The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana (Mr. Connor) remarks:—"The proprietary bodies of villages put great pressure upon their *kamins* to return themselves as Sikhs, and I think they succeeded to a great extent in some villages."

The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore (Mr. MaqFarquhar) says:—"Ad-Dharmis were really anxious to consolidate their position as a separate community, but on those residing in rural areas great pressure was brought to bear by their Sikh landlords to return themselves as Mazhabi Sikhs or Sikhs instead of Ad-Dharmis. Many such Ad-Dharmis had to yield under the pressure, they being the village menials generally."

The Deputy Commissioners of Lyallpur, Lahore and Sheikhupura have made similar remarks.

train Enumerators were employed throughout the night to count the persons in running trains, and all trains were stopped at 6 A. M. on the 26th February, and all passengers who had not got passes were enumerated.

For persons journeying by road during the census night Enumerators were posted at all main roads and ferries, while definite instructions were issued for the enumeration of troops on march. Regarding the persons spending the night in fields or at wells in the villages, the instructions were that they should be enumerated as being present in their houses, as also persons in towns dining out with friends.

12. As explained in paragraph 8 the totals for each district and state were prepared with all possible promptness after the census. These totals included all persons enumerated at their houses or while travelling, and care was taken to add up the figures of the non-synchronous areas. The District or State authorities took all possible measures to ensure a speedy collection of figures from remote places, and camels, ponies, motor-cars and lorries were among the means so employed. Provisional
Totals.

The Kapurthala, Pataudi, Nabha, Jind and Loharu States were all able to telegraph their provisional totals to me and to the Census Commissioner for India on the 27th February, while in British Territory Gurgaon, Mianwali, Kangra, Jullundur and the Trans-frontier Biloch Tract of Dera Ghazi Khan telegraphed the totals on the 1st March. In most cases the totals had been received by the 3rd March, and only seven districts and two states (Malerkotla and Simla Hill States) remained to telegraph them on the 4th and 5th March. The figures telegraphed so promptly are compared below with those finally tabulated, and the negligible difference between the two totals points to the high standard of accuracy attained.

		Occupied houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Variation per cent.
PUNJAB.						
Provisional Totals	..	6,004,717	28,490,057	15,558,230	12,931,827	} .003
Final Totals	..	5,943,652	28,490,857	15,561,194	12,929,623	

13. The next stage in the operations was to get the entries in the general schedules copied on to slips. The slips were issued in five different colours, one for each of the main religions and one for all other religions. Sex and civil condition were indicated by symbols on the slips; the symbol for unmarried of each sex was printed on each slip to be converted to "married" or "widowed" by hand according to requirements. Thus there were five different colours and two different symbols giving a total of ten easily distinguished slips. The other particulars recorded about each person were written out by hand in the slips, a previously arranged system of abbreviations being used. Special slips were issued for the recording of infirmities. Slip-
copying.

The work of slip-copying was done by the revenue staff at the Tahsil headquarters, while in the case of large towns it was done by copyists engaged by Municipal Committees. For rural areas and small towns the Patwaris acted as copyists, and their work was on the whole satisfactory, while that done in Municipalities with a few exceptions was susceptible of much improvement, mainly owing to the temporary staff employed lacking a sense of responsibility. In most places the copying work was commenced on the 1st March and completed within a fortnight. In some Municipalities considerable delay occurred, and the slips came in about the end of April or nearly a month and-a-half after the due date.

14. Two Central Sorting offices were opened at Lahore and one at Delhi, and the completed slips were sent to these offices, where large staffs sorted them according to the various heads required for each table of the Report. The Delhi Sorting office dealt with the slips of the Delhi Province, the districts of the Ambala Division and the neighbouring states. The Phulkian States, Patiala, Jind and Nabha, and Bahawalpur State carried out their own sorting and compilation. Sorting.

The two Sorting offices at Lahore divided up the rest of the districts and states for the sorting work. At each Sorting office care was taken that the slips of different units to appear in the tables remained separate. Information for each of the Imperial Tables was extracted one by one, as also for the Provincial Tables appearing in Part III. The results of the sorting were filled up in Sorters' tickets, which were sent on to the Central Compilation office at Lahore. This work was finished in about five months.

Compila-
tion-

15. During this stage the entries in Sorters' tickets of different religions and localities were copied out in registers, and tahsil and district totals as well as totals for certain towns were struck for all the tables. The final tables were then prepared and from them the derivative tables, known as subsidiary tables, which appear at the end of each Chapter of this Report. The Compilation office was in charge of my Personal Assistant, who had under him a large staff of Inspectors and Compilers, and the office began to function in May 1931; the first table was sent to the press in September 1931 and the last table was finally printed off in November 1932.

Publication.

16. The results of the census are published in four parts, and the months in which these were issued or in which it is expected that they will issue are as follows:—

Part I.—The Report during April 1933.

Part II.—The Imperial Tables during February 1933.

Part III.—Appendices to the Imperial Tables during March 1933.

Part IV.—The Administrative Volume during April 1933.

Cost of
Census.

17. The census of the two Provinces (Punjab and Delhi) has cost Government Rs. 3,57,752 which works out at Rs. 12-4-5 for every 1,000 persons enumerated; this compares with Rs. 3,59,224 or Rs. 14-0-8 for every 1,000 persons in 1921. In addition to this sum of Rs. 3,57,752, the total cost of the census includes Rs. 28,984-12-0 recovered from Municipalities, etc., on account of the cost of tabulation, Rs. 8,812-6-0 recovered from Indian States on account of the cost of forms, sorting and compilation. The Indian States have reported a cost of Rs. 58,795 for the enumeration carried out by them. The Phulkian States and Bahawalpur have been omitted altogether in the calculation of these figures as they carried out the whole of the operations themselves.

Acknowledg-
ments.

18. It is with a sense of very great pleasure that I now turn to my last duty which is to thank all those to whose help and co-operation the successful completion of the census operations is due. In this grateful acknowledgment I include all officials and non-officials, who in one way or other participated in the census work without expectation of any remuneration or reward. In particular I wish to acknowledge the great service rendered by the revenue agency of the Province, without whose help the success of the enumeration or slip-copying work would be well-nigh impossible. It is true that no other branch of public service contributes to the census operations the same amount of attention and trained ability. The Patwaris and Field Kanungos with very few exceptions discharged their onerous duties faithfully and well, while the Sadar Kanungos barring one or two were most helpful. The majority of the Tahsil officers also exerted themselves in the supervision of the work, though not to the same extent as the subordinate staff. The District Census Officers did praiseworthy work, and but for their great devotion to duty and vigilance the census schedules would have contained a larger amount of inaccuracy resulting from the communal struggle. The Deputy Commissioners were unable to give any considerable time to the census work, but whenever a call was made on their attention the response was generous.

The Census Superintendents of the Punjab States showed great keenness in the supervision of the census work, and their arrangements were in all cases efficient. To those among them whose work was characterized by outstanding merit I have conveyed my special thanks.

I am very grateful indeed for the kindness of the gentlemen who found time to read the manuscript of some portions of my report, and offered valuable suggestions. Mr. Calvert, C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab;

kindly read the Chapters on Age and Sex, Major Lodge-Patch, I.M.S., Superintendent of Mental Hospital, the Chapter on Infirmities, and Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.I.E., the Chapter on Literacy, while the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt., Minister for Agriculture, and my predecessor, Mr. Middleton, I.C.S., Sessions Judge at Rawalpindi, went through the Chapter on Religion. To all of them I am most grateful for having evinced much interest in my work and offered me the benefit of their criticism. Several heads of departments very kindly sent me notes on the progress made during the last decade by their respective departments.

My warmest thanks are due to Mr. Tyson, Superintendent of Lahore Government Press, who not only did much printing for me with the greatest possible promptness, but was always ready to help me with his advice in all my problems connected with printing. He is also getting my various volumes bound up very nicely. The staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, particularly the Works Manager, Mr. Wollen, deserve my thanks for their great keenness to print the Punjab and Delhi Reports and Tables expeditiously and well. The Census Code in Urdu and the forms for enumeration, sorting and compilation as well as the slips for slip-copying were printed mostly at the Muhi-i-Am Press. The work done by that Press at every stage was praiseworthy, and my special thanks are due to the manager, Lala Labha Ram, for his keenness and whole-hearted co-operation.

Of the three Deputy Superintendents, who had charge of the Sorting Offices, Chaudhri Nasar Ullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has stayed on till the end, having become my Personal Assistant when Lala Behari Lal proceeded on leave in the middle of October 1931. On his sorting work at Delhi he brought to bear the qualities of great industry and intelligence, and as Personal Assistant I have found him quick, capable and devoted to his work, and at the end of the term I can without hesitation say that I could not have wished for a better colleague. A word of praise is also due to Sardar Kehr Singh, Deputy Superintendent, who discharged his duties with great diligence. Among the Inspectors of the Compilation office I shall choose for special mention M. Muhammad Musa, M. Dhian Singh, M. Fazal Elahi, M. Mehr Singh, M. Lal Singh and Lala Nihal Chand Bajaj. The last-named has been responsible for the preparation of the Subsidiary Tables, and is the last to leave. His work has throughout been characterised by an exceptional diligence and thoroughness, and I am most thankful to him. S. Gurdial Singh both as Proof Reader and Inspector in the Compilation and Sorting Offices has done extremely valuable work. The Head Clerk, Chaudhri Muhammad Said, is my oldest colleague. At the outset of my work he was my only clerk for many weeks to deal single-handed with correspondence, typing, translating and accounts. In September 1931 he was promoted to the post of Head Clerk, and has continued as such to the end. He has discharged his duties throughout with the utmost diligence, and he has been a valuable asset. Sheikh Abdul Wahid, the efficient Record-keeper in my predecessor's office, as third clerk and S. Harnam Singh as Record-keeper have done very good work. My second clerk and steno-typist, Pandit Rajindar Nath Kaul, has been with me for over two years and a quarter, and I have found him most useful throughout. He has passed through numerous periods of great stress with an amazing amount of patience and cheerfulness, and his work has been simply invaluable.

During the last three years I have had to make numerous references to the Punjab Government about various matters, and am much indebted for the kindness and consideration I have always received.

In conclusion, I tender my deep gratitude to Dr. Hutton, Census Commissioner for India, for the guidance and encouragement I have invariably received at his hands. Whenever I was faced with a difficulty and sought his help his response was prompt and his advice invaluable. It has been to me a privilege and a pleasure to have served under him.

APPENDIX I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The system of registering vital statistics in the British Districts is as follows. In the rural circles, births and deaths are reported by village chaukidars (watchmen) who are provided with two books, one for births and the other for deaths, in which entries are made, on the chaukidar's report, by a resident of the village who can read and write, and the lambardars (village headmen) of each village are responsible that these entries are duly made. The chaukidars take their books with them to the Thana (police station) at their fortnightly visits and from these books and from oral enquiries made from chaukidars, the Police *Muharrirs* compile the fuller registers which they maintain. Fortnightly returns are submitted, through the Superintendent of Police, to the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon forwards fortnightly, monthly and annual returns, compiled from the Police returns, to the Director of Public Health, Punjab. From the returns so received, monthly and annual returns are prepared in the office of the Director of Public Health, Punjab. The Police *Muharrirs* receive a small monthly allowance in all cases in which the work is done satisfactorily. In Municipal towns, when a birth or death occurs in any household, the head of the household makes a report within three days of the occurrence or causes a report to be made orally or upon a form provided by the Committee. If for any reason he is unable to do so, the report is made by an adult member of his family, or failing any such, by an adult male servant, or in the case of births, by the midwife employed in the accouchement. If a birth or death occurs in a household in which there is no grown up male member, the report is made by the sweeper of the mohalla (street or lane). The mohalladar (a responsible resident of the mohalla) and the sweeper are jointly and severally responsible that there is no omission. In most Municipalities, rules or bye-laws have been adopted under the Municipal Act, regarding the proper registration of births and deaths. In towns where no special bye-laws for the registration of vital statistics have been prescribed by the Municipal Committee, but where the watch and ward is done by the Municipal Police the constable of each beat reports all deaths occurring in it. The police are assisted by the sweepers of the mohallas, who supply the information regarding births. Birth and death registers are kept at Municipal Registry Offices, and weekly returns compiled from the registers are forwarded to Civil Surgeons for incorporation in their district weekly returns. A weekly return showing the births and deaths registered in all Municipal towns with a population of ten thousand and upwards each, and a monthly return showing the births and deaths registered in all districts, are published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

System of
Registration.

The accuracy of the registers maintained by the Police and Municipalities is tested by the Director of Public Health, Punjab, and Assistant Directors of Public Health and District Medical Officers of Health, Civil Surgeons, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Kanungos, Superintendents of Vaccination and Vaccinators. All omissions of births and deaths are supplied in the registers after verification by the Civil Surgeons, and the District Officers are asked to punish the defaulters.

APPENDIX II.

LEPROSY.

In January 1925 His Excellency the Viceroy constituted an Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association with a view to the inauguration of an active campaign to eradicate leprosy from India, and nominated His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the then Governor of the Punjab, as one of his Vice-Presidents. An appeal was issued to India by His Excellency the Viceroy, at whose instance His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 28th of January, 1925, issued a similar appeal enlisting in the Punjab the support of all who, by reason of their rank, position and affluence, were in a position to assist in the beneficent work. To assist in the raising of funds and the organization of measures to eradicate the disease from the Punjab, His Excellency constituted a Provincial Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. This task was successfully completed in the year 1926, and a sum of Rs. 2,07,551/13/9 was raised by private subscriptions. The amount collected was transferred to the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the provincial committee then ceased to function. The Punjab Branch, however, has been receiving its quota from the Central organisation and in order to utilize this money in accordance with their instructions, a technical committee was appointed by the Punjab Government to deal with the problem and to suggest measures from time to time for stamping out leprosy from the Province.

The Punjab Census Report for 1921 shows that there were then 2,737 lepers in the Punjab, of which 1,627 were residing in British Territory and 1,110 in the Punjab States; so the problem was not of a great magnitude in the Province. In this connection it might be stated that Leprosy Hospitals (Leprosaria) exist at Tarn Taran, Ambala, Rawalpindi, Palampur and Subathu. These hospitals are run by the Mission to Lepers in the East with the assistance of a grant-in-aid from Government, the amount of which during the year 1925 was approximately Rs. 77,000/-.

During the year 1927, the work carried out by the Provincial Committee comprised a survey of the local situation, both on the administrative and technical sides, as it was felt that, before any plan of campaign could be drawn up, it was necessary to explore the ground.

Dr. A. R. Mehta, D.P.H., was deputed to the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Calcutta to undergo special training under Dr. Muir, in the diagnosis of Leprosy and in modern methods of treatment, to visit the Leper hospitals in the Province, and to make a detailed study of their organisation and equipment with the permission and assistance of their respective Superintendents.

With the object in view to stamp out Leprosy from the Kangra district, where alone the disease was then known to be endemic, arrangements were made to send to Calcutta all Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons serving in the Kangra district for special training in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy, at the expense of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

During the year 1929, at the request of the Committee, the Punjab Government sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 70/- per mensem (half of which represented a grant from Government and the other half from the funds of the Association) for the Medical Officer in charge of the Palampur Asylum where no qualified Medical Officer was then employed.

Steady progress was made during the year 1930 in giving effect to the policy advocated by the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

It was decided to engage a whole-time leprosy expert and subordinate staff for the purpose of carrying out a leprosy survey in the Kangra district. The Medical Officer provisionally selected for the post, on the recommendation of Dr. Muir, was, however, not available, but after this decision had been reached, information was received that the Indian Council proposed to send a leprosy-survey (treatment) party under the charge of Dr. Santra to the Kangra district during the summer of 1930. As the result of the survey made by Dr. Santra, it was discovered that in 83 villages situated in three zails of the Kangra district 52 persons were suffering from leprosy, whilst in the Kulu tahsil 28 lepers were found in 29 villages and in the Banjar tahsil of Kulu sub-division, 54 villages contained 13 lepers. The survey party also visited the Mandi State, in which 50 lepers were discovered in 47 villages and an appreciable number of lepers was also discovered in the Chamba State. In addition, a rough survey was carried out in two tahsils of the Amritsar district and 15 lepers were discovered in 116 villages. These circumstances necessitated consideration of the question of appointing a whole time leprosy expert to carry out surveys with a view to obtaining more detailed information in regard to the incidence of the disease; whilst Dr. Santra recommended the appointment of such an officer and also pointed out the need of improving the training of medical men and more especially medical students in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Apart from these activities Dr. Santra and his party held leprosy clinics, each of seven days duration, in Kangra district under arrangements made by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and the Civil Surgeon, Kangra. These clinics were attended by some 21 doctors and their travelling expenses were borne by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. Dr. Santra also visited the King Edward Medical College, the Amritsar Medical School and the Women's Medical School at Ludhiana, where he delivered lectures and gave demonstrations on the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy to the staff and students.

The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital, Palampur, who was placed in medical charge of the Palampur Leper Asylum, continued to draw the fee of Rs. 35/- per mensem from the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

A grant of Rs. 2,500/- was made to the Subathu Leper Asylum to meet part of the cost of providing a new dispensary and a small clinical laboratory.

During the year 1931, considerable progress was made in extending anti-leprosy work in the Punjab. The Punjab Government, after obtaining the views of the Commissioners and Missionary Societies, approved of the proposal of the Provincial Committee in regard to the appointment of visiting committees for the inspection of leper asylums in the Punjab.

Almost all the Medical Officers in charge of dispensaries in the Kangra district have already received the special training in the treatment of leprosy at Calcutta or from Dr. Santra who visited that district. During the last four years, 14 Medical Officers and four private medical practitioners were sent to Calcutta at the expense of the Association.

In regard to the training of medical students, the late Special Leprosy Officer of the Committee delivered a lecture-demonstration on leprosy to the students of the King Edward Medical College and the Amritsar Medical School.

An annual grant of a sum of Rs. 100/- was given to each of the five leper asylums in the Punjab (Tarn Taran, Ambala, Palampur, Subathu and Rawalpindi) to provide comforts for the inmates. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3,000/- was granted to the Honorary Superintendent, Tarn Taran Leper Asylum, to meet in part the cost of erecting an operation block and a sum of Rs. 1,250/- was given to meet half the cost of equipping it. Also, a sum of Rs. 2,500/- was granted to the Subathu Leper Asylum to meet part of the cost of erecting and equipping a small laboratory.

With a view to obtaining a detailed knowledge in regard to the incidence of Leprosy in the Punjab a whole-time medical officer with M.B. B.S., qualifications (Dr. Jaikaria) has been appointed with the object of carrying out leprosy surveys and of supervising the work of a leprosy survey propaganda party. During the period from March 1st to December 1931, he did much valuable work and it need scarcely be said that the expenditure of Rs. 4,755/2/1 incurred in this connection has been fully justified by the result. In all, 958 villages were surveyed during this period of nine months, and 444 cases (or 253.12 per 100,000 of population) of leprosy were discovered in 199 villages. Seven leprosy clinics were opened for the treatment of 397 cases.

An extensive propaganda was carried out by means of magic-lantern shows and wide distribution of pamphlets on Leprosy. As many as 95 magic-lantern lectures were delivered by Dr. Jaikaria.

APPENDIX III. DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The question as to what are 'depressed classes' has of late aroused considerable interest. The term 'depressed classes', according to the definition laid down by the Census Commissioner for India, comprises:—

Depressed
Classes.

- (i) *All persons who would pollute a caste Hindu by proximity or touch.*
- (ii) *All those who are forbidden entry into the interior of ordinary Hindu temples.*
- (iii) *Those who are not allowed to draw water from the village well.*

The castes which fall under the first category are comparatively few, and at present no caste in this Province is supposed to cause pollution simply by coming within a certain distance of the caste Hindu. In private buildings, however, no caste Hindu would let a sweeper enter his residential room, not to speak of the latter ever dreaming of going into the kitchen. In many cases the shadow of a Chamar or a Chuhra would pollute a caste Hindu if he happened to be in his own house, but he would not mind such a thing in a playground or on a public road. The tradition or habit has much to do with the dread or contempt of untouchables.]

The matter of temple-entry is also a very vexed question. My inquiries show that old temples such as those in Southern India, where the practice or tradition has attained the force of ritual, do not really exist in this Province. The question as to which castes are, and which are not, allowed access to the different temples is still difficult of solution. It appears that a *Purbia Dhobi* would not be allowed to enter a temple, but a Hindu barber, especially if well dressed, would not be objected to. Large urban areas are not the places for a real test of disqualification for temple-entry as there the particulars and antecedents of an individual are not known, but in villages having temples for public worship such restrictions can be enforced.]

The backward castes when numerous enough in any locality usually avoid such unpleasantness by having a place of worship of their own, however humble. In some cases when a family of a depressed caste (for instance Chuhra) is isolated in a place they would erect a mud temple to *Guga*, in size no larger than an ordinary Indian *chuhla* (hearth), and adorn it with peacock feathers.

The question of who can and who cannot draw water from the village well is also usually full of difficulties. The main criterion is as to whether it is easy or difficult for the people to obtain drinking water in the locality, and the scruples disappear in proportion as the difficulty to secure water increases. The untouchables usually have their own wells, but very often would take water from the water-courses of wells or canals. In cases where the whole population depends on water stored in ponds they usually obtain it at a separate *ghat* at some distance from that of caste Hindua.]

Thus it will be realised that the question as to who are depressed classes is not at all easy to determine, and some castes will always be difficult to classify. The measure of reaction to be manifested by these classes at the time of separate enfranchisement also depends upon various considerations. In some places where there is an overwhelming influence of caste Hindus the depressed classes may not come forward to claim the vote. This may well happen in Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon. The reaction in Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur, Sheikhpura and Montgomery is likely to give the depressed a much longed

for opportunity to secure a large voting strength. In Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Ambala the Sikh element will probably retain its hold, but it will not be a case of plain sailing and the struggle may easily take a serious turn.

Estimate of
the Probable
Number of
the Depressed
Classes.

The Social Map in the beginning of this Report shows the population of the castes, which have been classified as 'depressed' according to the above tests out of those for which we had the figures. Such castes comprise all Ad-Dharmis and the Hindu castes, Bawaria, Chamar, Chuhra, Dagi and Koli, Dumna, Megh, Od, Ramdasia, Sansi and Sarera, and their strength in British Territory comes to 1,310,709. It is true that we have not got the figures for some other castes, which are also untouchable, but all of them are numerically unimportant. An estimate of the present population of these minor castes* made on the basis of the 1921 figures, indicates their population to be 131,300. Thus the total figure for the Hindu and Ad-Dharmi depressed classes will be nearly a million and a half. If all the depressed classes get the vote, their population is likely to be slightly larger, as the indications are that in that case they may be joined by some of the low classes among Sikhs and Muslims. It may be remarked that the aggregate of Hindu depressed classes does not include the figures of the members of those classes, who have been converted to Vedic Dharm and returned no caste or merely Arya in the column of caste.

It is necessary to add that the strength of each of the depressed castes, named above, by religion and sex are given in Imperial Table XVII for each district and state. Similar figures of Ad-Dharmis are given in Imperial Table XVI.

The figures of total population and literacy for each Tahsil in British Territory are given for Ad-Dharmis and four of the most numerous depressed castes, namely Chuhra, Chamar, Dagi and Koli and Sansi, in Provincial Table II. In the Social Map in the beginning of this Volume the light-blue portion of the rectangles represents the total strength of Ad-Dharmis and the Hindu depressed classes for which figures are available. Appendix I to Chapter XI is a key to this map and gives the actual and proportionate figures for each unit of the Province. It will be observed that the Ramdasia is put down as one of the Hindu depressed classes and in this connection it has only to be added that these persons returned themselves as Hindus by religion and Ramdasia by caste. They are really Chamars and belong properly to the Hindu depressed classes. Those Ramdasias who returned themselves as Sikhs are not included in these figures.

*Mazhabi, Marecha, Bengali, Barar, Bazigar, Bhanjra, Chanal, Daoli (Doala), Dhanak, Gandhila, Gedri, Kehal, Khatik, Kori, Nat, Paai, Perna, Rihar, Sepela and Sirkiband.

INDEX
OF THE
More important Subjects and Terms.

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
A.		A—concluded.	
Abbasia Canal	39	Arabic	278
Accuracy of census figures	79	Arain	259, 329
Actland, Government Actuary	126	Area	1-7
Act, number of factories under the	41	Area, average irrigated	38
Act, Sarda	172 & 173	Area, canal-irrigated	38
Act, Sikh Gurdwaras	21	Area, changes in	7
Actual age distribution	126	Area, cultivable	27
Actuaries	126	Area figures for districts	7
Ad-Dharmi	310	Area, gross cultivated	27
Ad-Dharm, instruction about the record of	289	Area, increase in canal irrigated	15
Adjustment of population at past censuses	15	Area, increase in cultivable	15 & 16
Administrative Divisions, density in	13	Area, net-cultivated	27
Administrative Divisions, names of	2 & 3	Area of the British Territory	2
Adult literacy	255	Area of the Punjab	11
Afghanistan	116, 277, 350	Area of the Punjab States	3, 13
Afghanistan, trade with	41	Area, population and density	11-14
Age and civil condition, distribution of population by	185	Area, population and density—comparison with foreign countries	11
Age and civil condition, proportional distribution according to	172	Area, sown under cereals, pulses and valuable crops	31
Age and civil condition, unsmoothed figures by	173	Area, survey	7
Age at marriage	172, 174	Area under (vital) registration	66
Age distribution—	128	Area, yearly sown and matured	30
at different censuses	128	Area, proportion of widows in different	187
by individual years	128	Armenians	360
by sex	131	Army	230
how affected by migration	135	Arora	259, 299, 329
of different castes	136	Artificial swelling of census figures	80
in England and France	131	Arya Bhasba	271
in other provinces	132	Aryas	290
of infirm	203	Arya Samaj, the Census Committee, Wacchho-wali	271
Age distribution, percentage of variation in	68	Asam	261
Age-periods, proportion of infirm at different	203	Attock	224, 251, 273, 289
Age-periods, quinquennial	126	Australia	281
Age, preference for certain years of	126	Australia, wheat imported from	19
Age returns, peculiarities of	126	Average annual prices	48
Age, school-going	59, 253	Average, calculations of — age of bride at marriage	174 & 175
Age, usual features of the return of	125	Average irrigated area	38
Aged, the proportion of — in the total population	130	Awan	259, 330
Aged, where most numerous	133	Awan-kari	275
Aggarwal	259, 329	B.	
Agriculture	32, 220	Babbar Akali gang	21
Agriculture, improvement in methods of	34	Bagri	274
Agricultural College, the Punjab	32	Bahawalpur Canal	39
Agricultural conditions of the province	28	Bahawalpur State	2, 201, 321
Agricultural education	32	Bahti	338
Agricultural land, price per acre	32	Bande Matram	213, 281
Agricultural research	31	Banks, mortgage	56
Agricultural stock and its care	35 & 36	Bar-di-Boli	275
Agriculture, demonstration and propaganda in	34	Bari Doab, Lower	18
Ahr	259, 329	Bari Doab, Upper	15
Ahr-i-Hadis	305	Bashahr	178
Ahluwalia	357	Bawaria	331
Ahmadia	313	Basas	229
Ahmdal	43	Beas	2
Ajmer-Merwara	203, 261	Bedi	323
Akali, Babbar — gang	21	Bees, keeping of	225
Akali Dal	21	Bengal Census Report of 1921	174
Akali movement	293	Bengali	278
Akali Parchar	341	Beopari	351
Antitoxa, effect of — on deaf-mutism	198	Better living societies	56 & 57
Ambala	93, 174, 178, 202, 251	Bhangi	326
American cotton	34	Bhili	277
Amount of sterility	182	Bhotia	273
Amritsar	80, 93, 94, 178, 201, 250 & 251	Bihar and Orissa	261
Anglo-Indian, definition of the term	361	Bikaner State	2, 40
Anglo-Indians, strength of — at past six censuses	360	Bilaspur	174, 178, 274
Annual birth and death rates	48	Bilingualism	279
Annual average prices	48	Biloch	331
Annual rate of increase per cent. in population	15	Bilochi	276
		Birds, keepers of	225
		Birth and death rates, annual	17, 23
		Birth and death rates during 1867-1921	18

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
B—concluded.		C—concluded.	
Births and deaths, natural increase due to ..	66—68	Chinese, Tibeto—languages	373
Births and deaths, recorded number of ..	147, 180	Cholistan	39
Births in urban and rural areas ..	153	Chuhs	195
Births, the proportion of sexes at ..	152	Chuhls	81
Birth-rate in certain districts ..	291	Chuhra	259, 334
Bishkarman	303	Chuhras the religion of	269
Blind	199, 206	Christians	181, 312,
Blindness, measures for combating ..	200		360
Bogus entries	80	Cities and selected towns, literacy in ..	261
Bombay	261	Cities, natural increase in	93
Books published in last decade ..	281, 287	Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants ..	93
Born in Europe	361	City, definition of —	80
Boundaries, external changes in ..	5 & 6	Civil and Military Gazette	281
Boundaries, internal changes in ..	6	Civil condition, age distribution by ..	185
Brahman	250, 290,	Civil condition and age, unsmoothed figures of ..	173
	290, 302,	Civil Disobedience	31
	332	Class, size of the family by religion and — ..	31
Brahmanic Hindus	357	Classification of castes	323
Brahmans, occupation of	232	Colonies, migration to — during the decade ..	117
Brahmos	290	Colony towns	2, 01, 251
Brayne, Mr.—on rural uplift	61	Combatants recruited, where	15
Breeding Society, Horse, Pony and Mule ..	35—37	Commission, Indian Statutory	21
Bride, average age of — at marriage ..	175	Communal conflict	31
Bridegroom, average age of — at marriage ..	175 & 176	Communications, Road	40 & 50
British Territory	2	Companies, Joint Stock	44—47
Broadcasting	62 & 63	Compulsory Education Societies	67
Buddhists	315	Concealment of infirmities	301
Bullocks, number of — fit for plough ..	31	Conditions, agricultural	22
Burma	261	Conditions of the last decade	20
C.		Conferences, Round Table	22
Calculations of average age at marriage ..	174	Congress session, Lahore	22
Calvert, Mr. H.	32	Consolidation of holdings	55 & 56
Canada	90	Conversion of religion	280
Canada, mode of taking the census in ..	10	Convocation	22
Canal-irrigated area	38	Co-operative Bank, Provincial	57
Canal systems	2, 30	Co-operative Movement	52, 55
Canal, Triple — Project	18	Co-operative societies—	
Canals, Government — area irrigated by ..	2, 30	Classification of —	54
Carpenters, turners and joiners ..	226	Non-agricultural	50
Caste for which figures sorted	333	Objects of loans from —	54
Caste, Race, Tribe and	322	Percentage of recoveries from —	55
Castes, age distribution of different ..	136	Total number of —	52
Castes, literacy by English for	259	Types of primary agricultural	54
Castes, literacy by selected	258	Volume of credit of —	57
Castes, proportion of widows among different ..	187 & 188	Co-operative Union, Punjab	57
Castes, proportion of workers in different ..	231	Co-sharers of <i>jamabandi</i> holdings	223
Castes, sex proportion in	161	Cost of living	49
Caste system, M. Emille Senart's	326	Cottage industries	43
Casual migration	113 & 114	Cotton, improved varieties of — and wheat ..	34
Cataract, successful operations of	200	Cousin-marriage	106
Cattle censuses	31	Cow-dlaughter	21
Cattle diseases, prevention and treatment ..	37	Cricket Test Matches	267
of	36	Criminal Tribes	258
Cattle farms	44	Crops, seasons and	28—30
Cement Works	135	Cultivable area, definition of	27
Census as a test of vital record	271	Cultivators	220
Census Committee, the Arya Sama], Wachho-		D.	
wali	10 & 11	Dagi and Koli	330
Census enquiry, scope of	185	Dailies in circulation	281
Census, fertility data compared with general ..	79	Daily Herald	281
Census figures, accuracy of	70	D&K editions of dailies	20
Census figures, artificial swelling of	80 & 81	Dam, Nammal	273
Census house, definition of	14 & 15	Dardic languages	123
Census, past	174	Darwin	335
Census Report, Bengal — of 1921	58	Darzi	302
Central Financing Institutes	278	Dasuya	107
Central Pahari	261	Deaf and dumb	147, 150
Central Provinces and Berar	226	Deaths, recorded number of	131
Ceramics, workers in	31	Death-rate among the aged	23
Cereals, area sown under — pulses and valu-	220, 333	Death-rate, annual birth and	17, 20
able crops	178, 250,	Death-rate by main diseases	158
Chamar	274	Death-rate, male and female	24
Chamba	338	Death-rate, monthly	15
	275	Death-roll during Great War	20
Chang	229	Decade, conditions of the last	299
Chanhoori	2	Declining Birth rate	1, 261
Chemical Products, trade in	296	Delhi	31, 69, 221,
Chenab	26	Demobilization	312
Child-marriage	334	Demonstration and propaganda in agriculture ..	34
Children, number of — dying within one year ..	41	Density, area, population and	11, 14
Chhimba		Density, area, population and — compared to ..	11 & 12
China, trade with		foreign countries	
		Density, area, population and — in adminis-	13
		trative divisions	

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
D—concluded.		F—concluded.	
Density, area, population and — of districts and states	13 & 14	Female education	60
Density of rural population	73	Female hospitals	27
Dental Hospital	27	Female immigration	167
Departmental educational returns	254, 268	Female infanticide	151, 164
Depressed castes	322	Female workers	216
Depressed classes	310, 323,	Female workers in different castes	233
	373	Females, neglect of	166
Dera Ghazi Khan	2, 196,	Ferozapore	2, 93, 154,
	219, 250		178, 261,
	275		279
Deswall	290, 301,	Fertile and sterile marriages, percentage of	183
Dev Dharm	302	Fertility, special enquiry into	186
Dev Samaj	290, 301,	Fever	15
	302	Figures, unsmoothed — by civil condition and age	173
Dhami cattle	36	Financial stringency	19
Dharam Premi	303	Financing Institutions, Central	58
Dhawal Pal	303	Fishing	255
Dhiman Brahman	340	Floods, river	18, 30
Dhobi	259, 335	Food, effect of — on fecundity	298
Dictionary, Dr. Jukes, Western Punjabi and English	274	Food industries	226
Digambari	315	Food-stuffs, trade in	229
Disparity of sexes	151	Foodwahi Canal	89
Dispensaries, hospitals and	27	Foreign-born enumeration of — in selected districts	93
Districts, density in — and states	13 & 14	Foreign countries, sex proportion in	159
Divisions, linguistic	273	Foreign state service	230
Districts	169	Foreign trade of India	41
Doab	341	Foundries	39, 43
Domestic Economy	61	France	63, 90
Dress, industries of — and toilet	228	Fruit orchards	35
Drug habit	196	Fuel	229
Duration of marriage and size of family	184		
Dussehra festival	21	G.	
Dyeing, Government School of	60	Gahhar Ghambir	303
		Gakkhar	352
E.		Gang, Babbar Akali	21
Early marriage and fecundity	298	Garhshankar	302
Earned, definition of	208	Garhwal hills	275
Earthquake, Kangra	295	Garrett, Mr.	305
Eastern Punjab districts	291	Gazette, Civil and Military	281
Eastern Times	281	Gazetted Government servants, actual figures of — by castes	259
Edge, Vital Record in the tropics by	125	General Schedule, specimen of	8
Educated unemployment	234	Ghaggar	274
Education	59 & 60	Ghirath	338
Education Department, returns of	254, 268	Glossary of castes, tribes and races	328
Education, progress made in	59	Goitre	198
Education, compulsory — society	57	Gojra, cataract operations at	201
Engineering College, MacLagan — Mughalpura	60	Golden Temple	20
England and Wales	63, 90, 125,	Gossains	338
	185 & 186	Governor of the Punjab, attempt made on the life of	22
English	296	Government Actuaries	126
English as mother-tongue	276	Grand Trunk Road	20
English dailies	281	Great War	16
English literacy by castes	259	Grey Canals	36
English speakers, number of	361	Grierson, Sir George	272
Enquiry into marriage and fertility	178	Gross-cultivated area	27
Enquiry, scope and mode of census	9	Gujarati	278
Enquiry, special — into the extent of educated unemployment	8	Gujjar	259, 339
Enquiry, special — into the size of families	10	Gujranwala	250
Eranian languages	273	Gujrat	250, 339
Errors in age returns, how corrected	126	Gurdaspur	72, 74, 251
European languages	361	Gurgaon	174, 219,
Europeans, birthplace of	361		250
Europeans, sex proportion among	161	Gurmukhi, literates in	260
Europeans, strength of — at past six censuses	360	Gurrunkhi, Urdu-Hindi — controversy	256
Evolution of castes	323	Guru Gobind Singh	305
F.		H.	
Factories, different kinds of	42	Halal-khor	328
Factories Act, number of factories under the	41	Hardy, Sir George	123
Factory operatives	41, 48	Hariana	36
Families, houses and	80—83	Hari Kishan Kaul, Pandit	14
Families, size of	82	Harni	339
Family, size of — according to age of wife at marriage	180 & 181	Health conditions	22—26
Family, size of — according to duration of marriage	182	Hides and skins industry	226
Family, size of — correlated to occupation of husband	178	Hides and skins, trade in	229
Farms, cattle	33	Hill States, Simla	3, 250
Farms, experimental seeds	33	Himalayan Natural Division	4 & 5
Fecundity	296	Himalayan, provincialized — group or languages	273
		Hindi, Urdu — Gurmukhi controversy	256
		Hindi, literates in	260
		Hindko	275
		Hindu Jat	300, 339

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
H—concluded.		J—concluded.	
Hindu majority, where?	289	Jhelum	2, 178, 225 & 250
Hindu-Muslim riots	21, 290	Jhelumi	275
Hindu Rajput	300	Jbiwar	343
Hindu Rajputs, sex proportion among	154	Jind	174
Hindu sects	301	Jogi	338
Hindus, causes of decreasing number of	295	Joint-stock	44—47
Hindus, detailed study of the figures of	295	Jukes, Dr.	274
Hindustani	271, 275	Julaha	335 & 343
Hissar	174, 195, 251	Jullundur	93 & 251
Hissar Cattle	30	Jumna	2, 39
Holdings, size of agricultural	224	K.	
Horse, Pony and Mule Breeding Society	35—37	Kachhari	275
Hoshiarpur	2, 174, 195, 251	Kahar	343
Hosiery	43	Kaithal	302
Hospital, Dental	27	Kakkezal	351
Hospitals and dispensaries	27	Kanal Banal	302
Hospitals for females	27	Kamboh	359, 344
Hospitals, Veterinary	37	Kanauri	273, 270
Hotels	229	Kanet	352
House, definition of census	80 & 81	Kangra	174, 178, 195, 250 & 274
House and Families	80—83	Kanthiwal	303
Houses, number of	81	Kapurthala	178
Hyderabad	281	Karachi	2, 51
Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Mandi	62	Karwa	160
I.		Karnal	174, 244, 275 & 301
Ibbetson, Sir D. J.	14	Kashmir	306
Ibbetson on castes	323	Khakrob	325
Impliments, use of improved	35	Khalas Colloge	80
Inauguration of Reforms	20 & 21	Khatri	259, 290 & 345
Incidence of the rural population	74	Khaur	43
Increase or decrease during the last decade among unmarried, married and widowed	313, 322	Khawra	43
Indian States Service	230	Khilafatists	20
Indian Statutory Commission	21	Koli	285 & 303
Indo-European languages	273	Kumaon	275
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Natural Division	5	Kumar	259, 245
Indoor patients, number of — treated at Government hospitals	27	L.	
Indus	2	Lahauli	273
Industrial schools	42	Lahnda or Western Punjab	274
Industrial societies	56	Lahore City	93 & 94
Industry	41—42, 225	Lahore City, age distribution of	185
Infantile mortality	25	Lahore District	2
Infirm, age distribution of	203	Lahore Mental Hospital	197
Infirm, sex proportion among	204	Lahore riots	21
Infirmities, comparison of incidence of — with other provinces	203	Lands or Hindi Mahajani	251
Infirmities for census purposes	195	Landhoker	275
Infirmities, local distribution of	198—207	Languages—	271
Influenza epidemic, effect on sex proportion	151	Dravidian	273, 278
Influenza, number of deaths caused by	7, 63	Indo-European	278
Inhabited villages, average distance between	97	Literacy activity in different	278
Inhabited villages, increase in	98	Other minor	272
Inqilab	281	Scheme of classification of	279
Insane	195	Subsidiary	273 & 275
Insane, proportion of — at different ages	195	Tibeto-Chinese	20, 259
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals	200	Legislative Council	202
Intentional errors in age returns	125	Lepor Asylums	52
Inter-district migration	114	Letters, number of — delivered	201
Inter-marriage between religions	259	Leucoderma	280
Ireland, area of	11	Lingua franca	273
Irrigated area, average	38	Linguistic families	274
Irrigation, canal	37—39	Linguistic survey of India, (Grierson's)	250
Ishnat-i-Islam	259	Literacy among certain religions and districts	252
Islam Weir	39	Literacy by main religions	258
Irrigation, main sources of	37	Literacy by selected castes	255
J.		Literacy certificates granted to adults	261
Jain	315	Literacy, comparison of — with other provinces	261
Jamiat-ul-Qur'aniyah	324	vinoes	250
Jammu and Kashmir	201	Literacy figures	251
Jangida Brahman	336, 340	Literacy in cities and selected towns	250
Jangli	275	Literacy in English by caste	200
Jat	259, 300 & 339	Literacy in vernaculars	249
Jatki	275	Literacy, local distribution of—	255
Jat Pat Torak Mandal	324	Literacy of adults	253
Jat Sikh	341	Literacy, progress of — in the young	280
Jassa Singh Ramgarhia	337	Literacy activity in different languages	248
Jews	315	Literate aged 5 and over	251
Jhang	50, 76, 117, 195, 221 & 251		

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
<i>L—concluded.</i>		<i>M—concluded.</i>	
Literate in—		Minerals, exploitation of	225
English	251	Minor languages	278 & 348
Gurmukhi	260	Minor religions	315
Hindi	260	Misal, Ramgarhia	337
Roman	260	Mithankot	3
Urdu	49	Moochi	259, 333, 343, 347 & 348
Local bodies, service of	230	Moga	201
Lohars	33, 259	Moghal	327
Loharu	278	Money-lender	228
Longevity	133	Montgomery	2, 64, 80, 113, 223, 274
Lower Bari Doab Canal	18	Monthly death-rate	24
Lower Chenab Canal	15	Monthly Newspapers	281
Lower Sutlej Series	39	Monthly wages, statement showing — of factory operatives	48
Ludhiana	93, 164, 178, 250 & 251	Morgah, Petroleum refinery at	44
Lyalpur	65	Mortgage banks	56
<i>M.</i>		Motor transport, number of vehicles engaged in	50
Machhi	259, 343 & 347	Movement in actual figures of civil condition	171
Maclagan, Sir Edward	14, 272	Movement, non-co-operation	20
Maclagan Engineering College	60	Movement of prices in Bombay	49
MacMahon, Colonel	305	Movement of population	63—80
Madras	201	movement of population in—	
Mahajarin	20	each British district	71 & 72
Mahit	280, 347	each natural division	70
Mailai Canal	39	the Punjab States	27
Mair	356	Movement, Shuddhi	71
Malerkotla	82, 178 & 251	Movement, Tazim	21
Males, excess of — in total population	151	Mule-breeding Society, Horse, Pony and Multan	35—37
Malis and Sainis	293 & 347	Multan City	2, 64, 65, 250 & 251
Malikpur riots	21	Multan riots	93 & 95
Manchuria	159	Muslim Jat	21
Mandal, Ad-Dharm	32	Muslim majority, where ?	342
Mandal, Jat Pat Torak	325	Mussalli	289
Mandi	251	Muzaffargarh	227, 349
Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme	41, 62		196, 223, 250 & 291
Mangal Bhat	302	<i>N.</i>	
Map, linguistic	273	Nabha	250
Map, showing canal irrigation	38	Nammal Dam	20
Map, social	288	Nai	349
Marhatti	278	Nanak, Guru	350
Marwari	276	Nankana Sahib tragedy	20, 21
Marriageable males, proportion to females of	177	Natural Division—	
Marriageable population, proportion of sexes in	176	Himalayan	4 & 5
Marriage, age at	172, 174	Indo-Gangetic Plain West	5
Marriages, duration of — and size of family	184	Movement of population in each	70
Masculinity at birth	163	North-West Dry Area	5
Mashabi	226	Sex proportion in each	159
Meleod, Sir Donald	14	Sub-Himalayan	5
Mean age	132	Natural population, definition of	8
Medical relief, expansion of	27	Natural population, sex proportion in	157, 158
Medical school	27	Nayariyas	225
Megh	347	Neglect of females	156
Mughwal	290	Nepal	275
Mehtar	326	Nepali	277
Meikle, Mr.—Government Actuary	126	Net-cultivated area	27 & 28
Mental Hospital	197	Netherlands	90
Mental workers	226	New sects	302
Meo	259 & 348	News agency, improvement in	281
Meeston Ploughs	35	Newspapers	280; 281
Metal work Institutes, Government	42	No caste, number of persons returning	357
Metalled roads, mileage of	20 & 49	Non-agricultural co-operative societies	56
Methods of agriculture, improvement in	34	Non-co-operation movement	20
Mewati	278	Non-Hinduized primitive tribes	322 & 323
Mickleton, Mr. L.	14	North-West Frontier Province	219, 261
Mills, number of different kinds of	42	Number of girls in schools	255
Mianwali	2, 178 & 251	Number of persons literate per 1,000	249
Migration, casual-definition of	114	Number of persons per house	81
Migration, effect of — on age distribution	135	<i>O.</i>	
Migration figures, lack of certain	73 & 114	Occupations and means of livelihood	208
Migration, periodic	116	Od	350
Migration, permanent	117	Odki	350
Migration, semi-permanent	117	Oil-milling	42 & 357
Migration, temporary	115	Operatives in factories	39
Migration to and from the Punjab	118	Orchard, fruit	35
Milap	281	Origin of caste system	326
Milch cattle	31	Ottawa agreement	31
Mileage of metalled roads	20 & 49	Outdoor patients, number of — treated at Government hospitals	27

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
P.		P—concluded.	
Pachadas	353	Price per cultivated acre	32
Pahari, central	278	Primary-passed	263, 264
Pahari, variation in Punjabi and	274	Primitive tribes	223
Pahari, western	275	Progress of literacy in younger generation	253
Pahol	305 & 306	Progressive population	299
Panjab	39	Proportional distribution according to age and	172
Pakhiwara	259, 350	civil condition	177
Pakpattan Canal	392	Proportion of followers of different religions	170
Palampur, leper asylum	60 & 61	Proportion of unmarried	181
Panchayat system	315	Proportion of sexes	176
Parais	280	Proportion of sexes in marriageable population	187 & 188
Partap	51	Proportion of widows among different	186
Passengers travelling by North-Western Rail-	276	castes	187
way	259, 350	Proportion of widows in females of different	57
Paatho	174, 251	religions	230
Pathan	15, 27	Provincial Co-operative Bank	201
Patiala	202	Public Administration, number of persons	31
Patients in Government hospitals	197	engaged in	57
Patients in leper asylums	183 & 184	Public Health Department, Punjab	274
Patients in Mental Hospital	113, 116	Pulses, area sown under cereals and	274
Pell, C. E. — Law of Births and Deaths by	113, 117	Punjab Co-operative Union	274
Periodic migration	277	Punjabi	274
Permanent migration	35	Punjabi and English dictionary, Dr. Jukes	274
Persian	43 & 44	Punjabi and Pahari, variation in	274
Persian wheels	15	Punjab, Western — or Lahnda	274
Petroleum wells	151	Punjab States, increase in population of	77
Plague, effect of — on sex proportion	31	Q.	
Ploughed area	126, 158	Qadian	278
Plumping of age returns	230	Qadri	306
Police	178	Qaimpur casual	39
Polyandry	177	Qasab	351
Polygamy	35—37	Quarries of stone (ballast)	50
Pony, mule and horse breeding society	63	Quinquennial age-periods	120
Population, actual — of the province	185	Qureshi	356
Population, age distribution of the	90	R.	
Population, amount of urban	11, 14	Race, tribe and caste	322
Population, area — and density	65 & 66	Radhaswami	290, 301
Population, causes of the variation in the	11, 63	Railway communications	19
Population, comparison of — with foreign	8	Railway transport	50 & 227
countries	7, 11	Railway, goods carried by	51
Population, <i>de facto</i>	95	Railway, new-lines opened	51
Population, definition of	38	Railway, number of passengers carried by	51
Population, definition of rural	8	Rajah Committee	51, 224
Population, definition of urban	73	Rajasthan	275
Population, <i>de jure</i>	97	Rajput	300, 352
Population, density of rural	7 & 8	Rajputana	203, 201
Population, figures of rural	71	Rajput, Hindu	300
Population, general	93	Ramdasia	333, 354
Population, incidence per square mile of the	69 & 70	Ram Dajji	202
rural	11 & 12	Ramgarhia	345
Population, increase in	12 & 13	Ram Khahi	302
Population, influence of religion on the move-	71 & 72	Rangila Rasal case	21
ment of the	70	Ravi	2
Population in the past censuses	77	Rawalpindi	21, 250, 261
Population, median point of	70, 80	Rawalpindi City	93, 95
Population, median point of	63	Rawalpindi Leper Asylum	202
Population, movement of — in each British	130	Rawat	352
district	91 & 92	Reforms, inauguration of	20 & 21
Population, movement of — in natural	64	Reformers, sects of — among Hindus	291
divisions	209	Registration, area under	65, 162
Population, movement of — in Punjab States	80	Regressive population	290
Population, movement of — in smaller units	89	Relapsing fever	223
Population, movement of the total	89	Religion	288
Population of the aged	9	Religion and class, size of family by	179
Population of towns by class	299	Religion, influence of — on the movement of	69 & 70
Population, percentage of increase in	9 & 10	the population	252
Population, progressive	14 & 20	Religions, literacy by main	186
Population, proportion of — in towns and	52	Religions, proportion of widows among fe-	301, 309,
cities	52	males of —	313, 314
Population, proportion of — in villages	222	Religious sects	160
Population, provisional totals of	275	Religions, sex proportion among different	188
Population, regressive	226	Re-marriage of widows	220
Population, special enquiries in certain as-	62	Rent-receivers	355
pects of	73, 77	Representation of castes in services	33
Population, variations in	48	Research, agricultural	73, 77
Post offices, total number of —	49	Resources, pressure on	254
Post, telegraph and telephone services	222	Returns of the Education Department	126
Post, telegraph and telephone services, per-	275	Returns, peculiarities of age	264
sons employed in	226	Revolt of untouchables	21
Pothowari	62	Riots, communal	226
Pottery, workers in	73, 77	Risley, Sir Herbert	226
Poultry farm	48		
Pressure on resources	49		
Prices			
Prices, movement of — in Bombay			

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
<i>R—concluded.</i>		<i>S—concluded.</i>	
Road communications	49 & 50	Sirhind	2
Road transport	227	Sirmoor	174, 178
Road, mileage of metalled	20 & 49	Sirsa	302
Roberts, Mr. A. —	14	Size of the family according to age of wife at marriage	180
Robilla Tank Kahatriya	356	Size of family by religion and class	179
Rohtak	174, 250, 251, 289.	Size of the family correlated to occupation of husband	178
Roman Catholic	314	Skin industries, trade in	226
Roman, literates in	260	Small-pox	199
Ross, Mr. H. A.	14, 272	Smoothing of age returns	126
Round Table Conference	22	Social map	288
Rural area, births in	152	Softa riots	21
Rural economy, course in	33	Sources of wealth, new provincial	43
Rural population by religion	98	Special enquiry into marriage and fertility	178
Rural population, definition of	88, 89	Spinning and weaving	92
Rural population, density of	73	States, density in districts and	13 & 14
Rural population, incidence of	74	Sterile marriages, percentage of fertile and	183
Rural population, percentage of	89	Sterility, amount of	182
Rural uplift	61	Sub-Himalayan Natural Division	5
<i>S.</i>		Subsidiary languages	279
Sabathu, Leper Asylum	202	Subsidiary occupations	217
Sadiqia Canal	39	Sugar industry	43
Saini	203, 354	Suliemanke	39
Sanatan Dharm, strength of	301	Summer Census of Simla	8
Sansi	200, 354	Summer	356
Sarda Act	172	Sundburg	299
Sathankwasi	355	Surveyor-General, area figures supplied by	7
Saunders, Mr.	315	Survival-rate among different religions	70, 296
Sayani	22	Sutlej	1
Schemes of classification of languages	259, 353	Sutlej Valley Project	2, 39, 40
School, children attending	272	Sweden	63
School-going age	59, 254, 268	Swelling of census figures	80
Schools, number of girls in	59, 253	Swetambri	315
Seasons and crops	256	Syphilis, effect of	199
Sects, Hindu	28-30	Syrian	314
Sects, Muslim	301	<i>T.</i>	
Sects of Indian Christians	313	Tabligh	289
Sects returned as religions	314	Tahsils, changes in	6
Sects, Sikh	290	Tamil and Telugu	278
Sehjdhari	309	Tank Kahatriya	336, 356
Selected castes	306	Tannery, Shahdara	60
Selected castes, literacy by	323	Tanzim movement	21
Selected castes, occupations of	258	Tarkhan	259, 346
Selected cities, literacy in	231	Tarn Taran Leper Asylum	202
Selected towns, literacy in	251	Taxila	60
Selected towns, population of	251	Technical education	60
Selected towns, those born and enumerated in	93	Telegraph, post — and telephone services	52, 227
See area	93	Telephones, towns having	52
Semi-permanent migration	39	Teli	259, 357
Senart, M. Emile — Caste System	113, 117	Telugu, Tamil and	278
Service of the State	326	Temple, Sir Richard	306
Sex at birth	230	Temporary migration	113-115
Sexes, the disparity in number of	152	Test matches, cricket	281
Sex-proportion among infirm	151	Textiles	226
Sex-proportion at different ages	204	Thakur	352
Sex-proportion by caste	154	Thalochari	275
Sex-proportion in natural population	161	Thanesar	302
Sex-proportion of marriageable population	158	Thikri Pahra	60
Sex-ratio, urban	178	Theor-stricken area	39
Shad	96	Thrift societies	56
Shah Nahr	306	Tibet, trade with	41
Shahpur	2	Tibeto-Chinese languages	273, 276
Shardhanand, Swami	250	Toilet, industries of the dress and	226
Sheikh	21	Town, definition of	88
Sheikhupura	259, 355	Towns, effect of residence in	297
Shia	65	Towns, population of — by class	91
Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee	306	Towns, population of selected	93
Shaidhi movement	20	Towns with uninterrupted increase	93
Sial	21, 289	Transport	227
Stalkot	352	Transport facilities	41
Sikh Gurdwaras Act	3, 6, 7, 40, 42, 65, 69, 71, 72, 93, 95, 251.	Tribal religion	289
Sikh Jat	21	Tribes	322
Sikh Jat, sex proportion of	341	Tribune	281
Sikh, Hindu	154	Triple Canal Project	18
Sikhism	290	Turners, carpenters — and joiners	226
Sikhs	290	<i>U.</i>	
Simla	303	Uhl river	62
Simla Hill States	71, 81, 196	Ukraine Republic, area and population of	11
Simla, summer population of	8, 260, 274	Una	302
Sangi Kat	8	Unemployment of the educated	233
	39, 303	Unintentional errors in age returns	126
		United Kingdom, area and population of	11

Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
U—concluded.		W.	
United Provinces	2, 261	Wages	47 & 48
United States of America, mode of taking the census of	10	Wage earner	208
University Hall outrage	23	Wah	44, 50
Unsmoothed age returns	158	Ware handi	60
Untouchables, revolt of	204	Warcha	50
Upper Bari Doab	15	Waterlogging	40
Urban area, births in	153	Watson, Dr. Chalmers	299
Urban population by religion	96	Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab by Calvert	32
Urban population, definition of	88	Weaving, spinning and	42
Urban population, increase in	91	Weekly newspapers	281
Urban population, percentage in total population of	89	Weils, area irrigated by	37
Urban population, proportion of — at past censuses	90	Western Jumna Canal	15
Urban population, proportion of — in other countries	90	Western Pahari	34
Urban sex-ratio	96	Western Punjabi (Lahnda)	274
Urdu books published in	281	Wheat, improved varieties of	352
Urdu dailies	281	Widowed, the	185
Urdu-Hindu-Gurmukhi controversy	258	Widows, proportion of — in different areas	187
Urdu, literates in	260	Widows, proportion of — among different castes	187
V.		Widows, proportion of — among females of main religions	186
Valuable crops, area sown under cereals, pulses and	91	Widow re-marriage	188
Vanishe	62	Women's Christian College	27
Vedic Dharm, followers of	302	Wood, trade in	229
Vernaculars, literacy in	260	Wood workers	226
Veterinary College, Punjab	37	Workers among selected castes	231
Veterinary Department	35	Working dependants	600, 915
Vidhya Vivah Sahaik Sabha	188	Y.	
Village, definition of	89	Yaws	209
Villages, average population of	97	Y.M.C.A., uplift work by	62
Villages, average distance between inhabited	97	Z.	
Villages, increase in inhabited	98	Zamindar	281
Village service	230	Zoroastrian	215
Village watchmen	230		
Vital records and age distribution	134		