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VOLUME XVII

PUNJAB

PART I.

REPORT

BY

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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

Subsidiary Tables.

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

Subsidiary Tables.

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	Peuliarities 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.

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.

	Date of Census.
KANCHA DISTRICT—	
Kochi Kohr and Sower, including Bera	.. ..
Bhangal	20-2-30
Lahri and Suti	5-2-30
Kala, Rupi and Siraj	5-12-30
CHANDIA STATE—	
Pangri and Chamba Lahri	7-2-30
Trita, Chawata and Brahmar	15-12-30
MAYRI STATE—	
Kachar circles of Chobar, Buhar, Uctamal, Sower and Soraj	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

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. 58,735 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.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB

1931.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

SECTION 1.—THE AREA DEALT WITH.

1. Introductory. 2. Administrative Divisions. 3. Natural Divisions. 4. External changes in boundaries. 5. Internal changes. 6. Area figures.

SECTION 2.—POPULATION.

7. General. 8. The "Census." 9. Provisional totals.

SECTION 3.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

10. Density. 11. Density in Administrative Divisions. 12. Density in Districts and States.

SECTION 4.—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION.

13. Past Censuses. 14. Variations in population (1855—1921). 15. Conditions of the previous decade (1911—1921).

SECTION 5.—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

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

SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

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

SECTION 7.—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS.

51. Movement in Natural Divisions. 52. Movement in each British district. 53. Pressure on resources. 54. Movement in Punjab States. 55. Accuracy of census figures.

SECTION 8.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

56. General. 57. Definition of census house. 58. Number of persons per house.

SECTION I.—THE AREA DEALT WITH.

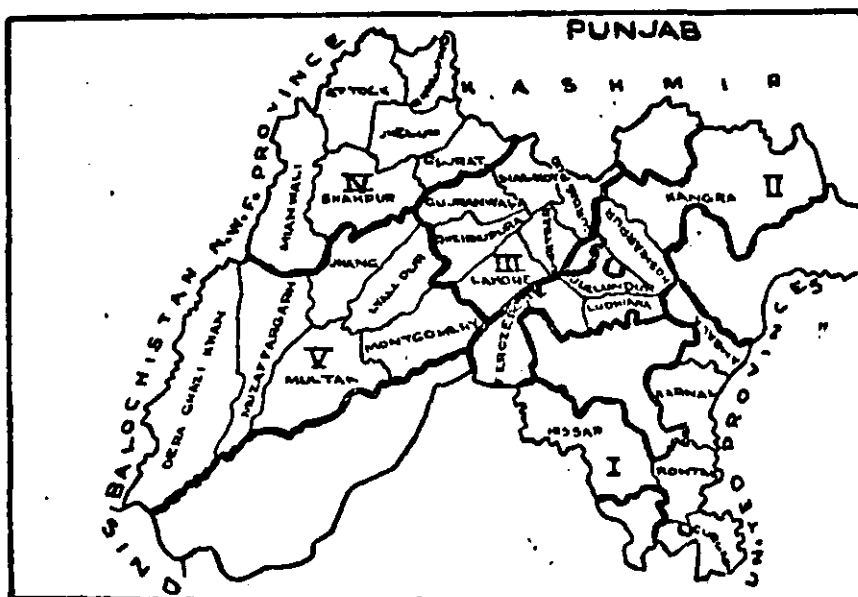
1. This Report deals with the eighth Census of the Punjab, taken on the night between the 26th and 27th February 1931. A separate Report for Delhi Province, which has hitherto been treated in the Punjab Reports, has been compiled on the present occasion.

The Province derives its name from its rivers (*Punj-ab*, meaning five rivers), namely Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, which traverse its length from north-east to south-west and join up with the Indus at Mithankot (in the Dera Ghazi Khan District) and thus along with it pour their waters into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Four decades back it was the existence of the five rivers rather than their utility, which conferred the name on the Province. Now those rivers do not merely exist in name, but have been rendered a valuable asset by the engineer's skill, and all of them have to their credit magnificent canal systems, which have brought fertilising water to millions of acres of arid land and thus provided livelihood for a considerable portion of the provincial population, and have brought into existence prosperous colony towns and flourishing villages, built on modern lines with due regard to the laws of sanitation and cleanliness. The Beas is the smallest and the only river, whose name is not directly associated with a canal, but during the *kharif* it feeds an old private canal in the Hoshiarpur District, known as Shah Nahr, and after joining the Sutlej near Ferozepore, its supply is utilized by the canals of the Sutlej Valley Project. At the last census, the Sutlej had only one canal, the Sirhind, to feed, but now it claims a most extensive canal system, which irrigates large tracts in the Ferozepore, Lahore, Montgomery and Multan Districts and the States of Bahawalpur and Bikaner. Thus the Punjab is now in reality a tract, which in a way derives its life from those rivers, depending on them largely for its material prosperity. Two other rivers, the Jumna and the Indus, also traverse the Province and form its boundaries on the east and west, respectively. The Jumna divides the Punjab from the United Provinces, and the Indus while forming the boundary line on the north-west runs through the Mianwali District and separates the Dera Ghazi Khan District from the rest of the Province.

Administrative Divisions.

2. The Province is administratively divided into two parts, the British Territory and the Punjab States. The former has an area of 99,265 square miles or 72·5 per cent. of the total area of the Province, and an enumerated population of 23,580,852 or 82·8 per cent. of the total population. As at last census, the

British Territory is divided into 20 districts, each administered by a Deputy Commissioner, and these are grouped in five divisions, each in charge of a Commissioner. The map in the margin shows the limits of the districts and divisions. The order in which the



Political Divisions.

- I. Ambala Division. II. Jullundur Division. III. Lahore Division.
IV. Rawalpindi Division. V. Multan Division.

administrative divisions of the British Territory appear in the census tables and official documents is shown below :—

<i>Ambala Division.</i>	<i>Jullundur Division.</i>	<i>Lahore Division.</i>	<i>Rawalpindi Division.</i>	<i>Multan Division.</i>
1. Hissar.	7. Kangra.	12. Lahore.	18. Gujrat.	24. Montgomery.
2. Rohtak.	8. Hoshiarpur.	13. Amritsar.	19. Shahpur.	25. Lyallpur.
3. Gurgaon.	9. Jullundur.	14. Gurdaspur.	20. Jhelum.	26. Jhang.
4. Karnal.	10. Ludhiana.	15. Sialkot.	21. Rawalpindi.	27. Multan.
5. Ambala.	11. Ferozapore.	16. Gujranwala.	22. Attock.	28. Muzaffargarh.
6. Simla.		17. Sheikhupura.	23. Mianwali.	29. Dera Ghazi Khan.

The Punjab States have an area of 37,699 square miles and a population of 4,910,005, or 27.5 per cent. of the total area and 17.2 per cent. of the total population. The Simla Hill States are 27 in number, and their grouping remains as before and the Deputy Commissioner, Simla, continues to be their Superintendent. These and three others (Patandi, Kalsia and Dujana) have political relations with the Punjab Government, and 13 states have political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to Governor-General. Their arrangement in the tables is shown below :—

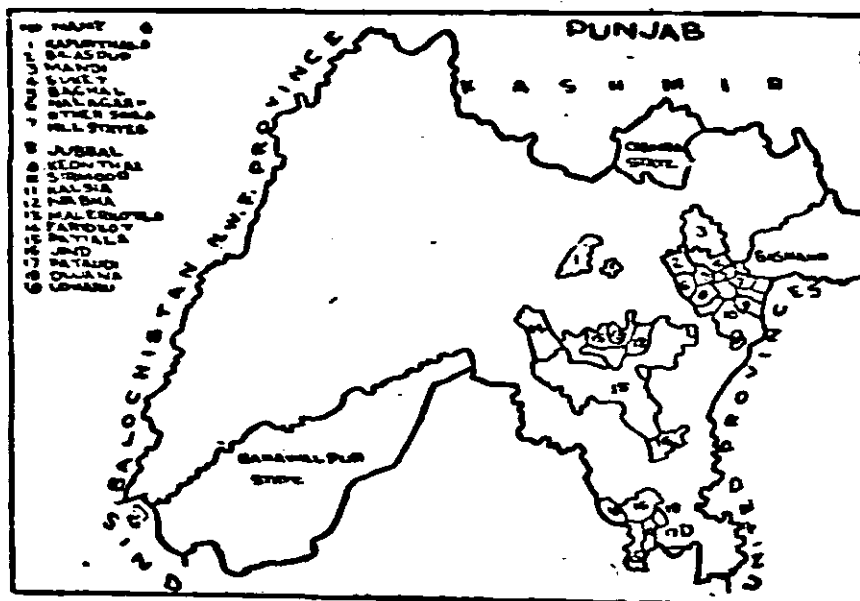
A.—Having political relations with the Punjab Government.

1. Dujana.
2. Patandi.
3. Kalsia.
4. Simla Hill States (27 states).

B.—Having political relations with the Government of India.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5. Lohara. | 12. Faridkot. |
| 6. Sirmoor. | 13. Chamba. |
| 7. Bilaspur. | 14. Patiala } Phulkian States. |
| 8. Mandi. | 15. Jind } |
| 9. Suket. | 16. Nabha } |
| 10. Kapurthala. | 17. Bahawalpur. |
| 11. Maler Kotla. | |

This arrangement depends on the closeness of their relations with the Province and also on their geographical position, but not on the importance of



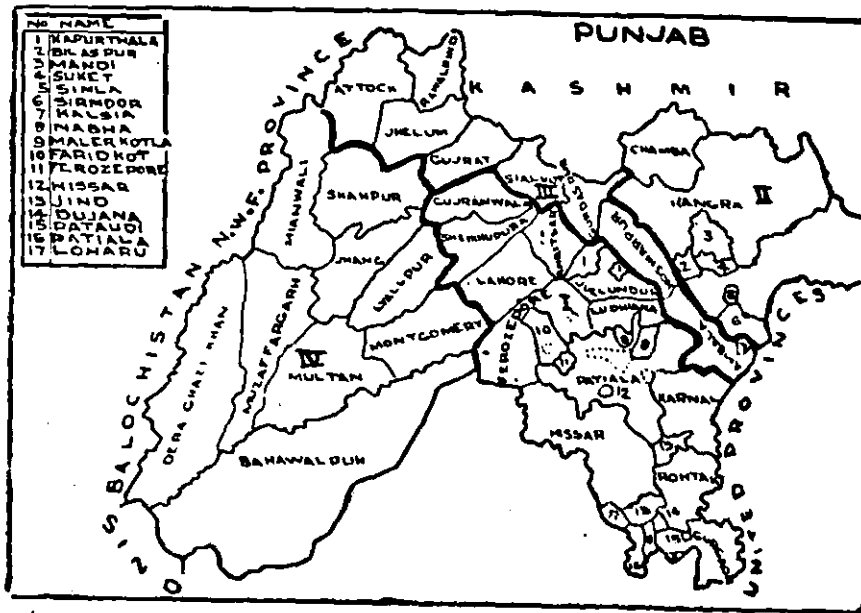
Punjab States.

their size or status. In the last Census Report Nahan appeared as the name of the Sirmoor State; as a matter of fact the name of the State is Sirmoor and Nahan is its capital. The map in the margin indicates the location

of the various Punjab States.

3. For a lucid presentation of certain derivative results, shown in the subsidiary tables printed at the end of each chapter of this Report, the Province has been divided into four Natural Divisions, as opposed to Administrative Divisions, with main reference to physical and climatic features. These are the Indo-Gangetic Plain West, the Himalayan, the Sub-Himalayan and the North-West Dry Area. Their names are determined with regard to India as a whole, and do not

necessarily define the areas merely in respect of their location in the Punjab. For example, the Indo-Gangetic Plain West does not only include a number of



Natural Divisions.

- I. *Indo-Gangetic Plain West.* II. *Himalayan.*
 III. *Sub-Himalayan.* IV. *North-West Dry Area.*

Baluchistan. The above map shows the four Natural Divisions of the Punjab, and the statement below indicates the districts and states situated in each division :—

I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	19. Gujranwala.	33. Sialkot.
1. Hissar.	20. Sheikhupura.	34. Gujrat.
2. Loharu State.	II.—Himalayan.	35. Jhelum.
3. Rohtak.	21. Sirmoor State.	36. Rawalpindi.
4. Dujana State.	22. Simla.	37. Attock.
5. Gurgaon.	23. Simla Hill States.	IV.—North-West Dry Area.
6. Pataudi State.	24. Bilaspur State.	38. Shahpur.
7. Karnal.	25. Kangra.	39. Mianwall.
8. Jullundur.	26. Mandi State.	40. Montgomery.
9. Kapurthala State.	27. Suket State.	41. Lyallpur.
10. Ludhiana.	28. Chamba State.	42. Jhang.
11. Maler Kolla State.	III.—Sub-Himalayan.	43. Multan.
12. Ferozepore.	29. Ambala.	44. Bahawalpur State.
13. Faridkot State.	30. Kalsia State.	45. Muzaffargarh.
14. Patiala State.	31. Hoshiarpur.	46. Dera Ghazi Khan
15. Jind State.	32. Gurdaspur.	(including the Biloch
16. Nabha State.		Trans-frontier Tract).
17. Lahore.		"
18. Amritsar.		"

The four Natural Divisions are the same as at last census. They have been retained unchanged for two main reasons. In the first place they have changed but little in their physical and climatic features since last census, although canal-irrigation in several districts of the North-West Dry Area has revolutionized the economic conditions, particularly during the last decade or two, and they now resemble more than ever some of the districts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. In the second place any re-shuffling would have rendered the comparison of statistics with the past censuses very difficult if not an impossible task. The main characteristics of the four divisions are described below.

1920.

It contains country on both sides of the outer range of the Himalayas. The lower slopes, valleys and foot-hills are under cultivation. There are many

the districts and states of the Punjab, but also the western districts of the United Provinces. Similarly, the North-West Dry Area comprises some Punjab districts and Bahawalpur State as well as Rajputana, Sind and

fertile tracts here and there. Irrigation is supplied by numerous mountain streams, small water-courses being made by the cultivators to irrigate the valleys and lower slopes. There is no dearth of grazing grounds, and timber and fuel-wood are in abundance. Climatically the Division is mild in summer and very severe in winter; the high mountains are covered with perpetual snows and early in winter many of the tracts become isolated from the rest of the world by wide barriers of snow and even postal communications cease. The average annual rainfall for the last decade is 62 inches as compared with the corresponding figure of 9 inches for the North-West Dry Area. The highest average (120 inches) is claimed by the Kangra District and the lowest (37 inches) by the Chamba State.

This Division is the narrow strip of country, adjoining the Himalayan, ^{Sub-Himalayan.} called sub-montane, into which run some of the spurs of the Himalayas, such as the Siwaliks and the high hills of Kasauli, Dalhousie and Murree. In some districts the lands in the vicinity of the foot-hills are traversed by numerous hill torrents, many of which lay a deposit of silt and add to the fertility of the soil. The three northern districts of this Division are hilly in their character and for the most part composed of broken country. In the other districts the greater portion of the area is a fairly level plain, where depth to water is small and wells easy to work, except in Ambala. The rainfall is fairly copious; the ten years' average for the Division is 31 inches, the highest average being 37 inches (Kalsia) and the lowest 24 inches (Attock).

This Natural Division like the North-West Dry Area is the level alluvial ^{Indo-Gangetic Plain West.} plain of the Punjab. The rainfall is less here than in the Sub-Himalayan area and decreases from east to west. Most of the districts and states receive a good deal of irrigation from perennial canals. The units not receiving canal water, such as Jullundur District and Kapurthala State, possess an extensive well-irrigation. The districts lying near the Rajputana border have for the greater part a sandy soil, a low water-table and very meagre well-irrigation. For example, the portions of Hissar and Ferozepore Districts outside canal-irrigation limits solely depend on rain for their crops. The average rainfall is 20 inches, the highest average being 27 inches (Karnal) and the lowest 16 inches (Ferozepore).

The North-West Dry Area differs from the Indo-Gangetic Plain in having ^{North-West Dry Area.} a smaller rainfall and a lower water-table. During the pre-canal period, *i.e.*, less than forty years ago, it was for the most part a vast expanse of arid waste and the haunt of pastoral people, but now claims to be one of the biggest granaries of the world. The Districts of Lyallpur, Shahpur, Jhang, Montgomery and Multan and the State of Bahawalpur have benefited by several extensive canal systems, which have steadily come into existence during the last four decades. The rainfall factor has become negligible in the case of these districts, and in point of fertility they are now more than a match for the districts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Muzaffargarh and parts of Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur receive irrigation from a net-work of inundation canals. In the riverains of Multan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan there is also considerable irrigation from wells. The average rainfall for the Division is 9 inches, the highest average being 15 inches (Shahpur) and the lowest 5 inches (Bahawalpur).

4. The boundary of the Province has undergone no appreciable change ^{External Changes in Boundaries.} in the last decade, and the only external transfers of area, which are hardly of

any importance, have taken place with the United Provinces and the Bikaner State, as noted below.

DISTRICTS.	TAHSILS.	DISTRICTS.	TAHSILS.	Area in square miles.
<i>From which transferred.</i>		<i>To which transferred.</i>		
Bulandshahr (U.P.) ..	..	Gurgaon ..	Ballabgarh ..	02
Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) ..	..	Karnal ..	Karnal ..	16
Gurgaon (Punjab) ..	Ballabgarh ..	Bulandshahr ..	..	11
Ferozepore (Punjab) ..	Fazilka ..	Bikaner ..	Ganga Nagar ..	1

The first three changes were due to river action, and the fourth to a fixation of boundaries.

Internal Changes.

5. There have been some minor internal changes of boundaries as noted below and it will be seen that only one transfer has occurred between British Territory and an Indian State and in other cases the transfer is from one British district to another.

DISTRICTS.	TAHSILS.	DISTRICTS.	TAHSILS.	Area in square miles.	REMARKS.
<i>From which transferred.</i>		<i>To which transferred.</i>			
Kangra ..	Palampur ..	Mandi State ..	..	2	<i>No. of Notification.</i> Settlement of boundaries.
Lahore ..	Kasur ..	Ferozepore ..	Ferozepore ..	5	5240, dated 2-11-20.
Lahore ..	Chunian ..	Montgomery ..	Okara ..	6	3350, dated 1-2-22.
Sheikhupura ..	Sheikhupura ..	Lahore ..	Lahore ..	2	14003, dated 4-5-21.
Sialkot ..	Narowal ..	Sheikhupura ..	Sheikhupura ..	200	10425, dated 27-3-22.
Sialkot ..	Narowal ..	Sheikhupura ..	Sheikhupura ..	18	41-293-187-10030, dated 10-12-23.
Lyallpur ..	Jaranwala ..	Sheikhupura ..	Sheikhupura ..	184	10427, dated 27-3-22.
Montgomery ..	Montgomery ..	Lyallpur ..	Toba Tek Singh ..	111	13071-R, dated 1-4-30.
Multan ..	Kabirwala ..	Lyallpur ..	Toba Tek Singh ..	47	786, dated 23-2-26.

The changes within districts or states, which without altering their total area are confined to the abolition of certain tahsils and creation of others, are shown in the following statement :—

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TAHSILS ABOLISHED.	TAHSILS NEWLY FORMED.
<i>British Territory :—</i>		
Sialkot ..	(1) Zafarwal	} .. (1) Narowal
..	(2) Raya	
Sheikhupura ..	(3) Khangah Dogran	.. (2) Nankana Sahib
..	(4) Sharakpur	.. (3) Shahdara
Muzaffargarh ..	(5) Sanawan	.. (4) Kot Adu
<i>Punjab States :—</i>		
Mandi ..	(1) Harabagh	.. (1) Jogindernagar
Suket ..	.. ..	.. (2) Debar
Kapurthala ..	(2) Bastiat	.. ..
Faridkot ..	(3) Kot Kapura	.. ..
Nabha ..	(4) Nabha	.. ..
..	(5) Jaitu	.. ..
..	(6) Dhanula	.. ..
Bahawalpur ..	(7) Naushehra	.. (3) Rahim Yar Khan.

The changes that have altered the areas of certain tahsils are shown on the fly-leaf of Provincial Table I in Part II of the Report.

6. The area figures of the British Territory and the Punjab States, which have been already quoted, were received from the Surveyor-General too late to be adopted in Imperial Table I. The figures appearing in that table were taken from the corresponding table of 1921 after a few corrections and the adjustments necessitated by the changes in area, referred to above. The latest figures will be used for all calculations of density in this Report. The two sets of figures are given below for all districts and states.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	Latest survey area.	Area in Imperial Table I.	Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	Latest survey area.	Area in Imperial Table I.
PUNJAB							
		136,964	136,261				
	British Territory.	99,265	99,200				
AMBALA DIVISION.				MULTAN DIVISION.			
1	Hissar ..	5,215	5,213	24	Montgomery ..	4,424	4,518
2	Rohtak ..	2,470	2,471	25	Lyallpur ..	3,128	3,224
3	Gurgaon ..	2,244	2,263	26	Jhang ..	3,443	3,452
4	Karnal ..	3,125	3,125	27	Multan ..	5,823	5,892
5	Ambala ..	1,879	1,882	28	Muzaffargarh ..	5,609	6,052
6	Simla ..	80	101	29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	9,378	7,911
				<i>Biloch Trans-frontier Tract.</i>			
JULLUNDUR DIVISION.				PUNJAB STATES.			
7	Kangra ..	9,858	9,976			37,699	37,061
8	Hoshiarpur ..	2,175	2,247	<i>A.—Having political relations with the Punjab Government.</i>			
9	Jullundur ..	1,323	1,431	1	Dujana ..	91	91
10	Ludhiana ..	1,399	1,452	2	Patandi ..	53	53
11	Feroz-pore ..	4,087	4,290	3	Kalsia ..	188	188
				4	Simla Hill States ..	4,960	5,469
LAHORE DIVISION.				<i>B.—Having political relations with the Government of India.</i>			
12	Lahore ..	2,614	2,682	5	Loharu ..	226	222
13	Amritsar ..	1,572	1,593	6	Sirmoor ..	1,046	1,198
14	Gurdaspur ..	1,846	1,889	7	Bilaspur ..	453	448
15	Sialkot ..	1,576	1,578	8	Mandi ..	1,139	1,202
16	Gujranwala ..	2,307	2,309	9	Suket ..	392	420
17	Sheikhupura ..	2,302	2,302	10	Kapurthala ..	599	598
				11	Maler Kotla ..	165	167
RAWALPINDI DIVISION.				12	Faridkot ..	638	638
18	Gujrat ..	2,248	2,250	13	Chamba ..	3,127	3,216
19	Shahpur ..	4,789	4,789	14	Patiala ..	5,942	5,942
20	Jhelum ..	2,773	2,773	15	Jind ..	1,299	1,259
21	Rawalpindi ..	2,023	2,023	16	Nabha ..	947	928
22	Attock ..	4,115	4,117	17	Bahawalpur ..	16,434	15,003
23	Mianwali ..	5,440	5,395				

It will be seen that the figures of total area from the two sources differ by 703 square miles; in the case of 9 districts and states the figures tally; in 13 the difference is less than 10 square miles, and in 8 less than 50 square miles, in each case. Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur are conspicuous for a large disparity between the two sets of figures, and considering the vastness of their areas, the hilly nature of the former and the desert conditions obtaining in a large part of the latter, there is nothing surprising if the latest survey has yielded different results.

SECTION 2.—POPULATION.

7. Before referring to the statistical record of the census, either for the Province as a whole or its various divisions, it will be well to define the precise meaning of "population." The "Census" or the "Actual Population" means all persons, except for the small number enumerated at non-synchronous census, who were enumerated as being alive and present in the Punjab on the ...

26th February 1931. It consists of residents, visitors and travellers, including British subjects, subjects of Punjab states and "foreigners." In other words, like all previous censuses, it means the "*de facto*" population or the aggregate of persons enumerated in an area.

In some tracts of the Himalayan Division, owing to their inaccessibility during winter on account of snow, the census was held at dates ranging between the 5th September and the middle of December 1930, and in their case the population obtained is the "*de jure*" population. Similarly, on account of the wild nature of the country or of the possibility of danger from wild beasts, in some parts of the Ambala and Gurgaon Districts and the Biloch Trans-frontier Tract of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the final census was held during the day preceding the census night. In order to prevent double enumeration the persons enumerated in the non-synchronous areas were given "passes" to be shown to the enumerators in case they moved out and happened to be on the final census night at places to be enumerated on the normal date.

The practice of enumerating *de facto* population instead of *de jure* population is adopted even in the most advanced countries, such as Great Britain and America. It has the advantage of being simple, every person being enumerated wherever he happens to be at the given time, irrespective of intricate considerations of birth-place and domicile or permanent residence. The method of enumeration adopted in this country differs from that obtaining in some foreign countries in one respect. Whereas in those countries the duty of filling up the schedule devolves on the house-holder, here it is undertaken for the most part by an enumerating agency. The distribution of population at the time of the census may thus appear to be accidental to a certain extent; but apart from its being simple this method yields a count not far removed from the normal or *de jure* population if the date of the census is fixed, as it is done in India, so as not to coincide with any occasions involving an abnormal movement of the people.

The 'Census.'

8. The date of the present census, though fixed with regard to India as a whole, proved eminently suited to this Province. The movement of the people prior to the harvesting of the spring crops had not begun, and only about half a dozen fairs in the whole Province coincided with the date of the census. Efficient arrangements for the enumeration of the persons present at these gatherings were made.

Though the population of various districts, particularly of some large towns, varies with the various times of the year, the figures in the Census Report may, with certain reservations as in previous censuses, be taken as figures representing the normal population. The present census was taken about the end of February or three weeks earlier than in 1921, and the population of the Simla Town was, therefore, less than it would have been if a count had been taken at a later date; the people from Delhi had not moved up, and some departments which were permanently stationed in Simla in 1921 were no longer there, having their winter headquarters at Delhi. A special summer census, held on the 30th June 1931, showed that the town possessed 53,949 persons as against 3,266 enumerated at the normal census.

In addition to the terms mentioned above, another term "Natural Population" will be met with in certain subsidiary tables. It means the population of an area if there was no migration. Thus the Natural Population of the Province would be obtained by excluding all persons born outside but

enumerated in the Province and including all Punjab-born persons wherever enumerated outside the Province. The complete figures for the latter, as was the case at past censuses, are not available for all countries, where they may be residing at the time of the census. The figures for a few countries are available, but in the case of others they became available too late for being used in the Report. However, the great majority of persons, who go out of the Punjab, only go to some provinces or states in India where a synchronous count is held, and so the defect is to a large extent unimportant.

9. As soon after the census as possible the number of persons enumerated, male and female, together with the number of occupied houses, is totalled up and "provisional totals" are published. The provisional figures for the Punjab were reported to the Census Commissioner for India on the 6th March 1931 or a week after the census, and they differed from the final figures only by 800, a variation altogether negligible considering the huge population and the vast area involved. Provisional Totals.

The questions asked of each individual at the census are simple and not many. They relate to religion and sect, sex, civil condition, i.e., whether a person is married, unmarried or widowed, age and caste; whether earner or dependant, if an earner, his or her principal occupation as well as a subsidiary occupation, if any, and if a working dependant, his or her occupation; if employed in an organized industry, its nature; birth-place, mother tongue, and other languages habitually spoken in addition to the mother tongue; whether literate or illiterate, and in case literate, name or names of the vernaculars in which literate, and whether primary-passed or not; whether literate in English, and last of all whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or leprous. The reply to all these questions was recorded by enumerators in general schedules, the bulk of which was printed in Urdu. An attempt was made on the present occasion to enumerate the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, wherever they happened to be numerous, on the general schedule, and so English-knowing enumerators were employed and supplied with general schedules in English. This was undoubtedly a better method to ensure entries according to instructions, because however clear the instructions they can be interpreted properly only by a trained staff. Household schedules were, therefore, issued only in special cases. The facsimile of the general schedule, reproduced below, will give a clear idea of the questions asked. Scope and Mode of Enquiry; Questions Asked.

GENERAL SCHEDULE.

Name of thana (Tahsil, etc.)		Name of $\frac{\text{Village}}{\text{Town}}$		No. of Charge		
No. of Circle		No. of Block		Page		
1	House No.	2	Serial number of person.	3	Name.	
4	Religion and sect.	5	Male or female.	6	Married, unmarried or widowed.	
7	Age.	8	Caste, tribe or race.	9	Earner or dependant.	
		OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE OF ACTUAL WORKER.				
10	Principal.	11	Subsidiary.	(For organized workers) The industry in which employed.		
12	Birth district (or country).		13	Mother tongue.	14	Other languages habitually spoken.
15	Literate or illiterate.		16	Whether literate in English.		
17	Insane, deaf-mute, totally blind, leper.		18			

In addition to the particulars collected in the general schedules, special schedules to ascertain the extent of educated unemployment were distributed among persons, who were matriculates or possessed a higher educational qualification and were unemployed and wishful for employment. The enumerators were instructed to hand over the schedules to such persons in the course of Special Enquiries.

preliminary enumeration and collect them on the final census night. The response to the enquiry was, however, very poor and the results are printed in a table at the end of Chapter VIII (Occupation). It was not considered worth while to print them, as originally intended, in Part II of the Report, which contains the Imperial Tables.

A special enquiry was also made with a view to obtain statistics about the size of families in typical areas of each district and state, and the particulars in regard to all families with both husband and wife alive were obtained in regard to occupations, castes, duration of marriage and the age at which the wife was married, together with the number of children born and surviving and the sex of the first-born child. The results are discussed in Chapter VI on Civil Condition.

Scope of
Census
Enquiry.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the questions asked at an Indian census are only few when compared with the number of questions asked at the time of census in some of the foreign countries. At a census of the United States of America, held as far back as 1840, an attempt was made to collect information with regard to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and schools, and thus to obtain statistics about the resources of the country, industries, education, etc. This tendency has grown during the subsequent period and questions having no essential or necessary connection with the main purpose of a census, have continued to be put in ever-increasing numbers. As a matter of fact the original census, held in the United States was merely intended to secure an accurate enumeration of the population as a basis for re-apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives. In 1850 six schedules were employed, one for free citizens, one for slaves, one for deaths during the preceding year, one for agriculture, one for manufacturers, and one for social statistics.

The census of Canada follows the lines of the United States and no less than eleven schedules are employed, most of them relating to the details of industry and production, nature of employment, wages earned, and various other particulars. In consequence of the large amount of immigration to Canada, minute enquiries are also made with regard to the birth-place of parents, nationality and naturalisation. Thus over 550 questions have to be answered by each individual, and so intricate a work is not left to the house-holder but is undertaken by a special agency.

A definite limit has to be put to the number of questions at the time of census in India, owing to several circumstances peculiar to it. A synchronous count of such a large population spread over vast areas has to be taken within a short space of time, and the chief difficulty is the lack of sufficient number of intelligent enumerators, who could conduct an intricate enquiry in a uniform manner. The scope of the work, however, is being slowly increased, and as the people become more familiar with the census and its objects—they have already ceased to be indifferent to it—more elaborate enquiries will be possible in the future. The questions asked though comparatively few cover all the vital matters of general interest, and the results obtained have been tabulated in the form of 18 Imperial Tables printed in Part II of this Volume. At the end of each Chapter in this Part, will be found about half a dozen subsidiary tables giving results derived from the Imperial Tables or from information collected from other sources. Any departure from the previous censuses in the matter of the questions asked will be explained at its proper place in a subsequent Chapter.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of abstraction and compilation of the statistical material, nor to describe the difficulties that were met with

or the manner in which they were overcome. That will form the subject of a separate volume. It will suffice to say here that the slip system of sorting was again resorted to, and the work of compilation done at one central office for the whole Province except that of the Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur States, which carried out their own compilation and sent only the summary figures to the Central Compilation Office. Various methods to improve the work of extraction and tabulation have been carefully studied and explored. The use of automatic sorting and tabulating machines such as those used in the tabulation of statistics in some of the countries in the West, had to be rejected as being too expensive and elaborate. A process, which seems economical on the face of it, is to make a record of individuals straightaway on slips suitable for sorting and thus eliminate the filling-up of schedules and copying of the entries on the slips. The chief objection to this method, however, is that the classification made by enumerators will in numerous cases be haphazard and unreliable, and it will not be possible to have the doubtful cases verified by the supervising agency as is feasible in the case of the schedules.

SECTION 3.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

10. The Punjab with an area of 136,964 square miles and a population of 28,490,857 has a density of 208 persons per square mile. The British Territory has an area of 99,265 square miles and a population of 23,580,852, which give a density of 238. In the case of the Punjab States, which have an area of 37,699 square miles and a population of 4,910,005, the density is 130. The States of the Punjab Agency have an area of 32,407 square miles and a population of 4,472,218. Density.

The Punjab in respect of area is the fourth province in India, the first three being Burma, Bombay and Madras. In point of population and density, it is sixth and fifth, respectively, among the provinces. It is slightly smaller in size than the Republic of Poland, which has an area of 150,000 square miles and an estimated population of 32,150,000 (on the 31st December 1930). The number of persons per square mile in Poland is thus 214, which is about the same as in the Punjab.

The Republic of Ukraine, according to the 1926 census, has a population of 29,020,304, or about half a million more than that of the Punjab, and an area of 174,201 square miles or about 30 per cent. in excess of the Punjab, the density being 166 per square mile.

The area of the British Territory of the Punjab is nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom, which is 94,208 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom (46,077,000) according to the 1931 census is, however, nearly twice as much, which gives a density of 489 per square mile. The population of the British Territory is also comparable to that of Spain including the Canaries, which according to an estimate made in December 1931 was 23,581,000. The area of Spain is 194,208 square miles or nearly twice as large as that of British Territory, and its density (121) is thus about one-half.

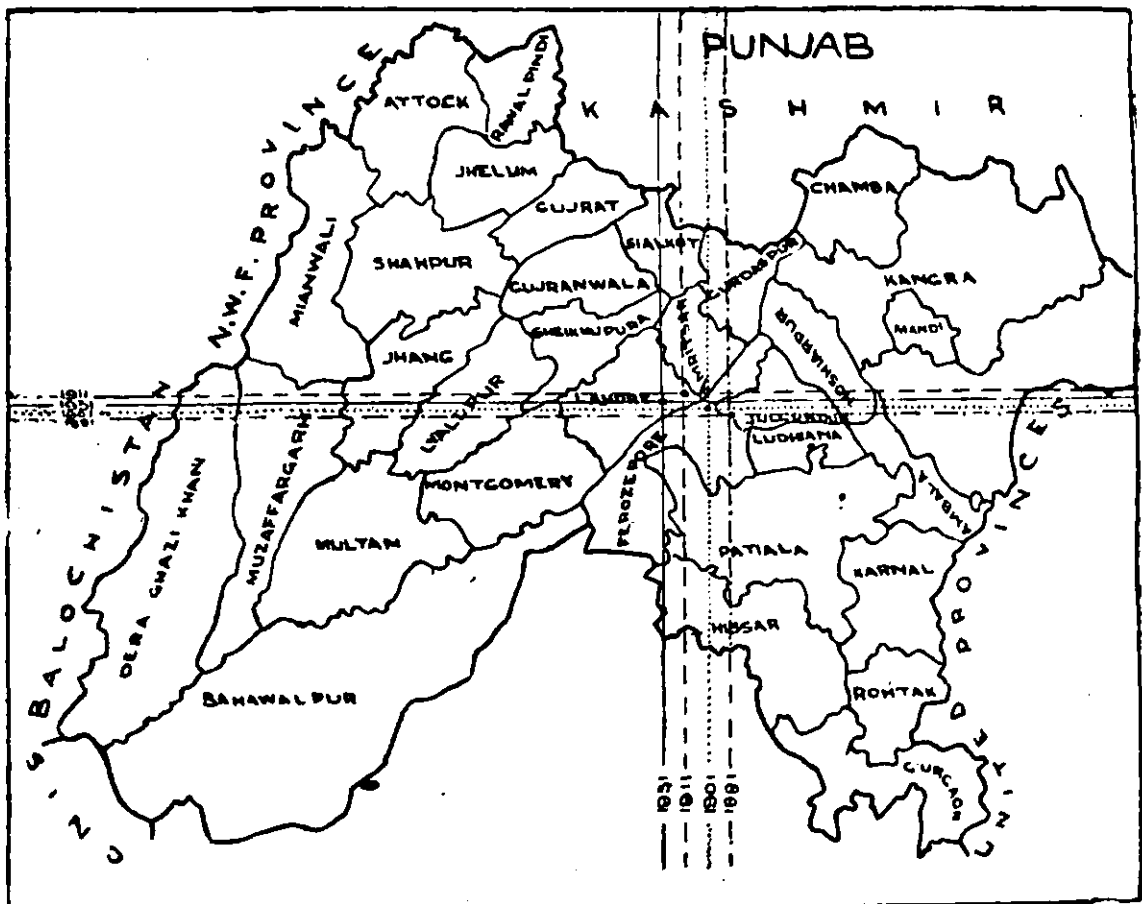
The Punjab States are comparable to Ireland in point of density. In 1926 Ireland had an area of 32,531 square miles and a population of 4,228,553, the density being 130 per square mile or exactly the same as that of the Punjab States.

The table on the next page compares the latest figures of area, population and density of some of the principal foreign countries with those of the Punjab. Comparison
with Foreign
Countries.

COUNTRY.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the last census.	Density per square mile.	COUNTRY.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the last census.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Punjab	136,964	28,490,857	208	EUROPE.			
AFRICA.				Scotland	30,602	4,843,000	159
Union of South Africa	471,814	8,014,000	17	Ireland	32,531	4,228,553	130
Ukraine	174,514	29,020,000	166	France	212,741	41,860,000	197
AMERICA.				Germany	181,081	64,776,000	358
North America	7,588,023	134,300,000	18	Belgium	11,583	8,002,000	699
Canada	3,880,958	10,290,000	3	Italy	110,691	41,100,000	343
United States	3,026,638	124,070,000	41	Norway	124,710	2,811,000	23
ASIA.				Poland	150,000	32,150,000	214
China	4,286,868	452,791,000	106	Spain (including Canaries).	194,208	23,581,000	121
Japan	147,490	64,700,000	439	Switzerland	15,830	4,077,000	258
Persia	627,790	0,000,000	14	Sweden	172,973	6,162,000	36
EUROPE.				OCEANIA.			
United Kingdom	94,208	46,077,000	489	Australia	2,974,514	6,476,000	2
England and Wales	58,301	39,988,000	686	New Zealand	103,475	1,506,000	15

The Median Point of Population.

The map below, shows the "median point" of population for the present census and for the censuses of 1911, 1901 and 1881. This point is a numerical centre, and if horizontal and vertical lines are drawn through it, each



Median Points of Population at four censuses.

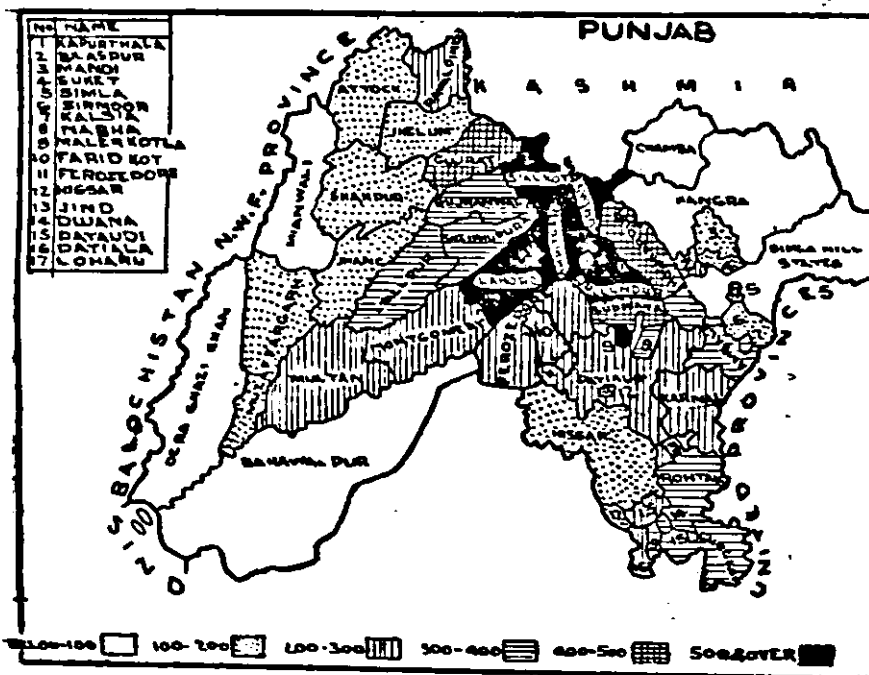
of them will divide the population of the Punjab equally into two parts. It is noteworthy that the median point has moved westward, indicating that the population of the North-West Dry Area has made long strides during the last three decades as a result of the various colony schemes.

11. The marginal table shows the area and population as well as the density per square mile of the different administrative divisions of the Province. The Multan Division with an area of 31,805 square miles is the largest in extent, but the Lahore Division with a population of 5,879,075 is the most populous. Of the Punjab States those having political relations with the Government of India are the most extensive as well as the most populous.

Division.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Ambala*	15,013	4,077,565	272
Jullundur	18,842	4,606,446	244
Lahore	12,217	5,879,075	481
Rawalpindi	21,388	3,914,849	183
Multan	31,805	5,102,917	160
PUNJAB STATES	37,699	4,910,006	130
A.—Having political relations with the Punjab Government.	5,292	437,787	83
B.—Having political relations with the Government of India.	32,407	4,472,218	138

Density in Administrative Divisions.

12. The density of the Province varies widely in its different parts, and the variation is undoubtedly due to the difference in ability of each to support the population. The resources and the pressure of population will be discussed later on after we have examined the conditions obtaining in different parts of the



Number of persons per square mile in Census 1931.

Province in the past, but it will be better at this stage to show the distribution of the population in the various parts of the Province by means of a map which appears in the margin. It can be seen at a glance that the greatest density exists in the central districts, and that the north-west of the Province is sparsely populated, as also the Hissar District in the south-east. On the north-east, Kangra, Chamba and Simla Hill States have a density below 100 owing to the hilly nature of the country. On the south-west, Bahawalpur has a very low density owing to its huge area, containing many sandy and bare tracts, which are thinly populated, but it is gaining ground as a result of canal-irrigation.

In the following table the density figures relating to colony districts and Bahawalpur State are compared with those of the pre-canal period to show how rapidly the population rises when large tracts lying waste are brought under the plough.

• *Statement showing the density figures for certain districts.*

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.				
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	Lyallpur	368	..	..	..	15
2	Jhang	193	..	..	..	117
3	Shahpur	172	..	..	102	..
4	Gujrat	410	..	351	..	..
5	Montgomery	226	..	108	..	..
6	Multan	202	..	140	..	..
7	Gujranwala	319	..	262	..	..
8	Sheikhpura	303	..	235	..	..
9	Bahawalpur State	60	48	..	..	..

SECTION 4.—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION.

Past
Censuses.

13. As remarked at the outset this Report deals with the 8th census taken in the Punjab. The dates of the censuses with the name of the officer deputed to superintend the operations and the territory concerned are noted below :—

DATE.	SUPERINTENDENT.	TERRITORY.
1st January 1855.	Sir Donald McLeod	.. British Territory only; including the present Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province but omitting Delhi, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, and part of Karnal.
10th January 1868	Mr. A. Roberts	.. British Territory only; including the present North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Delhi.
17th February 1881	Mr. D. J. Ibbetson	.. British Territory and the Punjab States, the former including the same territory as in 1868.
26th February 1891	Mr. E. D. Maclagan	.. The same territory as in 1881.
1st March 1901.	Mr. H. A. Rose	.. The same territory as in 1891 but with separate statistics for (1) the Punjab including Delhi and (2) the North-West Frontier Province.
10th March 1911	Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, R.B., C.I.E.	.. The Punjab including Delhi and the Punjab States.
18th March 1921	Mr. L. Middleton	.. The present Punjab and Punjab States with separate statistics for Delhi.
26th February 1931	Khan Ahmad Hasan Khan, K. S.	.. The present Punjab and Punjab States.

The early growth of the population of the Province under British rule was chiefly due to the increased security, and later on to improved means of production as a result of the opening of the canal colonies and the extension of the means of transport and marketing. A contributory cause was also the greater accuracy

attained at each succeeding census, and admittedly the census of 1881 was more accurate than those of 1855* and 1868.†

Before we attempt a comparison of the present figures with those of past censuses it is essential to take into account the changes in area that have taken place. The population to be shown for past censuses must be the population of that territory which now constitutes the Punjab. In 1881 the population of the Punjab was so adjusted for the two earlier censuses, the adjusted figures being accepted in 1891. In the succeeding censuses the population was adjusted as more changes took place, the most notable being the separation of the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab in 1901 and more recently the creation of the new Province of Delhi in 1912. Mr. Middleton in 1921 revised the figures of 1855 and 1868 once again in the light of the transfers, and as there have been no changes worth the name during the last decade, we may accept his figures as approximately correct. At the two censuses of 1855 and 1868 the Punjab States were not enumerated and only an estimate of their population was made in 1855. This estimate after adjustment gives their population for that year as 3,750,606. We can thus accept the population shown below as that of the present Punjab at the various censuses.

Locality.	1855.	1868.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
<i>Adjusted figures</i>								
British Territory	13,844,180	15,798,699	16,939,312	18,652,614	19,942,715	19,579,046	20,685,478	23,580,852
Punjab States	3,750,606	..	3,861,683	4,263,280	4,424,398	4,212,794	4,416,036	4,910,005
<i>Annual rate of increase per cent.</i>								
British Territory	..	1·09	0·56	1·01	0·09	-0·18	0·57	1·4
Punjab States	..	..	0·11	1·04	0·38	-0·48	0·48	1·1

14. The period, 1855—1868, shows for the British Territory an annual increase of 1·09 per cent., which is the biggest excepting the increase during the last decade. The increase in population was evidently due to peace and security, which had been strangers to the land for more than a century past, and perhaps the rate of increase became more pronounced owing to a greater accuracy of enumeration attained in 1868. However the fact remains that the natural increase was considerable. The cultivated area increased during the intercensal period by no less than 32 per cent. The irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal, the only perennial canal in existence in 1855, rose from 625 to 750 square miles, to which might be added 470 square miles irrigated from the Bari Doab (now known as Upper Bari Doab), which had been opened in 1860. The Railway, Posts and Telegraphs were also making steady progress.

Variations in Population (1855—1931). 1855—1868.

The period, 1868—1881, was one of even more marked peace and progress, but the great rise in population, which characterised the previous intercensal period, was not maintained, the annual rate of increase being ·56 per cent. The maximum population during this intercensal period was evidently reached in 1878, after which a decline set in owing to the last three years being characterised by scarcity and sickness. The development of metalled roads and railways went ahead at a good pace, and in 1881 their mileage was 146 and 1,056, respectively. Progress was made in sanitation and the number of patients treated at Government dispensaries rose from 471 to 1,368 thousands. The number of children in schools more than doubled, and great advance was noticeable in

* For a Report of this census see Vol. XI, Government of India (Foreign Departments) Selections.
 † Report on the census of 1868 by Mr. Miller, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Posts and Telegraphs. The cultivated area increased by 17 per cent. and the canal-irrigated by 19 per cent.

1881—1891. During the decade, 1881—1891, the increase in population was again rapid, and the annual rate of 1·01 per cent. is the third highest recorded so far. The area under cultivation increased by about 10 per cent., as compared with the corresponding figures of 32 and 17 per cent. for the two preceding intercensal periods. The material progress other than agricultural was however considerable and to this fact and to the absence of any famine the large rise in population during this decade is mainly attributable. A census of the Punjab States was taken in 1881 for the first time, and in their case the annual increase during the decade was 1·04 per cent.

1891—1901. The average rate of increase during the decade, 1891—1901, was ·69 for British Territory and ·38 for Punjab States. The disparity is mainly attributable to the development of canal irrigation in British Territory as a result of the opening of the Lower Chenab Canal. The cultivated area rose by 10 per cent. and the canal-irrigated by 64 per cent. The rate of increase in population slowed down very much in the states and the districts in the east of the Province, and there was migration from Patiala to the Punjab districts. The year 1892 was the most unhealthy, cholera having caused a record mortality and fevers also being responsible for high death-rate. The decade was free from famine but the south-eastern districts experienced a great scarcity. The improved means of transport, however, were a relieving factor and the affected districts were therefore enabled to record a fair rate of increase in population.

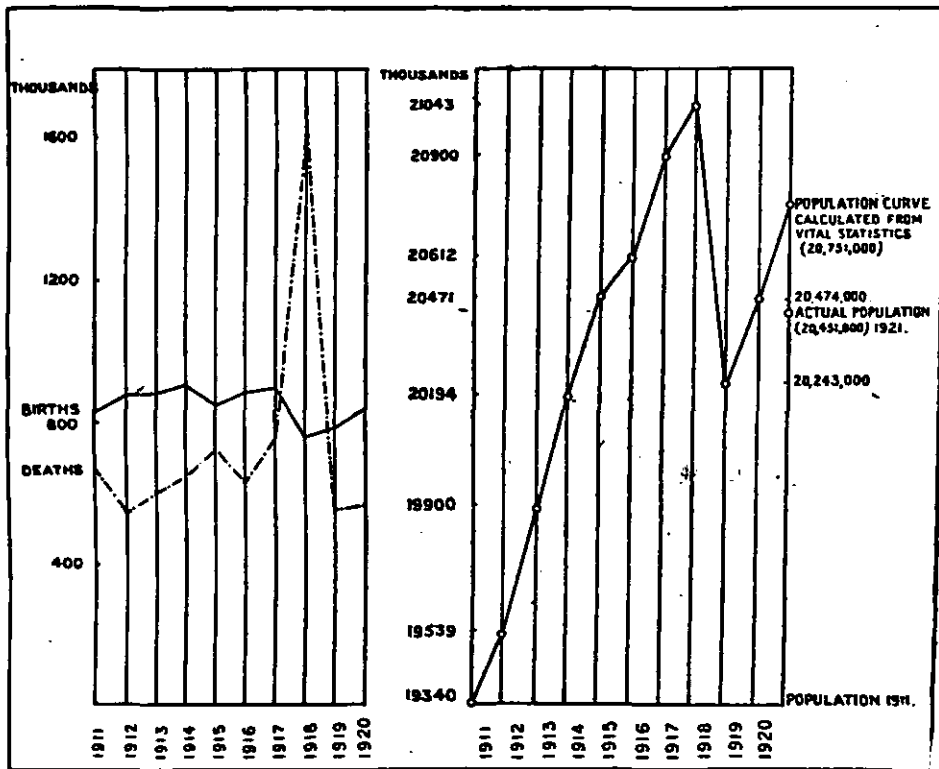
1901—1911. The decade, 1901—1911, was characterised by a prevalence of widespread disease. An epidemic of plague of great virulence coupled with fever of specially fatal type contributed to a death-rate, which exceeded the birth-rate in all the years of the decade except three, 1906, 1909 and 1910, and in one year (1907) it reached the extraordinary figure of 62·1 *per mille* mainly owing to the unprecedented mortality from plague, which caused 608,685 deaths. In the following year (1908) the death-rate amounted to 50·7, "fevers" being the main cause. The excess of deaths over births during the decade was 557,447, the total deaths from plague being over two millions in British Territory alone. The loss of female lives was appalling, and the female population for the Province was considerably in defect at the census of 1911, there being 817 females per 1,000 males in that year as against 854 in 1901. Considerable material progress was made in spite of the adverse conditions, and the Lower Jhelum Canal, opened in 1901, was irrigating an area of 1,166 square miles of what was previously a barren tract. The area irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal increased by 602 square miles and 1,105 miles of new railway lines were opened. The decade was also marked by steady industrial progress, and prices and wages were higher than in the previous decades.

Conditions of
the Previous
Decade,
1911—1921.

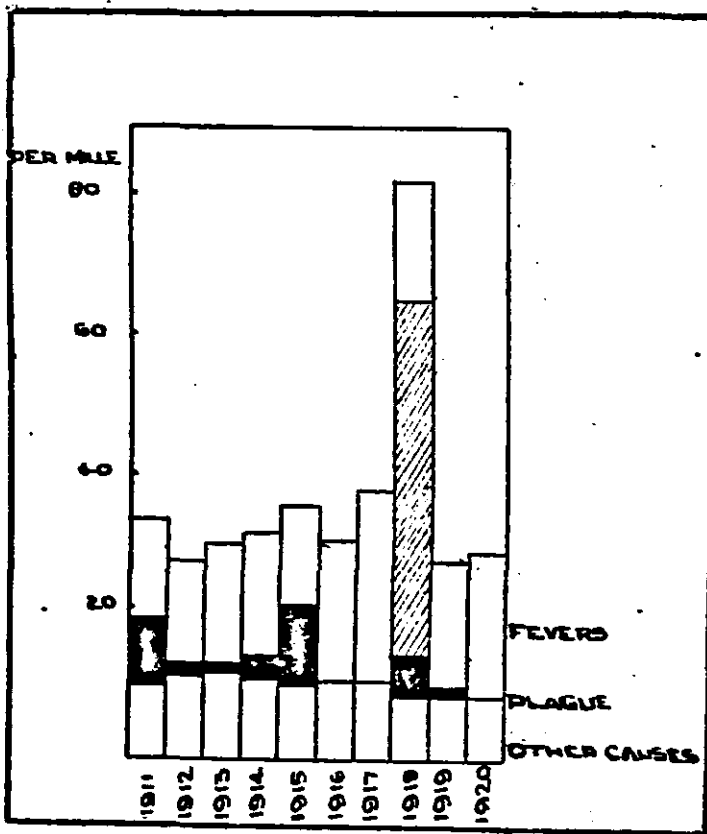
15. The annual rate of increase in the decade, 1911—1921, was ·57 in British Territory and ·48 in the Punjab States. The decade was healthy for the most part, but the year 1918 made all the difference. During that year the influenza epidemic, which came in several waves during August and September, assumed a terrible aspect in October and within a few weeks accounted for a little less than a million deaths in British Territory alone. The decade will also remain memorable because of the Great War, which raged during four of its ten years, and was responsible for a death roll of 12,794, a number too small to affect the population to any appreciable extent. The districts which contributed the greatest number

of combatants were Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Rohtak, each of which had more than 25,000 persons serving in the army, and in the number of troops contributed by the Punjab States Patiala's share was 50 per cent.

The diagram given below shows for British Territory the number of births and deaths together with population figures for each year, based on vital statistics. It is evident that the population kept rising each year and was at its maximum in 1917, but was brought down violently in the following year by the influenza epidemic.



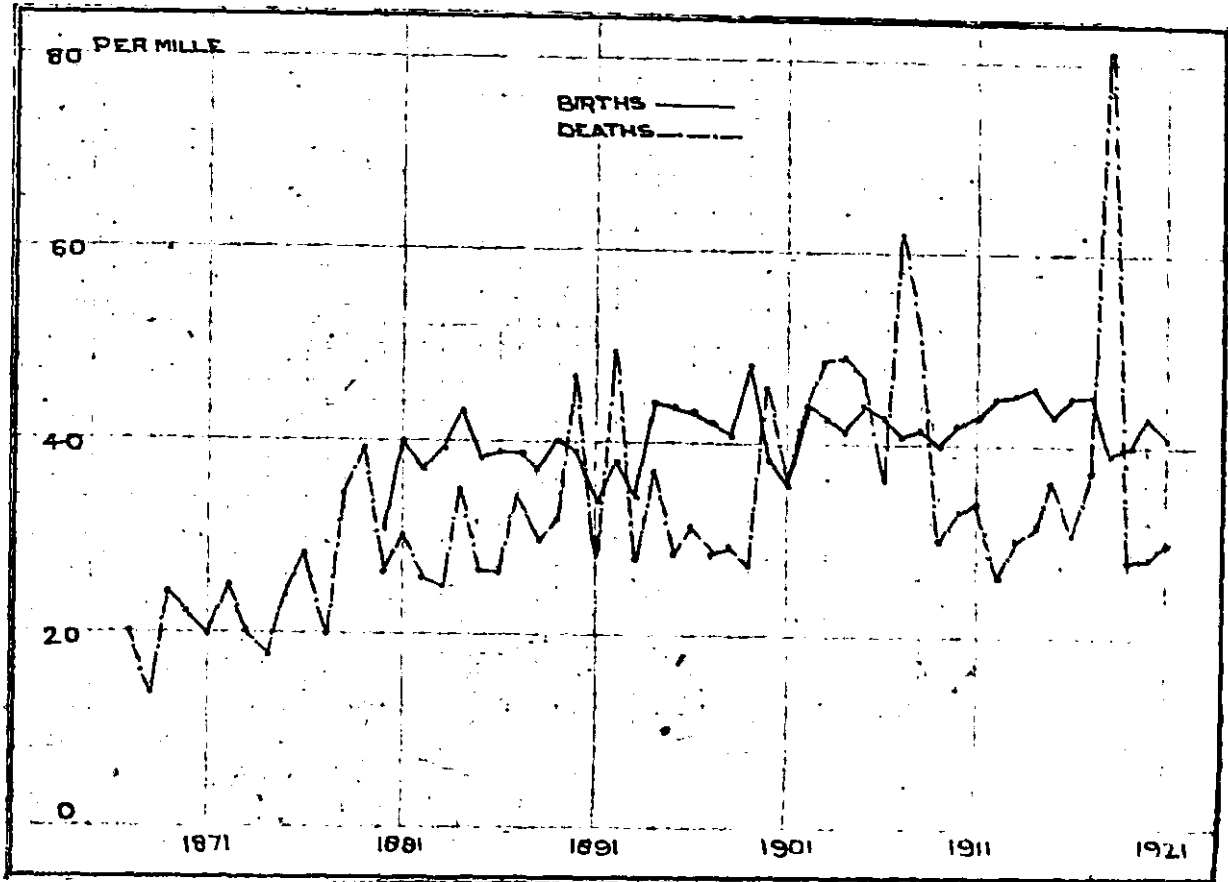
Births, Deaths and Population curve calculated from vital statistics, 1921.



Death-rate by main diseases (1911-20).

The diagram in the margin shows the deaths from main causes for each year of the decade; the deaths due to influenza have been shown by the shaded portion of the rectangle for deaths due to fevers for the year 1918.

In the Punjab the registration of deaths dates back to 1867, and that of births to 1880. The following diagram will indicate how these rates have fluctuated up to the end of the previous decade, i.e., 1921.



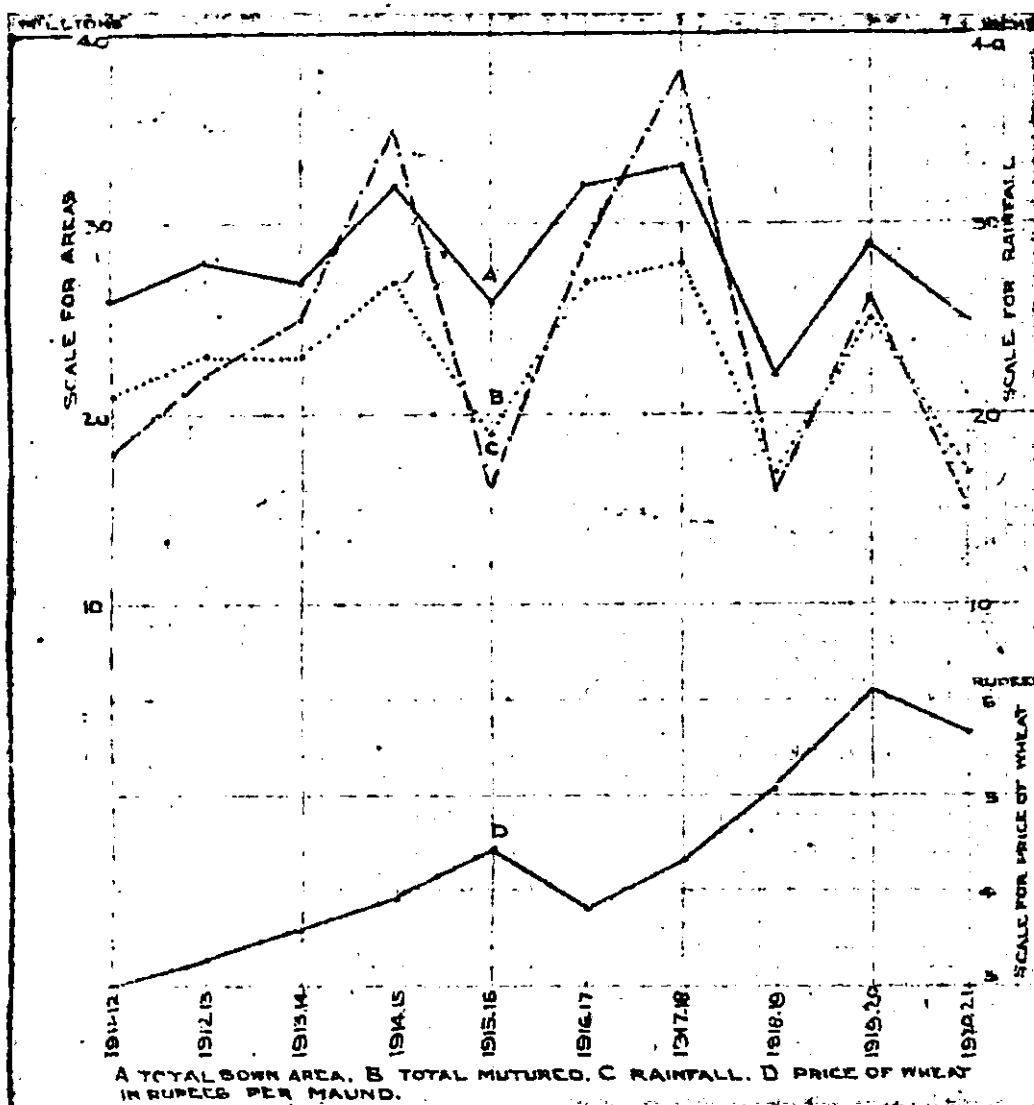
Birth and Death-rates in the Punjab (British Territory) 1867—1921.

The highest death-rate was recorded in 1918, the year of the influenza epidemic, and the next highest in 1907 when the plague was at its worst. The birth-rate sinks low during a year following the period of any widespread epidemic, but regains its former level or even rises higher soon afterwards. It was one of the lowest in 1891 and 1893 following the years, 1890 and 1892, during both of which fevers took a heavy toll, the latter year being also characterised by the record number of deaths from cholera. In 1894 the birth-rate went up to an unprecedented figure, and five years later it rose still higher. Another year remarkable for its low birth-rate was 1909, which followed 1907 referred to above as the plague year and 1908 when mortality from fevers was very heavy. A year or so later the birth-rate made a recovery and kept up a high level till 1917.

The decade may be described as a healthy one with the exception of the year of influenza. In a series of particularly good years, 1915 and 1916 stand out as less healthy than the rest owing to epidemics of plague and fevers, respectively. Consequently the birth-rate was high except in 1918 when it dropped to an exceptionally low figure, and though it improved in each of the subsequent years, it failed to reach its former level.

The Triple Canal Project, consisting of the Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab Canals, was completed during the decade, and by 1920-21 the three canals were irrigating 2,811 square miles.

The diagram below shows the total sown and matured areas, rainfall and the prices of wheat prevailing during the decade.



The prices began to rise suddenly due to failure of crops in 1915-16 and as a result of War conditions after 1917. The rise was so rapid that the economic system of the country could not adjust itself to it. The strain on the railway resulted in a dislocation of communications and markets. Towards the end of the decade prices came to be determined by the law of local supply and demand and coupled with further failure of harvests in 1918-19 and the terrible loss of life caused by influenza, the conditions became very favourable for the mischievous propaganda against the system of Government to take root. Open disorder in the Province had to be put down by force in the spring of 1919 and left a legacy of racial feeling and industrial unrest, resulting in strikes and further dislocation of industry. Good harvests of 1919-20 were unable to relieve the situation and the prices continued to rise, and with the general failure of crops in 1920-21 an unprecedented situation was created. The price of wheat exceeded Rs. 6 per maund or more than doubled since the beginning of the decade, the result being that wheat was actually imported into India from Australia in spite of the heavy freight charges. With the rise in prices the wages also showed an upward tendency although after 1917 they did not keep pace with the tremendous rise in prices.

Owing to the War and financial stringency there was little extension in the Railway communications of the Province. Only 487 miles of new Railway

branch-lines were opened during the decade, and the doubling of the line from Ambala to Lahore and from Lahore to Raewind was completed.

The mileage of metalled roads rose from 2,619 to 2,937. The old railway bridges over the Sutlej and Beas were converted into road bridges, and a road bridge was constructed over the Ravi and another over the Chenáb near Wazirabad. A great deal of improvement was thus effected on the Grand Trunk Road, but all the same road communications were far less extensive than the railway system of the Province.

Prominent among the public works carried out during the decade was the construction of the Nammal Dam in the Mianwali District, which provided irrigation to 8,000 acres of cultivable land.

SECTION 5.—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

General.

16. We shall now examine the conditions of the last decade at some length, confining our attention to those facts, which have a possible bearing on the movement of the population.

We have noticed in the last section how the end of the previous decade (1911—21) witnessed a combination of adverse circumstances on an unprecedented scale. The unrest then prevalent was not peculiar to this Province, but had a world-wide range as an aftermath of the Great War.

Inauguration
of Reforms.

The last decade will ever remain memorable for more events than one. The Province was honoured early in the decade by a visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be soon followed by the inauguration of an era of reforms introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919. Just before the census of 1921, the Punjab had been raised to the status of a Governor's Province with a "cabinet" consisting of two Members and two Ministers, of which the latter were to be selected from amongst the elected members of the Legislative Council, which had 71 members elected by the people, and 20 nominated by Government. The first session of the Legislative Council was held on the 29th January 1921. The members soon set about their task in a right spirit, and the Council has earned an enviable reputation among provincial legislatures for the dignity of its proceedings and a high sense of responsibility.

The inauguration of the reforms, however, did not bring about general or marked improvement in the political situation of the country. The non-cooperation movement, which had been launched after the events of 1919, was pushed on in the first two or three years of the decade. It included a boycott of Government and aided schools, of foreign cloth, and of service in the Military and Police Departments. The programme also included the establishing of Congress committees and *panchayats* in all important towns and villages and the organisation of a volunteer corps. A few national schools were opened, but as a rule, closed down after a brief career.

In the ranks of *khilafatists* disillusionment came as a result of the hardships which the *mahajarin* (emigrants) underwent in the autumn of 1920, when the Afghan authorities refused to admit any more of them into their territory. Among the Sikhs, agitation of a somewhat different nature was kept alive by the extremists, who urged the transfer of the control of the Golden Temple and the Khalsa College at Amritsar as the foremost demands of the community. The body, called "Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee," was formed with the avowed aim of taking over the management of all the Sikh shrines.

The Akali Dal, organised by this Committee, grew to large proportions and began the seizure by direct action of Sikh shrines and *gurdwaras*. In February 1921 an attempt was made to seize the Nankana Sahib shrine by weight of numbers in defiance of the Mahant. The Mahant's men opened fire on the intruders and about ninety persons were killed and the military had to restore order.

The prevalence of crime and unrest at the end of the previous decade was partly due to demobilization as well as to political and economic causes. In 1922, however, the situation improved. A year later there was further improvement in the economic conditions, which was reflected in the reduction of minor crimes against property. The wages maintained a high level while the prices of foodstuffs went down considerably. There was, however, little or no diminution in the volume of serious crime, and a state of lawlessness, partly the outcome of a contempt for authority, largely fostered by the Akali aggressiveness, continued to render life and property insecure, particularly in the central Punjab. An increasing boldness and brutality was noticeable in the commission of violent crimes, exemplified in the savage murder of loyalists in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts by the Babbar Akali gang.

The enactment of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act in July 1925 and the release of those, who had been convicted in connection with the Akali attempt to seize religious institutions by direct action, eased the situation and the agitation which had disturbed the peace of the Province for several years subsided.

In the very first Legislative Council the members began to organize themselves into parties and there was an embryonic grouping of members according to rural and urban interests. The other interests, notably communal, were not slow to awaken, and in 1927 the post of a third Minister was created to enable a Minister drawn from each of the chief communities to be included in the cabinet. The spirit of communal antagonism, fanned by the activities of such movements as the "*shuddhi*" (conversion to Hinduism) and "*tanzim*," (organisation of Muslim community to combat *shuddhi*), manifested itself in the serious communal riot at Multan in 1922, followed in 1926 by even more serious riots in Rawalpindi City and a neighbouring village. A new and deplorable incident, typical of the period, occurred at Lahore in 1926, when some hooligans threw a bomb in the crowd of harmless spectators returning after witnessing the celebration of the Dusehra festival, killing many.

At the end of the year, Swami Shardhanand, a leader of the "*shuddhi*" movement, was murdered in Delhi by a Muslim, and this together with the agitation arising from excitement consequent on the judgment in the "*Rangila Rasul*"* case kept the atmosphere surcharged with mutual distrust and resentment. Matters came to a head when in May 1927 a riot broke out in Lahore, causing several deaths, followed by communal riots in Multan on the occasion of the Muharram procession. The scene of these activities was transferred to another part of the Province during the concluding years of the decade, and in 1928 there were serious riots at Softa in the Gurgaon District and at Malikpur in the Ambala District as a result of disputes over cow-slaughter on the occasion of Bakr-Id.

The close of the decade witnessed a revival of the political agitation, which had been a feature at its commencement. The agitation started with the announcement of the personnel of the Indian Statutory Commission, in which the

* A Hindu book-seller of Lahore was prosecuted for publishing a book (*Rangila Rasul*), defamatory of the Prophet of Islam. He was convicted and sentenced, but on appeal acquitted by the High Court. Subsequently he was murdered by a Lahore Muslim.

absence of Indian representatives was resented by a section of the public. At the same time the country was drifting towards an economic depression. In 1928 as the result of a widespread revolutionary conspiracy Mr. Saunders a young Assistant Superintendent of Police, was shot dead at Lahore in broad daylight when leaving his office and a head constable was also murdered when pursuing the assailants. Two years later an attempt was made on the life of the Governor of the Punjab when a Hindu youth opened fire on him with a pistol as he was leaving the University Hall after presiding over the Convocation. The proceedings of the judicial trials of those involved in revolutionary conspiracies were given great prominence in the vernacular press. The activities of the Congress in this Province received a fillip by the holding of its 44th session in Lahore during the Christmas of 1929, when a resolution of complete independence was passed. The civil disobedience movement was started in the spring of 1930, and an attempt was made in many places to break the salt laws. Later in the year Government took strong action against the law breakers, and numerous Congressmen were arrested. Some of the prominent Indian politicians were invited during the winter to a Round Table Conference in London. The Congress, however, declined to participate. Early in 1931 the Congress leaders were released and soon after as a result of negotiations between the Government of India and the Congress a pact was concluded, under which the Congress called off the civil disobedience and Government released all political prisoners except those convicted of violent crime. Thus the decade ended as it had begun with the political situation being a dominant feature in the country.

Health
Conditions.

17. The principal features of the decade, 1921—30, so far as they bear on the general health of the people and affect the birth and death-rates, are described below year by year. The figures relate to British Territory only.

The year 1921 was healthy, though it did not come up to 1920 in this respect. The death-rate (30·1) was low but it was slightly in excess of those of the previous two years, which was largely the result of a widespread epidemic of cholera which was the highest on record since 1900, coupled with localised epidemics of malaria in areas where the monsoon conditions had been favourable. The fever death-rate was the highest of the death-rates and exceeded the rate of the previous two years. The birth-rate (41·5) was lower than that of the preceding year.

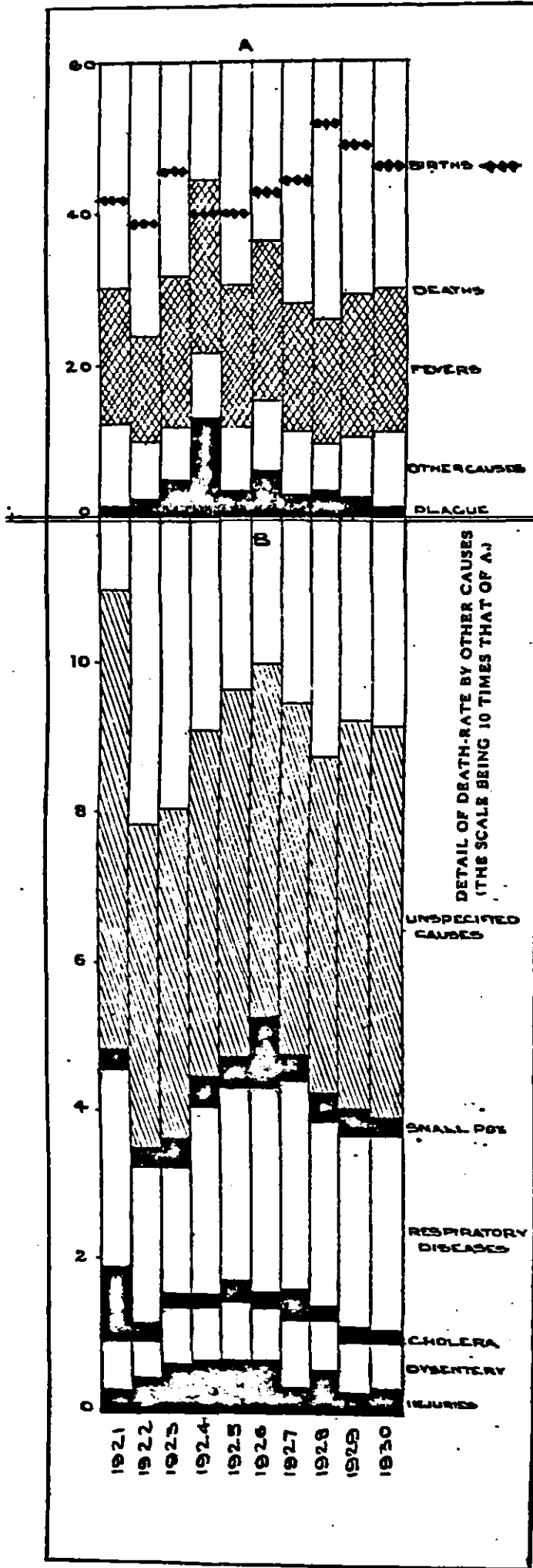
1922.

The year 1922 was an exceptionally healthy year in the Punjab. The total death-rate (22·07) from all causes was lower than it had been since 1878 and considerably lower than the quinquennial average (39·2). Only two provinces, Madras and North-West Frontier Province, reported a lower death-rate for 1922. Rainfall was timely and the meteorological conditions were unfavourable to the spread of the disease. The only epidemic disease which assumed alarming proportions during 1922 was plague, which caused 7,837 deaths as against 2,896 in 1921. Even so, the outbreak was considerably less severe than that of 1919 when the total number of deaths from plague approached 13,000. No other cause of mortality showed an increase. The birth-rate was 39·2 showing a decrease of 2·2 *per mille* as against the figure for the previous year.

1923.

The year 1923 was a year of good harvests and low prices but was considerably less healthy than the year 1922. Heavy winter and spring rains favoured the spread of plague, and a slight excess in the monsoon rainfall was responsible for an increase in the mortality from "fevers." The year was, however, relatively healthy, and the death-rate (30·94) was lower by 6·4 *per mille* than the quinquennial average but it was higher than that recorded for other provinces in India.

During 1923 the birth-rate rose to 43·2 *per mille* as against 39·3 *per mille* for the

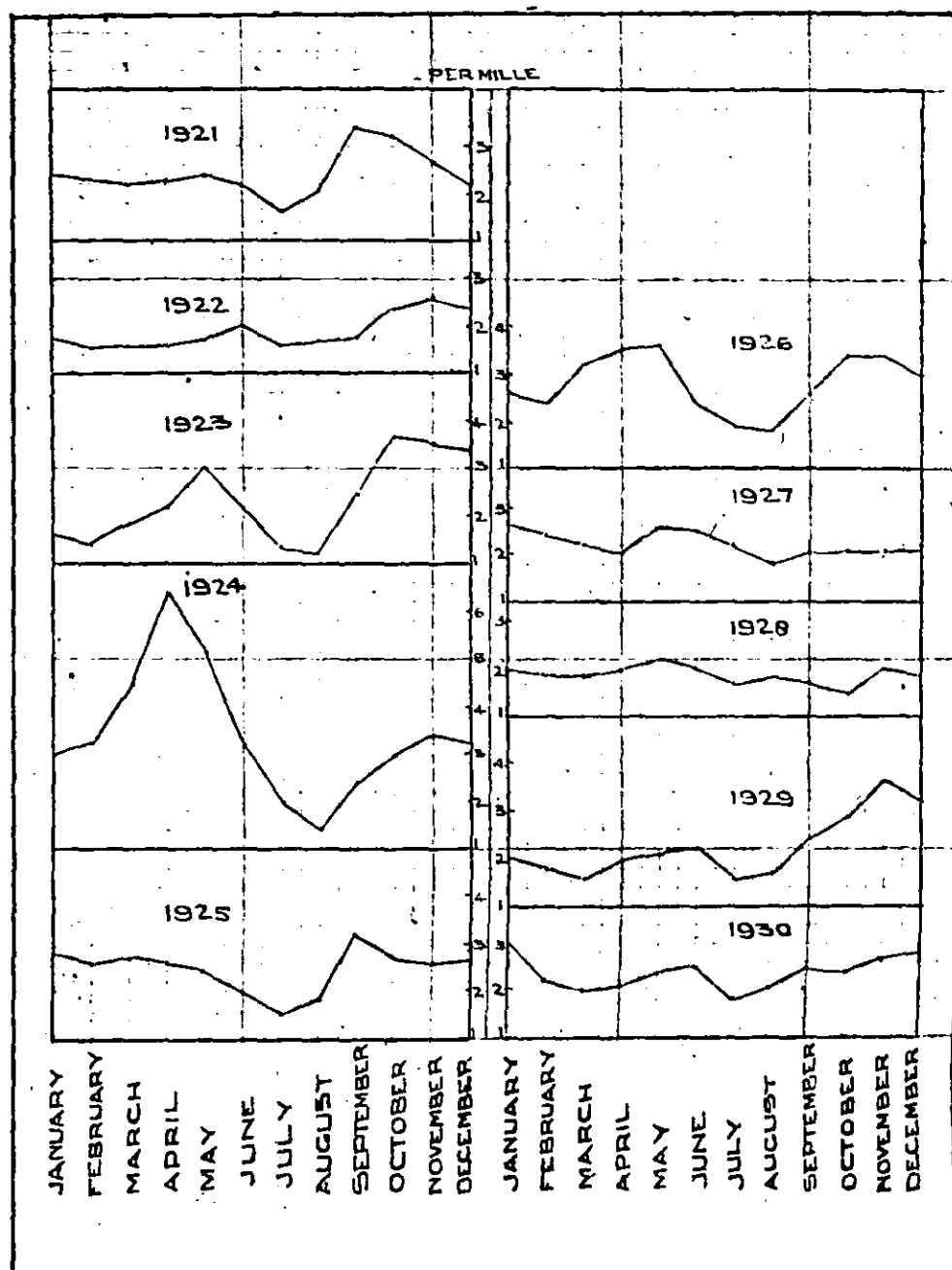


year 1922. This figure is the highest recorded for any province in India with the exception of the Central Provinces for which the birth-rate stood at 45·63.

Of the chief diseases prevalent during the year were plague and fevers with a total death-rate of 2·44 and 20·49, respectively. The latter included relapsing fever which was prevalent in an epidemic form more especially in the western Punjab. In Muzaffargarh District it was particularly severe and caused 6,207 deaths during the year. The year 1923 marks the re-organisation of the Public Health Department in the Punjab.

After 5 relatively healthy years the year 1924 was characterised by extreme unhealthiness, the death-rate being 43·43 which is four times that of the United Kingdom and 16·08 *per mille* in excess of the provincial death-rate during the preceding five years. The rainfall and climatic conditions were eminently favourable for the spread of the disease and the main cause of the abnormal death-rate was plague and fevers, the figures for which were 11·48 and 3·65 *per mille* respectively, above the quinquennial averages. But the high death-rate was associated with a high birth-rate, the provincial figure being 40·1 *per mille* as compared with an average birth-rate of 40·5 during

Annual Birth and Death-rates (1921—30), and death-rates by causes.



Monthly death-rate per mille of total population for period 1921—30

the preceding quinquennium. Owing to the high death-rate there was an excess of 69,341 (3.3 *per mille*) of deaths over births—a circumstance which necessitates the statement that in the year 1924 the state of the public health was far from satisfactory.

The year 1925, in spite of unfavourable climatic conditions, was relatively healthy. There was no undue prevalence of epidemic diseases and the distribution of the monsoon rainfall, which was above normal, was unfavourable to malaria. The death-rate was not only 13.4 *per mille* less than the rate of the previous year but also less than the average for the previous quinquennium. The Punjab continued to occupy the position of having the high birth-rate and a greater excess of births over deaths (10.1 *per mille* of the population) than any other province of India. There was, however, no variation in the birth-rate for 1925 over the figures for the previous year.

During 1926 the death-rate at 36·52 per thousand was 5·21 higher than the average of the previous five years. Rainy and cloudy weather in March, April and May and the consequent continuance of low temperatures and humidity provided ideal conditions for the spread of plague which was responsible for the loss of over 108,000 lives. There was practically no cholera but a widespread epidemic of small-pox caused about 17,600 deaths, and the "fever" death-rate, owing chiefly to an epidemic of malaria in the last four months of the year, was higher than in the previous year and also exceeded the average of the last five years. On the other hand the birth-rate—41·6 per thousand—was also higher and was exceeded in no other province in India except the Central Provinces. 1926.

The year 1927 was one of the healthiest years in the history of the Punjab, largely owing to meteorological conditions which were unfavourable to plague in the spring and to malaria in the autumn. An epidemic of cholera of unusual intensity, however, prevailed chiefly in Kasur town and tahsil and in the Ferozepore District which took a toll of 11,286 lives. The death-rate of 27·46 *per mille* was 9·06 *per mille* less than in 1926 and 5·13 less than the average of the previous five years. In fact in only two years in the present century has the provincial rate been lower. At the same time the birth-rate of 42·3 *per mille* was slightly higher than in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate was also unusually low, the number of deaths among infants under one year of age being 167·5 per 1,000 births as compared with 203·43 in 1926. 1927.

In no previous year since vital statistics became available have the people of the Punjab enjoyed such remarkably good health as in the year 1928. As a result of the timely and well distributed rainfall the year 1928 was the healthiest in the decade, the birth-rate being 46·30 which was the highest and the death-rate 24·72 which was the lowest except for 1922. The main cause of the low death-rate and the high birth-rate was the remarkable freedom from epidemics and more especially the exceptionally low incidence of plague and malaria. The general healthiness of the year was, however, marred by a very sharp outbreak of cholera in the Kulu Valley (Kangra District) where 1,746 seizures and 1,164 deaths occurred, over 70,000 anti-cholera inoculations being performed by the Public Health staff. 1928.

The distribution of the monsoon was unusual; the dry western districts of the Province had abnormal rainfall while it was in marked defect in the south-eastern part. The monsoon started late and stopped early. The rainfall was particularly heavy during the second fortnight of August, causing heavy floods in the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus rivers, which resulted in a serious epidemic of malaria. The year 1929 although it did not exhibit the remarkable salubrity of the previous year must be regarded, in spite of certain vicissitudes of climate, which occasioned an epidemic of malaria in one region and economic stress in another, as a relatively healthy year. The birth-rate was 44·45 which was the highest of all other provinces in India, and the death-rate 28·75 which exceeded the provincial rates except those of Bombay and Central Provinces. Apart from the somewhat severe epidemic of malaria following the heavy floods in certain districts the year was on the whole a very healthy one. The cholera figures were somewhat higher than those of the previous year and while no serious outbreak occurred the disease was widely diffused and practically all the districts in the Province were affected. 1929.

1930.

In 1930 the climate was favourable for health, the monsoon being heavy but sufficiently early not to encourage the spread of malaria and plague. The death-rate under the various heads of mortality during the year 1930 is compared with the average of the previous five years in the table below.

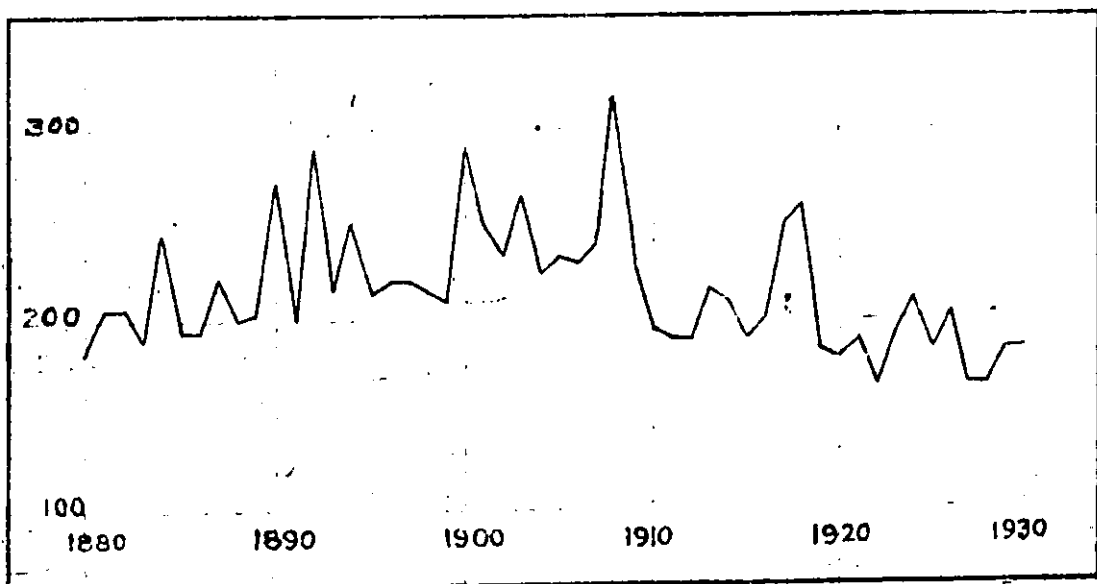
Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1930. ..	0.06	0.26	0.03	20.59	0.60	2.52	0.30	5.33	29.66
1925—29. ..	0.18	0.50	1.61	18.67	0.54	2.66	0.33	5.05	29.48
Increase or decrease in 1930. ..	-0.12	-0.24	-1.58	+1.92	+0.06	-0.14	-0.03	+0.27	+0.18

The diminished death-rates from cholera, small-pox and plague is evidence of the practical absence in epidemic form of those diseases from the Province during the year.

Summary
1921—30.

To sum up, the decade 1921—30 may be described as on the whole a healthy one with the exception of great epidemics of plague in 1924 and 1926 and a severe outbreak of cholera in Lahore and Ferozepore Districts in 1926 and in Kulu Valley in 1928. Malaria also prevailed in an epidemic form during the autumn of several years, more particularly in the year 1929.

The consistently high birth-rate of the Punjab, which is usually about twice that of the United Kingdom, in spite of its high death-rate (chiefly as a result of the frequency and severity of epidemic visitations) is nevertheless an encouraging sign since it indicates that the somewhat severe epidemics to which the Province is liable, exercise little or no permanent effect on the virility and recuperative power of its inhabitants. Both in respect of its birth-rate and death-rate the Punjab compared favourably with other provinces of India and renewed its depleted population at a relatively high rate. The infantile mortality was particularly low during the last decade as shown in the diagram below.



Number of children dying within one year of birth per one thousand born (British Territory).

The diagrams on pages 23 and 24 illustrate for British Territory for the last decade (1) the annual rates of births, deaths and increase, as well as deaths according to causes, and (2) monthly death-rate.

18. The general healthiness of the last decade is no doubt due to a considerable extent to the inauguration of various schemes for the expansion of medical relief in the Province. In order to attain the ideal of one dispensary for every 100 square miles of territory or for every 30,000 of population the calculations showed that it would be necessary to open 375 new dispensaries in rural areas. In 1925 a standard plan for a small and compact dispensary was laid down, and the Government agreed to give a grant of Rs. 5,400/- for the construction and Rs. 1,600/- for the equipment of each such dispensary. The programme has been acted upon almost completely during the decade, the number of dispensaries actually opened from 1925 to the end of 1930 being 359.

Hospitals and
Dispensaries.

The need of efficient arrangements for female medical aid and education has to some extent been provided for. A good number of new female hospitals and dispensaries was established. The Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, and the Lady Reading Hospital for Women and Children at Simla, have gained much popularity during the decade. The Punjab Medical School for Women, with which is incorporated the Women's Christian College, Ludhiana, is at present the only institution from which women can qualify for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. During the decade 15 new hospitals for women were opened in various districts, including the Government Hospital for Women and Children at Lahore. Separate sections for females have been opened in 12 existing civil hospitals. A notable addition to general hospitals is the opening of the Dental Hospital at Lahore.

A solid progress continued to be made during the decade both in respect of

Year.	Number of hospitals and dispensaries on the last day of the year.	In-door patients.	Out-door patients.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1921	583	93,005	4,921,076	5,014,081
1922	610	97,808	5,051,268	5,149,076
1923	626	104,999	5,576,776	5,681,775
1924	640	109,506	5,825,573	5,935,079
1925	666	117,592	5,866,648	5,984,240
1926	780	122,818	7,022,633	7,145,451
1927	885	135,978	7,825,545	7,961,523
1928	964	153,797	8,822,962	8,976,759
1929	1,026	173,302	10,617,136	10,790,440
1930	1,035	181,482	11,561,187	11,742,669

the number of hospitals and the extent of relief given. The number of patients treated has been on the increase as shown in the table in the margin. The rise in the number of out-door patients is due chiefly to the increase in the number of rural dis-

pensaries, and the increase in the number of in-door patients is partly due to the good work done in the hospitals of the Province.

19. Some terms that will occur hereafter in this Report may be conveniently defined at this stage. Definitions.

"Cultivable Area":—includes land actually under cultivation, fallows and waste available for cultivation; such waste does not include areas in which cultivation is forbidden by law or custom, such as reserved forests or common lands set apart for a specific purpose. It does, however, include common lands which can be made available for cultivation by partition even though such partition has not been effected.

"Gross Cultivated Area":—means the area actually sown in any one year with no deduction for failure of crops, any land sown at both seasons of the year (i.e., double cropped) being counted twice.

"Net Cultivated Area":—means the area sown in any one year, the double cropped area not being counted twice. In other words net cultivated area refers to area of land sown, whilst gross cultivated area refers to the crops sown; to avoid confusion gross cultivated area is referred to generally as the sown area.

Neither of these areas include land which lies fallow for the whole year, though such land may be regularly though infrequently cultivated.

**Agricultural
Conditions.**

20. Agriculture being the premier industry of the Province a summary of the agricultural conditions for the British Territory is given below year by year. The decade begins with *kharif* 1921.

**Seasons
and Crops
1921-22.**

Owing to the shortage of winter rains conditions were not favourable for the sowing of sugarcane and cotton. The monsoon which burst in the second week of July gave general and sufficient rain nearly all over the Province. It remained very active till the middle of August. Ample moisture was thus available for the sowing of *kharif* crops. Conditions were also very favourable for the maturing of these crops as well as the spring sowings. Well distributed rain in winter, though below normal, did a lot of good to the standing spring crops and a clear and sunny April was beneficent to the maturing of grain and its threshing. The season was on the whole above the average, being a great improvement on the previous year.

1922-23.

The rain in the earlier part of 1922 was sufficient for cotton and sugarcane sowings. The monsoon broke about a month earlier than usual and was a good one. In July the rain was below normal, but good rain fell in August and first half of September throughout the Province, ending about the last week of September. The rainfall was above normal in the south-east and the sub-montane districts, about average in the central Punjab, and below normal in the west. The September rain followed by light showers in October resulted in good *rabi* sowings. The winter rain after Christmas, heavier than usual, continued till the middle of March and was particularly useful for unirrigated crops. The dry weather in April was favourable for harvesting though heavy unceasing rain in May did some damage to straw and grain on the threshing floor. The year was considerably above the average.

1923-24.

The conditions for cotton and cane sowings were favourable on account of the rain in the previous winter and early part of 1923. The monsoon appeared after the first week of July and was unusually active in August. Heavy and widespread rain fell throughout the Province and helped the *kharif* acreage to expand although cotton in low-lying areas was slightly damaged. The monsoon, however, ceased early and conditions were not particularly favourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops or the *rabi* sowings. The winter rain was good in the east, and from light to moderate elsewhere. April was dry and favourable for harvesting operations which were, however, hampered in some districts by the outbreak of plague. The year was on the whole above average.

1924-25.

There were adequate rains for cotton and cane sowings. The monsoon arrived in the second week of July and gave moderate rain during July and August nearly all over the Province. It was very active during the first week of September, but at the end of the second week a break set in, which lasted up to the 27th of the month. Heavy rains which fell about the end of September caused floods which damaged the standing crops, especially along the banks of the Jumna. The conditions for *rabi* sowings were very favourable. The rain in December was above normal, though February and March were dry and retarded the growth of standing crops in unirrigated areas. The harvest was, therefore, not as large as was expected from the extensive sowings. The area under cotton was the largest on record and the price of cotton was high, though less than in the previous year.

The year was about average. Light rain, which fell nearly all over the Province during the second half of January and in some districts during the second week of February, was useful for cotton and cane sowings. The monsoon broke in the third week of June, earlier than usual and was plentiful throughout the Province. The conditions for early *kharif* sowings were thus favourable. July and August had plentiful rain except in the west, hindering further sowings and causing floods in low-lying lands. The period from the end of August to the beginning of November was dry, and conditions were thus unfavourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops. This was also an adverse factor for the *rabi* sowings. There was only little rain till next March and unirrigated crops suffered considerably. Some rain fell at last in March and proved beneficial to the standing crops. April was dry and favourable for harvesting though rain in May did some damage on the threshing floor. The area under cotton was even larger than during the previous year. 1925-26.

The rain in March was suitable for cotton and cane sowings, but heavy rain in second half of May caused a hard crust to form on the surface preventing proper germination. Cotton had, therefore, to be resown in many places. The monsoon appeared in the second week of July, later than usual, but gave fairly good rain throughout the Province except in the west. Rains during August were generally heavy, and those during September quite sufficient. Conditions were thus favourable for *kharif* sowings though less satisfactory for the maturing. Hot winds in October as well as the boll-worm damaged the cotton. October, November and December being dry except for light rains in some districts, conditions were not very favourable for spring sowings. Light rain fell during February all over the Province and during March in most districts, which was very beneficial to standing crops. April and May were dry and favourable for harvesting. The season was on the whole above the average. 1926-27.

The climatic conditions were not generally favourable for cotton sowings on account of absence of winter rains, there being only light showers in March, April and May. The rainfall during July was sufficient all over the Province except in the west. In August the montane and sub-montane districts received plentiful rain though it was below normal in other places. September was generally dry, but rain fell in October which made up the deficiency. Conditions were not, however, on the whole very favourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops. Hail-storms and locust as well as the boll-worm also did damage. The conditions for *rabi* sowings were not favourable except in the sub-montane districts, as October and November were generally dry. Rain, however, fell in the latter half of December as well as January, which was above normal in the eastern districts, but below normal elsewhere. The cloudy weather of January and February created rust which did considerable damage to the wheat crop. Strong dry winds and dust-storms set in early in March, and great damage was done in the central and west-central parts of the Province, its extent being only discovered at the time of harvesting. The year was on the whole an average one. 1927-28.

The conditions for the sowing of sugarcane and cotton were adverse as rainfall had been in defect from January to May except in Ambala and Jullundur Divisions. The monsoon arrived late and was less active than usual and the rainfall was poor till the second half of August except in the montane and sub-montane tracts. The summer was extremely hot, being the hottest for several decades. Prospects brightened when plentiful rain fell in the second half of August and the beginning of September, which was well distributed except in the south-west 1928-29.

Heavy floods occurred in rivers Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi and to a lesser extent in the Sutlej, causing much destruction of life and property including crops, stocks of food and cattle in the riverain tracts. The greater part of September and November was, however, very dry. The presence of moisture due to September rains and fresh rainfall in November and December led to extensive *rabi* sowings; which benefitted by moderate rainfall in January. A cold wave of great severity, however, passed over most districts in the beginning of February and gave a rude shock to the expectations of a plentiful harvest. Great damage was done to fruit-bearing trees in the south-west. In March strong dry winds also caused further damage, unirrigated areas suffering most. The season was thus considerably below the average.

1929-30.

The absence of spring rains and unfavourable conditions during February and March were adverse factors for the sowing of cotton and sugarcane. In June the rain was above normal and there were good rains in July and August and conditions were favourable for the sowing of the rest of the autumn crops. Heavy floods, as a result of excessive rain, in the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers caused considerable damage to standing crops. September and October were generally dry. The supplies of canal water were generally short and late. Conditions were thus not satisfactory for the maturing of *kharif* crops. Cotton was damaged by *tela* and white fly in some places. On account of a dry October and November, conditions were not generally favourable for *rabi* sowings. The winter rain was also in defect, the western districts receiving no rain at all. Some rainfall in certain districts during March was very beneficial. Locusts and hail-storms also damaged the crops in several districts. Rain particularly accompanied by hail also caused some damage to harvested crops. The season was thus on the whole considerably below the average.

1930-31.

Conditions were not favourable for the sowing of cotton, but the cultivation of cane was greater than during the year before in irrigated areas. The restricted area under cotton was due to the scarcity of rain, the fall in the price and the appearance of locust at the sowing time. In June the rainfall was above average in south-eastern and sub-montane tracts, but generally below normal elsewhere. The monsoon remained fairly active during July and gave moderate to heavy rainfall throughout the Province. The canal water was sufficient. The conditions were generally unfavourable for *kharif* sowings but rainfall during August and September, though only normal, was useful to the standing crops. October, November and December remaining practically dry except for light rain at places, the conditions for *rabi* sowings were not favourable. Water in canals was also short in some districts, as river supply was low. Rain in January, February and March was beneficial to the standing crops. The year was below average, but was considerably better than the previous two, the matured area being slightly less than the average for the last ten years.

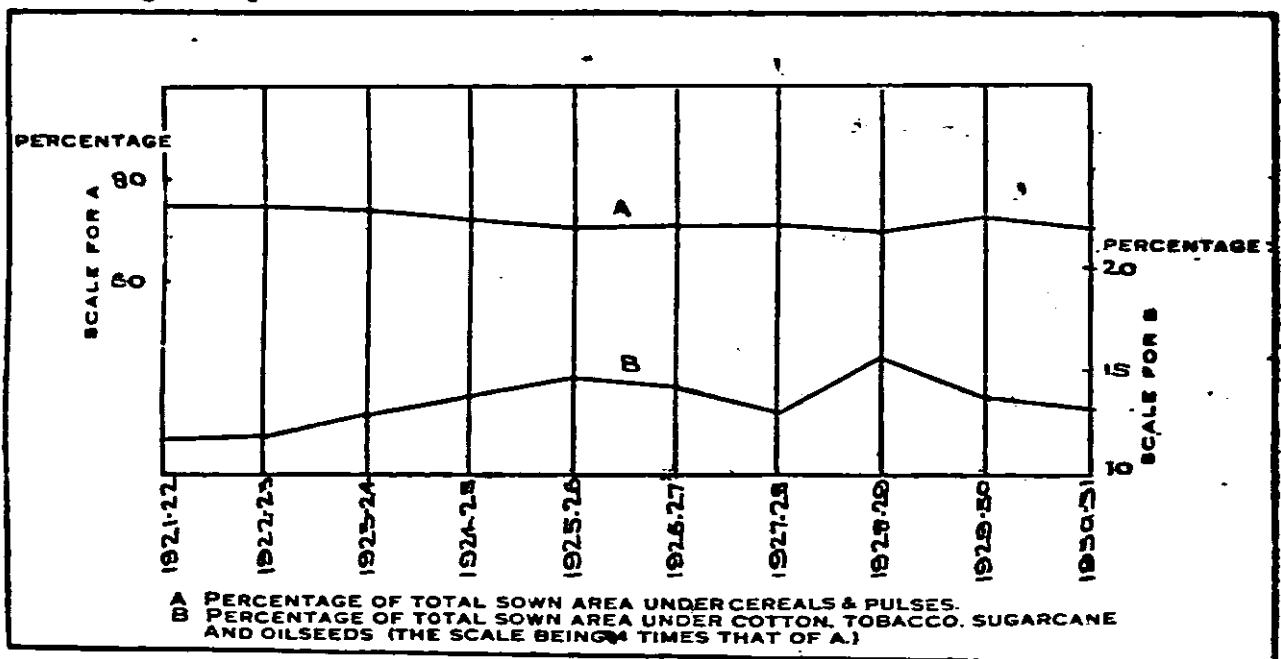
Principal
Figures.

The table below shows for British Territory the yearly sown and matured areas, the percentage of maturity and the annual rainfall.

Year.	Sown area (in acres).	Matured area (in acres).	Percentage of maturity.	Average annual rainfall in inches.	Year.	Sown area (in acres).	Matured area (in acres).	Percentage of maturity	Average annual rainfall in inches.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1921-22 ..	31,025,796	25,640,616	83	22	1926-27 ..	30,406,941	20,179,323	66	26
1922-23 ..	31,788,867	28,513,062	90	31	1927-28 ..	29,472,581	24,828,661	84	21
1923-24 ..	30,605,406	26,730,513	87	26	1928-29 ..	31,901,745	24,297,824	76	20
1924-25 ..	31,721,487	26,767,204	84	25	1929-30 ..	30,954,237	24,551,255	79	27
1925-26 ..	29,709,865	24,609,965	83	30	1930-31 ..	30,265,208	25,122,601	83	25

The sown area fluctuates considerably from year to year mainly with the character of rainfall, being low in a dry year and high in a year of good monsoon. The percentage of matured area is adversely affected both by the failure of monsoon and excess of rainfall. According to the Punjab peasant ideal monsoon conditions are represented by *Sawan nū* (a daily shower during the month of *Sawan*, i.e., middle of July to middle of August), *Bhadon char* (a good shower every week during *Bhadon*, i.e., middle of August to middle of September), and *Assu ik*, (one good shower in *Asoj*, i.e., middle of September to middle of October). The total area under the plough has increased by 1,309,815 acres or by 4.5 per cent. during the last decade. The limit of cultivation is being reached as not many areas are now available for being brought under cultivation,* and in the near future an effort will have to be made to meet the growing demand of the population by means of intensive cultivation, aided in particular by improved seeds and implements.

A diagram showing the annual percentage of total sown area under cereals and pulses and under valuable crops, namely cotton, sugarcane, tobacco and oil-seeds, is given below. The agricultural statistics are given in Subsidiary Table I for British Territory and Punjab States. The figures for the latter being incomplete, do not admit of detailed discussion.



It is evident that food crops occupy 69 to 74 per cent. of the sown area each year. The area under valuable crops fluctuates with the character of the season and prices. Fodder crops take up the bulk of the remaining area. In the Punjab the cattle are almost as numerous as human beings, and like them are fed on the produce of the soil. The economic condition of agriculturists having deteriorated within the last few years the decrease in the number of cattle is perceptible, although bullocks and milch cattle are carefully looked after by their owners even in times of scarcity. The figures for two recent cattle censuses, quoted in the margin, are illustrative. Bullocks fit for plough have decreased by 3 per cent. and other bullocks by 19 per cent. The decrease among male buffaloes fit for plough is 5 per cent. and among others 18 per cent. Milch cows have decreased by 10 per cent.

*To have an idea about the area of land available for cultivation in the various provinces, reference may be made to the Special Committee's Report on the Trade Agreement made at Ottawa between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, published in the Punjab Government Gazette part II, dated the 16th December 1929.

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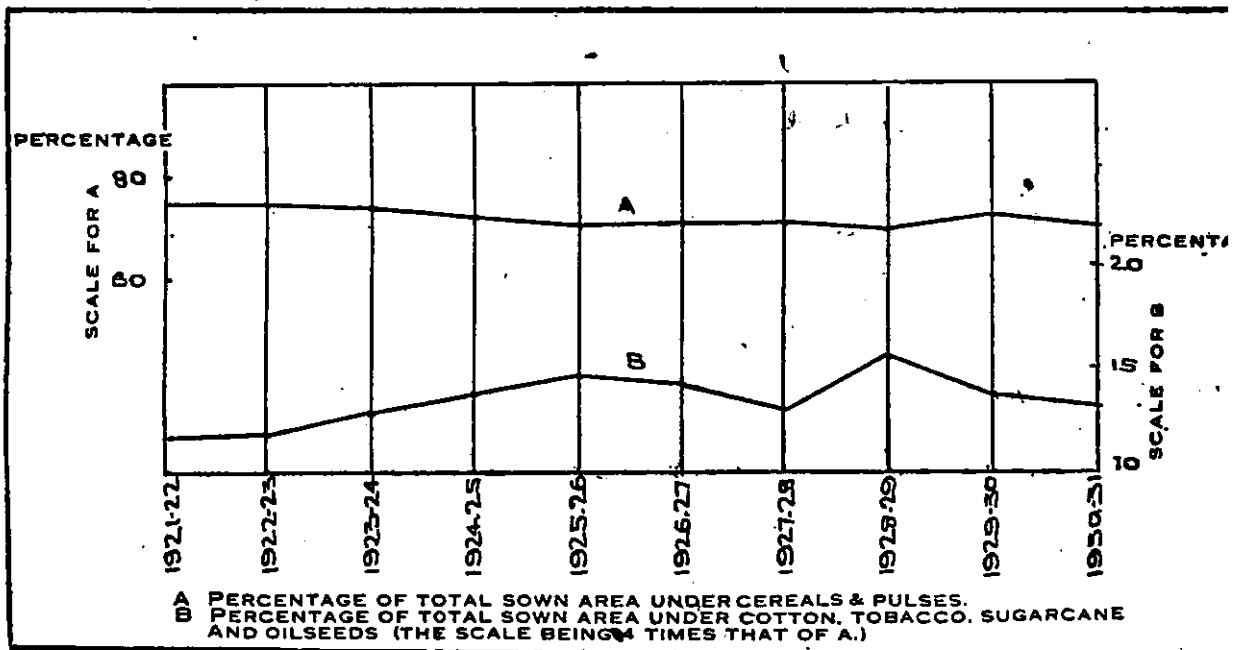
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and other cows by 12 per cent. The number of she-buffaloes has declined by 2 per cent., while other she-buffaloes show an increase of 4 per cent. The increase in the number of she-buffaloes is due to their increasing popularity both because a she-buffalo is more profitable to keep than a cow as it produces more milk and *ghi*, and also because in the absence of extensive pastures it is more convenient to keep as unlike the cow it can be fed at the stall.

An estimate of the yield and value of the crops in the Province is a laborious

Year.	Price per acre cultivated area.	Year.	Price per acre cultivated area.
1918-19 ..	184	1925-26 ..	477
1919-20 ..	275	1926-27 ..	368
1920-21 ..	345	1927-28 ..	402
1921-22 ..	385	1928-29 ..	377
1922-23 ..	314	1929-30 ..	406
1923-24 ..	383	1930-31 ..	420
1924-25 ..	438		

process, but an index of the prosperity of agricultural classes is furnished in a sense by the price of agricultural land.* The statement in the margin shows the price per cultivated acre of land between

1918-19 and 1930-31. It is noteworthy that the price of land per cultivated acre at the end of the last decade had more than doubled since 1918-19.

Agriculture.

21. The future prosperity of the Province being closely allied with agricultural advance, it will not be out of place to sketch briefly the activities of the Agricultural Department.

The Department was organised in 1906. With the inauguration of the Reforms Scheme in 1921 it became a "transferred" subject under the charge of a Minister. Its general administration is in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, who has his headquarters at Lahore.

The present functions of the Department may be divided into three main heads:—

1. Education. 2. Research. 3. Demonstration and Propaganda.

Education.

The Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, which has been the chief centre of agricultural education in the Province, was opened in 1909, and now gives courses for the B.Sc. (Agri.) and M.Sc. (Agri.) degrees and also a number of non-university courses to meet various needs of the community. It is equipped with Chemical, Botanical, Entomological and other Laboratories, Library, Herbarium, Museum, etc. The students are boarded on the estate. The College began its career with a three years' diploma course in English, which was subsequently extended to four years. These courses included a training in practical agriculture with theoretical and practical instruction in such sciences as are of direct assistance to farmers, *i.e.*, Botany, Entomology, Chemistry, Physics, Veterinary Science, etc. The standard of education for entrance to the course was the University Matriculation Examination or its equivalent. Students

* Mr. Calvert in Chapter VIII of his book "Wealth and Welfare" has very ably dealt with the factors that contribute to the rise of the price of agricultural land in this Province. These are summarised below:—

(a) The assured margin of profit for the cultivator owing to the fixation of the revenue demand under the British, which in addition to starting competition among agriculturists both landlords and tenants, attracts the middlemen with capital;

(b) The increased profit obtainable from land, owing to increased facilities of transport and other beneficent works of the State like canals;

(c) A real improvement brought about by the employment of capital on works such as well-sinking bund-making, etc.;

(d) The fragmentation of holdings enable small plots to be purchased by men of moderate means;

(e) The land has come to possess a scarcity-value as only rare chances of the purchase of land occur in most villages;

(f) The dearth of any other secure investments, specially among many well-to-do Muslims, who refuse bank-interest as a matter of religious belief; and

(g) The speculation in land on account of the certainty that its price would rise further.

It may be added that the sale-price generally contains a fictitious item provided to defeat pre-emption claims, and thus the averages represent something more than what is actually paid.

who went successfully through the course were eligible for posts of Agricultural Assistants and Demonstrators in the Department or for employment on private farms. In 1912 a dairy with 20 cows was started to enable the Professor of Agriculture to teach the students practical dairying as a part of the diploma course. In 1917, the College was affiliated to the Punjab University and the four years' diploma course was remodelled to form the present four years' course for the B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture.

In 1918 a vernacular course of one year's duration was started for certificated teachers of the Education Department to enable them to teach elementary agriculture and rural science in rural vernacular middle schools. In 1924 a course covering 1½ months was started for "Lohars" (village blacksmiths).

A Rural Economy Course lasting one month is also given annually and is attended by officers deputed to it by various departments of Government, e.g., Assistant Commissioners, Forest Officers, Assistant Engineers, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Zilladars and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.

The Department has experimental farms at Lyallpur, Gurdaspur, Hansi, Sirsa, Multan, Montgomery, Rawalpindi and Jullundur. On these farms, work in connection with the testing of the relative merits of different types of crops, seed selection, the evolution and testing of new implements, research in connection with rotations, manures and cultivation, is in progress. Investigation are also carried out on the control of pests and diseases of various crops. Miscellaneous investigations such as silage-making, the evolution of improved *gu* furnaces, meteorological records, farm castings, etc., are other features of the work. As a result of the work done in the botanical section and on these farms very marked success has attended the evolution and introduction in the Province on a large scale of 4F American cotton and other improved varieties of *desi* cottons, wheat types 11 and 8A, and Coimbatore sugarcane. All these improved varieties of crops bring higher yields and additional income to the growers.

The Department also has in various parts of the Province a number of seed farms on which the improved seeds evolved in the Botanical Section and on experimental farms are multiplied up for subsequent distribution and sale to the cultivators. In addition, there is in the majority of districts a small district farm where the local applicability of the results of research work done at the main experimental stations can be tested, and where suitable demonstrations of the methods of cultivation and the growing of particular varieties of crops can be given.

In the Chemical Section a large amount of analytical work on soils, manures, fodders, etc., is done annually, and systematic investigations are carried out to determine the extent to which soils are being depleted of the various materials of plant food.

In the Entomological Section the life histories of a large number of pests of important crops have been studied and in each case suitable methods of control have been determined.

In the Engineering Section valuable work has been done on the evolution of improved strainers for tube wells, and a number of tube wells with these strainers has been sunk. An important activity of this section is the work done on the augmentation of the supply of water in ordinary percolation wells. The well boring section annually bores about 1,000 wells for cultivators all over the Province.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

The policy of the Agricultural Department so far has been to explain and demonstrate to farmers the results of investigations carried out on its experimental farms and elsewhere. The work is carried out by means of

- (1) Demonstration plots which are laid on *zamindari* lands demonstrating the advantages of improved varieties of the various crops, methods of cultivation, use of manures, protection against pests and diseases, etc.
- (2) On occasions where large numbers of farmers meet, such as cattle fairs, etc., demonstrations of improved implements are given, and improved seeds and other produce are exhibited. These demonstrations are accompanied by short lectures illustrated by magic lantern views. Ploughing matches are held on these occasions where the District Boards concerned offer prizes. In such competitions ploughs and other improved implements are often given as prizes by firms who sell agricultural implements.
- (3) Improved implements are lent out to farmers who wish to try them for themselves and in many cases the cultivators buy them at the end of the trials.
- (4) Popular lectures are given by staff when touring in villages.

The Department also gives important assistance to cultivators in several other directions. Amongst these the layout of fruit orchards, the supply of good varieties of fruit trees, the development of cottage industries where climatic conditions are favourable, the production of silk by the rearing of silk-worms, the cultivation of lac and the keeping of poultry may be mentioned as examples.

Improvement in Methods of Agriculture.

22. One of the most difficult problems is to revolutionize the existing system of growing crops. Cultivators are very conservative in adopting any new line until they are satisfied that it is a distinct improvement upon their own practice. Once they are convinced of its advantages, however, they will readily take to it. Notable examples are the rapid spread of American cotton and improved wheats in the Province during the last two decades and the introduction of improved Coimbatore canes during the last few years. The figures below give an idea of the extent to which improved varieties of cotton and wheat have been introduced; of the two varieties of wheat, Punjab 11 and 8A, the former is no longer popular while the latter now occupies an area exceeding two million acres.

Year.	ACREAGE OF WHEAT TYPES		Cotton acreage (sown) in the Punjab for both American and <i>Desi</i> .	
	Punjab 11	8A.		
1912-13	..	..	1,442,929	
1913-14	..	..	1,826,450	
1914-15	..	..	*1,087,703	
1915-16	27,500	..	826,504	
1916-17	97,000	..	1,064,581	
1917-18	196,500	..	1,042,555	
1918-19	302,500	18	1,417,095	
1919-20	377,500	605	2,070,527	
1920-21	634,000	3,823	1,957,016	
			†American (4F)	<i>Desi</i> .
1921-22	749,866	22,837	401,381	747,464
1922-23	750,795	55,000	382,851	800,200
1923-24	816,016	171,579	603,519	1,145,815
1924-25	889,920	257,990	964,333	1,302,002
1925-26	825,451	834,484	1,147,779	1,554,057
1926-27	510,493	917,475	1,134,253	1,389,465
1927-28	467,224	1,276,449	750,330	1,091,120
1928-29	251,770	1,751,005	974,370	1,534,541
1929-30	135,050	1,857,900	850,878	1,402,055
1930-31	75,660	2,292,400	836,705	1,327,534

* 4F was introduced during 1914-15 season, and according to the information available only an area of 5 acres was sown.

† Prior to 1921-22 all cottons were returned under one heading, and therefore the growth of the American varieties from 1914-15 to 1920-21 is not traceable.

23. The planting of fruit gardens has been on the increase during the last few years. It is difficult to obtain accurate information as to the area under fruit gardens. An attempt was made by the Agricultural Department to ascertain the area in 1928, and as a result it was considered that such area amounted to about 49,000 acres. In colony areas it is not easy to increase the area under fruit substantially at present, as the additional water supply which fruit trees require is not readily available.

Fruit
Orchards.

24. It was remarked in the last Census Report (page 21) that the absence of any manufacture of agricultural implements was most noticeable. The last decade, however, has witnessed a very marked advance, particularly so in the manufacture of fodder-cutters, sugarcane-crushing mills, iron persian wheels, ploughs and to a lesser extent other implements. Whilst the manufacture of these implements is done at a large number of centres all over the Province, Batala, in the Gurdaspur District, appears to be most prominent in this respect. An inquiry made in 1930 by the Director of Agriculture showed that it possessed no less than 21 iron foundries with a total annual output of over 19,000 implements of all sorts, valued at Rs. 537,000/-.

Use of
Improved
Implements

According to the information collected by the Agricultural Department for the year ended 30th June 1931, the number of improved implements of Indian manufacture shown in the margin was sold in the Punjab. It is believed that most of these were manufactured within the Province. In addition to these some 4,700 agricultural implements of all sorts but of foreign manufacture were also sold in the Province during the year. It may be remarked here that in most of the districts the iron persian wheel has replaced the old persian wheel.

Until the general agricultural depression set in, the use of artificial fertilisers was steadily increasing in the Punjab. The fall in prices of all farm produce has, however, given a set-back to their use, as very few crops continue to give an economic return from the application of artificial manures at present, even though a reduction has been made in the cost of fertilisers.

25. The Veterinary Department plays an important part in the lives of Agriculturists. It was established as far back as 1891 when the Government of India laid down that though in the first instance its primary duty was to deal with cattle disease, in the future horse-breeding duties would be paramount. The department was provincialized in 1901 and placed under the charge of the Director of Agriculture. In 1903, the Government of India transferred the entire control of horse, mule and donkey breeding in 15 selected districts of the Punjab to the Army Remount Department. Later on, the Army Remount Department ceased to function in certain selected districts, such as Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Gujranwala and Dera Ghazi Khan. In the first three districts, the horse, mule and donkey breeding work is controlled by a society known as "Lahore-Amritsar-Ferozepore Horse, Pony and Mule Breeding Society." The other two districts have been declared as non-selected districts and transferred to the charge of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Agricultural
Stock and
Care.

The Director of Agriculture remained head of the Veterinary Department up to the end of the year 1927-28 when, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, it was separated from the Department of Agriculture

General
Development
of Civil
Veterinary
Department.

and placed under the charge of the Director of Veterinary Services. As head of the Department he exercises a general control and supervision over the work of the Principal, Punjab Veterinary College; the Live Stock Officer; the Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar; and other Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents working in the various districts of the Province.

Cattle Farms.

In 1906, a scheme was formulated for a Dhanni Cattle Breeding Farm near Sargodha at *rakhs* Dharema and Risala, but the matter was dropped in 1910 as the lands required for the purpose could not be transferred from the Military Department.

In 1912, the Hissar Cattle Farm of over 39,000 acres, which was hitherto under the control of the Government of India, was handed over to the Punjab Government and placed in charge of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department. Since then the number of Hissar bulls supplied by the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, to the Punjab districts amounts to 4,702 bulls. The total number of stud bulls at work throughout the Province on 31st March 1931 was 3,517. Of these, about 90 per cent. were supplied at concession rates from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

The Punjab Government is giving liberal grants annually for the improvement of the Dhanni and Hariana breeds of cattle in the famous Dhanni and Hariana cattle tracts to :—

the District Boards of Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali in the Dhanni tract for the improvement of the Dhanni breed of cattle, and

the District Boards of Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon in the Hariana tract for the improvement of the Hariana breed.

In accordance with the policy of the Department to concentrate attention on certain areas best suited for cattle and buffalo breeding, the above system of grants was introduced for the Dhanni cattle tract in 1919-20 and for the Hariana cattle tract in 1924-25. In addition to the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, situated in the centre of the Hariana tract, schemes for the opening of Government farms in the Dhanni tract as well as in the Nili Bar Canal Colony are under contemplation. It is feared that owing to financial stringency the carrying out of these projects will be held in abeyance for some time.

Five grantee cattle farms of a total area of about 15,300 acres have been opened in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony. Out of these, two are maintaining herds of pure bred Montgomery cattle and the remaining three for Hissar cattle. In addition, a grantee dairy farm comprising an area of 485 acres has been started near the town of Montgomery. Besides, there are in the neighbourhood of Shergarh (in Montgomery District), at a distance of about 12 miles from Renala Khurd Railway Station, "Shergarh Small-holders' Grants" comprising 218½ rectangles of land in seven different *chaks* or villages. The lands have been allotted in small parcels of half a rectangle and one rectangle amongst 223 grantees whose conditions require them to maintain one cow of the Montgomery breed to the satisfaction of the Civil Veterinary Department for each half rectangle of 12½ acres.

**Horse, Mule
and Cattle
Breeding.**

26. The Punjab always stands in need of efficient cattle to meet the demand for milk and *ghi* as well as bullocks for the plough. The Province has a well earned reputation for producing good live stock including buffaloes of high milking capacity, and in certain areas, the local agriculturists are dependent almost entirely on the breeding of stock and the sale of milk for their livelihood.

The areas, however, in which stock breeding can be carried on with profit were up to the present period of depression gradually dwindling as the result of

the increase in irrigation facilities and consequent rise in the value of land and farm produce.

The Live Stock Officer and other District Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department provide the advising and inspecting agency for the entire veterinary activities in the Province, including live-stock improvement work and the control of diseases under the direct supervision of the Director of Veterinary Services.

Hitherto, the only agency for the supply of suitable bulls for breeding purposes was the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, but the establishment of the grantee farms in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony and the introduction of the Dhanni and Haryana schemes in the districts forming the home of these breeds has made it possible to arrange for the supply of pedigree bulls of such breeds as are popular in the various districts of the Province.

In addition to the supply of bulls, the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, meets the requirements for horse and donkey stallions in the non-selected districts of the Province. Facilities are being developed for the supply of pedigree buffalo-bulls, sheep and goats to interested breeders. In many districts the income derived from horse and cattle fairs by the District Boards is quite a substantial amount and the tendency is towards exploring this method of raising revenue.

Horse and cattle fairs and the 'one day village cattle shows' provide the opportunity for the carrying out of live-stock improvement propaganda by the Department. They are being taken full advantage of for the demonstration of the better types of stock as well as improved agricultural implements and farm produce. They tend to relieve the prevailing dullness of rural life by providing an occasional district fete.

27. There are now 287 Veterinary Hospitals in the Province each in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon or Veterinary Assistant, whose duties are mainly centred on the prevention of disease within his area by the inoculation of cattle and other live-stock with protective sera and vaccines. The number of animals treated by the staff is yearly increasing. A very gratifying indication of the way the Department is gaining the confidence of the public is shown by the number of offers received from private individuals towards the cost of establishing veterinary hospitals in different areas.

Prevention
and Treat-
ment of Cattle
Diseases.

This institution was established in 1882 for the instruction of Indians, civil and military, in veterinary medicine and surgery. The college is thoroughly equipped and has exceptional facilities for teaching purposes. It has proved a great success. The course of study of the college was previously for three years in Urdu and a 4 years' course in English was started in 1921. In this institution stipends are given both by Government and local bodies to students to enable them to qualify themselves for the veterinary profession.

Punjab Vete-
rinary College,
Lahore.

28. The agricultural prosperity of the Province is to a very large extent dependent on irrigation. The canals are a most valuable asset and protect the Province against famine even in a dry year.

The main sources of irrigation are indicated in the margin, as also the extent

Government canals	..	695	of irrigation from each source. Canals of all kinds
Private canals	..	33	irrigate 728 out of every 1,000 irrigated acres as
Wells	..	262	against 648 at last census. The majority of these
Other sources	..	10	canals are owned and worked by Government.
		1,000	

Next in importance come wells with total irrigation amounting to 262 out of

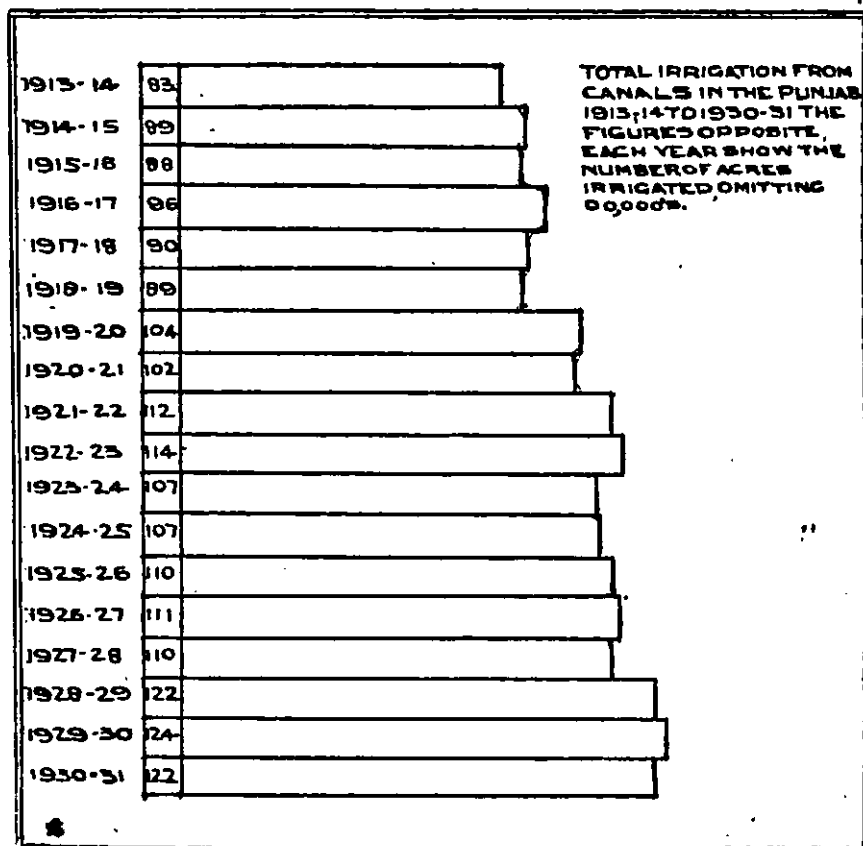
every 1,000 acres as against 299 at last census. The decline is due to the increased irrigation from canals. The wells are generally private property owned by the land-owners or by groups of land-owners. During the past decade masonry wells in use have increased from 265,879 in 1920 to 292,102 in 1930. It, however, does not follow that the well irrigation has increased in the same proportion, as irrigation from wells is extended in a dry year and contracts considerably when monsoon conditions are normal. The irrigation from "other sources" is mostly by lift from ponds, rivers and streams. The table below shows for each district the percentage of the average area irrigated from the different sources during the last decade; the districts have been arranged according to the extent of canal irrigation.

District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.	District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.	District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.
Lyalpur ..	99	1	..	Gujrat ..	71	29	..	Ludhiana ..	24	76	..
Hissar ..	99	1	..	Muzaffargarh ..	68	29	3	Rawalpindi ..	23	78	29
Multan ..	90	8	2	Karnal ..	66	33	1	Attock ..	12	83	5
Shahpur ..	88	12	..	Jhang ..	66	34	..	Ambala ..	4	64	32
Montgomery..	84	16	..	Amritsar ..	56	44	..	Sialkot ..	2	91	7
Sheikhupura..	84	15	1	Gujranwala ..	53	46	1	Simla ..	..	..	100
Ferozepore ..	82	18	..	Gurdaspur ..	42	57	1	Kangra ..	..	..	100
Lahore ..	80	20	..	Gurgaon ..	38	58	4	Jullundur ..	..	100	..
Dera Ghazi Khan.	79	15	6	Hoshiarpur ..	36	61	3	Jhelum ..	..	92	8
Rohtak ..	77	23	..	Mianwali ..	33	66	1	British Territory	73	26	1

It will be seen that in 16 districts more than half of the irrigated area is served by canals and in the other 13 barring Kangra and Simla the same amount is irrigated by wells. In Kangra and Simla the only source of irrigation is streams and springs.

Canal
Irrigation.

The canal-irrigated area has been steadily rising during the last decade.



The statistics are available from the year 1887-88, when all the canals then in existence irrigated only 2.3 million acres. With the opening of the Lower Chenab Canal the canal-irrigated area rose to 6 million acres in 1900-01. A further development took place, mainly during the

decade, 1911—20, when the Triple Canal Project materialised and in 1920-21 the canal irrigation amounted to a fraction more than 10 million acres, which is nearly equal to the total ploughed area of England and Wales (10.5 million acres). The

feature of development during the last decade is the opening of the Sutlej Valley Project, a description of which appears in the next paragraph. As a result the canal-irrigated area rose to the unprecedented figure of 12·4 million acres in 1929-30. The diagram given on page 38 shows the extent of canal irrigation in the Punjab for each year of the period, 1913-14 to 1930-31. Separate figures for the Punjab prior to 1913-14 are not available as the Delhi Province was then a part of it. For this reason the rectangles for the period, 1887-88 to 1912-13, do not appear in the marginal diagram, and can be seen at page 13 of the 1921 Report.

The following statement gives the various particulars about the principal canal systems :—

Serial No.	Name of canal system.	Length of main line in miles.	Length of Distributaries in miles.	Culturable area commanded in thousands of acres.	Average area annually irrigated in thousands of acres.	Date of commencement of construction.	Date of first irrigation.	Date of completion of construction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Western Jumna ..	335	1,692	2,306	877	Before annexation 1888-Sirsa Branch	1820.	1886
							1891-92.	1895
2	Sirhind ..	537	3,446	2,093	1,774	1867-68.	1883-84.	1886-87.
3	Upper Bari Doab ..	341	1,535	1,452	1,304	1849-50.	1860-61.	1878-79.
4	Lower Bari Doab ..	132	1,244	1,532	1,181	1906	1913-14.	31-3-1917.
5	Upper Chenab ..	173	1,250	1,453	596	1905	1912-13.	31-3-1917.
6	Lower Chenab ..	471	2,522	2,724	2,520	1884 (a) 1890	1887 (a) 1892	1889-1900.
7	Upper Jhelum ..	128	608	545	332			1905	1915-16.	31-3-1917.
8	Lower Jhelum ..	161	1,011	1,240	876	1897	1901.	31-3-1917.
9	Upper Sutlej (inundation canal)	..	..	..	337	Some existed before annexation and some added later. 1855-70	1855	1858-59.
							1884	1885-86.
10	Sidhnaï ..	67	253	396	299	1855-70	1886	1886
11	Indus (inundation) ..	441	269	649	236	Existed before annexation.	Prior to 1849.	1849-50.
12	Shahpur ..	116	117	116	67	1862-64.	1870	1870-71.
13	Ghaggar ..	97	33	108	16	1896-97.	1897	1898-99.
14	Lower Sutlej ..	..	..	..	333	Before annexation.	Were in operation prior to the annexation of the Punjab by the British.	Some improvements were finished in 1895.
15	Chenab ..	227	130	386	193			—Do.—
16	Muzaffargarh ..	446	543	647	337			Some improvements were finished in 1896.
17	Pakpattan Canal ..	200	975	1,103	276	1923-24.	1926-27.	31-3-1932.
18	Dipalpur Canal ..	157	866	888	391	1924-25.	1927-28.	31-3-1932.
19	Eastern Canal ..	79	377	423	137	1924-25.	1927-28.	31-3-1932.
20	Mailsi Canal ..	107	643	739	239	1925-26.	1927-28.	31-3-1932.

(a) As an inundation canal system.

NOTE.—The average area shown in column 6 is for the ten years, 1921-22 to 1930-31 inclusive; but in the case of the Upper and the Lower Sutlej inundation canals the average area is for the years 1921-22 to 1927-28. These two systems were, thereafter, amalgamated with Dipalpur and Mailsi canals, respectively, of the Sutlej Valley Project. The Sutlej Valley Project canals have not been in existence for the whole decade; the average area in their case, therefore, is for the years they have actually been in operation.

29. The last four canals shown in the above statement belong to the Sutlej Valley Project, which consists of four weirs, three of which are on the Ghara reach of the Sutlej and one on the Panjnad. The uppermost weir is at Ferozepore and from it takes off one perennial canal, which commands an area of 730,000 acres in the Bikaner State and two perennial canals which have replaced and extended the inundation canals known as the Upper Sutlej Series on the right bank and part of the Grey Canals on the left bank. The second weir is at Suleimanke and controls three canals; on the right bank the Pakpattan Canal which will command about

commands 900,000 acres of land in the Cholistan desert of Bahawalpur State, and the Fordwah Canal which will irrigate and extend the area formerly irrigated by the inundation canal. The third weir is at Islam and also controls three canals. The Mailsi Canal on the right bank protects the irrigation formerly done by the series of inundation canals known as the Lower Sutlej Series, and will in addition extend non-perennial irrigation in certain area of crown waste formerly desert. On the left bank the Bahawalpur Canal serves the dual purpose of irrigating land in Cholistan and protecting the area formerly irrigated by several small inundation canals; in addition, there is the Qaimpur Canal which is a small non-perennial canal serving the old inundation canal tract.

The above three weirs were completed and brought into action during the period covered by the census. The fourth weir is at the Panjnad below the confluence of the Sutlej and the Chenab. This weir has only been recently finished and will control two canals. The Abbasia Canal is a small perennial channel designed to irrigate a further block of state waste in Cholistan. The Panjnad Canal is a large canal which will protect and extend the irrigation from the series of inundation canals in Bahawalpur, which take off from the Chenab and Indus.

The whole Project commanded a gross area of 3,400,000 acres in the British Territory, 3,900,000 acres in the Bahawalpur Territory and 700,000 acres in the Bikaner Territory. Some of the land in Bahawalpur has on further examination not been found suitable for irrigation, so that the final figures of this portion will be different from the above. The actual irrigation in 1930-31 is less than the final figures of irrigation contemplated as the canals are expanding and the area is not yet completely settled. The actual irrigation in 1930-31 amounted to 1,300,000 acres in British Territory, 725,000 acres in Bahawalpur Territory and 330,000 acres in Bikaner Territory.

Water-
Logging.

While the canal irrigation has enhanced the prosperity of the Province to such a remarkable extent, it must be mentioned that the canals have not proved an unmixed blessing. In several districts, particularly in Sheikhpura, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Gujrat, water-logging conditions have been brought about during the last decade and a considerable area has been thrown out of cultivation. As a result of remedial measures, adopted by the Irrigation Department, a portion of the water-logged area has been reclaimed during the last few years. These measures consist of drains, dug to carry off the seepage water, closure of canals for prolonged periods and the running of canals low as far as possible. The *sem* area, by which is meant the land submerged under water or rendered unculturable owing to the great rise in sub-soil water, has benefitted by these measures. For the reclamation of the *thoor*-stricken area, rendered unfit for cultivation owing to the salts in the soil having been forced up by the rise in sub-soil water, a cure has been found but it has yet to be seen whether it would be economical. Government has been giving the matter its serious attention, and the whole question of water-logging is being considered by the Water-logging Board, which consists of the Financial Commissioner, Revenue (President) and the three Chief Engineers and the Directors of Agriculture and Public Health (Members). The Board holds quarterly meetings, and a conference is convened annually under the presidency of the Governor himself to review the situation.

Trade.

30. The statistics of imports into and exports from the Punjab are not available. In the absence of these statistics we have to take into consideration

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	the imports and exports for the Indian
1920-21.	2,355,900,000	2,400,100,000	continent. The marginal statement shows
1921-22.	2,663,400,000	2,313,800,000	in rupees the foreign trade of India in the
1922-23.	2,327,000,000	2,991,600,000	last decade. It will be observed that the
1923-24.	2,276,100,000	3,488,300,000	balance of trade was unfavourable in the
1924-25.	2,466,200,000	3,846,600,000	years 1920-21 and 1921-22, the imports
1925-26.	2,261,700,000	3,748,400,000	being in excess of exports, but the situation
1926-27.	2,312,200,000	3,014,300,000	thereafter improved and the balance was
1927-28.	2,498,300,000	3,191,500,000	in favour of exports, which were 50 per
1928-29.	2,533,000,000	3,301,200,000	
1929-30.	2,407,900,000	3,108,000,000	

ent. in excess. Since then, while both imports and exports have shown considerable fluctuations India has enjoyed a favourable balance of trade, though during

the last two years (1930-31 and 1931-32) both imports and exports have fallen heavily as shown in the margin. The extent to which India has been affected by the world-wide trade depression is indicated by the fact that in 1931-32 both imports and exports were nearly half those for the year 1929-30. On the whole the conditions of trade during the decade were favourable until the recent depression set in.

31. The decade 1921-31 witnessed a considerable advancement in the industrial and economic progress of the Province. Transport facilities were largely augmented by the opening up of new railway lines, extension of metalled roads, provision of sidings to large mills and factories and private enterprise in motor lorry service. But by far the most important project towards the

Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Operatives.	Industry.
1921	297	42,428	industrialisation of the Province, which was undertaken during the decade, is the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme. The statement in the margin shows the
1922	366	46,588	number of factories coming under the purview of the
1923	399	49,110	Indian Factories Act and the number of persons
1924	434	50,842	employed therein from year to year. It is evident
1925	527	53,533	that the number of factories and the number
1926	548	52,648	of operatives employed therein steadily increased
1927	546	50,088	with slight fluctuations up to 1928 when the general
1928	559	51,613	trade depression began to make itself felt. The
1929	521	49,875	number of factories in 1928 had nearly doubled
1930	528	49,549	since 1921. A corresponding increase has, however,

Railway workshops, labour-saving devices and other improvements having the same effect were introduced, and partly to the fact that many small factories were set up in diverse industries, which had received scant attention in the previous decade, such as hosiery factories, iron and steel-rolling mills, foundries, oil-mills, flour-mills, rice husking mills, etc.

The geographical position of the Province and the large distance from the nearest seaport constitute a serious drawback, and the production in the Province is largely limited to the supply of local requirements. A small amount of trade is, however, done across the frontiers with Afghanistan on the west and Tibet and China in the east, but the amount of such trade is almost negligible. The internal production has, however, increased considerably as is evidenced by the increase

in the number of factories as shown on the last page. The increase in different kinds of factories is shown below.—

Class of Factories.	No. in 1921.	No. at the close of 1931.
Cotton, spinning and weaving	3	6
Woollen mills	2	3
Hosiery .. .. .	..	6
Food, drink and tobacco	26	59
Chemicals, dyes, etc. (including oil-mills, soap factories, etc.)	2	13*
Printing presses	8	30
Processes relating to wood, stone and glass	3	9
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	212	298
Minerals and metals (including foundries, petroleum refineries and miscellaneous)	7	26
Engineering .. .. .	..	12

* Of these 7 are oil-mills.

In addition to the factories coming under the purview of the Indian Factories Act, a large number of smaller factories chiefly soap works, hosiery factories, handloom weaving factories, foundries, flour and rice mills, chemical works, printing presses, furniture making factories, *durree* making factories, tanneries, etc., have been established during the decade.

Foundries.

The foundry, oil-milling, weaving and hosiery industries received considerable impetus during the decade. The particular feature of the growth of the foundry industry which is localised at Batala, Ferozepore, Bhiwani, Farrukhnagar, Lahore, Lyallpur and Amritsar is the manufacture of improved agricultural tools and implements and industrial machinery including oil engines and parts thereof. The foundry worker has acquired a large measure of skill both as a result of facilities for training of efficient foundry workers provided in Government Industrial Schools and Institutes and of the general demand made from him by factory owners. The observation made in the last Census Report that enormous waste resulted in the Province due to machinery being out of action while spare parts were being awaited does not hold good now. Spare parts of almost every description are available, being made at local foundry works. The Government Metal Works Institutes at Ambala and Sialkot, the latter of which has been started since April 1932, specialise in the training of mechanics and engineers.

Oil-Milling.

As regards oil-milling industry, the Department of Industries is devoting special attention to this subject. A large factory for the hydrogenation of oils and purification of vegetable *ghi* has been set up at Lyallpur and is working successfully. Although the oil industry was badly hit owing to the general trade depression in the last two or three years of the decade, it is hoped that the research conducted in the Department will place useful data in the hands of the industrialists engaged in oil-milling to improve the quality of their products and to produce chemical oils for industrial purposes.

Spinning and Weaving.

The decade was marked by a revival of the Swadeshi movement which provided a fillip to the hand-weaving and hosiery industries. The industrialists engaged in these industries made good profits especially those engaged in silk weaving and woollen hosiery. A large number of handloom weaving factories were started for meeting the local demand, and the preference shown by the people for fabrics of local manufacture made it possible for factory owners to increase their output. The Mela Ram Cotton Spinning Mills, which remained closed for a considerable period, started working in the last year of the decade on account of the demand for country-spun yarn. Some of the leading industrialists of the Province have in hand projects for setting up large spinning and weaving and it is hoped that these will materialise before long.

The hosiery industry held its own against the keen competition from China, Hosiery. Japan and continental countries in woollen goods. Many of the hosiery factories have installed power-driven machinery. The Government Hosiery Institute Ludhiana, provides the necessary facilities for turning out expert workers, in the supply of marketable designs and in fitting and setting up of machinery.

The sugar industry received a great impetus during the last three years of the decade. The most important flotation was the Punjab Sugar Corporation which was launched with an authorised capital of 10 lakhs divided in 10,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. The Punjab Government purchased non-cumulative preference shares worth Rs. 1,50,000. The factory started working towards the close of the decade. As a result of the grant of protection to sugar industry for a period of 7 years, about one dozen small scale factories for the manufacture of sugar by the open pan system were set up during the last two years of the decade. Sugar Industry

The cottage industries of the Province and artware industries showed fair progress during the early years of the decade but with the setting in of the general trade depression in 1928, they received a severe set-back. The trade in carpets and general artware dwindled into insignificance. Cottage Industry

As in the previous decade, the demand for industrialisation came from those seeking to employ capital and from middle classes seeking employment outside the overcrowded literary professions. This tendency is a happy sign of the times. Agriculture is an industry, which is subject to decreasing returns. The labour drawn into industrial concerns from the agricultural population benefits by coming to the towns, and at the same time relieves the pressure on agricultural land. A real need of the Province is the introduction of cottage industries among agriculturists to provide employment during off-seasons. With reference to the remarks in the last Census Report in this connection, it may be noted that particular industries are no longer the monopoly of particular castes. For example, it is now a matter of common knowledge that a weaver's son gives up his hereditary profession and becomes a tailor, while a blacksmith's son takes up carpentry as his occupation. The instinctive bias for a particular industry has to some extent lost its hold. Conclusions

32. Two new sources of wealth, in importance second only to the Salt Mines at Khewra, have become available for the Province during the last decade. These are the Petroleum wells at Khaur in the Attock District and a hill of rich limestone at Wah in the same district from which cement can be manufactured with comparative ease. A description of these industries, supplied by the managers of the companies concerned, appears below. Two New Sources of Wealth.

The petroleum field is located centrally between the villages of Khaur, Ahmdal and Kamliail in the Pindigheb Tahsil. The first well was spudded in by cable in November 1914. Oil was found in commercial quantities at 144 feet and the well was put on production at 452 feet, flowing 350 barrels of oil per day from this depth. The development of the field was retarded by the conditions brought about by the war, though drilling proceeded continuously. Up to the present, 170 shallow and deep wells have been completed. Most of these are less than 600 feet deep, while one well is more than a mile in depth. As with all the other known occurrences of oil in India, Burma and the neighbouring countries, the oil occurrences of the Punjab are confined exclusively to rocks of Tertiary Age. Tertiary rocks underlie the whole surface of the Pothwar plateau, fringed on the north and south by Mesozoic and older rocks, which form the main mass of the Petroleum Wells.

northern hill range and outcrop in a thin ribbon along the scarp of the Salt Range. The oil bearing rocks which have been penetrated by the drill at Khaur consist entirely of upper and lower Murree beds, of Miocene (Hevetian to Burdigalian) Age. Oil is found at a great number of levels, of which the most highly productive are known as the 400 foot sand, the 1,600 foot sand, the 3,100 foot sand, the 3,800 foot sand and the 4,800 foot sand. Water is also present, frequently in large volume, the main water sands being known as the 500 foot, the 2,800 foot and the 4,300 foot sand. Attempts have been made to stimulate production by "shooting", by the application of vacuum, and the injection of air or gas under pressure, but the results achieved have been meagre. The shallow wells—that is, those less than 2,000 feet in depth—are pumped by means of central powers driven by electric motors and gas engines, while the deep wells either flow naturally or are pumped "on the beam" by electric motors. The hardness of the strata has rendered drilling a slow and expensive proposition, although the Company has kept well abreast of modern practice. At present with the most modern and high powered rotary drilling equipment it takes six months to drill a well to 4,800 feet depth.

The greatest difficulty in the present development of the field is caused by the extremely high pressures encountered. Measurements made in some of the deep wells give records very much exceeding the hydrostatic head of a column of water of equivalent depth. In one well, nearly 5,200 feet deep, the rock pressure is known to be at least 5,100 lbs. per square inch. The explanation given by the Company geologists for these extremely high pressures is that the rocks are still under the influence of the Himalayan folding movements. The means employed to combat the high pressures consist of the use of specially weighted mud fluid and of various mechanical devices allowing of drilling under pressure.

Since the refinery was opened in 1922, annual production has been

Year.	<i>Production of the field by years.</i>		Barrels of 40 Imperial Gallons.
1922	192,904
1923	295,114
1924	288,843
1925	201,180
1926	156,535
1927	266,690
1928	306,354
1929	480,222
1930	191,555
1931	138,943

as given in the margin. The crude is refined into the following products ;
Petrol, Kerosene, Lubricants, Diesel Fuel, Wax and Candles. A 6" diameter pipe line conveys the crude oil from the oil-field to the Company's Refinery at Morgah, near Rawalpindi,

a distance of 42 miles.

Cement Works.

The cement works are situated at Wah, a railway station on the North Western Railway between Rawalpindi and Campbellpūr. The Managing Company started working in May 1922, and the figures in the margin give the annual output of cement since 1923. The exports from this Company have so far been limited to various districts within the Province.

33. The last decade witnessed an appreciable growth in joint-stock enterprise. The table on the following page shows the number of new companies registered and their nominal capital for the last two decades ; the number and capital of companies which went into liquidation or were otherwise dissolved; and

Joint-Stock Companies.

the average number and capital of companies existing at the end of each year in the two decades.

YEAR.	2		3			4				
	NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED.		COMPANIES WHICH WERE LIQUIDATED OR OTHERWISE DISSOLVED.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND CAPITAL EXISTING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.				
	No.	Capital (0,000's omitted).	No.	Capital (0,000's omitted).		No.	Capital (0,000's omitted).			
	Nominal.		Nominal.	Subscribed.	Paid up.	Nominal.	Subscribed.	Paid up.		
1911-12 to 1920-21.	159	7,653	194	8,253	2,018	943	1097	5,783	2,989	2,298
1921-22 to 1930-31.	337	14,320	150	6,331	2,338	1,689	1827	12,268	4,613	3,148

The above table reveals some interesting features of the development of joint-stock enterprise and the commercial and industrial life of the Province. In the first place, it will be observed that whereas the total number of new companies registered during the last decade was more than double the number of new companies registered during the previous decade, the increase in nominal capital was slightly less in proportion. The average nominal capital of the companies existing at the end of each year, shown in column 4 of the table, gives an increase of 112 per cent., the average increase in the number of companies being only 65 per cent. The subscribed and paid up capital, which is a true index of the financial position of a company, showed an increase of 54 per cent. and 37 per cent. respectively, as compared with the 65 per cent. increase in the number of companies. The fact that the subscribed and paid up capital did not keep pace with the increase in the number of companies was due partly to over-caution on the part of the average investor, imposed by his past sad experience, and partly to uncertain trade conditions towards the close of the decade. While the average nominal capital of companies which went into liquidation in the two decades ending 1920-21 and 1920-31 was about the same, i.e., Rs. 42.5 lakhs, the average subscribed and paid up capitals during the last decade were higher, i.e., Rs. 15.6 and Rs. 11.3 lakhs as compared with Rs. 10.4 and Rs. 4.9 lakhs, respectively, for the previous decade. This is accounted for by the fact that the companies which went into liquidation had larger subscribed and paid up capitals.

The number and capital of the companies in existence on 31st March each year are shown in the following statement, which also gives similar details in respect of new companies registered and companies which were liquidated or ceased to work in each year:—

YEAR.	NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED.				COMPANIES WHICH WERE LIQUIDATED OR OTHERWISE DISSOLVED.				COMPANIES EXISTING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			
	No.	Capital (0,000's omitted).			No.	Capital (0,000's omitted).			No.	Capital (0,000's omitted).		
		Nominal.	Subscribed.	Paid up.		Nominal.	Subscribed.	Paid up.		Nominal.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921-22.	23	1,426			10	293	164	154	112	1,083	451	357
1922-23.	23	1,097			5	1,040	672	680	130	1,022	352	219
1923-24.	33	3,742			17	279	42	33	149	1,204	355	278
1924-25.	26	1,038			16	225	244	123	159	1,099	391	220
1925-26.	23	418			13	900	117	37	168	1,071	420	280
1926-27.	29	2,479			21	882	123	38	173	1,269	458	314
1927-28.	31	603			17	733	174	129	187	1,258	494	329
1928-29.	36	1,046			11	144	21	4	212	1,368	571	387
1929-30.	57	1,476			17	508	165	40	252	1,463	575	397
1930-31.	56	985			23	1,327	616	471	285	1,435	548	367

NOTE.—In the year 1921-22, two companies were transferred from Delhi to the Punjab and in the year 1922-23 one company was transferred to Bengal and one company from Bengal was transferred to the Punjab. In the years 1923-26, one company was transferred to Bengal and three companies were transferred from Delhi to the Punjab and in the year 1926-27, one company was transferred to Delhi and two to United Provinces.

The table shows that the revival which set in in the year 1920-21 was maintained in the succeeding two years, followed by a big increase in the number of new companies registered in the year 1923-24, after which there was a lull for two years. From 1926-27 onwards the number of new companies rose from 29 in 1926-27 to 36 in 1928-29 and then by a rather sudden leap to 57 in 1929-30.

The decade was not marked by any serious financial crisis or bank failures. The abnormal number of failures in the last year of the decade was apparently due to the continued trade depression, which also resulted in an increasing tendency among capitalists to withdraw rather than invest money. During the whole of the decade most of the new flotations were minor trading concerns and joint-stock organizations, with a tendency to group themselves into commercial and banking corporations rather than into industrial organizations. The last two years were remarkable for the increased interest in the flotation of loan companies.

The nature of companies in existence in 1921 and 1931 is shown in the table below.

Nature of Company.	No.	CAPITAL 0,000's OMITTED.		
		Nominal.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
Banking and Loan	{ 1921. 25	4,75,5	2,75,2	2,20,3
	{ 1931. 28	4,93,4	2,03,1	1,01,1
Insurance	{ 1921. 4	30,0	16,7	5,0
	{ 1931. 21	78,1	36,5	6,5
Transport	{ 1921. 4	9,5	2,6	2,0
	{ 1931. 4	6,2	1,2	1,2
Trading and Manufacturing	{ 1921. 44	1,07,2	36,8	25,5
	{ 1931. 194	4,85,3	1,42,2	1,04,4
Mills and Presses	{ 1921. 9	21,3	16,3	15,2
	{ 1931. 18	1,86,8	57,0	50,2
Mining and Quarries	{ 1921. 2	3,3	3,1	3,1
	{ 1931. 3	6,6	1,8	1,3
Estate Land and Building	{ 1921. 2	1,5	2	1
	{ 1931. ..	..	..	..
Breweries and Distilleries	{ 1921. 3	32,9	32,0	32,0
	{ 1931. 2	38,0	36,0	36,0
Sugar	{ 1921. 2	8,0	6,6	4,8
	{ 1931. 6	46,0	25,9	23,3
Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	{ 1921. 3	30,2	49,4	49,4
	{ 1931. 8	93,8	44,4	42,6
Others	{ 1921. ..	..	..	..
	{ 1931. 1	1,0	..	..

It is evident that there was an increase in the number of companies in all branches of business, excepting breweries and distilleries, which decreased from three in 1921 to two in 1931. Estate land and buildings, the two companies existing in 1921, were wound up eight years later. The number of transport companies remained stationary. Among other classes of companies, insurance companies have multiplied 5.25 times and trading and manufacturing companies 4.41 times.

The number of mills and presses companies has doubled, and that of sugar companies trebled. Hotels, theatres and entertainments companies have increased from 3 to 8, and banking and loan companies from 25 to 28.

During the decade 36 new banks were started and 32 were brought under liquidation. The higher percentage of fall in the paid up capital of banking and loan companies was due to the failure of some banks with a higher proportion of paid up capital.

The large increase in insurance companies is not necessarily a sign of satisfactory progress as a fairly large number of such companies has been started by men of small means and with little experience of their working. The majority of trading and manufacturing companies are private limited companies as distinguished from public limited companies. Most of these companies are working satisfactorily. The increase in mills and presses and sugar companies indicates healthy growth. The increase under hotels, theatres and entertainments is due to the flotation of film companies, which have received much patronage from the public during the concluding portion of the decade.

The nominal, subscribed and paid up capital of all companies at the close of the decade was Rs. 143,503,380, Rs. 54,813,100 and Rs. 36,655,924, as compared with Rs. 108,301,940, Rs. 45,128,850 and Rs. 35,769,359 in 1921, respectively.

The increasing interest evinced by the industrial and commercial community of the Province in joint-stock enterprise during the last ten years was due to the comparative prosperity and high level of prices during the first half of the decade. The abnormal increase in the number of companies, which commenced in 1929-30, continues and as many as 80 companies, which is a record number, were registered during the year 1931-32. The flotation of trading and manufacturing and provident insurance companies is becoming more popular. Companies falling under the former category are intended to further industrial objects, such as supply of pure *ghri*, silk and hosiery manufacture, manufacture of chemicals and drugs, export and import business and commission agencies. On the whole the increase in the number of registered companies indicates an increasing realisation of the benefits of joint-stock enterprise. During the decade undesirable and financially weak concerns continued to go into liquidation, but there is still a considerable number of spurious companies. The continued increase in the number of companies indicates a return of confidence in their working, which was so badly shaken at the close of the previous decade. It is anticipated that with the rise in the general level of prices and the end of prevailing trade depression, more capital will be diverted into joint-stock companies.

34. The wages of agricultural labour continued to remain at a high level up to 1927-28. During this period an appreciable improvement was noticed in the position of labourers, which is evident from the fact that many landlords found it difficult to secure tenants. A slight fall in wages was noticed in the year 1928-29, after which there has been a continuous fall in agricultural wages. In his Report for the year ending 30th June 1931 the Director of Land Records, Punjab, remarked, "Wages of agricultural labour have gone down to some extent though not in proportion to the decline in prices." This remark is also true of labour employed in factories registered under the Indian Factories Act. The figures quoted on the next page show the wages of various classes of workmen employed in factories during the last decade, and also compares them with the wages prevalent in 1911 and 1915.

Statement of monthly wages (in rupees) of factory operatives.

Wages.	1911.	1915.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	
<i>Monthly.</i>														
Engine driver ..	25-0	15-0	40-0	30-0	35-0	38-0	40-0	43-0	44-0	44-0	43-0	41-0	41-0	38-0
Boilerman ..	12-0	15-0	28-0	25-0	25-0	25-0	28-0	30-0	33-0	32-0	32-0	33-0	31-0	28-0
Blacksmith ..	24-0	15-0	40-0	35-0	35-0	35-0	40-0	44-0	44-0	44-0	45-0	42-0	42-0	36-0
Fitter ..	24-0	20-0	60-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	64-0	62-0	63-0	61-0	60-0	55-0
Carpenter ..	28-0	20-0	40-0	35-0	40-0	40-0	42-0	45-0	40-0	45-0	45-0	41-0	41-0	38-0
Oilman ..	..	10-0	20-0	20-0	25-0	25-0	24-0	27-0	27-0	27-0	25-0	21-0	21-0	20-0
Mochi ..	..	..	..	30-0	30-0	32-0	35-0	40-0	45-0	45-0	46-0	43-0	41-0	39-0
Spinner ..	8-0	18-0	20-0	20-0	25-0	25-0	28-0	25-0	25-0	25-0	27-0	28-0	28-0	25-0
Weaver ..	10-0	..	..	40-0	35-0	35-0	40-0	40-0	41-0	40-0	38-0	32-0	32-0	32-0
Dyer ..	11-0	..	..	30-0	22-0	22-0	20-0	22-0	22-0	22-0	23-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Reeler (woman) ..	..	..	..	15-0	20-0	20-0	22-0	22-0	22-0	22-0	22-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Press Compositor ..	..	20-0	31-0	25-0	40-0	40-0	36-0	40-0	43-0	44-0	43-0	43-0	30-0	35-0
Press Distributor ..	..	8-0	14-0	15-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	20-0	22-0	22-0	22-0	20-0	20-0	18-0
<i>Daily.</i>														
Coolie (opener) ..	..	0-6	..	0-15	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	0-13	0-12-6	0-11
		to	..											
		0-10												
Coolie (man) on gins.	12-0-0 p. m.	0-4 to	..	0-9	0-8	0-8	0-8	0-8	0-8	0-8	0-8	0-7	0-6	0-5
		0-8 to												
Coolie (woman) on gins.	5-0-0 p. m.	0-3 to	..	0-7	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-6	0-5-6	0-5	0-4
		0-5 to												

It will be seen from the above statement that wages reached the maximum limit in 1926 and remained stationary with very slight fluctuations till 1928, after which a gradual fall commenced in sympathy with the general trade depression and fall in prices. The downward tendency still continues as is apparent from the figures for 1931. It is also noteworthy that as compared to 1921 the wages in 1926 had increased by 33 to 50 per cent. for the various classes of workers. Even in 1930 they were about 20 to 25 per cent. in excess of those in 1921, though in the case of unskilled daily labourers they fell about 25 per cent. in 1931 as compared with 1921. The increase in wages since 1911 has been enormous, and in 1926 it was 100 to 400 per cent.

Prices.

35. The average price of wheat in the preceding decade (1911-20) was Rs. 4.298 per maund as compared with Rs. 5.186 for the 10 years ending in 1930, which gives an increase of 20 per cent. The highest price was reached in the year 1921 when it was Rs. 7.647 per maund. There was a fall in 1923, but thereafter till the end of 1929 prices ranged high. The course of prices has been similar in the case of inferior food grains. The price of cotton was very remunerative throughout the decade excepting the last two years when it fell suddenly like all other prices.

The average prices of food-stuffs are given in the table below for all the years of the decade.

*Average annual prices in the Punjab expressed in rupees and decimals of a rupee per maund.**

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Barley.	Bajra.	Jowar.	Gram.	Maize.	Salt.
1921 ..	7.647	9.142	5.289	7.356	6.808	6.956	6.219	2.976
1922 ..	6.095	8.767	4.076	5.377	4.961	5.080	5.232	2.807
1923 ..	4.000	7.111	2.490	3.263	3.240	2.976	2.909	3.536
1924 ..	4.444	7.272	2.950	3.548	3.300	3.152	3.265	2.900
1925 ..	6.000	7.901	3.983	4.708	4.444	3.879	4.384	2.580
1926 ..	5.423	7.901	3.595	5.377	5.203	4.507	5.161	2.500
1927 ..	4.848	7.519	3.657	4.295	4.604	4.414	4.125	2.550
1928 ..	5.039	7.530	3.787	4.539	3.926	4.570	4.025	2.550
1929 ..	5.203	7.447	3.902	5.818	4.740	5.470	4.637	2.650
1930 ..	3.161	5.732	2.243	2.969	3.203	3.441	2.668	2.551

*Averages are based upon figures given in "Eighty Years of Punjab Food Grain Prices" by Professor Brij Narain as subsequently brought up to date by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.

Index numbers of prices are not published by any agency in this Province. Cost of Living.
It is, therefore, not possible to give an accurate idea of the general level of prices and their relation to wages. As regards the relation between the fall in the prices of food grains and wages of agricultural labour, the opinion of the Director of Land

(July 1914-100).

Year.	Food Index No.	Non-food Index No.	General Index No.
Twelve monthly average for			
1918 ..	171	275	239
Ditto 1919 ..	202	234	223
Ditto 1920 ..	206	219	216
Ditto 1921 ..	193	201	198
Ditto 1922 ..	186	187	187
Ditto 1923 ..	170	182	181
Ditto 1924 ..	173	188	182
Ditto 1925 ..	155	167	163
Ditto 1926 ..	145	152	149
Ditto 1927 ..	143	148	147
Ditto 1928 ..	144	146	146
Ditto 1929 ..	149	143	145
Ditto 1930 ..	123	127	126
Ditto 1931 ..	95	116	109

Records, Punjab, has been quoted above.

But a large number of non-food articles enter into the family-budget of a worker regarding which no reliable information concerning the Punjab is available. An idea of the fluctuation of prices may be formed from the table in the margin which shows annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices in Bombay.*

It is evident that the actual index numbers of food and non-food articles for the Punjab would be different from those of Bombay but it may be assumed that the

trend of the curve of index numbers for the Punjab would run on the whole almost side by side if not quite parallel to that of Bombay. The above table shows a fall of 64, 63 and 64 per cent. in food, non-food and general index numbers, respectively, in 1930 as compared with 1921. Assuming that the prices of food and non-food articles in the Punjab nearly fell to the same extent, we could safely say that while wages were still high in 1930 as compared with 1921, prices had gone down considerably, indicating that a labourer was better off than in the previous decade.

36. Whereas the increase in the mileage of metalled roads during the previous decade amounted to 318 (from 2,619 to 2,937 miles), the corresponding figure for the last decade is 1,136 miles or nearly four times as much, and the total mileage now is 4,073 miles. These figures, however, do not indicate the actual development, which has taken place in the form of bridges over rivers and *nullahs* and inter-district connections being established in various directions. The effect of such development on the agricultural and industrial life of the Province cannot be over-estimated. Road Communications.

The first step was to reclassify the roads on a systematic basis and by the reclassification scheme sanctioned during the last decade 42 important lines of communication were arterIALIZED. Main roads of secondary importance remained with the local bodies. The District Boards also maintained certain roads which were not included in the above two categories. The total mileage of metalled road increased from 2,937 miles in 1920-21 to 4,073 miles in 1930-31. Important road-bridges were completed over the Chenab and Palkhu at Wazirabad, over the Beas near Dera Baba Nanak, over the Sutlej near Ferozepore, over the Chenab at Chiniot, over the Jhelum at Khushab, the weir across the Sutlej at Suleimanki, over the Bakrala Nallah in the Jhelum District, at Haro on the Grand Trunk Road in Attock District, over Binwan Khud in Kangra Valley, over Deg and Dehri streams and over the Bhimber near Gujrat. A large number of smaller bridges was also constructed or rebuilt and boat-bridges were thrown across the river Chenab at Talibwala and a suspension bridge over the Choi Nallah on the Pindigheb-Campbellpur Road. A span of the Kohala Bridge on the Rawalpindi-Kashmir Road was washed away by the abnormal floods of 1929

*Bombay Labour Gazette, Vol. XI, No. 8, April 1932, page 752.

†The bridge was washed away in August 1929 soon after completion.

thus impeding communication with Kashmir and is now (1932) under reconstruction. Considerable lengths of metalled roads have been treated with tar thus eliminating the dust nuisance and above all reducing the cost of maintenance. Other improvements carried out consisted in widening the road lands and metalled widths, improving alignments, easing gradients, bridging gaps, and providing culverts on all the arterial roads in so far as it was possible to do so within the funds available.

It is now possible, although in some cases in fair weather only, to motor between places such as :—

1. Lahore and Mianwali (*via* Sargodha and Khushab).
2. Lahore and Bhakkar (*via* Lyallpur and Jhang).
3. Lahore-Multan-Dera Ghazi Khan and Rakhni.
4. Delhi-Hissar and Malaut.
5. Pakpattan-Multan.
6. Rawalpindi-Khushalgarh and Kohat.
7. Jhelum-Chakwal-Talagang-Pindigheb and Campbellpur.
8. Jullundur-Hoshiarpur-Dharamsala.
9. Lyallpur-Sargodha.
10. Sialkot-Gujranwala-Pindi Bhatian and Chiniot.
11. Toba Tek Singh-Kamalia and Burewala.
12. Jhang-Kabirwala.

In addition, communications in the Nili Bar Colony area have been provided at a cost of over a crore. Quarries at Taxila, Taraki, Wah, Waroha and Chandigarh were all developed to meet the increasing demand for stone metal.

The last year of the decade saw the inauguration of the Central Road Fund by which the Provincial Government received its share from the increased tax on petrol for development of roads.

The length of unmetalled roads in 1920-21 was 22,106 miles, and at the end of 1930-31 it was 20,719 miles. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that some of the unmetalled roads have been metalled during the last decade.

Unmetalled roads were also considerably improved. The policy has been to maintain larger length as a fair weather motorable road, rather than meta smaller lengths and increase the recurring charges on their maintenance.

An idea of the increased mechanical traffic can be formed from the figures

Year.	Motor Cars and Cycles. Lorries.		Total.	Year.	Motor Cars and Cycles. Lorries.		Total.
	Motor Cars and Cycles.	Lorries.			Motor Cars and Cycles.	Lorries.	
1913 ..	146	316	462	1924 ..	261	828	1,089
1914 ..	136	221	357	1925 ..	266	1,133	1,399
1915 ..	121	187	308	1926 ..	275	1,815	1,890
1916 ..	162	220	382	1927 ..	268	2,596	2,864
1917 ..	184	248	432	1928 ..	297	2,602	2,899
1918 ..	145	169	314	1929 ..	230	1,607	1,837
1919 ..	163	238	401	1930 ..	209	2,140	2,349
1920 ..	333	988	1,321	1931 (up to 30-6-31)	96	820	916
1921 ..	301	699	1,000				
1922 ..	271	613	884				
1923 ..	282	540	822				
				Total ..	4,146	17,780	21,926

of motor vehicles given in the margin, which have been supplied by the Police Department. These of course do not contain figures

of vehicles maintained for military purposes or those registered in other provinces and states, while a number of the registered vehicles may not be actually in use.

37. The increase in railway traffic has not been inconsiderable during the last decade, although the great increase in motor traffic has been more in the public eye. A keen competition has existed between the two, but it seems tha

Motor
Transport.

Railway
Transport.

things are now settling down, the railways being the carriers *par excellence* of heavy goods and long distance passengers and motor vehicles dealing with lighter

Year.	New Railways.	Mile- age.	Year.	New Railways.	Mile- age.
1923-24.	Kasur-Pakpattan ..	86'80	1928-29.	Batala-Qadian ..	12'04
	Lodhran-Mailsi ..	40'20		Channi Khichi-Hundewali ..	21'88
1925-26.	Pakpattan-Mailsi ..	87'00		Sargodha-Shahpur ..	22'22
1926-27.	Shahdara-Narowal ..	47'73		Rohtak-Panipat ..	44'01
1927-28.	Verka-Dera Baba Nanak ..	27'80		Bahawalnagar-Fort Abbas ..	63'08
	Jassar-Narowal ..	5'74	1929-30.	Pathankot-Jogindarnagar ..	103'03
	Jassar-Chak Amru ..	26'50		Jassar-Dera Baba Nanak ..	5'29
	Chak Jhumra-Chiniot ..	16'93	1930-31.	Fort Abbas-Bagdad ..	88'20
	Lyalpur-Jaranwala ..	22'10			
	Sirhind-Rupar ..	30'53		Total ..	751'09

goods and short distance passengers. In the table in the margin is given the detail of new railway lines opened

during the decade and their mileages.

The number of passengers who travelled on the North Western Railway during the last ten years is 817,380,800 as against 619,909,000 for the previous ten years, as detailed below.

Year.	Total number (in hundreds) of passengers ordinary and military carried.	Year.	Total number (in hundreds) of passengers ordinary and military carried.
Calendar year 1911. ..	535,598	1921-22 ..	737,902
Calendar year 1912. ..	540,477	1922-23 ..	747,479
Quarter ending 31st March, 1913. ..	140,495	1923-24 ..	773,715
1913-14 (1st April to 31st March). ..	413,495	1924-25 ..	784,105
1914-15 Do. ..	624,565	1925-26 ..	879,308
1915-16 Do. ..	668,991	1926-27 ..	882,557
1916-17 Do. ..	660,007	1927-28 ..	873,670
1917-18 Do. ..	568,330	1928-29 ..	897,022
1918-19 Do. ..	577,446	1929-30 ..	857,969
1919-20 Do. ..	580,590	1930-31 ..	740,081
1920-21 Do. ..	688,951		
Total	6,199,090	Total	8,178,808

The figures for 1930-31 show a falling off, and in 1931-32 there was a further decline when the number of passengers dropped to 58,608,100 or by about 25 per cent. since 1929-30. This is mainly due to the general economic depression and also to the lorry competition.

The table below shows the goods carried from all stations on the North Western Railway to Karachi:

Statement showing the total arrivals into Karachi from N. W. R. Stations (figures are given in tons).

Year.	Wheat.	Sund- ries.	Other Grains.	Cotton.	Coal.	Wool.	Hides and skins.	Bones.	Other Commo- dities.
1924-25 ..	1,105,212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925-26 ..	263,437	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
1926-27 ..	218,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927-28 ..	429,717	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
1928-29 ..	242,122	—	—	171,873	—	—	—	—	—
1929-30 ..	118,921	330,482	191,008	199,438	7,828	—	—	—	—
1930-31 ..	384,358	277,083	207,815	189,891	14,088	9,661	6,667	29,862	117,043
1931-32 ..	358,116	319,468	267,277	135,841	9,600	11,997	6,493	22,210	88,279

Though these figures do not exclusively represent exports from the Punjab as railway stations in the United Provinces, Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province are also included, yet the share of the Punjab must be regarded as by far the largest. With further extension in road communications the possibilities of road transport acting as feeder to railways are almost unlimited.

Post Office,
Telegraph and
Telephone
Services.

Year.	Post Offices.	Letters delivered.
1921 ..	2,935	..
1931 ..	3,778	..
1928-29 ..	..	148,243,524
1929-30 ..	..	147,287,556
1930-31 ..	..	120,229,278

38. The postal and telegraphic communications have been considerably influenced by the general advancement of the Province during the last decade. The increase in the number of post offices during the decade amounts to 843. The total number of post offices at the end of the last two decades appears in the margin, as also the number of letters delivered in the Province for the period

1928-29 to 1930-31. Every town in the Province has now suitable postal facilities, and on an average every 13 villages enjoy the advantages of a post office. The number of telegraph offices has increased from 330 in 1921 to 524 in 1931. Every town in the Province has a telegraph office, and one out of every 97 villages is similarly equipped.

The telephone system has been greatly extended during the last decade.

Rawalpindi Division.	Delhi Division.	Lahore Division.
1. Murree.	1. Rohtak.	1. Lahore.
2. Gujrat.	2. Simla.	2. Lahore Cantt.
3. Jhelum.	3. Mashobra.	3. Amritsar.
4. Sargodha.	4. Dageshai.	4. Gujranwala.
5. Campbellpur.	5. Kasauli.	5. Lyallpur.
6. Khewra.	6. Kalka.	6. Dalhousie.
7. Rasul.	7. Ludhiana.	7. Ferozepore.
8. Mangla.	8. Solon.	8. Gurdaspur.
9. Mona.	9. Subathu.	9. Hoshiarpur.
	10. Ambala.	10. Jullundur.
	11. Ambala City.	11. Kasur.
		12. Montgomery.
		13. Multan.
		14. Okara.
		15. Qila Sheikhpura.
		16. Sialkot.
		17. Wazirabad.

At the close of 1921 there were only 15 towns possessing telephonic connections and the number of such towns at the close of 1931 was 37. The names of the towns are given in the margin.

Co-operative
Movement.

39. Paragraph 55 of the Census Report of 1911 describes the beginnings of the co-operative movement in the Punjab, and paragraph 32 of the Census Report of 1921 deals with the progress made up to that year. The movement has made great strides during the last decade as will appear from the account that follows.

In 1931 the total number of co-operative societies in the Province was

Particulars.	Agriculture Credit.		
	1911. Lakhs.	1921. Lakhs.	1931. Lakhs.
Share Capital ..	8.94	51.72	100.76
Loans from Members ..	6.95	14.13	34.9
.. Non-members ..	4.2	14.81	38.76
.. Other Societies {	9.26	2.07	2.2
.. Central Banks {		81.28	456.36
.. Government ..	.77	.37	.7
Reserve Fund ..	.17	51.75	184.23
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>30.29</i>	<i>216.13</i>	<i>817.91</i>

20,742, out of which 16,297 were agricultural credit societies with a membership of 499,314. In 1911 these agricultural credit societies numbered 1,071 spread over 23 districts; in 1921 the number had risen to 7,605, with a membership of 196,691 in every district of the Province. The comparison in the margin will illustrate the increase of financial resources.

The village credit society is then still the chief concern of the Registrar and his staff. It is nevertheless true as remarked in the review for 1929, "ten years ago the co-operative movement limited its activities to credit and supply, and to a small extent to assistance to village artisans; to-day it embraces most of the economic interests of the people." The potentialities of expansion can be gauged from the elements that go to form a co-operative credit association which

may be summed up as a voluntary association of individuals with unrestricted membership and collectively owned resources formed by small producers (or artisans, traders, or wage earners) conducted on a democratic basis under joint management and for mutual service by accumulating the savings of the members and granting them credit on easy terms by using the joint responsibility of its members as a security for loans obtained from outside, surpluses being placed to reserves. In the Punjab an additional element of saving has been incorporated by the subscription of shares payable by instalments over a period of ten years after which they are returnable. In the beginning three-quarters of the profits were divisible among members as non-returnable shares, and the remaining quarter was utilized to form a reserve fund; since 1918 the principle of indivisible profits has been incorporated in the by-laws. Members are encouraged to start paying in another series of shares, or adopt a system of making compulsory deposits at regular intervals on which interest is paid.

The encouragement of thrift and the advancing of loans only for legitimate purposes are the principles which credit societies seek to observe. Every village society has its fixed maximum credit limit beyond which it cannot borrow. This limit covers the central bank loan and deposits of all kinds. Loans are

Year.	<i>Agricultural Credit Societies.</i>		Advanced to its members within their prescribed limits for the purpose of clearing off debt or for the purpose of financing the course of husbandry or meeting domestic expenses. Recoveries are made at harvest on the basis of a fluctuating demand fixed in accordance with an estimated appraisalment of the borrower's capacity to repay. The table in the margin notes the volume of credit and repayment transactions from 1921 onwards. These recoveries include payments on account of interest which is normally 12½ per cent. The percentages of recoveries (principal) on the amount of loan outstanding at the beginning of the year reflect the economic strain which set in at the end of the decade. These are quoted below.
	Loans to Members.	Recoveries.	
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	
1921	82.9	41.8	
1922	79.3	66.6	
1923	71.9	79.2	
1924	101.9	101.5	
1925	158.9	128.4	
1926	177.3	150.4	
1927	220.2	171.5	
1928	236.6	206.0	
1929	241.0	215.0	
1930	215.9	204.0	
1931	140.3	174.0	

1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31.
35	34	33	28	23	16

The volume of advances for the three years preceding 1928 began to make its cumulative effect felt, and the economic depression which set in at the end of 1929 caused a big slump in recoveries. Societies were compelled to draw in their horns. At the end of 1931 loans outstanding amounted to 718 lakhs, overdue interest being about one crore. The average debt per member (whether indebted or not) was Rs. 144 in 1931, as compared with Rs. 78/- ten years ago. The Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee analysed in the beginning of 1930 the loan position in 3,341 societies. It was found that only 13 per cent. of the members were free of debt; 46 per cent. did not borrow at all throughout the year, and on the average members took only about three loans each in two years. The end of the decade saw business declining, a growing alarm at the burden of indebtedness, and recoveries presenting an increasingly difficult problem. The owned capital of the societies has, however, trebled in the last ten years as shown in Lakhs of Rupees

in the margin. The element of "allocation to reserve" is a powerful limb-
 1921 1925 1927 1931 in the co-operative enterprise; the societies-
 Lakhs. Lakhs. Lakhs. Lakhs. now own 39 per cent. of their working
 capital, but it is nearly all of it in the
 business.

Shares	.. 51	51	67	100
Reserve	.. 51	76	101	184
Profits	.. 10	14	20	32
Total	.. 113	141	189	317

In 1926 the classification of societies was revised in accordance with a
 resolution passed at the Conference of Registrars
 in 1926. The classification at the end of 1931
 was as given in the margin. A and B societies
 are efficient financially and more or less fully co-operative, C in varying stages
 of tutelage, and D in various stages of decay.

A.	B.	C.	D.	Unclassed.
293	2,031	11,685	1,302	986

The objects for which loans have
 been borrowed have been tabulated from
 time to time for representative societies.
 In 1931 an analysis of loans made in
 that year (in 1,973 societies) showed the
 distribution in the margin. Enquiries are
 made annually into the condition of
 societies which have completed ten years
 of existence. As an illustration of the

achievements of such societies, the results of the enquiry in 1928 may be set
 down, the figures in the margin being for
 the preceding ten years. On this showing
 co-operative credit has materially strength-
 ened the economic position of the
 members of these societies; out of
 82,584 co-operators, who are mostly land owners, 43 per cent. were returned
 as being entirely free of debt. Co-operative credit does not necessarily mean
 cheap credit and nothing else. Since 1928 consolidation rather than
 expansion has been the accepted policy, and emphasis has been laid on the
 need of multiplying co-operators rather than societies, and avoiding too rapid
 and precarious expansion. The need for such consolidation has been accen-
 tuated by the unparalleled economic storm which commenced at the end of
 1929. The Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930 envisaged the goal of
 co-operative credit being brought to the gates of every village in the Punjab
 within 15 years, but 60 per cent. of the villagers are as yet untouched, and
 straitened finances and depleted or dislocated resources have now made that
 goal more remote. Adjustments have become necessary, and progress will be
 rather slow.

Other types of primary agricultural societies as existing in 1931 are

Class of Societies.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	Class of Societies.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.
III. Purchase and Sale Supply	.. 18	1,480	(c) Commission shops and Sale Societies	.. 27	5,015
III. Production:—			VI. Other forms of Co-operation:—		
(a) Silt clearance	.. 14	268	(a) Grain thrift	.. 7	241
(b) Stock breeding	.. 146	3,819	(b) Land revenue redemption	.. 11	157
(c) Milk recording	.. 12	450	(c) Land-holdings	.. 5	94
IV. Production and Sale:—			(d) Fodder storage	.. 3	44
(a) Better farming and reclamation of land	132	3,623	(e) Crop failure relief and Provident Fund Societies	.. 62	1,134
(b) Consolidation of holdings	.. 795	47,948	Arbitration	.. 54	8,098

tabulated in the
 margin. In 1921
 the main types
 were purchase and
 sale (171), arbitra-
 tion (87), consoli-
 dation of holdings
 (60) and cattle
 insurance (37), out
 of a total number

of 446 societies (including 45 night schools). The supply societies which in 1920 sold goods to the amount of 5 lakhs rapidly ceased to function with the return of normal conditions after the War. To quote the Registrar "the work of purchase and distribution requires precision and punctuality and an understanding and practice of elementary business principles." All the arbitration societies were cancelled in 1923 under instructions from Government, but in 1925 a redraft was made of the by-laws, and the societies decided 371 disputes in 1931. These societies are now classed as non-agricultural, and they attempt to practice one of the most difficult forms of co-operation. The cattle insurance societies were all cancelled in 1924. Adult schools have mostly gravitated to the District Boards. Better farming societies with the object of popularizing improved seed and introducing improved implements were started in 1925. Cattle breeding societies have expanded in number during the past ten years but they are little more than associations of cultivators, who feel the need for better cattle but find it difficult to breed them. Commission shops were first established in 1921 in Lyallpur replacing the cotton sale societies. Their object, *i.e.*, to introduce co-operative marketing, is excellent; their working is surrounded with difficulties, and the number of shops (25) has not been increased in the last three years, during which the value of the produce sold has been Rs. 4,74,130, the fall in the value being entirely due to the slump in prices. A third of the custom still comes from non-members, and the supervision of these shops demands much time which the staff with its multifarious duties can ill afford. The working capital in 1931 was over 7 lakhs.

The outstanding achievement during the past decade has been the progress made in the work of consolidation of holdings. In 1920 Mr. Calvert first drew up a scheme for a co-operative consolidation of holdings' society with voluntary membership involving certain obligations including the settlement of disputes by arbitration. The movement has gone from strength to strength in a way that must be very gratifying to its founder. In 1931, 142 new societies were founded, work was in progress in 13 districts and in 208 villages and the work done in that year is shown in the margin. In 1920, 625 acres had been consolidated; in 1925, 10,411, and all told since 1920, 336,283 acres have been consolidated at a cost of Rs. 2.5 per acre all of which has been done by persuasion and persuasion only, but at the same time at the expense of Government, which in 1931 entertained 8 Inspectors and 124 Sub-Inspectors at a cost of 1½ lakhs, *i.e.*, at a cost of Rs. 1.12 per acre consolidated. The benefits of consolidation are almost innumerable including provision of scope for sinking wells, preserving rainfall, bringing waste land under cultivation, stimulating the desire for better farming, increasing rent, decreasing the causes of litigation and quarrels, etc.

Consolidation of Holdings.

Area consolidated ..	72,821 Acres.	done in that year is shown in the margin. In
No. of blocks:—		
(a) before consolidation	117,982 ..	1920, 625 acres had been consolidated; in
(b) after consolidation..	21,627 ..	1925, 10,411, and all told since 1920, 336,283
Increase in average size of a block	61 to 3.3 ..	acres have been consolidated at a cost of
Working Capital	Lakhs. 22.8	Rs. 2.5 per acre all of which has been done by persuasion and persuasion only, but at the same time at the expense of Government, which in 1931 entertained 8 Inspectors and 124 Sub-Inspectors at a cost of 1½ lakhs, <i>i.e.</i> , at a cost of Rs. 1.12 per acre consolidated. The benefits of consolidation are almost innumerable including provision of scope for sinking wells, preserving rainfall, bringing waste land under cultivation, stimulating the desire for better farming, increasing rent, decreasing the causes of litigation and quarrels, etc.
(I) Share Capital	1.2	
(II) Reserve Funds ... ..	.7	
Loans.		
(a) Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	19.3	important group of agricultural societies is completed. The first bank was registered in Jhang in 1921. In 1931 there were 12 banks, with the figures as in the margin. Item (a) includes 5 lakhs of debentures issued by the Provincial Bank, and the balance is lent by Government. Mortgage banks charge their borrowers 9 per cent. The economic depression has made arrangement of
(b) Punjab Co-operative Union	1.3	
(c) Government .. ..	.3	

instalments difficult and very difficult in places. Loans advanced to members declined as follows (lakhs) 6·3 (1929), 3·3 (1930), 1·5 (1931). It has been found necessary to reduce the amount of instalments and prescribe restrictions as to the maximum loan and the basis of calculation of credit.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

At the time of the last census, non-agricultural societies numbered 377, the principal figures being given in the margin. The most important societies (credit limited or urban societies) were the N. W. R. Employees' Society and the Telegraph Department Society which supplied half the membership of this class. In 1931 the credit societies numbered 92 (limited), 1,019 (unlimited) with a membership of 54,715 and a working capital of over one crore. Half of these societies are urban and half rural, but over two-thirds of the membership is urban. Thirty-nine societies are societies in Government offices, and since 1926 many traders' credit societies have been registered in towns. The N. W. R. Society and the Telegraph Department Society between them account for 13,500 members and Rs. 36 lakhs working capital. In these societies membership covers a catholic range.

	Societies.	Members.	Working capital (Lakhs).
Weavers	.. 58	1,197	1·2
Credit unlimited	.. 169	3,401	2·6
Credit limited	.. 20	4,260	5·1
Supply	.. 92	7,192	1·7
Thrift	.. 38	655	·7

Thrift Societies.

Thrift societies now number over a thousand with nearly twenty thousand members, contributions and deposits totalling 11·8 lakhs. In this number women societies are included, *i.e.*, 164, with 2,871 members, and a working capital of 1·4 lakhs. Women societies were first started in 1925, with varying fortunes.

In 1920 there were 112 urban supply societies but they have generally failed to hold together, and in 1931 the number had declined to 18, the most notable being the Dhariwal Woollen Mills Society (membership 3,318; turnover 4 lakhs).

Industrial Societies.

Industrial societies now number 314 (including 192 weavers' societies). It was after 1925 that industrial societies other than weavers' began to be registered. Membership in 1931 was 5,721 with a working capital of 6·7 lakhs (owned capital 2 lakhs) value of raw material advanced 1·1 lakhs, value of members, goods sold 1·1 lakhs. The supervising staff is paid by Government. The economic position of the handloom weaver has sadly declined in the past decade. Marketing is a difficulty which the setting up of a sales depôt in Lahore has done little to solve and even the business of supplying raw material at the cheapest possible rate calls for much improvement. These societies are financed by the Central Industrial Bank, Amritsar, which has grown out of the original Weavers' Central Co-operative Store, Amritsar.

Better-living Societies.

Better-living societies are a new feature, which shows every sign of life. In 1931 the societies numbered 359 with a membership of 13,000. With credit still dominating everything else, thrift is beginning to gain ground and credit societies are incorporating rules with the object of reduction of expenditure on social ceremonial and the like.

Compulsory Education Societies.

Arbitration societies have been noted elsewhere and it only remains to mention compulsory education societies, which are dwindling in number (101 in 1931).

The total number of non-agricultural societies has increased to 3,037 with a membership of 110,320 and the working capital in 1931 was 139 lakhs.

In addition to the industrial and consolidation of holdings staff, the gazetted staff and the inspectors on general duty (115) are paid by Government whose total expenditure on the movement in 1931 amounted to Rs. 12.91 lakhs. The large body of sub-inspectors (591) is composed of two classes, supervisors and auditors, paid by the Punjab Co-operative Union, which was registered in 1918 and has now as members 26 gazetted officers, twelve mortgage banks and 131 central institutions. The control over the sub-inspector staff is exercised through non-official executive committee of 31 members plus the Registrar. The Union is the governing council of co-operation in the Province. The functions of audit and supervision have now been separated over more than 80 per cent. of the Province. In 1931 the Union's total income and expenditure were:—Income 7.06 lakhs (including audit fee, 4.8 lakhs, Government grants 1.6 lakhs) expenditure 6.46 lakhs. The Union performs four functions; audit, supervision, training and propaganda. Audit is arranged through the Union, which in addition to the sub-inspector staff (174 for audit only) employs special auditors, and engages professional auditors for central institutions with a working capital of over 4 lakhs. The number of supervisors in 1931 was 328. Training is annually given to secretaries of primary societies, secretaries of banking unions, employees of central banks, sub-inspector candidates, sub-inspectress candidates, and also by way of refresher classes. The Union also aids in the annual four months' Gurdaspur class for Inspectors, which was started in 1921. Propaganda includes the issue of a monthly magazine, the publishing of pamphlets, films, translations, etc. The audit fee, or contribution from credit societies was increased from 7½ per cent. of annual net profit to 10 per cent. in 1929.

The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, was established in 1924. There was the

Position of the Bank in 1931.

Shareholders (all societies)	..	..	..	..	13,080
Paid-up share capital	..	..	..	Lakhs.	11.17
Sinking fund	..	..	..	Do.	1.08
Working capital	..	..	..	Do.	106.13
Deposits from central banks and unions	..	..	..	Do.	68.43
Loans, etc., to central banks and unions	..	..	..	Do.	52.66
Face value of Government securities held	..	..	..	Do.	40.26

broad field of central financing institutions to co-ordinate and support. The Bank acts as a balancing centre between banks with surplus, and banks with insufficient funds. It is a second line of defence against possible emergencies and calls. The nature of the services it performs can best be

gauged by noting some salient figures in its 1931 position. Advances are made to central banks and unions on (nominally) demand promotes, and the bank endeavours to keep a margin of 1 per cent. between its lending and borrowing rates, but this is not always practicable, and the somewhat elastic range of central banks' business with the provincial bank is determined in the main by considerations of their own convenience.

Central Fin-
ancing Insti-
tutions.

1931.	CENTRAL BANKS.	UNIONS.
Number	47	65
No. of members :—		
(a) individuals ..	3,538	..
(b) societies ..	15,771	3,040
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs).
Share capital ..	20.4	3.3
Loans and deposits from :—		
(a) individuals and other sources ..	461.6	44.4
(b) central banks ..	49.0	22.2
(c) societies ..	36.2	19.9
Reserve Funds ..	32.1	4.6
Working capital ..	608.3	94.5
Profit of the year ..	8.6	.6

rose to 112 in 1925, since when it has remained stationary. In 1921 the working capital of 94 institutions was 129.6 lakhs, out of which the owned capital amounted to 20.8 lakhs. In 1925 the working capital had nearly trebled. The table in the margin which gives the financial position in 1931 displays the progress made during the decade.

There is in addition the Central Industrial Bank plus six industrial unions (working capital 6 lakhs). Unions are financially much less important than the banks; co-

operatively they frequently put the banks to shame. As a rule they operate within a radius of 10 or 15 miles, whereas banks are district (some tahsil) institutions. Many of the older unions are homely and staunch affairs which carry on unperturbed by any disturbances in prices or credit. Central banks are the main financial arteries of the movement. They are the focusing points for the finances of a wide range of societies. Their function is to get into touch with the savings of the man in the street and the man in the village, and the accumulation of funds should be their first task. Security, redeemability, and liquidity of position are three primary objectives. Lahore, Jullundur and Lyallpur had a working capital of Rs. 77.65, 40.10 and 36.88 lakhs, respectively, in 1931.

	Lakhs of Rupees.
Local bodies	60
Other bodies	43
Officials and pensioners ..	116
Professional men	44
Traders	63
Women	52
Minors	31

As regards their function of securing deposits, the analysis of the 1931 position was as shown in the margin. As regards their complementary business of lending to their member societies, the amount on loan at the end of 1925 was 259 lakhs; in 1931 (August) 589 lakhs. The economic

depression, however, was responsible for a decline in the amount advanced in that year from 375 lakhs in the previous to 292 lakhs. The percentage of overdue, *i.e.*, on the basis of a demand as assessed every harvest loans in accordance with societies' estimated capacity to repay has up to 1929 been steady for several years at 14 per cent. The slump in prices, however, has performed for the time being transformed short credit into medium credit. In 1930-31 the demand from primary societies was fixed at 1.11 lakhs or under one-fifth of the amount out on loan. This consideration to clients resulted in most of the demand being paid, but the arrears of interest, mainly owing to lean years in the south-east Punjab, have been swelling uncomfortably.

The margin between borrowing and lending rates in a central bank is usually about 2 per cent. or just above. Working expenses are about half per cent. of the working capital. Savings bank accounts are encouraged, and in towns where there is no commercial bank, bills, etc., are collected. Branches have been opened

in certain tahsils. The banks are steadily building up their reserves and miscellaneous funds; their fluid resource is kept to standard, with assistance, when necessary, from the Provincial Bank; their accountancy has improved, their audit is thorough, and despite a certain lack of resiliency to market conditions in a congeries of independent units, and the prevalence of the idea of an investor's stake over-riding that of a co-operator's contribution, they are working on sound conservative lines, depreciating their securities after the English fashion, and digging themselves in against a rainy day, greatly assisted therein by the informed advice of the Financial Adviser to the Department, himself a banker with a long commercial experience.

40. Education has made considerable progress during the last decade, but even now 94 per cent. of the population is illiterate, and this appalling illiteracy among the masses has to be conquered before a real advance, moral, intellectual or material, can be looked for. The decade has been characterised by unremitting efforts towards the expansion of Vernacular Education and the reduction of illiteracy, in spite of the cramping effects of continued financial stringency.

The total number of pupils under instruction of all kinds has risen enormously, and an adequate idea of the progress made in this respect can be formed from the following statement, which also gives the figures of variation for each year since 1914-15 :—

Year.	No. of scholars.	Increase (+), Decrease (-).	Year.	No. of scholars.	Increase (+), Decrease (-).
1	2	3	1	2	3
1914-15	445,909	+5,953	1923-24	841,906	+64,928
1915-16	463,157	+17,248	1924-25	919,649	+77,743
1916-17	476,738	+13,581	1925-26	1,062,816	+143,167
1917-18	468,839	-7,899	1926-27	1,182,736	+119,920
1918-19	477,200	+8,361	1927-28	1,248,131	+65,395
1919-20	517,989	+40,389	1928-29	1,220,769	-27,362
1920-21	556,989	+39,000	1929-30	1,313,376	+92,607
1921-22	626,690	+69,701	1930-31	1,385,841	+72,465
1922-23	776,978	+150,288	..	..	..

Thus the net increase in the enrolment during the decade over the figures of 1920-21 is 828,852, or an increase of 149 per cent. The percentage of pupils to the total population of the British Territory has gradually advanced from 2.7 in 1920-21 to 5.88 in 1930-31; that of males from 4.26 to 9.32 and that of females from .9 to 1.74.

A mere increase in enrolment, however, is not a real test of the progress in the attainment of literacy as only a small percentage of scholars goes beyond the initial stage. This point will be discussed at length in Chapter IX. Here it will suffice to show the number of scholars aged 6—11 in schools in the

Year.	The number of Children aged 6—11.	Total aged 6—11 attending school.	Percentage.	British Territory at the beginning, the middle, and the end of the last decade. The figures are reproduced in the margin.
1921-22	3,457,985	312,307	9.0	
1926-27	..	606,911	..	
1930-31	3,707,645	720,747	19.4	

The number of schools has greatly increased and there are now 20,154 schools (in British Territory) as against 9,939 ten years ago. The number of schools and scholars for each year of the decade is shown in Subsidiary Table VIII to Chapter IX (Literacy).

Female
Education.

			1921.	1931.
Government ..	{	Primary	3	1
		Middle	2	6
		High	3	22
Board ..	{	Primary	676	1,043
		Middle	28	37
		High .. ..	..	..
Private ..	{	Primary	338	594
		Middle	51	83
		High	15	15

Proper attention has been paid during the last decade to the education of girls. The marginal statement shows the number of girls' schools now and ten years ago.

Technical
Education.

Technical education has also made a distinct advance during the last decade. The opening of the MacLagan Engineering College at Moghalpura in October 1923, met a long-felt want by rendering possible the supply of properly trained electrical and mechanical engineers. A lead was also given in technical training by the opening in 1923-24 of a Government Dyeing and Calico Printing School at Shahdara. An up-to-date tannery for imparting education in modern methods of tanning was also started at Shahdara in February 1925, but had to close down two years later as it was running at a loss. The number of industrial schools where minor crafts such as carpentry, smithy, weaving and pottery, etc., are taught has increased from 19 with 1,731 scholars in 1921 to 28 with 4,336 scholars in 1929-30.

Panchayat
System.

41. With a view to ameliorate the condition of the rural communities and to educate the people in the art of self-government, Government decided to revive the ancient system of *Panchayats* in the Province. The legal sanction to the system was given by the passing of Punjab Village Panchayat Act in 1921, which provided for the establishment of *Panchayats* consisting of members or *Panches* to be elected by the people of a single village or group of villages.

The main object of *Panchayats* is to settle petty civil and criminal disputes that may arise among the villagers, and thus to save them from the evil effects of protracted litigation. Other main duties are to improve the conditions of village life and to look after the sanitation, e.g., the construction and maintenance of wells, tanks, drains, roads, etc. The *Panchayats* are, moreover, required, whenever Government so desires, to arrange "*thikri pahra*" (patrol duty at night), to regulate "*wara-bandi*" (fixing the turns and duration for taking canal water), and to act as school committees. In addition to these multifarious duties the *Panchayats* might take upon themselves the duties, which are optional, of improving agriculture, agricultural stock, cottage industries and maintenance of libraries, the prevention of nuisances, and the supervision of the conduct of patwaris and other petty officials. The *Panchayats* thus have a wide and useful range of activities.

The system as contemplated by the Act was slow to take root and it was considered necessary to start propaganda for its encouragement. With this object in view a conference of officials and non-officials was convened in Lahore at the end of 1926. As a result *Panchayat* officers were appointed in selected districts with a view to explaining to the people the advantages of *Panchayat* system. The number of *Panchayats* has been on the increase since 1926, though some of them had to be abolished because of feuds or local jealousies, which made

Year.	Number.
At the beginning of 1924 ..	240
Ditto 1925 ..	303
Ditto 1926 ..	300
Ditto 1927 ..	326
Ditto 1928 ..	371
Ditto 1929 ..	453
Ditto 1930 ..	733

it impossible for them to function or where qualified men were not forthcoming for being elected as *panches*. In the margin is shown the number of *Panchayats* during each year of the decade.

Fees and fines and a few voluntary contributions are almost the only source of revenue, but in the case of a few *Panchayats* village and special rates are also imposed.

Most of the *Panchayats* did not become fully conscious of their duties and responsibilities until the end of 1924-25 and consequently the outturn of work was meagre. On the other hand some of the *Panchayats* gave a good account of themselves. The 64 *Panchayats*, which were empowered to try criminal cases, disposed of 854 cases involving 1,333 persons, and 84 *Panchayats* empowered to deal with civil litigation heard 3,210 suits and disposed of 2,020. With the lapse of time the outturn of the *Panchayats* has further increased. By 1929-30 the number of *Panchayats* had risen to 733, the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of being 3,657 and 10,540, respectively.

42. This movement is of recent growth, being initiated by Mr. Brayne in Rural Uplift the Gurgaon District in 1921. The uplift work was started in almost all the districts at one time or other. It aimed at—

- (a) *improving the farming,*
- (b) *cleaning the villages,*
- (c) *making the houses neat and airy,*
- (d) *taking precautions against epidemics, and*
- (e) *making the home sweet and beautiful.*

The methods adopted by Mr. Brayne towards the attainment of these objects were as follows:—

The necessity of introducing modern implements of agriculture and using good seeds was explained to the cultivators. The conservative *zamindar* of Gurgaon was not easily to be won round, and it required prodigious labour and propaganda work to persuade him to take to modern appliances. Pits were dug in villages for storing manure. Magic-lantern shows and lectures were arranged to educate the masses in keeping their houses clean and well ventilated. Female education was introduced in villages and parents urged to send their daughters to schools for boys as long as separate schools for girls were not started. By the year 1928, about 1,500 girls had joined their brothers in the village primary schools. Besides the imparting of primary education the girls were taught knitting, sewing, ironing and first-aid work. The schools of Rural and Domestic Economy were opened for the training of men and women, so that they might go out as missionaries into villages and teach the people how to make themselves happy and prosperous. Village Guides were appointed, one in every *zail*, to help the *zamindars* in their troubles and to do uplift work. Adequate arrangements were made, through the Health Department, for inoculating men and cattle against epidemics. Approved stud bulls from the Hissar Cattle Farm were introduced to improve the stock of the district both for draught and milk purposes. The figures below indicate the extent to which these measures were successful in ameliorating the social condition of the agriculturists of the district.

	1921.	1927.		1921.	1927.
Approved stud bulls in use	8	557	Working capital	Rs. 136,224	Rs. 2,268,041
Hissar heifers .. .. .	..	123	Hospitals	11	24
Iron ploughs .. .. .	..	1,600	Pits 6 feet deep for village refuse and manures, &c.	..	40,000
Iron persian wheels .. .. .	..	800	High schools	2	4
Re-afforestation of hills .. acres.	1,325	6,780	Boys in schools	10,839	26,744
Area under 8A wheat Do.	..	36,750	Girls in boys' schools .. .. .	..	1,334
Co-operative Societies	153	822	Night schools .. .. .	..	152
Members	3,303	19,126			

Rural Up-
lift Work by
Y. M. C. A.

The Provincial Y. M. C. A. organization is also carrying on the village uplift work. It has opened a Rural Re-construction Centre at Vaniake (District Amritsar) since September 1930. The main object is to develop a programme of rural re-construction suited to the Punjab conditions. This uplift work is different from Mr. Brayne's in that it is concentrated in a small area and efforts are made to bring to bear on the locality all possible forces of uplift, both official and non-official. A considerable progress has been made in improving the sanitary conditions by the introduction of *pacca* drains and a simple type of latrine, which is new to the Punjab. A District Board Co-education Primary School has been started and a very effective *Panchayat* is set up. Sports, games, lantern lectures, wireless receiving set, reading room, model poultry farm, etc., are included in the programme. An endeavour is being made to draw out the initiative of the villagers and to develop among them the idea of self-help. The organisers hope at no distant date to open a training centre at Vaniake for rural workers.

Undoubtedly these activities have so far touched the mere fringe of the population, but they have at least succeeded in pointing out the extreme necessity and usefulness of the uplift work and the direction in which it can profitably be carried on. An essential condition for the success of the movement is that the effort should come from the people themselves, and it is for the leaders of thought in the Province to take up the work in right earnest and to ameliorate the conditions in which the bulk of the population lives.

The Mandi
Hydro-Elec-
tric Scheme.

43. Of all the schemes undertaken to supply the Punjab with electric energy, the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme is by far the most important. Work on this scheme was started in 1926, and is now rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that the spring of 1933 will see many towns in the Punjab electrified and cheap power for industries and home consumption available even in out of the way places. The scheme consists of tapping the waters of the Uhl river, a tributary of the Beas, passing it through a mountain by means of a tunnel 2½ miles long and 9½ feet in diameter, and dropping it by means of two steel pipes down the hill-side 2,000 feet to Jogindar Nagar (in Mandi State), where the power house is situated. The water will operate four generators, which will pass their electrical energy on to a transformer station and by means of over 400 miles of transmission line to various parts of the Punjab.

The total cost incurred up to the 31st March 1932 is Rs. 382·46 lakhs; the figures for the two principal items are quoted below.

- | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------|
| (1) <i>the tunnel</i> | .. .. . | Rs. 81·05 lakhs |
| (2) <i>the trunk and branch transmission lines</i> | .. .. . | 117·26 .. |

No other scheme, hitherto launched, has such far-reaching possibilities as the Hydro-electric Scheme. As at present estimated, power for industrial purposes will be available at one-third the present rates and for lights and fans at half the present rates. The scheme is thus expected to give a great impetus to a general industrial development in more ways than one.

Broad-
casting.

44. Broad-casting is one of the wonders of the present age. It enables an audience by means of radio to hear from incredibly long distances speeches, music, commercial news, etc. It is the cheapest and the quickest means of approaching the public. Broad-casting sets can be fixed up in hundreds of towns and villages and enable their possessors to hear from a central transmitting station simultaneously. This method of education is more effective than any other kind of propaganda—press, platform or the screen. Any knowledge imparted by this means

among the illiterate masses of this Province, who cannot be taught by any other means, can surely be regarded as of inestimable value. At the present moment the only transmitting station in the Province, which was opened in Lahore in October 1930, is maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association and functions only from October to May. It can be picked up regularly throughout the central Punjab and occasionally in the whole of the Northern India. The total number of receiving sets in the Province is about 1,500.

Broad-casting is still in its infancy in the Punjab, but in view of its increasing popularity it has, I believe, a great future before it.

SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

45. Having summarized in the last section the progress made by the Province in several directions we may now examine the intercensal increase in the population. The population of the Punjab has increased during the last decade by 3,389,343 or by 13·5 per cent., which is a rate of growth higher than that recorded at any previous census. The increase in British Territory amounts to 2,895,374 or 13·9 per cent. and that in the Punjab States to 493,969 or 11·2 per cent. During the last, fifty years the population of the Province has risen from 20,800,995 to 28,490,857 or by 37 per cent. The corresponding figure of increase for British Territory is 6,641,540 or 39·2 per cent. and for Punjab States 1,048,322 or 27·1 per cent. The table below shows for the Punjab and some of the principal foreign countries the actual rise in population since 1881 together with the percentages of increase.

Country.	1931.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage.
Punjab	28,490,857	20,800,995	7,689,862	37·0
i. British Territory	23,589,852	16,939,312	6,641,540	39·2
ii. Punjab States	4,910,905	3,861,683	1,048,322	27·1
India	352,837,778	253,896,330	98,941,448	39·0
England and Wales	39,988,000	25,974,439	14,013,561	54·0
France	41,860,000	37,672,048	4,187,952	11·1
Sweden	6,162,000	4,566,668	1,596,332	35·0
Japan	64,700,000	35,789,000	28,931,000	80·9
United States of America	124,070,000	50,156,000	73,914,000	147·4

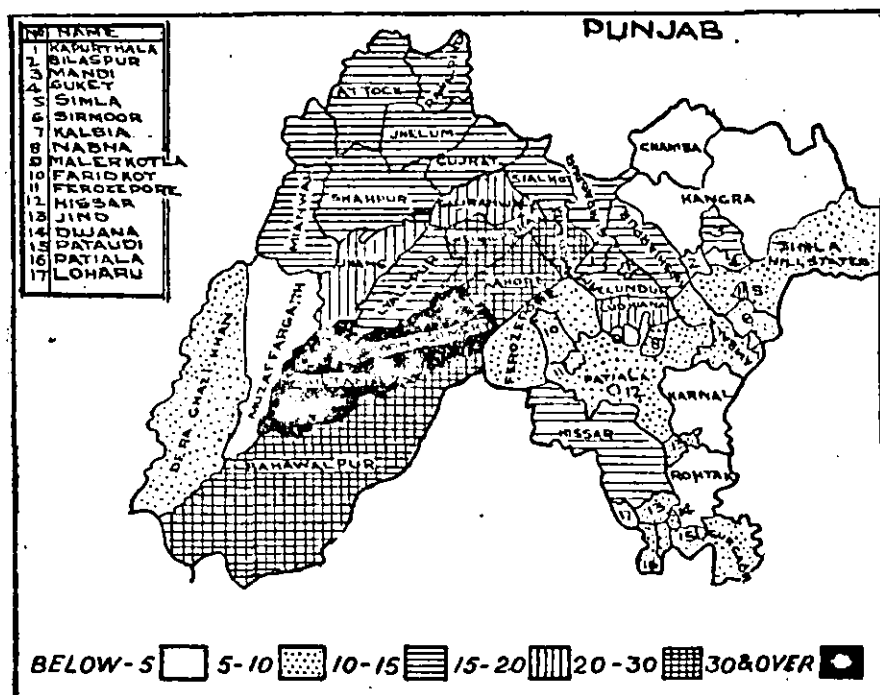
During the last fifty years the population of this Province has risen by a percentage almost equal to that of India. The rate of growth is, however, much smaller than that of England and Wales for the same period, although the latter lose much of their population by emigration. France, which has the smallest rise of all civilized countries, is of course an exception. The rise in Sweden is about the same as in India, and it would have been much greater but for large emigration to America. The rise in Japan, which is due more or less to natural causes, is twice as much as in the Punjab, while the extraordinary rise in the population of the United States of America is nearly four times as much.

The increase during the last decade is phenomenal, and was certainly not expected, particularly when it is realised that the number of deaths caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918 in British Territory alone was about a million, out of which the deaths in the reproducing section (aged 15—40) were 417,699 (205,399 males and 212,300 females). The recuperative power of the Province is, however, well-known and the birth-rate after an epidemic or famine soon recovers its former level, while the death-rate keeps low. This has been ascribed sometimes to the weeding out of the weak elements of society, as evidenced by the fact that in 1919 the death-rate fell to 28·3 *per mille* and in 1922 to 22 *per mille*, which is the lowest on record since 1877. As regards the birth-rate, it had dropped to 39·6 *per mille* during 1918, the year of the influenza, but rose to 40·3 in the following year and to 42·9 in 1920 as against 43·8, the average of the decade.

During the last decade the birth-rate maintained a high level, while the death-rate was particularly low during most of the years. The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, though considerable, does not account for the total rise in population, and the amount of migration has further to be taken into account and undoubtedly has a considerable effect on the population figures. The exodus from the Province is much greater than the influx. The statistics obtained at this census show that 705,605 Punjab-born persons were enumerated outside the Province, while 674,152 persons enumerated within the Province had been born outside its limits. This excess of emigration over immigration has also to be reckoned with.

It has also to be borne in mind that the record of births and deaths cannot be entirely depended upon, and errors apart from omissions, which must be considerable especially in the case of births, are also accompanied by errors that creep in during compilation under a system, which does not enjoy the benefit of centralisation.

Before entering upon further discussion about the rate of increase in the population and ascertaining how far it is due to natural causes it will be well here to indicate by means of a map the varying rates of increase in different parts of the Province. In colony areas, where there is a considerable amount of immigration, and where the economic prosperity and sanitary conditions secure for the populace



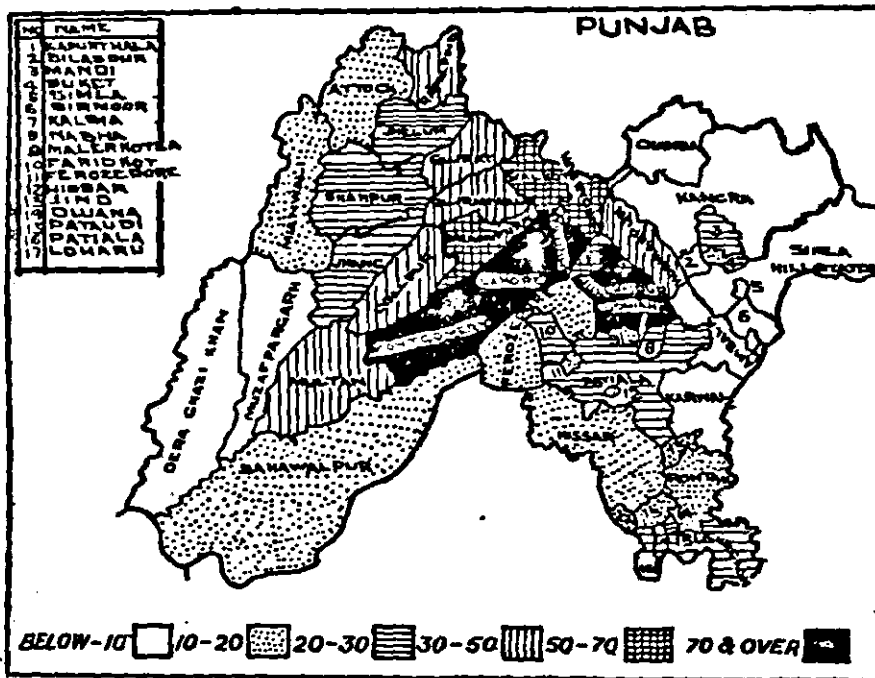
Increase per cent. of the population per square mile (1921-31).

will show that the areas with the largest percentage of increase are not necessarily those with the maximum density, and this is far from being the case except in one or two districts. It is, however, obvious that the population is gravitating towards the south-west, where the canal colonies are situated. In this tract the population is growing apace, and the rise in the Montgomery District is as large as 45·8 per cent., in Multan 32·1 per cent., and in Bahawalpur State 26 per cent. Of course, the main cause is the influx of cultivators into these areas as a result of colonization.

There is a danger, however, of over-estimating the rise in population if expressed in the form of percentages as certain districts, which were sparsely populated, show a high percentage of increase without the population having approached the density of thickly populated non-colony districts. Mianwali is

a large excess of births over deaths, the rate of increase is not at all a matter for surprise. The map in the margin shows at a glance the percentages of increase for the various districts and states. A comparison with the density map at page 13

a case in point and although it is the 23rd district in the order of absolute increase, it has the ninth highest percentage of rise. A more suitable way to estimate the rise in population of a locality is to examine the rise in the number of persons per square mile,



square mile, for this correlates the rise in the number of persons with the extent of the area on which they are spread. The map in the margin shows the increase in the number of persons per square mile in each district and state

Increase in the number of persons per square mile. (1921-31.)

during the last decade. It will be seen that Montgomery is among the few districts, which claim an increase of over 70 persons per square mile, and it has also the highest percentage increase. On the other hand Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana, while showing a large increase in the number of persons per square mile, do not exhibit such a large percentage of increase for the obvious reason that they were already congested. In Lyallpur, Sialkot and Gurdaspur the population has risen considerably both in respect of the total increase and increase per square mile. In Multan and Bahawalpur the increase per square mile is still very much less than in the districts mentioned above. Before Bahawalpur becomes densely populated like the neighbouring District of Multan, it will absorb nearly 200,000 more persons, and in view of its agricultural development, such a contingency does not appear to be very remote.

46. In the ordinary course of events the population may vary at each census owing (1) to a difference in the standard of accuracy attained at different censuses, (2) to variation in area, (3) to excess of births over deaths or *vice versa* and (4) to migration. For the sake of convenience the last three causes will be dealt with first. To illustrate the variation in population resulting from changes in area, it may be stated that the population of the Punjab in 1901 was smaller than in 1891 because during the intervening period a considerable portion had been taken away from it to constitute the North-West Frontier Province. As a matter of fact in the areas, which continued to form the Province, the population showed an increase as observed in Section 4 above. When we refer to the population of the Province or any of its parts at a past census, we mean the population that resided in the area as constituted at present. In this way alone a comparison is possible, and it is after the necessary adjustments that variations at each census are given in Imperial Table II for the Province as well as for all districts and states.*

The Causes of the Variation in the Population.

*The revised total population of Lyallpur and Sheikhupura for 1921 comes to 1,009,570 persons (562,320 males, 447,250 females) and 532,895 (326,404 males, 256,491 females), respectively, and not as shown in Imperial Table II.

The external changes of boundaries during the last decade which affect the population of the Province have been described in Section 1 and the increase in population due to them is only 454 for the 1921 Census, which is negligible. All the same the figures of 1921 and of previous censuses in Table II have been adjusted.

Natural
Increase,
Births and
Deaths.

47. We can now take up the subject of natural increase in the population. There have been 8,700,082 births and 6,260,408 deaths during the last decade in British Territory, where a uniform system of registration obtains.* The above figures do not include those for the Biloch Trans-frontier tract of Dera Ghazi Khan District, for which vital statistics are not available.

Ignoring the effect of migration for a moment and adding the births to, and subtracting the deaths from, the population enumerated at the Census of 1921 we would obtain the population of the Province, as warranted by natural increase. This simple expedient, applied to the figures for British Territory,

Census population of 1921	.. ..	20,658,720	gives result as shown in the
Add excess of births over 1921—30 deaths during the decade, 1921—30.	.. ..	2,439,674	margin. This indicates that the
Calculated population 1931	... ..	23,098,394	actual population is greater
Census population 1931	.. ..	23,551,210	than the estimated population.
Excess in census population 1931	.. ..	452,816	

An attempt may now be made to calculate the population after taking into account the element of migration during the last decade. The vital statistics do not include the particulars of persons, who were born in the Punjab but left it during the decade, or those who were born elsewhere and came to reside therein. As no information is available as to the number of such persons, the only alternative is to make an estimate from the material at our disposal. That material consists of the number of persons enumerated in the Punjab with a foreign birth-place (immigrants), the number of the Punjab-born enumerated in other provinces and some foreign countries (emigrants), and the total number of births and deaths recorded during the last ten years. In making an estimate of migration we will have to assume that the waves of migration are constant from year to year; and that those who migrate do not return. The proportion of the population, which migrates to and from the Province, is so small, being only between 3 and 5 per cent., respectively, of the total population, that it should not affect the results to any appreciable extent, even if the calculations err slightly on one side or the other.

The number of the present migrants is known to us, and we can obtain from the last Census Report the number of persons born in the Punjab and enumerated outside in 1921, while the same Report will also give us the number of persons born outside and enumerated in the Province in 1921. These we may call the emigrants and immigrants of 1921. The figures of emigrants of 1931, as communicated by the Census Commissioner, and immigrants in our own records contain some of the persons, who had migrated prior to 1921 and were still alive. If we could find out their number we would be in a position to ascertain the number of persons who migrated during the last decade. The only means to ascertain the former figure is the application of a suitable death-rate to the total number of migrants of 1921. While determining the death-rate we have to bear in mind the fact that the persons, who leave the Province of their birth, are generally in the prime of their lives, and as a rule, come from the more energetic and healthy section of society. They include a comparatively small

*41,396 births and 30,104 deaths, registered in cantonments, situated in British Territory, have been added

number of children and aged people, and consequently the death-rate among them is considerably smaller than in the total population. The mean death-rate of the Punjab for the last decade was 28.6 *per mille*, and assuming that the emigrants do not go to localities more unhealthy than their own, and in this assumption we are on firm ground since most of the emigrants were enumerated in the neighbouring provinces or states, a death-rate of 20 *per mille* will be quite appropriate to adopt. If this death-rate is applied we find that $\frac{1}{50}$ th of the persons, who had migrated prior to 1921, died every year so that at the time of the present census $\frac{1}{5}$ th of them in all would be dead and the number of present survivors will thus be $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the total strength of the emigrants in 1921.

Having ascertained the number of survivors among persons, who went from or came into the Province prior to 1921, we can work out similar figures for the last decade. It will not, however, suffice merely to subtract the survivors from the total emigrants or the immigrants recorded at this census, because some of the immigrants or emigrants of the decade too must have died during the decade. Applying the same death-rate and still keeping to the assumption of the constant waves we find that of 1,000 emigrants leaving the Province during the first year of the decade ten will have died at the end of the year, and 20 will die in each of the next nine years, leaving 810 of them surviving in 1931. Similarly, of the 1,000, who went out in the second year of the decade 830 will have been left and so on in the ascending scale till we find that of 10,000 emigrants going out of the Province in each of the ten years, 9,000 will be surviving at the time of the census. The same method may be used in respect of the immigrants. Now if we subtract the survivors of the immigrants of the period prior to 1921 from all the emigrants of 1931 we will obtain $\frac{9}{10}$ th of the emigrants of the last decade. The result can be shown in the form of the following equation:—

$$E_{31} - \frac{4}{5}E_{21} = \frac{9}{10}E$$

or

$$9E = 10E_{31} - 8E_{21}$$

Where E_{31} represents emigrants of 1931, E_{21} emigrants according to the 1921 Census and E the emigrants of the decade, 1921—31.

Similarly, if I (denoting immigrants) is substituted for E in the above equation, we can obtain the number of immigrants coming into the Province during the last decade.

We know that $E_{31} = 1,065,897$ and $E_{21} = 903,348$

$$I_{31} = 895,547 \text{ and } I_{21} = 856,951.$$

By substituting these values in the above formula we get $E = 381,354$, and $I = 233,318$. Therefore $I - E = 148,036$, or in other words the excess of emigration over immigration in the Punjab during the last decade amounts to 148,036. Sub-

Calculated population (1931) by vital statistics ..	23,098,394	tracting this from the figures obtained in the elementary table above we get the result as shown in the margin. The last line in the table indicates
Deduct excess of emigrants over immigrants during the decade	148,036	
Estimated population	22,950,358	
Census population of 1931 excluding Biloch Trans-frontier Tract	23,551,210	
Excess of census population over estimated population	600,852	

that there is an excess of about 600,000 in the enumerated over the calculated population of British Territory in 1931. We may now proceed to explain this excess.

The enumerated population of 1921 was in defect of the calculated population of that year. If re-calculated with the help of the vital statistics and the figures of migration since 1911 by the same method as has been used above

Census population of 1911 (excluding Biloch Trans-frontier Tract)	..	..	19,550,459
Add excess of births over deaths (1911—20)	..	..	1,409,348
			20,959,807
Deduct excess of emigrants over immigrants during (1911—20)	..	..	141,463
Calculated population 1921	..	..	20,818,344
Census population 1921	..	..	20,868,720
Defect in census population 1921	..	..	159,624

the population of 1921 appears to have been under-enumerated by about 160,000 as indicated in the margin. Subtracting this figure we find that there is an excess of 441,228 in the enumerated population of British Territory over the calculated population. Some of the remaining portion of this excess is accounted for by the over-statement of the population which can be tested by other internal evidence afforded by the statistics. An attempt will be made at the end of the next section to summarize the causes of inaccuracy in the figures of the total population on this account. Further, allowance has to be made about the return home of demobilized soldiers and rehabilitation of certain emigrants. Some portion of this excess perhaps results from a more complete enumeration of backward areas. It will be reasonable to assume that these factors account for half of the excess, the remainder works out at '94 per cent. of the total population.

Age Distribution.

48. We may now attempt to study how the increase in population has altered the age distribution of the Province or the proportions of the sexes. We shall also notice in the next paragraph what influence the different religions have on the growth of the population.

The effect of the movement of the population on age distribution can be examined by means of the marginal table.

Percentage of variation in Age-distribution (1921—31).

Province and Natural Divisions	All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over.
Punjab Province ..	+13.5	+14.9	+17.1	+20.6	+3.4	-14.2
1. Indo-Gangetic Plain West	+11.4	+12.5	+17.6	+19.1	+3.1	-13.1
2. Himalayan ..	+5.4	+9.9	+8.1	+9.3	-0.2	-20.5
3. Sub-Himalayan	+11.9	+13.7	+13.4	+17.5	+1.2	-15.7
4. North-West Dry Area	+21.5	+21.3	+22.2	+29.9	+7.6	-12.3

Certain quinquennial age-groups have been amalgamated to eliminate as far as possible the effect of different methods of tabulation, adopted at this and the last census, and to show the results in a form easily comprehensible. The groups appearing in this table coincide with well-known divisions of human life, viz., childhood, youth, and middle and old ages. The figures are given for the Province as well as for Natural Divisions. The most striking fact is an all round decline in the number of persons aged 60 and over: This is, however, entirely due to the figures of the present census having been compiled by methods different to those of 1921. This subject is further discussed in Chapter IV where the cause of this deficiency is fully explained. The next age period which attracts attention is that of ages 15 to 40, and in this there is generally a large increase over the figures of 1921. This is due to the corresponding age period at last census having been adversely affected by the influenza epidemic. The effect of that epidemic is also noticeable in the age period 40 to 60, which shows a comparatively small increase, the persons now between these ages being the survivors of the affected population.

The effect of immigration into the North-West Dry Area is reflected in the larger percentage of increase in the population aged between 15 and 40, which is usually the most active period of life. The same reason accounts for the proportionately higher increase in ages 40—60 in this area. The growth in the population under 10 and from 10 to 15 is comparatively high in all Natural Divisions and indicates the "renewal" of the population.

49. The movement of the population has but slightly altered the sex proportion of the Province or its Natural Divisions as indicated by the table below, which also gives the figures for certain other provinces.

Sex Proportion.

Number of females per 1,000 males (Actual Population.)

Locality.	1931.	1921.	Locality.	1931.
Punjab Province	831	828	North-West Frontier Province ..	843
British Territory .. .	831	830	Delhi .. .	722
Punjab States	832	820	United Provinces .. .	906
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	813	805	Bihar and Orissa	1,008
Himalayan	906	907	Bengal	924
Sub-Himalayan	847	852	Burma	958
North-West Dry Area	831	827	Central Provinces	9,996
Urban	705	719	Madras	1,025
Rural	850	841		

The proportion of females has on the whole increased slightly, but is still one of the lowest in India. The conditions in each Natural Division remain much the same as in 1921. A slight decrease is noticeable in the case of the Sub-Himalayan and Himalayan Divisions. In the case of the former the decrease is to a considerable extent due to the return of disbanded soldiers to the Districts of Jhelum, Attock, Sialkot and Gujrat. The insignificant decrease in the Himalayan Division is due to the decrease in Kangra for the same reason.

There has been an increase in the number of females in rural areas and corresponding decrease in urban areas, which shows that more males than females have moved to the towns from rural areas.

50. In order to ascertain the influence of religion on the movement of the population we will examine the distribution of the population according to religion at different periods. An examination on these lines indicates that every 10,000

Influence of Religion on the Movement of the Population.

Year.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Christian.
1881	4,381	824	4,758	14
1891 ..	4,358	822	4,778	21
1901 ..	4,127	863	4,961	27
1911 ..	3,579	1,211	5,107	82
1921 ..	3,506	1,238	5,105	133
1931 ..	3,018	1,429	5,240	148

of the population at each census was distributed as in the margin. These figures indicate that the proportion of Sikhs, Christians and Muslims to the total population has been on the increase during the last fifty years. In other words these communities have increased at a higher rate than Hindus. Such an examination of the figures, however, does not indicate the actual pace at which the population of each religion has varied or the extent to which it has affected the total population. The percentage

RELIGION.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.
Hindus ..	9.8	-7	-15.3	3.4	2.3	-5.8
Sikhs ..	10.2	11.6	37.0	7.8	31.0	138.1
Muslims ..	10.9	10.4	0.5	5.5	16.5	51.2
Christians ..	70.5	35.5	201.3	70.5	26.0	1394.8
Total ..	+10.2	+6.3	-2.6	+6.6	+13.5	+37.0

of actual variation is shown in the marginal table for different religions for the past six censuses. It is evident that Hindus have decreased while the other communities have increased. The increase among Christians and Sikhs, as we

shall see later on, is not due to natural causes alone, but is also due to a considerable extent to conversion. The rise among Muslims, which would seem entirely to be due to natural increase, is considerably higher than the rise in the total population which would not be so great if the Muslims did not form the pro-

portion of the total population that they do. The very high percentage of rise among Sikhs and Christians does not affect the total population to any appreciable extent.

1921—31.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.
Births (thousands) ..	3608	4874	133
Average birth-rate ..	40·88	42·88	44·10
Average death-rate ..	30·23	30·43	27·58
Survival rate ..	10·65	12·45	16·52

The above remarks are borne out by the table in the margin which show the number of births in each community and the average birth, death and survival rates for the last decade.

The term "Hindus" includes Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists, for whom separate figures are not available. In the case of Christians, the figures for Indian Christians alone are shown for the purpose of comparison. It is evident from this table that the survival rate is highest among Indian Christians and fairly high among Muslims, who have higher birth and death rates than the Hindus.

SECTION 7.—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS.

Movement in
Natural
Divisions.

51. In the last section certain maps were inserted to show the distribution and movement of population. From a closer study of these an idea of the density by districts and the rate of increase in different areas can be formed. In this section we shall endeavour to examine the increase in the smaller units and find out its cause and effect and thus come to some conclusion as to the possible trend of future growth.

We shall begin by examining the growth in each Natural Division and

Natural Division.	Absolute increase.	INCREASE PER CENT. IN POPULATION.	
		1921—31.	1911—21.
<i>Punjab</i> ..	3,389,343	13·5	5·5
Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	1,314,034	11·4	6·8
Himalayan ..	93,452	5·4	·8
Sub-Himalayan ...	688,359	11·9	·7
North-West Dry Area	1,293,498	21·5	9·4

then work down to individual districts and States. The table in the margin shows the absolute and percentage increase during the last decade as well as the percentage increase during the previous decade in each Natural Division." The percentage increase for the last decade is largest in the

North-West Dry Area, being 21·5 per cent. It is close upon 12 per cent. in the Sub-Himalayan, slightly less in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and only 5·4 per cent. in the Himalayan. The absolute increase, however, is greatest in the Indo-Gangetic Plain though the North-West Dry Area is not far behind in this respect. The Sub-Himalayan comes next and the Himalayan last of all. The large increase in the population of North-West Dry Area is responsible to a large extent for the remarkable rise in the total population of the Province. This area, which is still far from being fully developed, claimed the highest percentage of increase even during the previous decade when the population of the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan Divisions was almost stationary.

Serial No.	District.	Variation in population in thousands.	Increase or decrease in cultivated area in thousands of acres.	Excess of births over deaths in thousands.
		1921-30.	1921-22 to 1930-31.*	1921-30.
1.	Montgomery ..	314	291	138
2.	Multan ..	288	270	148
3.	Lahore ..	249	24	118
4.	Amritsar ..	188	14	130
5.	Lyallpur ..	142	132	229
6.	Jullundur ..	121	9	148
7.	Gurdaspur ..	119	29	124
8.	Sheikhupura ..	114	65	89
9.	Gujranwala ..	113	..	72
10.	Ludhiana ..	105	15	88
11.	Hoehiarpur ..	105	20	127
12.	Sialkot ..	102	-1	91
13.	Shahpur ..	102	157	87
14.	Gujrat ..	98	23	58
15.	Jhang ..	94	67	98
16.	Hissar ..	83	9	94
17.	Attock ..	72	-6	49
18.	Rawalpindi ..	65	-5	51
19.	Jhelum ..	64	1	37
20.	Ambala ..	61	12	56
21.	Ferozepore ..	58	65	131
22.	Gurgaon ..	58	12	79
23.	Mianwali ..	53	213	51
24.	Kangra ..	35	4	27
25.	Rohtak ..	33	-8	49
26.	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	25	-174	32
27.	Karnal ..	24	-40	7
28.	Muzaffargarh ..	23	-8	31
29.	Simla ..	-9	..	1

52. The table in the margin compares the actual variation in population for each district with the fluctuation in cultivated area and the excess of births over deaths. The districts are shown in the order of increase in total population. In the Districts of Montgomery, Multan and Mianwali cultivated area has increased by more than two lakhs of acres in each case, accompanied by a big natural increase. The former feature indicates undoubtedly the large influx of cultivators into the two first-named districts. In Mianwali the indigenous population has multiplied at a rate unknown since 1881, obviously owing to the large increase in cultivated area. The percentage of matured area in this district is now much larger than it was during the previous decade.

Movement in Each British District.

* For the purpose of this column the figures of 1921-22 and 1930-31 have been taken.

In districts such as Shahpur, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Jhang and Ferozepore, cultivated area has risen substantially though not at all to the same extent as in the three districts, mentioned above, and in these also there has been a large natural increase, which in the case of Lyallpur, Jhang and Ferozepore is even higher than the total increase.

In certain other districts there has been a large natural increase, unaccompanied by a corresponding rise in cultivated area. The total rise in population in these districts, however, is smaller than the natural increase, indicating that there has been actually some emigration from them. Such districts are Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Hoehiarpur, Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, which comprise some of the best and some of the poorest districts of the Province. It can safely be said that in these districts the population has reached a stage where its pressure is being felt on the resources. Of course, the rate of the natural increase in population varies considerably in various districts, and presumably fluctuates with the ability of the inhabitants to improve the means of subsistence. The true extent of migration from these districts is not equivalent to the difference between the actual and the natural increase, but the figures point to the existence of this important movement in no uncertain manner.

As regards the remaining Districts, namely Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Gujrat, Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Ambala, Kangra and Karnal, the actual rise in population is not fully accounted for, either by natural increase as indicated by vital statistics or by the increase in cultivated area.

† It is problematic as to whether increase in resources results in larger population or rise in population results in increased resources. In this Province the former seems to be the general rule.

Some of these districts have a large urban population which is not solely dependent upon land, and it will, therefore, be better to examine the growth of the rural population. Some of the relevant figures are quoted in the margin for the districts which possess a large urban population,

District.	RURAL POPULATION.		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT. IN		EMIGRANTS TO CANAL COLONIES DURING THE DECADE.
	Absolute increase (1921—31).	Natural increase (1921—31).	Average yearly matured area.	Average yearly irrigated area.	
1. Lahore ..	66,821	96,777	+7	+11	22,229
2. Amritsar ..	76,540	109,104	+10	+20	32,665
*3. Sialkot ..	-5,918	75,772	-9	+22	26,047
†4. Gujranwala ..	72,479	63,323	+4	+7	2,901
5. Gujrat ..	87,129	52,965	+27	+52	21,898
6. Ludhiana ..	68,803	73,763	+10	+31	11,144

and for Gujrat, which lies close to them. This analysis clearly explains the rise in the rural population of districts like Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Ludhiana where there is a larger natural increase than the absolute increase recorded at the census. The conditions in these districts thus resemble those obtaining in Jullundur, Gurdaspur and other districts in the third group dealt with above, and there is a considerable emigration from them. The conditions in the villages of Sialkot District, in point of emigration, are even more advanced as there is an actual decrease in the rural population, and the whole of the large natural increase has proved inadequate to counteract it. Numerous cultivators of this district, whose lands were damaged by water-logging, have been allotted colony land in the Montgomery District, and in some cases whole villages have been transplanted to the Nili Bar Colony. There has also been emigration from the district to Bahawalpur State and even to such distant places as Rampur, Gwalior, Bikaner and Sind.

The rise in the rural population of Gujranwala may be partly due to the increase in irrigated area. The increase in Gujrat is undoubtedly due to a large extent to the extension of canal irrigation, particularly in the uplands of Phalia Tahsil, as indicated by the marginal table.

Tahsil.	Population in 1931.	Percentage of rise.
Gujrat ..	316,370	7.0
Kharian ..	275,947	10.3
Phalia ..	330,110	18.6

The figures for the rural population of the

District.	INCREASE IN RURAL POPULATION		Migration to colonies.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN	
	Actual 1921—31.	Natural 1921—31.		Average matured area.	Average irrigated area.
Karnal ..	3,109	4,049	1,142	8	5
Kangra ..	33,792	26,810	1,327	7	..
Jhelum ..	56,085	35,414	10,865	14	-13
Rawalpindi ..	48,303	11,040	5,777	12	-1
Attock ..	55,138	46,430	4,039	12	-1

remaining districts, which lie in the east, north and north-west are given in the margin. The absolute increase in Karnal District is the lowest, while the figure of natural increase is also insignificant, mainly owing to its bad climate. In the other four Districts, Kangra, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock, rural population has risen considerably more than the natural increase would warrant. These four districts are foremost in the Province in providing recruits for the Army, and evidently the large number of men demobilised during the last decade is to a great extent responsible for the difference in the natural and the actual increase. It is also probable that the vastness and hilly nature of these districts and the dearth of suitable roads render their vital statistics comparatively less reliable.

* The area figures of Sialkot show variation since 1921-22.

† In this case migration to the other colony districts and Bahawalpur State has been quoted as part of the district itself lies in a colony.

Reference has been made in the table in the last paragraph to the amount of emigration to colonies in the case of certain districts. A study of the effect of the total inter-district migration is not possible, as figures of birth-place by districts were not sorted on the present occasion except in the case of colony districts. Most of the inter-district migration except to towns is, however, of the casual type and more or less balanced by equal movements in opposite directions.

Lack of Migration Figures.

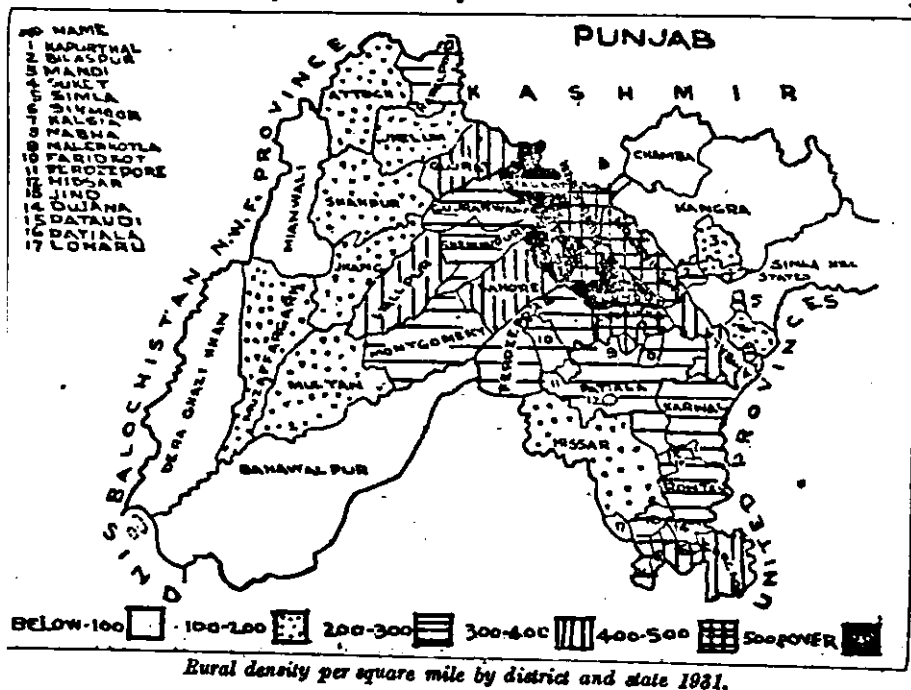
As regards the growth of the population in towns, it is obvious that the causes for the growth are not so apparent in their case as in rural areas. In the case of towns in most cases the natural increase is only a fraction of the rise in actual population, the main factor being immigration from rural areas, other towns or even from places outside the Province. The subject of the increase in urban areas will be examined at length in the next Chapter. Here it will suffice to say that the urban population, which is only about one-seventh of the rural, has increased at a comparatively much faster rate.

53. The subject of pressure on resources is a rather complicated one, and in the census report of a province, which is predominantly agricultural, all that we can do is to study the pressure of population on agricultural resources, with main reference to the density of rural population and its incidence on sown and matured areas. Reference has already been made in the last paragraph to the pressure on the resources of certain districts, from which there is a steady stream of emigration to the canal colonies. This migration tends to equalize the pressure on the resources in different parts of the Province, but there are certain impediments to perfect equalization, for example the great attachment of human beings to the surroundings in which they have been brought up. We can on the whole make general remarks about the conditions in each area, as found at the time of the census, to indicate where there is room for further expansion.

Pressure on Resources.

The conditions in each district vary considerably, and the rural population though mainly supported by agriculture is also helped by the presence of other natural advantages, such as extensive pasturage and income from the sale of milk, *ghi* and wool. The Punjab peasant or the village menial has not yet taken, to any appreciable extent, to subsidiary industries such as sericulture, lac-rearing, orchard-growing, bee-farming, etc., for augmenting his income directly or indirectly so that he is almost entirely dependent

on agriculture. First of all we may examine the density of rural population per square mile of the rural area. The map in the margin shows this at a glance. The districts



District.	Density per square mile.	District.	Density per square mile.
1	2	1	2
<i>British Territory</i> ..	209	Rawalpindi ..	257
Jullundur ..	627	Ferozepore ..	246
Sialkot ..	546	Karnal ..	241
Amritsar ..	527	Montgomery ..	215
Gurdaspur ..	490	Simla ..	209
Hoshiarpur ..	453	Jhelum ..	182
Ludhiana ..	403	Multan ..	179
Gujrat ..	388	Jhang ..	172
Lyallpur ..	343	Shahpur ..	163
Lahore ..	331	Hissar ..	151
Ambala ..	330	Attock ..	130
Gurgaon ..	301	Muzaffargarh ..	100
Rohtak ..	290	Kangra ..	83
Sheikhupura ..	287	Mianwali ..	69
Gujranwala ..	272	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	49

are arranged according to rural density in the table appearing in the margin. This table, while showing the districts such as Jullundur, Sialkot, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Gujrat and Lyallpur, as having a high density, does not really indicate the extent of the pressure on resources of certain other districts such as Kangra, Simla, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rawalpindi, which possess extensive areas but very little cultivation. No doubt, the pressure of the rural population on resources can be better studied if we know the total annual value of agricultural produce for each district. This information, however, is not readily available, and an attempt to obtain it would be an exceedingly laborious task, involving the calculation of (a) the annual matured area under each crop grown in the district, (b) the normal yield per acre of each crop, and (c) the commutation price per maund of each crop. Further, we will have to make these calculations in respect of several years, and then to strike an average in order to know the value of the total produce of a district during an average or representative year of the last decade. Obviously an attempt at these elaborate and extensive calculations is not worth the trouble for our purpose. We have, therefore, to be content with the examination of the incidence of rural population on a square mile of sown and matured areas. It may be necessary to mention that the extent of sown area varies from year to year, being mainly governed by rainfall. In a dry year it contracts, while in a year of copious rainfall it extends considerably. So the suitable method is to take the average of the decade, and this is done in the table below, which also gives the incidence of population on average matured area. Similar figures of incidence for the previous decade have also been given with a view to show in what districts the incidence has materially altered during the last decade.

INCIDENCE OF THE RURAL POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE ON															
District.	Average sown area for the decade ending in			Average matured area for the decade ending in			District.	Average sown area for the decade ending in			Average matured area for the decade ending in				
	1931.	1921.	(Rank)	1931.	(Rank)	1921.		(Rank)	1931.	1921.	(Rank)	1931.	(Rank)	1921.	(Rank)
	<i>British Territory</i>	426	416		436			402							
1. Hoshiarpur ..	671	632	(2)	789	(2)	805	(2)	15. Sheikhupura* ..	439	405	(12)	465	(21)	530	(15)
2. Simla ..	664	631	(3)	733	(3)	749	(3)	16. Montgomery ..	435	507	(9)	473	(19)	583	(9)
3. Kangra ..	659	633	(1)	804	(1)	928	(1)	17. Ludhiana ..	433	404	(20)	480	(17)	408	(20)
4. Jullundur ..	622	577	(4)	671	(5)	636	(6)	18. Gujranwala* ..	432	414	(17)	464	(22)	311	(28)
5. Sialkot ..	606	549	(6)	681	(4)	648	(5)	19. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	429	406	(10)	622	(9)	462	(21)
6. Gurdaspur ..	585	541	(7)	641	(8)	617	(8)	20. Lahore ..	423	403	(21)	465	(20)	458	(22)
7. Rawalpindi ..	581	498	(11)	666	(7)	633	(7)	21. Lyallpur ..	419	372	(22)	429	(24)	406	(25)
8. Amritsar ..	546	527	(8)	589	(10)	581	(10)	22. Karnal ..	417	430	(15)	521	(16)	556	(12)
9. Gujrat ..	535	551	(5)	585	(11)	604	(4)	23. Gurgaon ..	370	366	(23)	555	(12)	523	(16)
10. Muzaffargarh ..	533	502	(10)	669	(6)	562	(11)	24. Attock ..	347	334	(27)	453	(23)	437	(23)
11. Jhang ..	486	454	(13)	486	(18)	476	(19)	25. Shahpur ..	333	360	(26)	390	(26)	406	(26)
12. Multan ..	459	447	(14)	543	(14)	546	(13)	26. Rohtak ..	330	363	(25)	428	(25)	406	(18)
13. Ambala ..	454	423	(16)	554	(13)	538	(14)	27. Ferozepore ..	291	299	(28)	368	(28)	370	(27)
14. Jhelum ..	445	414	(18)	540	(15)	507	(17)	28. Mianwali ..	285	365	(24)	383	(27)	412	(24)
								29. Hissar ..	200	212	(29)	324	(29)	306	(29)

* In the case of Sheikhupura and Gujranwala the figures of sown and matured areas are not available for the period prior to 1919-20, and an average has been taken on the figures of the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21

The districts have been arranged in the table according to the incidence on the average sown area of the last decade. It is evident that Hoshiarpur, Simla, Kangra, Jullundur, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Rawalpindi, Amritsar and Gujrat are the most densely populated districts inasmuch as they have the largest number of persons per square mile of the sown area. The position of most of these is practically the same as at last census. According to the incidence on matured area the most congested districts are Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Simla, followed by Sialkot, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Gujrat. There are two other districts not in this group, which are 6th and 9th from the standpoint of incidence on the matured area and these are Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In both these districts the percentage of matured area during the last decade has fallen considerably, being 80 and 69 as against 92 and 80 for the previous decade, respectively. This drop in the matured area can offer some explanation for the small rise in the population of the two districts.

It is important to realise that the mere fact that certain districts are at the head of the list does not necessarily mean that there is a severe pressure on their resources. As a matter of fact their fertility of soil or other characteristics enable them to support a large population without being subjected to any undue strain on the resources. With this note of caution I would resume discussion of the nine districts at the top of the list. Hoshiarpur, Simla and Kangra head the list in the order of incidence both on sown and matured areas but they all possess several additional advantages. In Hoshiarpur rainfall is copious and unlike other districts valuable crops, such as maize, cotton and even sugarcane can be grown on lands which are solely dependent on rain. Many of its inhabitants serve in the Army, earn their livelihood in other districts as skilled labourers and domestic servants, and also go to the colonies across the sea and make much money. The men of Kangra are to be found in the Army in considerable numbers, and also go out to other districts for odd jobs. In the small rural area of Simla the people have the advantage of selling milk and vegetables during the summer in Simla town, where they have also a field for employment of a varied nature. Sialkot has a productive soil, good rainfall and a very diligent peasantry. Its marketing facilities have considerably improved as a result of the extension in road and railway communications. But as already remarked there has been a large exodus from the district during the last decade, indicating much pressure on the resources. Gurdaspur and Amritsar lie in the same fertile tract, and the ample rainfall in the former is made up by a larger irrigation in the latter. Jullundur has a very fertile soil, good rainfall, numerous wells, excellent marketing facilities and agriculturists reputed for exceptional diligence. Many of its inhabitants serve in the Army and also migrate to Australia and other colonies and at regular intervals send considerable sums of money to their families. This district, as also Hoshiarpur, is, however, faced with an acute problem which has an important bearing on its future agricultural prospects. The spring level in the greater part of the two districts has been falling steadily during the last decade, and in numerous cases a considerable expense has to be incurred by the owners to keep the wells working by means of boring and further digging, while many wells have dried up altogether. The fall in the sub-soil water level appears to be due to the decrease in rainfall and the increase in the number of wells. Unless the conditions improve perceptibly, the two districts will have to face an excessive strain on their resources. Rawalpindi which was 11th on the list according to the incidence on sown area at last

census is now 7th. Numerous men of this district take up military service and thus relieve the pressure on its agricultural resources. The town of Rawalpindi, as also Murree during summer months, offers considerable employment to the men of the neighbouring villages. Gujrat was 5th on the list at last census and is now 9th, having benefited considerably by the extension of canal irrigation during the last decade. The western part of the district is canal-irrigated, while the eastern, which is outside the limits of canal-irrigation, receives ample rainfall and possesses good soil and industrious cultivators. It was remarked by my predecessor that there was a considerable strain on the resources of this district. As a matter of fact the population of the district has risen by 12 per cent. during the last decade, and it seems capable of supporting an even larger population.

We shall now turn to the next group of districts, *viz.*, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Multan, Ambala, Jhelum, Sheikhupura and Montgomery. As already remarked Muzaffargarh shows unusual pressure on its resources owing to the low percentage of its matured area during the last decade. Its position according to the incidence on matured area was 11th at last census, and is 6th now. Jhang, Multan, Ambala and Jhelum are practically where they were at last census. Multan despite the enormous rise in population does not indicate any greater pressure on its resources than at last census, evidently due to the large agricultural development, which has recently taken place. In the case of Jhelum the low hills contain much unfertile land, but it has additional resources to support its population. Numerous men of this district are serving in the Army and many retired soldiers have been allotted colony land in the Gujrat District and the Nili Bar. Sheikhupura and Montgomery have fewer men to support on a square mile of the sown and matured areas than at last census, although population in both of them has risen very largely, particularly in Montgomery which has registered the largest increase in the whole of the Punjab. The reason for this is not far to seek; both the districts, particularly Montgomery, have greatly developed their resources during the last ten years as a result of the canal-irrigation. The obvious conclusion is that though these districts have claimed an unusual rise in population they are still capable of supporting a larger number of people at the standard of living that the people of congested districts are accustomed to.

The next group of districts comprises Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Dera Ghazi Khan, Lahore, Lyallpur and Karnal. As already remarked the pressure on the resources of Dera Ghazi Khan seems to be very great. Ludhiana and Gujranwala despite a large rise in population have practically maintained their position on the list. In the latter district many thousand acres of cultivated land have been damaged by water-logging, but irrigated area has increased during the last decade, as also the percentage of maturity. Thus the pressure on resources is in no way greater than it was at last census. Lahore and Lyallpur are exactly where they were on the list at last census, and in the case of the latter, the indication in spite of the considerable rise in population is that it is still capable of supporting a larger number of people. Karnal was 15th on the list at last census, and is now seven places lower down, evidently because its population has risen by no more than 2 per cent., which by itself is an indication of the great pressure on its resources.

The remaining seven districts are Gurgaon, Rohtak, Attock, Shahpur, Ferozepore, Mianwali and Hissar. Their position at the bottom of the list does.

not really indicate prosperity or any abundance of resources. The first-named district according to the incidence on matured area should be eleven places higher up, and it is significant that the percentage of maturity has considerably fallen during the last decade, and is only 67. Thus the pressure on its resources is undoubtedly very great. The rise in population in the Rohtak District is less than 5 per cent., which is symbolic of the large pressure on its resources. But for the small rise in its population its position on the list should be considerably higher than it is. Attock remains on the list practically where it was ten years ago. It has a considerable area near the Indus, which is one of the best *chahi* (well-irrigated) tracts in the Province, but for the most part the district has to depend for its cultivation on rainfall. Like Jhelum it has numerous men in the Army and many retired soldiers have been allotted colony land. Moreover, its inhabitants are well-known for their enterprise, and many go out to trade in distant places and even across the sea and become prosperous. On the high seas men of this district are to be found serving as *laskars* on steamers. But for these additional advantages the district would have a great strain on its resources. The position of Shahpur is unchanged. It has the benefit of canal irrigation in three tahsils, while the fourth (Khushab) is purely dependent on rainfall for its crops, but has numerous men serving in the Army. This district is, therefore, not faced with any great pressure on its resources. Ferozepore has benefitted by canal-irrigation from the Sutlej Valley Project during the last decade, and is easily capable of supporting its population, though the emigration to canal colonies is an indication of the increasing pressure. The bulk of the cultivated area in Mianwali is *barani* (dependent on rainfall), but the construction of Nammal Dam during the previous decade has provided irrigation to thousands of acres of arid land. The cultivated area has enormously increased during the last decade, and the district is now regarded as one of the greatest producers of gram. This increase in cultivated area seems to have been mainly responsible for the rise in population. Hissar is at the bottom of the list as at last census. The greater part of the district is sandy and unirrigated. Its agricultural resources are, therefore, much restricted, but they do not seem to be subject to any undue pressure of population.

From what has been said above it can be safely inferred that Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan in the south-west and Rohtak, Karnal and Gurgaon in the south-east are subject to a great pressure on their resources, and any considerable rise in their population on future occasions is not to be anticipated. The same applies to Sialkot. The Hoshiarpur and Jullundur Districts, which have an unusually large density of population and which have in the past been able to support it by means of their agricultural and other resources, are faced with a grave situation owing to the receding spring level and diminished rainfall. These districts have sent a very large number of cultivators to the various canal colonies during the past few decades, and while emigration is likely to be resorted to as a means of relieving the increasing pressure, the growth of the population on future occasions will be comparatively restricted. The colony districts, particularly Montgomery, Multan, Sheikhpura and Lyallpur, are likely to maintain their large increase at the next census.

54. The rate of growth of the population in Punjab States during the last decade may now be examined. Vital statistics and the figures of cultivated, sown and matured areas are not available for all the Punjab States, and in their

Movement in
Punjab States.

Natural Division.	Percentage increase 1921—31.	PUNJAB STATES.	
		Absolute increase.	Percentage increase 1921—31.
Indo-Gangetic Plain	11·4	231,325	8·3
Himalayan ..	5·4	66,746	7·2
Sub-Himalayan ..	11·9	2,477	4·3
North-West Dry Area	21·5	203,421	26·0

case a discussion like the one for British Territory is not possible. The figures in the margin give the increase per cent. in the population of the states according to the Natural Divisions, in which they are situated, and also compare their percentage rise to the total rise in the Divisions. It will be seen that the rise in both cases is greatest in the North-West Dry Area, which comprises only one state, viz., Bahawalpur. This state has recently become extensively colonized and the increase is mainly due to immigration. The next highest percentage of increase is to be found in the case of the states situated in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West. In this Division are situated the majority of the Punjab States, namely Pataudi, Dujana, Loharu, Jind, Patiala, Nabha, Maler Kotla, Kapurthala and Faridkot. The rise in all of these when grouped together is lower than in the whole of this Natural Division, and the cause is apparent enough. These states on the eastern side adjoin the Districts of Rohtak and Karnal where the rise in population has been very low, and on the north the State of Patiala runs actually into the Himalayan Natural Division with its slow rate of increase and one of its three districts at the extreme south-east of the Province borders on the Bikaner State. On the west these states touch the desert Districts of Ferozepore and Hissar, and on their north are the prosperous Districts of Ambala, Ludhiana and Jullundur. The conditions obtaining in these districts are more or less reflected in the states situated in the same neighbourhood. On the whole, therefore, the rise in all the states is quite in accord with their location.

The rise in the population of the states in the Himalayan Division is 7·2 per cent. or higher than in that Division taken as a whole. The main increase has taken place during the last decade in the Mandi State, being partly due to the migration of persons employed on the construction of the Hydro-Electric project at Jogindarnagar and its neighbourhood.

In the Sub-Himalayan Division lies the bulk of the solitary State of Kalsia. The soil is generally poor and irrigation negligible, and the small rise is, therefore, not surprising.

Serial No.	State.	Increase in population (absolute figures).	Percentage (actual increase).	Natural increase (absolute figures).
	Indo-Gangetic Plain West	221,325	8·3	..
1.	Loharu ..	2,717	13·2	..
2.	Dujana ..	2,383	9·2	..
3.	Pataudi ..	776	4·3	..
4.	Kapurthala ..	32,482	11·4	..
5.	Maler Kotla ..	2,750	3·4	..
6.	Faridkot ..	13,703	9·1	11,477
7.	Patiala ..	125,781	8·4	87,983
8.	Jind ..	16,493	5·4	46,754
9.	Nabha ..	24,240	9·2	4,493
	Himalayan	66,746	7·2	..
10.	Sirmoor ..	8,120	5·8	1,730
11.	Simla Hill States ..	24,132	7·9	..
12.	Bilaspur ..	2,904	3·1	..
13.	Mandi ..	22,417	12·1	11,537
14.	Suket ..	4,080	7·5	1,751
15.	Chamba ..	5,003	3·5	143 (of Chamba Town only).
	Sub-Himalayan	2,477	4·3	..
16.	Kalsia ..	2,477	4·3	..
	North-West Dry Area.	203,421	26·0	..
17.	Bahawalpur ..	203,421	26·0	..

The table in the margin shows the absolute increase as well as the increase per cent. in the population of all the states separately, together with the figures of the natural increase wherever available. It will be seen that the vital record is far from being complete except in very few cases.

The material to compare the movement of the population in the various states

with that in the neighbouring British Territory is readily available in the maps on pages 64 and 65. From these it would appear that the increase is in keeping with what might have been expected.

55. After having examined the movement in the population of each and every unit of the Province we may take up the question of accuracy of the figures. In a country, where baseless rumours can cause a mutiny, or a small incident be so distorted as to lead to most serious riots, it is only natural that an operation like the census should come in for its share of criticism and suspicion. While in the past all sorts of motives were imputed to Government for taking a census, the populace is no longer in doubt as to its objects and appreciates its far-reaching consequences. All the same misapprehensions were not entirely absent. For example, a harmless instruction about the choice of certain distinctive colour for slips, on which entries of certain sects were to be copied to save a little labour in abstraction, was construed into an attempt to perpetuate a sectarian division among the members of the most intellectual communities in the Province.

Accuracy
of Census
Figures.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that while some people complained of omissions in enumeration, some asserted a swelling of the figures of communities other than their own by means of bogus entries. It has to be remembered that in the course of an operation of such magnitude as the census, some omissions are bound to occur. But, as remarked by most of the District officers in their reports, there was a general tendency on the part of the various communities to have each and every member of theirs enumerated. This is corroborated by the fact that the census population during the last decade has shown an increase unequalled in the past. There cannot, therefore, have been many omissions.

Coming to the question of artificial swelling of the figures, we find as already explained in paragraphs 51 and 52 that the rural population has increased in all areas as was to be expected from the development of the resources in each district. In this Province as perhaps elsewhere too, the pace of increase depends on the development of material resources. For example, with the improvement in agricultural conditions in an area its population goes up. No attempt is made by the people to keep down their number or to raise their standard of living to a level obtaining in the western countries. It is, however, undeniable that of late the standard of living has been rising though it has recently been overshadowed by the prevailing economic depression. For instance, an average person, whether in towns or rural areas, now enjoys many more luxuries and amenities of life than his forefathers did. In most of the districts, particularly in colony areas, he is better fed, better clothed and better housed. Earthen utensils have made room for utensils of brass and other metals, and even glass and china are no longer a rarity. A motor vehicle, which was an object of wonder not many years ago, is now the commonest means of conveyance in all parts of the country. All the same the fact remains that the standard of living is still susceptible of much improvement and great leeway must be made before the standard of western countries is reached. In these circumstances the phenomenal rise in population cannot be regarded as an unmixed blessing. Be that as it may, the rise in the population of rural areas is due to natural increase and migration, and not to any errors in enumeration worth the name.

The rise of population in urban areas, which will be discussed fully in the next Chapter, is to a large extent the inevitable result of the increased pros-

perity, commented upon in Section 5 of this Chapter. While in rural areas the work of preliminary enumeration was done by the *patwaris*, who under the supervision of their superior officers almost invariably discharged their duties faithfully, in most of the towns this work was entrusted to the enumerators, who belonged to numerous categories, such as clerks, teachers, students, municipal employees, businessmen, etc. It is, therefore, not surprising that the enumeration work in towns was not characterised by the same amount of carefulness and accuracy as in villages. Another factor came into play on the present occasion and deprived the census operations of the calm atmosphere, which is essential to the obtaining of correct returns. The people had realised that their political rights depended upon the census figures. The new constitution for India was to be framed at no distant date, and the value attached to the communal figures brought out by the census was greater than ever. Consequently the atmosphere was surcharged with propaganda, carried on through various agencies, and attempts were made in some places by the enumerators to swell the figures of their community by means of bogus entries, or to curtail the strength of a rival community by scoring out persons who were actually present in their houses on the final census night. There were also some cases, in which the residents of houses returned bogus names with the same motive. This mostly took place in certain urban areas, the worst offender in this respect being the city of Amritsar. In the Montgomery town the various communities actually summoned their friends from the neighbouring villages on the final census night in order to have them enumerated as residents of the town and thus to secure more seats on the municipality. This effort proved valueless, as it made a uniform addition to the numerical strength of the communities and left the previous proportions unchanged. In this particular case the total census figures remained unaffected as the villagers, recorded as residents of the town on the final census night, were scored out from the enumeration books of the villages. It may also be remarked that while bogus entries were made to swell the figures, in some of the large towns the apathy on the part of the enumerators was responsible for certain cases of omission. For example, in Lahore several cases came to notice, in which whole families were left unenumerated. The effect of bogus entries made to swell the census figures, was to some extent counter-acted by cases of omission and also by the scoring out of entries, referred to above. Having given the matter my careful consideration I estimate that the process of the artificial swelling of figures has resulted in an error representing not more than 1 per cent. of the total population.

SECTION 8.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

General.

56. During the last decade there has been no change worth the name in the type of houses built except that *pacca* houses are springing up in villages, particularly in the canal-irrigated tracts, which benefited a good deal during the period of high prices following the Great War. In cities and towns, particularly in Lahore, buildings of the European bungalow type are coming into prominence, and are generally built outside the congested areas.

Definition of Census House.

57. The definition of a census house has varied considerably. In 1881 a house was defined so as to comprise all buildings possessing a common courtyard, and in 1891 no rigid definition was laid down, a house being defined as comprising buildings located within a common enclosure or having a common courtyard excepting lanes and semi-public spaces in towns as well as outlying

huts and shelters. In 1901 the definition was widened and a house came to be defined as any place which happened to be occupied on the final census night, the selection being left to the discretion of the local census officers. In 1911 the definition was made rigid, and has remained unchanged since then. In villages a house now means a separate *chulha* or hearth, while in towns it means a building intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families apart from other residents of the street or lane. The definition is reproduced below from the Census Code.

"In rural areas, 'House' means a structure occupied by one commensal family with its resident dependants, such as widows and servants. Such detached structures, as have no hearth, but are likely to have one or more persons sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration, should be treated as separate houses, so that no person may escape enumeration."

In towns and cities, "House" means a structure intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families apart from other residents of the street or lane. In hotels or *serais* each separate room or suite of rooms should be treated as a separate house. Shops, schools and other institutions, having no hearth, but which may possibly have some one sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration should be numbered as separate houses. In Civil Stations each tenement in a row of servants' quarters will be treated as a separate house.

It is evident that while in villages a house represents one commensal family, in towns it may mean in many cases several commensal families.

58. The figures in the margin show the average number of persons per

Year.	Number of houses per square mile.	Number of persons per 100 houses.
1	2	3
1881 ..	25	680
1891 ..	27	660
1901 ..	30	620
1911 ..	40	450
1921 ..	40	450
1931 ..	44	479

100 houses and houses per square mile recorded at all the censuses since 1881, but in view of the change in the definition since 1911 no real comparison is possible except in the case of the last three censuses. The number of houses

Number of Persons per House.

per square mile varies in each Natural Division, being the smallest in the Himalayan and the largest in the Sub-Himalayan. The North-West Dry Area has only a few more houses per square mile than the Himalayan, while the Indo-Gangetic Plain has a few less than the Sub-Himalayan. The following table compares the number of houses per square mile at the present census with those in 1921 by Natural Divisions.

Natural Division.	Average number of houses per square mile.	
	(1931).	(1921).
1. Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	68	64
2. Himalayan ..	21	18
3. Sub-Himalayan ..	76	70
4. North-West Dry Area ..	25	23

Special instructions were issued on the present occasion requiring that houses which were most unlikely to be inhabited on the final census night should not be numbered, and yet we find that the number of occupied houses was only 73 per cent. of the total number of houses as indicated below :—

Number of houses recorded during the preliminary enumeration	8,167,739
Number of houses found occupied on final census night	5,943,652

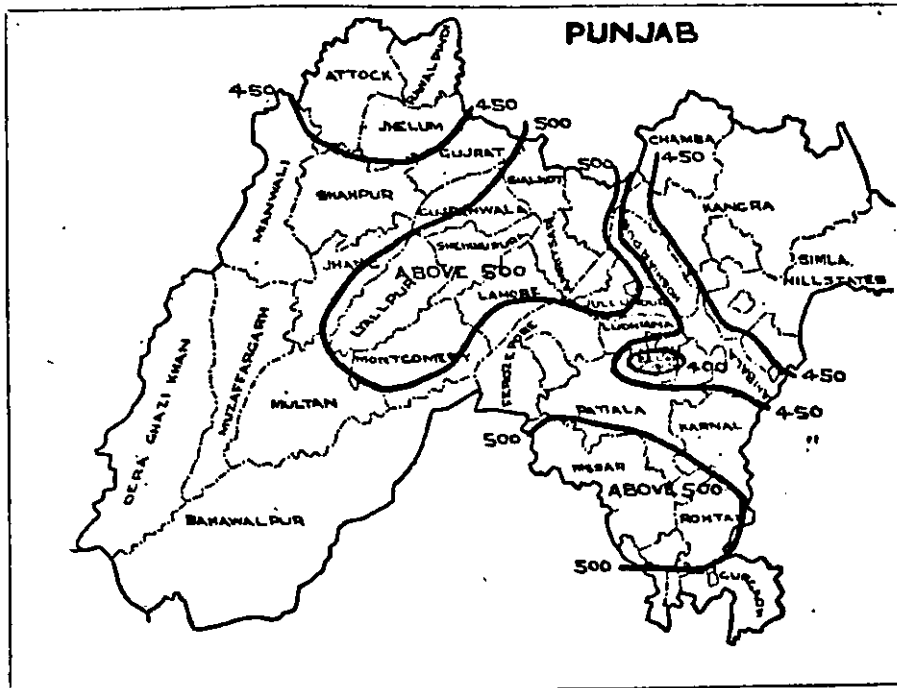
As compared with the last census, the number of occupied houses has increased by 411,347 or by 7 per cent. As against this the population has increased by 14 per cent., which indicates that the provision of new accommodation has not kept pace with the increase in the population.

Size of Family.

The size of families in 1931 is compared with the corresponding figure for 1921 in Subsidiary Table XI to Chapter II for each tahsil and city in the Province. An extract from this table is reproduced below. It will be seen that the size of the family has not altered much, and tracts with large families in 1921 are even now characterised by the same feature.

Districts and States with large families.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 100 HOUSES.		Districts and States with small families.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 100 HOUSES.	
	1931.	1921.		1931.	1921.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Lyallpur	572	537	Simla	326	426
Loharu	557	510	Maler Kotla	391	270
Montgomery	533	469	Jhelum	403	378
Amritsar	525	452	Attock	419	406
Sialkot	525	449	Bilaspur	424	430
Sheikhpura	514	604	Dera Ghazi Khan	432	502
Jullundur	511	437	Ambala	434	407
Hissar	508	482	Rawalpindi	437	416
Rohatak	508	488	Hoshiarpur	442	410
Jind	505	490	Kalsia	444	430
Gurdaspur	501	466			
Dujana	497	500			
Faridkot	496	470			

The same remark applies to the tract having exceptionally small families. Thus Maler Kotla, which had the smallest number of persons per 100 houses at last census, is even now lowest in this respect among the districts and states except Simla District, where the bulk of houses is within the limits of Simla Municipality, which were practically deserted at the time of the census, most of them having only a *chaukidar* each.



The map in the margin shows the number of persons per 100 occupied houses; the greatest depression has Maler Kotla as its centre. The central districts have the largest families,

while the eastern part of the Province has the smallest except in the Hafiana tract in the south east where the families are comparatively bigger. The sub-montane districts of Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock have small families (less than 450 persons per 100 houses) and in the Himalayan tract an average family is slightly larger.

The size of the family in this Province is compared below with the corresponding figures of certain other provinces.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Number of persons per 100 houses.</i>		
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Urban.</i>
Punjab	479	477	493
United Provinces	477	482	440
Bengal	514	518	467
Bihar and Orissa	518	519	482
Bombay	501	490	545

The variation in the number of persons in rural and urban families from census to census is of considerable interest. The figures for the last three censuses are given in the margin for the British Territory.

		<i>Number of persons per 100 houses.</i>		
		<i>1931.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1911.</i>
Rural ..	479	456	446	
Urban ..	505	444	473	

The number of persons per family has increased. The figures of urban family showed a considerable decline in 1921 when they dropped even below those of a rural family. The only comment that can be offered on this variation is that the definition of 'house' in town or city is in a way arbitrary and rather difficult of uniform interpretation.

Soon after the final census a special family census was held in typical tracts of the various districts and states. The results obtained are discussed in Chapter VI, Civil Condition.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Density, Water-supply and Crops.

1 DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	2 Mean density per square mile in 1931.	3 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		4 PERCENTAGE TO CULTIVABLE AREA OF		7 Percentage of Iri- gated area on gross cultivated area.	8 Average rainfall in inches.	9 PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER			
		3 Cultivable.	4 Net Culti- vated.	5 Net Culti- vated.	6 Double cropped.			9 Wheat.	10 Rice.	11 Other cereals and pulses.	12 Other crops.
PUNJAB	210	77	52	66	11	37	27.55	29	4	42	25
I.—Indo Gangetic Plain West	380	91	70	76	11	39	20.48	20	2	49	29
1. Hisar	172	95	73	77	3	12	17.05	4	..	75	21
2. Loharu State	103	99	78	79	1	..	18.70	8	..	68	24
3. Rohtak	326	93	75	80	10	32	21.01	11	..	61	28
4. Dujana State	310	96	68	69	..	7	21.51	2	..	70	19
5. Gurgaon	330	85	69	81	6	16	23.19	8	..	68	24
6. Patwadi State	356	93	81	87	13	18	21.51	8	..	68	24
7. Karnal	273	86	46	53	10	39	27.44	21	5	46	28
8. Jullundur	713	88	77	87	23	49	24.09	36	..	27	37
9. Kapurthala State	529	86	60	70	17	19	22.70	36	..	27	37
10. Ludhiana	481	91	81	88	16	41	22.35	31	..	42	27
11. Maler Kolla State	503	91	69	75	12	35	22.35	13	1	51	35
12. Ferozepore	283	94	77	83	9	53	16.40	27	1	46	26
13. Faridkot State	258	94	77	83	9	53	13.62	27	1	46	26
14. Patiala State	274	91	69	75	12	35	21.39	13	1	51	35
15. Jind State	250	94	75	79	8	21	19.10	6	1	65	28
16. Nabha State	304	93	73	78	13	40	19.59	10	..	69	21
17. Lahore	527	86	60	70	12	83	20.59	29	3	21	47
18. Amritsar	711	87	72	83	26	77	19.95	33	5	22	40
19. Gujranwala	319	87	55	64	11	74	22.02	41	16	18	25
20. Sheikhpura	303	92	58	63	9	84	14.26	35	14	16	33
II.—Himalayan	83	45	26	60	21	12	62.06	30	11	45	14
21. Sirmoor State	142	26	15	57	29	16	65.22	29	0	35	30
22. Simla	460	53	14	27	14	6	62.78	34	8	55	3
23. Simla Hill States	67	75	33	44	20	13	51.44	18	33	31	18
24. Bilaspur State	223	84	30	36	14	22	44.30	13	5	41	41
25. Kangra	96	16	9	56	29	24	119.99	31	15	45	9
26. Mandi State	182	69	61	88	54	11	62.10	34	22	40	4
27. Suket State	149	19	22	84	4	..	52.76	41	..	57	2
28. Chamba State	47	19	22	84	4	..	37.06	41	..	57	2
III.—Sub-Himalayan	341	68	54	78	11	19	30.88	40	3	36	21
29. Ambala	395	73	60	82	13	6	29.37	29	0	35	30
30. Kalsia State	318	72	55	77	15	16	37.48	29	6	35	30
31. Hoshiarpur	475	70	50	73	22	11	29.90	35	2	39	24
32. Gurdaspur	526	81	70	86	16	29	34.41	37	7	28	28
33. Sialkot	622	89	72	81	14	48	31.83	46	0	22	26
34. Gujrat	410	82	63	77	4	45	26.84	40	2	34	24
35. Jhelum	195	48	36	74	4	3	26.90	49	..	41	10
36. Rawalpindi	314	52	41	78	7	2	37.17	40	..	52	8
37. Attock	142	49	35	71	4	7	24.10	56	..	36	8
IV.—North-West Dry Area	180	84	34	40	4	71	9.31	36	3	30	31
38. Montgomery	226	90	48	54	7	95	9.57	32	2	17	49
39. Shahpur	172	76	39	51	4	67	14.62	24	..	29	37
40. Mianwali	76	81	23	28	1	6	12.19	29	..	56	15
41. Lyallpur	368	93	63	67	10	96	11.99	37	..	17	45
42. Jhang	193	91	34	37	4	85	10.40	44	..	23	33
43. Multan	202	89	39	44	6	91	6.75	36	3	21	40
44. Bahawalpur State	60	79	29	37	3	74	5.06	31	4	36	29
45. Muzaffargah	105	87	17	20	2	72	7.53	47	4	24	25
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	56	71	15	21	2	52	5.67	30	13	48	6

NOTE.—Figures in Column 2 have been calculated from latest survey areas. Figures in Column 3—7 and 9—12 for British Districts have been calculated from tables of Agricultural statistics published by Director of Land Records, Punjab, for the year 1930-31 and those for Punjab States from figures supplied for the same year by Census Superintendents of those States. Rainfall figures recorded in Column 8 are those recorded at the headquarters of districts and states and are averages for the years 1921-22 to 1930-31. The Revenue records of the States are much more complete than heretofore but columns noted below have been completed from statistics for neighbouring British Districts.

Columns 3—7 and 9—12 for Chamba, Maler Kolla and Faridkot and Columns 9—12 for Kalsia, Sirmoor, Loharu, Patwadi and Kapurthala and column 8 in the case of Dujana, Maler Kolla and Simla Hill States.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Variation in Natural Population.

Particulars.	Punjab.	British Territory.	Punjab States.
	2	3	4
Population in 1931.			
Actual Population	28,490,857	23,580,852	4,910,006
Immigrants	674,152	895,547	617,808
Emigrants	705,905	1,065,897	382,846
Natural Population	28,522,310	23,751,202	4,674,982
Population in 1921.			
Actual Population	25,101,514	20,685,478	4,416,036
Immigrants	627,137	856,951	511,643
Emigrants	549,386	903,348	372,654
Natural Population	25,023,763	20,731,875	4,277,047
Variation per cent. 1921-31, in Natural Population increase (+), decrease, (-) ..	+14.0	+14.6	+9.3
Total excess of immigrants over emigrants during the decade assuming a death-rate of 20 per mille amongst them	-104,059	-148,036	+137,591

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.
Comparison with Vital Statistics (For British Territory only).
(Increase in Natural Population of the Punjab Province 3,112,558).✓

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	IN 1921-30 TOTAL NUMBER OF		NUMBER PER CENT. OF POPULATION OF 1921.		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of Births over Deaths.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1931 compared with 1921.
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB	8,700,082	6,260,408	42.1	30.3	+2,439,674	+2,892,480
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	3,827,459	2,822,920	48.0	31.7	+1,004,539	+1,092,709
1. Hisar	349,824	250,064	42.8	31.3	+93,760	+82,000
2. Rohtak	337,190	288,596	43.7	37.4	+48,594	+33,349
3. Gurgaon	321,002	242,135	47.0	35.5	+78,867	+57,802
4. Karnal	324,848	317,712	39.2	38.3	+7,136	+23,702
5. Jullundur	374,136	226,010	45.5	27.5	+148,126	+121,177
6. Ludhiana	257,200	168,966	45.3	29.8	+88,234	+104,872
7. Ferozepore	429,032	298,334	39.0	27.1	+130,698	+57,866
8. Lahore	458,381	340,210	40.6	30.1	+118,171	+248,731
9. Amritsar	444,982	314,900	47.9	33.9	+129,082	+187,746
10. Gujranwala	281,491	209,093	45.1	33.5	+72,398	+112,557
11. Sheikhupura	249,373	160,810	39.3	25.3	+88,563	+62,148
II.—Himalayan	288,445	260,441	35.5	32.1	+28,004	+26,706
12. Simla	10,892	9,596	24.0	21.2	+1,296	-8,541
13. Kangra	277,553	250,845	36.2	32.7	+26,708	+35,247
III.—Sub-Himalayan	2,388,378	1,794,110	41.7	31.4	+594,268	+685,882
14. Ambala	279,525	223,524	41.0	32.8	+56,001	+61,425
15. Hoshiarpur	404,115	276,840	43.6	29.9	+127,275	+104,768
16. Gurdaspur	401,286	276,941	47.1	32.5	+124,345	+118,706
17. Sialkot	308,001	306,963	45.3	35.0	+91,038	+101,750
18. Gujrat	324,333	266,519	39.4	32.3	+57,814	+98,381
19. Jhelum	180,653	143,185	37.0	30.0	+37,468	+64,008
20. Rawalpindi	214,233	163,281	37.6	28.7	+50,952	+65,133
21. Attock	180,227	130,857	30.4	26.7	+49,370	+71,711
IV.—North-West Dry Area	2,195,805	1,382,987	42.1	26.5	+812,818	+1,087,193
22. Montgomery	317,044	179,273	46.2	26.1	+137,771	+314,082
23. Shahpur	280,491	193,604	39.0	26.9	+86,887	+101,572
24. Mianwali	157,617	106,901	44.0	29.8	+50,716	+63,334
25. Lyallpur	468,015	239,104	48.9	25.0	+228,921	+193,470
26. Jhang	243,729	150,573	43.6	26.4	+98,156	+94,274
27. Multan	379,541	231,111	42.7	26.0	+148,430	+285,572
28. Muzaffargarh	188,729	158,180	33.2	27.8	+30,549	+22,897
29. Dera Ghazi Khan	155,639	124,092	33.2	26.5	+31,547	+21,992

- NOTES:—1. Figures for the actual population 1921 (columns 4, 5 and 7) are those given in Imperial Table II, 1931.
2. No vital statistics being available for the Biloch Trans-frontier Tract of Dera Ghazi Khan District, its population has been omitted in calculating column 7.
3. While calculating the increase in Natural Population of the Punjab Province given in the heading, the figures of emigrants include figures for persons who have stated their birth-place as "Punjab Unspecified."
4. Results for Natural Population by Natural Division, District or State can not be given as minor details of emigrants are not available at this Census.
5. Details of births and deaths by sex will be found in Subsidiary Table V of Chapter V; births and deaths registered in Cantonments are not included in that Table as they are not recorded by sex.
6. This Table includes 41,396 Births and 30,104 Deaths registered in Cantonments.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by Tahsils classified according to Density.
(A) Actual Variation (For British Territory only).

NATURAL DIVISION.	DECADE.	VARIATION IN TAHSILS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF DECADE OF								
		Under 150.	150—300.	300—450.	450—600.	600—750.	750—900.	900—1,050.	1,050 and over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
PUNJAB.	1881—1891	-144,582	-497,244	+883,288	+575,809	+285,842	+663,544	..	-33,098	
	1891—1901	-112,325	+1,276,262	+101,621	-255,786	+246,485	+89,096	..	..
	1901—1911	-835,475	+2,135,950	+477,390	-918,830	-853,634	-369,055	..	..
	1911—1921	+106,844	+400,648	+439,972	+2,219	-384,301	+541,069	..	..
	1921—1931	-304,409	-210,775	+1,189,337	+1,124,038	+120,237	-310,985	+693,521	+594,410	
Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	1881—1891	-86,265	+47,634	+123,098	+237,927	+196,810	+327,617	..	..
	1891—1901	-392,642	+247,660	+635,628	-232,629	+143,963	+395,353	..	..
	1901—1911	-164,010	+1,090,534	-447,364	-604,040	-341,264	-369,055	..	..
	1911—1921	-9,424	-251,768	+657,208	+31,824	-426,284	+541,069	..	..
	1921—1931	+20,877	-134,993	-136,453	+573,540	+101,253	-619,446	+693,521	+594,410	
Himalayan.	1881—1891	-44,351	-200,100	+288,217	..	-9,847	+33,061	..	-33,098	
	1891—1901	+54,955	+237,456	-288,217	..	..	-3,391	..	..
	1901—1911	+5,218	-2,956	+162	-1,193	..	..	..	..
	1911—1921	-2,776	-1,545	-519	-27,593	+35,003	..	..	..
	1921—1931	+9,398	-151,350	+177,815	+25,846	-35,003	..	..	..
Sub-Himalayan.	1881—1891	+1,802	-750,709	+471,973	+337,682	+98,879	+302,866	..	..
	1891—1901	+6,523	+201,794	-245,790	-23,157	+102,522	-302,866	..	..
	1901—1911	+44,042	+112,163	+353,289	-313,597	-512,370	..	..	..
	1911—1921	-19,145	+41,880	+9,746	-2,012	+6,980	..	..	..
	1921—1931	+52,638	-319,562	+65,706	+524,652	+53,987	+308,461	..	..
North-West Dry Area.	1881—1891	-15,768	+405,931	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+218,839	+589,352	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	-720,725	+936,209	+571,313	..	..	..	..	..
	1911—1921	+137,189	+612,081	-226,461	..	..	..	..	..
	1921—1931	-387,322	+305,130	+1,082,269	..	..	..	..	..

(B) Percentages of Variation (For British Territory only).

PUNJAB.	1881—1891	-3.9	-10.9	+23.5	+17.0	+20.7	+154.2	..	-100.0
	1891—1901	-3.2	+31.3	+2.2	-6.5	+14.8	+8.1	..	..
	1901—1911	-23.9	+40.1	+9.9	-25.0	-46.1	-46.5	..	..
	1911—1921	-4.0	+5.4	+8.3	+1	-38.5	+127.2	..	..
	1921—1931	-11.1	-2.7	+20.8	+38.6	+20.4	-32.2	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	1881—1891	-9.1	+2.8	+5.0	+17.1	+26.4	+76.1	..	..
	1891—1901	-45.3	+14.0	+25.6	-14.3	+15.3	+52.2	..	..
	1901—1911	-46.2	+49.5	-13.6	-43.2	-32.3	-46.5	..	..
	1911—1921	-4.9	-7.6	+23.2	-4.0	-59.5	+127.2	..	..
	1921—1931	+11.5	-4.3	-3.9	+69.3	+35.0	-64.1	..	..
Himalayan.	1881—1891	-40.7	-32.2	..	..	-100.0	..	..	-100.0
	1891—1901	+85.0	+56.3	-100.0	..	..	-10.3	..	..
	1901—1911	+4.4	-5	+1.5	-4.1	..	..	..	..
	1911—1921	-2.2	-2	-4.8	-100.0	+100.0	..	..	..
	1921—1931	+7.7	-23.5	+1,722.3	..	-100.0	..	..	..
Sub-Himalayan.	1881—1891	+6	-44.3	+36.4	+17.0	+15.9	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+2.1	+21.3	-13.9	-1.0	+14.2	-100.0	..	..
	1901—1911	-14.0	+9.4	+23.2	-14.1	-64.4	..	..	..
	1911—1921	-5.3	+3.2	+5	-1	+2.5	..	..	..
	1921—1931	+15.5	-23.8	+3.9	+25.2	+20.3	..	..	..
North-West Dry Area.	1881—1891	-7	+76.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+9.5	+62.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	-26.6	+73.1	+100.0	..	..	..	..	..
	1911—1921	+6.9	+27.6	-47.6	..	..	..	..	..
	1921—1931	-18.5	+15.1	+202.5	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

NATURAL DIVISION.	Average number of persons per house.						Average number of houses per square mile.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUNJAB	4.8	4.5	4.5	6.2	6.6	6.8	43.9	40.4	39.6	29.7	27.2	25.1
Indo-Gangetic Plain West	4.9	4.6	4.4	6.7	7.1	6.8	68.4	63.8	64.4	47.1	41.8	40.0
Himalayan	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.4	6.3	20.7	17.5	17.1	15.4	14.7	12.2
Sub-Himalayan	4.6	4.3	4.3	6.1	6.7	7.5	75.5	70.1	17.2	53.1	48.0	40.9
North-West Dry Area	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.9	25.3	22.7	12.0	15.3	12.6	11.6

CHAPTER II.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

59. General. 60. Division of population as rural and urban. 61. Urban population. 62. Population of towns by class. 63. Individual cities and towns. 64. Urban population by religion. 65. Urban sex-ratio. 66. Rural population. 67. Average size and distance between villages. 68. Some statistics of rural population. 69. Rural population by religion.

Reference to Statistics.

Imperial Tables.—The figures of urban and rural population (with detail) for each district and state and the number of towns and villages as well as occupied houses in each are given in Imperial Table I. Towns and villages classified by population are shown in Imperial Table III, and towns similarly classified with population for the last fifty years in Table IV. Certain derivative results are given in Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

Subsidiary Table I shows average population of towns and villages as well as number *per mille* of total urban and rural population residing in towns and villages of each class by districts and natural divisions.

Subsidiary Table II shows the number *per mille* of the total population of each main religion who live in the towns of each natural division.

Subsidiary Table III shows the number of towns in each class according to actual population together with percentage of total urban population in each class as well as the number of females per 1,000 males in towns by class. The increase per cent. in towns of each class is also given for all past censuses as well as the total increase for the past fifty years.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the actual population of selected cities and towns (nine in number) in 1931, the number of persons per square mile, and the number of females per 1,000 males and of foreign-born persons *per mille* of the total population of each as well as percentage of variation in population at each of the past censuses (since 1881) together with total increase per cent. since 1881.

Subsidiary Table V shows the number and population of towns by class for the last four censuses.

Subsidiary Table VI shows urban population by classes for 1931 and 1921 as well as variation in each class.

Subsidiary Table VII shows by classes the population of the towns that have remained urban for each of the last six censuses.

Subsidiary Table VIII gives the changes in population of towns and cities, shown in Subsidiary Table VII, whether positive or negative, in each of the five intercensal decades.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the total area of each tahsil minus the revenue area of towns which have remained urban throughout for each of the last six censuses, urban and rural population separately and rural density of each tahsil for the two censuses, 1921 and 1931.

Subsidiary Table X shows the average population and area per village in each tahsil.

Subsidiary Table XI shows the number of occupied houses, the population and the average number of persons per house in each tahsil or state.

General.

59. This Chapter deals with some aspects of the urban and rural population of the Province. By urban population is meant the *de facto*-population of the cities and towns, and by rural population all the persons enumerated in villages. The persons, enumerated on highways or in encampments, boats or trains, etc., are included in the figures of the towns or villages in whose limits they were enumerated, though separate figures for these for each of the smaller units are available by sex and religion in Village Tables.* As all the figures of the census are of the *de facto* population (as pointed out in the last Chapter), this procedure is the simplest and least objectionable in view of the small number of travellers, etc., involved. Moreover, the accidental distribution of these persons between town and country can, in the absence of any reason to the contrary, be accepted as the result of a normal state of affairs.

Town

According to the Census Code, a 'town' includes (1) every Municipality; (2) all Civil Lines not included within Municipal limits; (3) every Cantonment; (4) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes; and (5) the capital of every Indian State except the minor Simla Hill States.

* A manuscript copy of Village Tables, prepared at this census, has been supplied for record to each Deputy Commissioner and State Census Superintendent.

A 'city' means—

City.

(1) Every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants; (2) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Government, may decide to treat as a city for census purposes.

The essential difference between a rural and an urban population is that the former is mainly engaged in agriculture and the latter in commerce, manufactures and other occupations. Thus a place having a population of over 5,000 would be considered a village if it did not possess urban characteristics. Of the places that the Provincial Superintendent classified as towns—and all of them except 23 had been treated as towns in 1921—51 were eventually found to have less than 5,000 inhabitants, while there were 103 'villages' which had a population of more than 5,000.

A 'village' (*deh*) means any area—

Village.

- (a) for which a separate record of rights exists, or
- (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, or
- (c) which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate.

This definition is the same as that adopted at previous censuses. A village is a unit of area rather than a place of habitation. For the same reason the number of villages in some of the hill states varies from census to census. Indeed in the Himalayan Natural Division a village is a purely arbitrary division and though habitations are scattered in small groups of a few houses, the population of a village may sometimes amount to several thousands. Some sort of arrangement for grouping the houses is, however, necessary and the one adopted at the census has the advantage of being familiar to the agency that is employed on the work. Most of the Sub-Himalayan, the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the North-West Dry Area villages, on the other hand, may be taken as being more or less units of habitation. Here most of the revenue estates possess only one village site, and the census record takes into account the number of inhabited villages only.

The total population residing in the inhabited villages together with some moving population thus comprises the rural population.

60. The major portion of the population of this Province is still rural.

Urban and rural percentage of the total population.

Year.	URBAN.			RURAL.		
	1 Punjab.	2 British Territory.	3 Punjab States.	4 Punjab.	5 British Territory.	6 Punjab States.
1931 ..	12.4	13.0	9.2	87.6	86.1	90.8
1921 ..	10.3	10.7	8.7	89.7	89.3	91.3
1911 ..	9.8	10.1	8.4	90.2	89.9	91.6
1901 ..	10.6	10.6	10.5	89.4	89.4	89.5
1891 ..	10.7	10.7	10.7	89.3	89.3	89.3
1881 ..	11.9	12.0	11.2	88.1	87.9	88.8

Division of Population as Rural and Urban.

The statement in the margin shows the percentage of the total population of the Province and its main political divisions classed as urban or rural at this and each of the past censuses. Though the total population at this census has greatly varied as we saw in Section 4 of the last Chapter, the proportion of

urban and rural population has fluctuated only within a comparatively small margin.

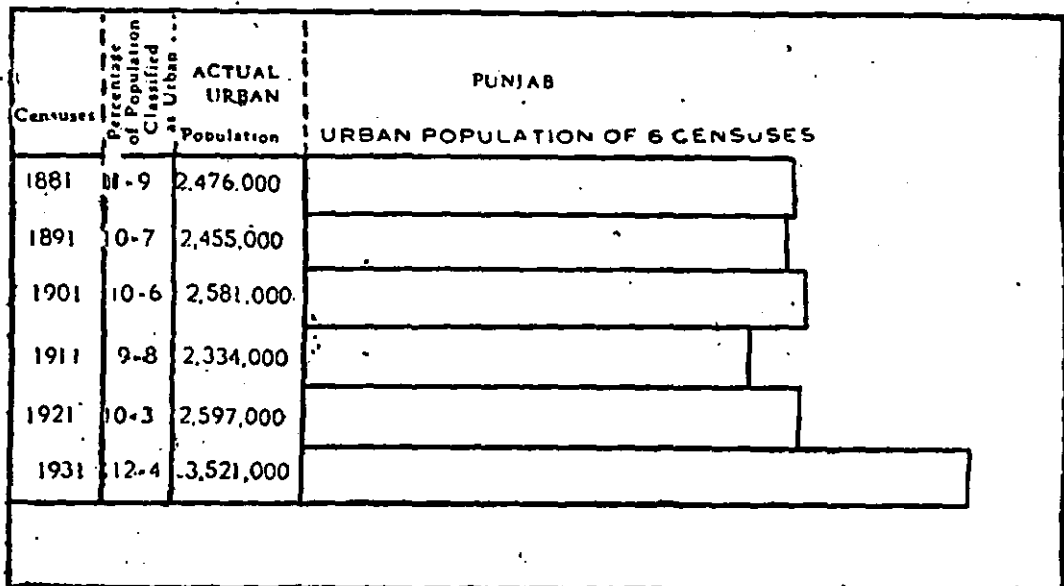
Locality.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Urban.	Rural.
Punjab (1931)	12.4	87.6
England and Wales (1931)	80.0	20.0
Netherlands (1930)	48.6	51.4
Canada (1921)	49.5	50.5
France (1926)	49.8	51.0

The marginal table compares the proportion of urban and rural population of this Province with the corresponding figures of some of the foreign countries ; the urban proportion for the Punjab is prominent by its smallness.

Urban Population.

Census.	URBAN POPULATION.	
	Proportional figures.	Absolute figures.
1	2	3
1881	100.0	2,475,929
1891	99.3	2,454,001
1901	104.3	2,500,798
1911	94.4	2,334,445
1921	105.0	2,596,678
1931	142.4	3,521,440

61. The first four lines of the Imperial Table IV give the total urban population of the Punjab, classified as such, at each of the last six censuses ; the large actual increase noticeable is indicated by the table in the margin as well as the diagram below which shows the percentage it formed of the total population.



The increase in the last decade has been very marked, but these variations have to be taken subject to the remarks that follow.

A study of the increase in urban population is not altogether a simple matter, because there are certain places which were treated as towns at past censuses but ceased to be so treated at the succeeding censuses as a result of decline in their population or a change in their characteristics, while some places heretofore treated as villages were declared as towns owing to an increase in their population or a change in their characteristics. The statement on the fly-leaf to Imperial Table IV gives the number of the places together with the number of persons enumerated therein, which were added to or subtracted from the urban population at each census as a result of the changes in the number of towns. This statement also shows the variation in the population of those places that were towns at each of the sets of two consecutive censuses. In this connection it may further be remarked that the number of towns added or removed at each census, as shown in this statement, is influenced by the fact that towns forming part of some other towns at one census and treated as separate at the next mean an increase in the number of towns. The total population however remains unaffected. To take an instance, Jutogh was treated as part of the Simla town at last census, but as it has no essential connection with it, it has been shown separately at this census and has thus added to the number of towns.

Though the net increase in urban population shown on the fly-leaf to Imperial Table IV (after omitting variation due to inclusion and exclusion of towns) gives an idea of the increase in the urban population which remained urban at two consecutive censuses, yet it is a fact that some of the towns newly added contain residents of places that were towns in the past but are no longer so. For instance, the decaying towns of Kamalia, Dipalpur, Gogera and Shahpur ceased to be important because of many of their inhabitants having moved to the colony towns such as Lyallpur, Sargodha, Montgomery, Okara, Gojra, etc. Thus we have a set of people in the Punjab who are chiefly town-dwellers, and who on migrating from a decaying town settle in another urban area. Some of them would undoubtedly be included in the population of the towns that are newly added at any census and will thus contribute to the increase in urban population caused by the inclusion of new towns. The total increase on this score cannot therefore be rightly excluded from the real increase in urban population. We could thus safely say that the real increase in urban population at a census comprises the whole of the increase in the population of the places classed as towns at that and the preceding censuses, and some of the persons enumerated in the newly-added towns. The gross increase in urban population during the last decade is 924,771 or 35·6 per cent. over the population of 1921, while their net increase is 746,213 or 28·9 per cent. in respect of the places treated as towns at both censuses.

For the convenience of those who may be interested in the total population, and its growth concerning places that are urban now and were also urban at each of the past censuses the table in the margin has been prepared. In addition to absolute figures it gives the percentage of annual increase distributed over the period intervening between the present and each of the past censuses.

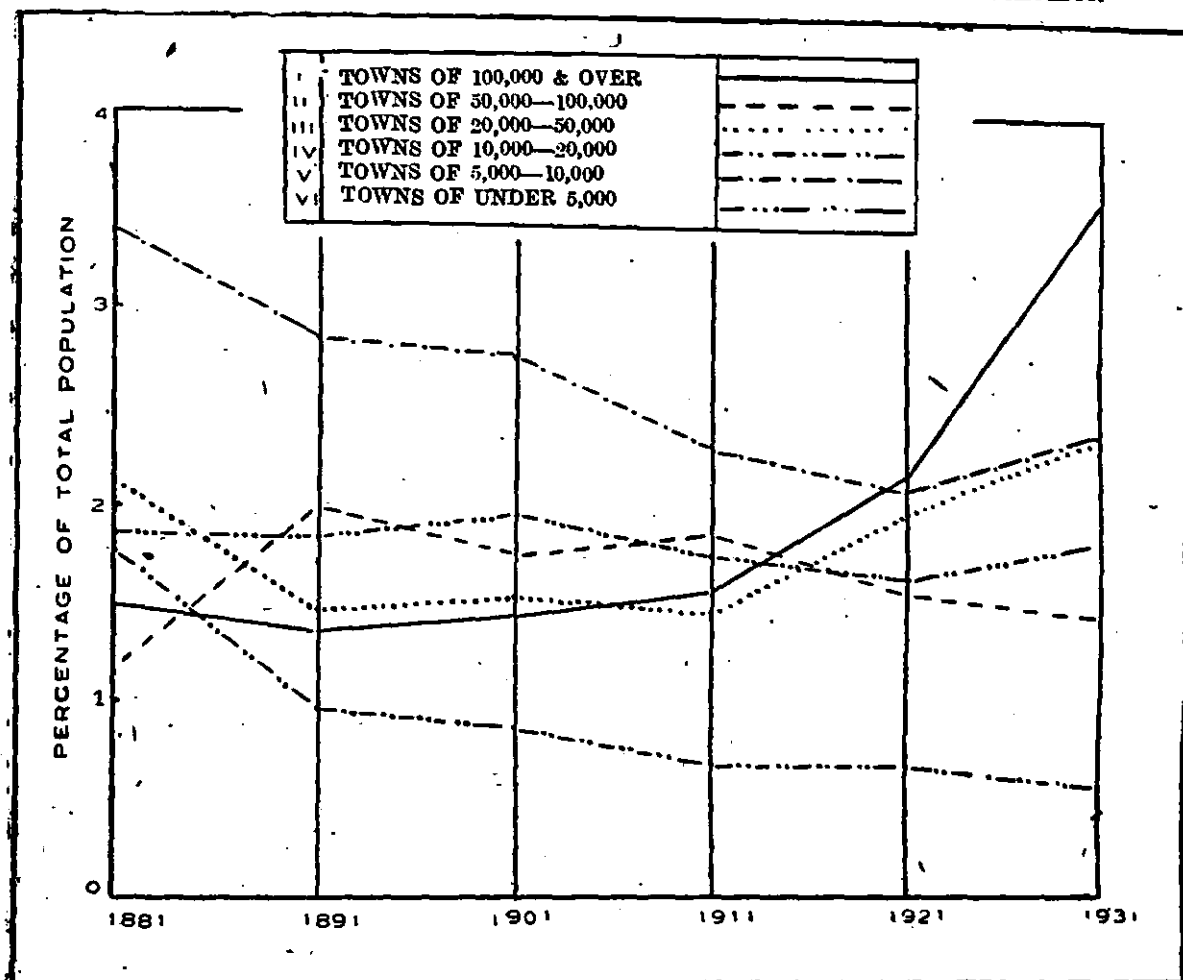
Particulars. 1	1881. 2	1891. 3	1901. 4	1911. 5	1921. 6
Number ..	168	163	166	167	185
Population ..	2,043,692	2,195,017	2,330,279	2,305,574	2,585,455
Absolute increase till 1931.	1,107,407	910,184	840,222	905,059	746,213
Annual increase per cent. till 1931	1·08	1·04	1·20	1·97	2·89

between the present and each of the past censuses.

62. At the present census the towns with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 comprise the largest number, *i.e.*, 96. Their population forms 2·4 per cent. of the total population and 19·1 of the urban population. Towns having a population of between 20,000 and 50,000 each are 24 in number, and their aggregate population bears the same proportion to the total population as the class mentioned above. The class comprising towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants has 51 towns, but their total population forms only ·6 per cent. of the total population. There are only five towns (inclusive of cantonments) with a population of more than 100,000, and six with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 each. The former class of towns claims 3·6 per cent. of the total population, the highest proportion for any class, while the population of the latter is 1·5 per cent. of the total.

Population of
Towns by
Class.

Curves in the diagram below show the percentages of total population which resided in towns of each class at the time of the last six censuses.



It appears that until 1911 the tendency of the bulk of the urban population was to reside in smaller towns, as indicated by the fact that the curve of the class relating to places with a population of 100,000 or more was one of the lowest. Towns with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 were the most popular, and these were evidently the typical urban areas, mainly serving as market-towns for rural localities. The tendency of real urbanization, or the crowding of population into large towns started two decades ago, as indicated by the abrupt rise of the unbroken line for cities, the main reason being the development of industries. The smaller variation in other classes at various periods is due to some growing towns passing from one class to another with considerable rapidity and thus temporarily swelling the figures.

There are 19 towns or cities which have made uninterrupted progress during the last fifty years.

Town.	Increase per cent. 1881-1931.	Town.	Increase per cent. 1881-1931.
1	2	1	2
Lahore	187.7	Faridkot	154.2
Sialkot	120.6	Kotkapura	422.6
Jullundur	70.8	Muktsar	374.8
Gujranwala	166.5	Campbellpur	607.1
Kasur	170.0	Pathankot	101.7
Jhang	66.6	Leiah	62.4
Rohtak	124.4	Jampur	100.8
Montgomery	723.3	Bhakkar	55.8
Bhatinda	347.9	Muzaffargarh	124.6
Fazilka	169.5		

These are noted in the margin together with the increase per cent. of population since 1881.

On the other hand there are three towns, which have been continuously losing in population at each census, and these are Pind Dadan Khan (Jhelum District), Buria (Ambala District) and Dagshai (Simla

District). The last named is a cantonment.

63. We shall now proceed to study the growth of some of the individual cities and towns. The figures of the population of towns at past censuses are given in Imperial Table IV and the population shown therein represents the number of persons found living within their limits at the time of each census. In cases in which at a subsequent census the limits of the towns have been extended, the population of the new area is given, no attempt being made to quote the rise in population due to the increase in area. This is contrary to the procedure adopted in the case of districts whose figures in Table II are given after necessary adjustment. This procedure apart from being simple is meant to save confusion, as the administrators as well as the public are anxious to have the figures for municipal or other well-defined areas. The population of the outskirts of towns, however, is given by religion and sex in Village Tables for the use of administrative officers, and in the case of Municipalities, it is shown as "Berun Hadud" (outside municipal limits) against the revenue estate or village, in whose limits it is situated.

At the last census there were three cities with a population of more than 100,000, namely, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan. To these might be added Rawalpindi and Sialkot which now (inclusive of cantonments) have a population exceeding one lakh. The towns of Jullundur and Ludhiana are growing at a good pace, and the former is now not much behind the one lakh figure. The towns of Ambala and Ferozepore with their cantonments are also fairly large, and all these towns and cities are designated as "selected towns" for census purposes. The figures of birth-place have been shown for all of them in Table VI, Part C, and of literacy in Table XIII, Part C, while in Table VII, Part C, figures of these places as well as of Ludhiana, Lyallpur and Sargodha have been

SELECTED TOWNS (1868-1931).
Annual percentage of variation.

Serial No.	Town.	1868 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lahore	+5.1	+1.2	+1.5	+1.3	+2.3	+5.3
2	Amritsar	+1.2	-1.0	+1.9	-0.6	+0.5	+6.5
3	Multan	+2.1	+0.9	+1.7	+1.4	-1.5	+4.1
4	Rawalpindi	+17.6	+3.9	+1.9	-0.1	+1.7	+1.8
5	Ambala	+13.3	+1.8	-0.1	+0.2	-0.5	+1.4
6	Jullundur	+5.5	+2.7	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+2.5
7	Sialkot	+8.1	+2.0	+0.5	+1.2	+0.9	+4.3
8	Ferozepore	+9.2	+2.8	-0.2	+0.3	+0.7	+1.9

given by age and civil condition. The statement in the margin shows the annual increase in the population of the cities and selected towns at each census since 1868.

With a view to ascertain what contributes to the increase in the population of cities and selected towns, it

will be useful to examine the natural increase in each of these urban areas during the last decade and the increase due to migration. In the table below is given the population in 1921 and 1931 according to the place of birth as well as the number of births and deaths recorded during the last decade together with the excess of the former over the latter.

City or selected town.	Total Population 1931.	Increase in population during the decade.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	CITY-BORN INDIVIDUALS.		BORN OUTSIDE THE CITY BUT WITHIN THE DISTRICT.		BORN OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.	
						1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lahore City	429,747	147,966	96,035	84,631	11,404	209,273	127,929	15,328	29,857	205,146	123,995
Amritsar "	284,840	104,622	79,432	62,584	16,848	211,162	124,810	8,375	6,386	45,303	29,022
Multan "	119,457	34,651	40,455	30,273	10,182	78,097	62,332	20,968	3,508	22,392	18,968
Ambala Town	86,592	10,266	10,307	7,550	2,757	55,407	42,056	55,407*	48,421	31,185	27,905
Jullundur "	89,030	18,022	29,035	17,881	11,154	57,073	46,368	13,631	9,196	18,326	15,444
Ferozepore "	64,634	10,283	10,472	6,958	3,514	32,368*	25,980	32,368*	31,055	32,266	23,296
Sialkot "	100,973	30,354	30,283	19,767	10,516	83,207*	45,549	83,207*	58,245	17,766	12,374
Rawalpindi "	119,284	18,142	23,161	19,370	3,791	45,638	36,715	17,368	10,625	56,281	53,802

*These figures relate to total district-born including city-born.

It will be seen that the natural increase forms only a small fraction of the actual rise in urban population. The figures of the city-born are obviously unreliable, as for instance, there is an increase of 81,354 in the city-born enumerated in Lahore as compared to the excess of births over deaths, amounting to 11,404. It is absurd to suppose that all persons born in the city have survived and all persons with foreign births have died during the last ten years, or that at the time of the census a large number of the city-born returned to the city of their birth. The figures in other columns seem reliable enough. Thus Lahore City as well as Rawalpindi gains comparatively more by immigration of persons born outside the districts of Lahore and Rawalpindi, respectively. Amritsar, Jullundur and Sialkot are, however, not indebted to any such immigration for their growth.

Subsidiary Table IV gives figures of population, density, sex proportion and immigration for these units. Certain other particulars regarding these urban areas are set forth below.

Lahore.—The city (including the municipality and the cantonment) has an area of 39·38 square miles, and a population of 429,747, both being the largest in the Province, and its gain in population during the last decade is 52·5 per cent. The population has developed steadily ever since 1881, the rise in the first decade (1881—91) being 12·4 and in the next 14·8 per cent. The present population shows an increase of 187·7 per cent. as compared to 1881. The municipal town, which includes the Civil Station, has an area of 26·06 square miles and a population of 400,075, which give a density of 15,352 persons to the square mile. The portion of the town within the old walls has a population of 176,792 persons living on 570 acres, *i.e.* a density of 310 persons per acre, or in other words each person has at his disposal a space of 13 square yards. There is little or no scope for expansion within the walled town except in the form of more storeys being added to the existing buildings.

The tendency to live in detached houses of the European bungalow type is on the increase, as shown by the large portion of the population residing in the area, called the Civil Station. It is in this area that the rise in population has been enormous during the last decade. The municipal town now extends from Baghbanpura in the east to Rajgarh and Chauburji Gardens Estate in the west, and from the river Ravi in the north to the Jail and Mental Hospital in the south. The Civil Station has become linked up with the Cantonment by an almost continuous chain of houses. Its expansion is not confined to the municipal limits, and bungalows have already been built on the Ferozepore Road for

Locality.	Area in acres.	POPULATION.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lahore Town within the Circular Road	570	176,792	104,531	72,261
2. Landa Bazar and Ram Gali, etc.	127	12,321	8,730	3,591
3. Anarkali ..	178	15,299	10,620	4,679
4. Muzang ..	80	30,887	18,265	12,622
5. Qila Gujjar Singh ..	18	8,898	5,619	3,279
6. Gawalmandi ..	25	17,179	11,394	5,785
7. Garhi Shahu ..	194	6,285	3,803	2,482
8. Civil Station ..	3,846	64,269	44,749	19,520
9. Khubi Miran ..	540	4,490	2,664	1,826
10. Other Bastis ..	8,634	49,046	33,444	15,602
11. Railway Colony ..	510	13,098	8,728	4,370
12. Railway Station, trains, etc.	..	1,511	1,299	212

a considerable distance outside those limits. The Civil Station continues to expand, and we may reasonably expect that at no distant date it will extend up to the Model Town. The present population of the different parts of the municipal town together with the figures of area is given in the margin.

Amritsar.—This was the largest city of the Province

till the census of 1881 in respect of population, but since then it has yielded the

Census.	AMRITSAR CITY.		LAHORE CITY.	
	Population (000's omitted).	Increase or decrease per cent.	Population (000's omitted).	Increase or decrease per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
1868 ..	136	..	99	..
1881 ..	152	+12	149	+51
1891 ..	137	-10	177	+12
1901 ..	162	+19	203	+15
1911 ..	153	-6	229	+13
1921 ..	180	+5	282	+23
1931 ..	265	+65	430	+53

place of honour to Lahore. The table in the margin compares population of the two cities and their percentages of increase since 1868. The figures indicate that the population of Amritsar showed a decrease at two censuses, namely, 1891 and 1911, while the population of Lahore has been on the increase

throughout. At this census the population of Amritsar, which is nearly two-thirds of that of Lahore, has shown a record increase of .65 per cent., a considerable portion of which is due to artificial causes as remarked in paragraph 55. The area of the city excluding the cantonment is 10 square miles, giving a density of 24,844 persons per square mile as against 15,352 in Lahore. The increase in the number of persons per square mile is 11,141 as against 5,479, which is the corresponding figure for Lahore. The increase in the density of Amritsar is thus double that of the capital town and denotes more congestion. Amritsar continues to be an important commercial centre, having as its chief feature the wholesale trade in piece-goods and the manufacture of carpets, woollen fabrics and chemicals.

Multan.—The population of Multan in 1921 was 84,806. Owing to the prevalence of plague at the time of the census, a considerable number of persons had left their homes temporarily, and it was therefore decided to hold a supplementary enumeration in August 1921 when normal conditions were restored. The supplementary census revealed a population of nearly a lakh. As against this the present population is about 119,000, which means an increase of 19 per cent. during the last decade.

Rawalpindi.—The development of Rawalpindi took place mainly during the period 1881—1901 as a result of its importance as a military station. In recent years the rise in its population is due to the large motor and lorry traffic, particularly on the Murree-Kashmir Road. During the last fifty years its population has more than doubled, and is now almost equal to that of Multan, though its area is two square miles less. Nearly three-fifths of the inhabitants of Rawalpindi are foreign-born, and there is nothing surprising about this high proportion as a very large portion of the inhabitants are there on account of the existence of the cantonment.

Sialkot.—The population of Sialkot has doubled during the last thirty years. The increase during the last decade amounts to 43 per cent., and the population of the municipal town and the cantonment now exceeds one lakh. Referring to the large increase, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot says—“ It is due to the fact that the Sialkot town is in flourishing condition, largely carrying on the sports trade for which most of the craftsmen and artisans of the neighbouring villages have taken up their abode in the city, and many of them who used to return to their villages after the day's labour, might have been detained on the night of the final census for swelling the figures of the population as the elections of the local bodies are carried out on communal lines.” This, however, does not fully explain the enormous rise which has taken place, and it is probable that part of the increase is attributable, as in the case

of Amritsar, to bogus entries. The area of Sialkot Municipality is 6 square miles and that of the Cantonment 9.5 square miles.

Among other towns the growth of Lyallpur and Gujranwala is remarkable. The former owes its prosperity to its position as the headquarters of the premier colony district, and the latter to its great industrial development, brass, copper and bronze utensils, and iron safes and almirahs being its main manufactures.

Urban Popu-
lation by
Religion.

Year.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Christian	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1931 ..	3,765	5,190	726	190	129
1921 ..	4,021	5,060	628	205	86
1911 ..	3,923	5,121	661	201	94
1901 ..	4,333	4,996	457	120	94
1891 ..	4,461	4,851	469	125	94
1881 ..	4,526	4,805	488	96	85

64. The marginal table shows the distribution of 10,000 of total urban population by religion for each census. The figures indicate that on the whole proportionately more Hindus are urban than Sikhs and Muslims, their proportion in towns

being considerably higher than in the total population. This table does not, however, express the peculiarities of different parts of the Province. Proportionately more Muslims are urban than Hindus in the eastern Punjab, while

Percentage of total population of each religion.

District or State.	HINDU.		MUSLIM.		SIKH.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala ..	18	32	25	75	4	96
Karnal ..	7	93	22	78	8	92
Rohtak ..	7	93	31	69	68	32
Gurgaon ..	8	92	12	88	26	74
Hissar ..	12	88	16	84	7	93
Patiala ..	12	88	20	80	4	96
Attock ..	39	61	6	94	29	71
Rawalpindi ..	68	32	11	89	38	62
Jhelum ..	36	64	6	94	22	78
Mianwali ..	36	64	7	93	18	82
Muzaffargarh ..	21	79	3	97	9	91
Dera Ghazi Khan	41	59	9	91	23	77

in the west the reverse appears to be the case. The table in the margin shows the percentage of the followers of each of the main religions enumerated in urban and rural areas of the eastern and western parts of the Province. In the eastern Punjab where Hindus generally predominate in the total population Muslims reside in urban areas

in proportionately larger numbers, while in the western parts which are predominantly Muslim, the urban population has a large proportion of Hindus.

Urban Sex
Ratio.

65. A brief mention may be made here of the figures of sex ratio which will be discussed at length in Chapter V. These figures are given for cities and towns classified by population in Subsidiary Table III and

Town.	Females per 1,000 males.
1	2
Over 100,000 ..	622
50,000—100,000 ..	698
20,000—50,000 ..	724
10,000—20,000 ..	733
5,000—10,000 ..	790
Below 5,000 ..	774

are reproduced in the margin for convenience of reference. It is noticeable that the bigger the town the smaller is the number of females per 1,000 males

The towns with a population of less than 10,000 inhabitants have a comparatively higher proportion of females. Such towns in many cases are really overgrown villages, and in them the proportion of the sexes remains practically unaffected by immigration.

Rural Popu-
lation.

66. In the last Chapter was discussed at length the density of the rural population in each district and of the total population in each state, and

District.	Increase in number of villages.
1	2
Multan ..	269
Montgomery ..	123
Sheikhpura ..	118
Lyallpur ..	109
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	28
Mianwali ..	23

repetition is unnecessary here. The districts in which there has been a considerable increase in the number of inhabited villages during the last decade are shown in the marginal table. The increase may almost entirely be ascribed to the extension in canal irrigation. It is noteworthy that none of the districts such as Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and

Gurdaspur figures in the list.

67. Subsidiary Table I gives the average population per village for each district, and it can be remarked that in the districts with an extensive well irrigation, such as Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot, an average village is comparatively small, though in certain districts of the same type such as Amritsar, Jullundur, Lahore and Gujrat, the village is slightly larger. In hilly tracts there is no uniformity and this is entirely due to the arbitrary grouping of habitations into villages. Thus an average village in Chamba has 2,654 inhabitants, in Kangra 1,113, in Sirmoor 146, and in Mandi State only 54. In the districts and states with large areas solely dependent on rainfall and with no facilities for the supply of drinking water, the villages are comparatively larger, such as Hissar (963) and Rohtak (722). In rich tracts like Lyallpur, the village is developing in size owing to the larger number of persons finding it possible to be sustained on the produce of the neighbouring lands. In other districts such as Mianwali and Attock the necessity of protection against raids, arbitrary grouping of villages owing to the broken nature of the country, and the desert conditions account for the comparatively bigger villages.

Average Size and Distance Between Villages.

The number of residential villages and census villages is almost identical in the Punjab plains, and it may be of some interest to calculate the mean distance between villages for the various districts and states.* The necessary figures are given in the statement below.

District or State and Natural Division.	Average distance between inhabited villages.	District or State and Natural Division.	Average distance between inhabited villages.	District or State and Natural Division.	Average distance between inhabited villages.
1	2	1	2	1	2
PUNJAB					
Indo-Gangetic Plain	1.8	Lahore	1.6	Gujrat	1.3
West	1.6	Amritsar	1.3	Jhelum	1.9
Hissar	2.5	Gujranwala	1.5	Rawalpindi	1.4
Loharu State	1.9	Sheikhupura	1.6	Attock	2.8
Rohtak	2.0	Himalayan	1.6	North-West Dry Area	2.4
Dujana State	1.8	Sirmoor State	1.1	Montgomery	1.6
Gurgaon	1.4	Simla	0.67	Shahpur	2.3
Pataudi State	1.2	Simla Hill States	1.6	Mianwali	4.1
Karnal	1.6	Bilaspur State	0.75	Lyallpur	1.7
Jullundur	1.1	Kangra	4.0	Jhang	2.0
Kapurthala State	1.1	Mandi State	0.6	Multan	1.9
Ludhiana	1.4	Suket State	2.3	Bahawalpur State	2.9
Maler Kotla State	1.3	Chamba State	7.6	Muzaffargarh	2.8
Ferozepore	1.8	Sub-Himalayan	1.3	Dera Ghazi Khan	3.8
Faridkot State	2.1	Ambala	1.1	British Territory	1.8
Patiala State	1.4	Kalsia State	1.1	Punjab States	1.6
Jind State	1.8	Hoshiarpur	1.1		
Nabha State	1.5	Gurdaspur	1.0		
		Sialkot	0.9		

68. As the rural population for Natural Divisions is not readily obtainable.

Some Statistics of Rural Population.

Locality.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number of females per 1,000 males.
Punjab	24,969,408	13,495,945	11,473,463	850
British Territory	20,513,388	11,074,638	9,438,750	852
Punjab States	4,456,020	2,421,307	2,034,713	840
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	10,732,466	5,842,342	4,890,124	837
Himalayan	1,771,060	920,635	850,425	924
Sub-Himalayan	5,781,109	3,099,679	2,681,430	865
North-West Dry Area	6,684,773	3,633,289	3,051,484	840

from the tables it is being given in the marginal table; figures for British Territory and Punjab States are

also given for facility of reference. The number of females is highest in the

* $d^2 = \frac{200}{\sqrt{3}}$ or $\log. d = 1.03125$ (a constant) $-\frac{\log. n}{2}$, where d = distance between each village, and n is the number of villages in 100 square miles. If N be the number of hexagons in 100 square miles, $n = 3N$

$$\text{The area of one hexagon} = \frac{3d^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{and that of } N \text{ hexagons} = \frac{3N d^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{nd^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

=(by hypothesis) 100 square miles.

$$\text{Hence } d^2 = \frac{200}{n\sqrt{3}} \text{ or } \log. d = 1.03125 \text{ (a constant)} - \frac{1}{2} \log. n.$$

Himalayan and lowest in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. The proportion of females in rural population is everywhere higher than in the total population.

Rural Popula-
tion by
Religion.

69. The statement below shows the total rural population by religion, enumerated in British Territory, Punjab States and each Natural Division. These figures too like those given above are not readily available from any of the tables.

Locality. 1	Hindu. 2	Sikh. 3	Muslim. 4	Christian. 5	Others. 6
Punjab	7,274,075	3,816,034	13,101,961	352,608	424,730
British Territory	5,202,341	2,858,403	11,702,800	349,162	400,632
Punjab States	2,071,734	957,571	1,399,161	3,456	24,098
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	3,697,624	2,647,566	4,021,716	164,598	200,963
Himalayan	1,662,739	7,346	70,750	858	29,367
Sub-Himalayan	1,224,036	702,822	3,626,455	108,074	119,123
North-West Dry Area	689,676	458,300	5,383,040	78,478	75,279

The results derivable from the above figures are given in the marginal

Locality. 1	NUMBERS per mille OF THE RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu. 2	Sikh. 3	Muslim. 4	Christian. 5	Others. 6
Punjab	291	153	525	14	17
British Territory	254	139	570	17	20
Punjab States	465	215	314	1	5
Indo-Gangetic Plain West	344	247	375	15	19
Himalayan	939	4	40	..	17
Sub-Himalayan	212	121	627	19	21
North-West Dry Area	103	69	805	12	11

table, which shows the distribution of 1,000 of the total population of each unit by religion. The figures will be useful for purposes of reference. A similar detail for each district or state can be obtained

by the subtraction of the figures of Table V from those of Table XVI. No comment is called for.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER <i>per</i> <i>mille</i> RESID- ING IN		NUMBER <i>per mille</i> OF THE URBAN POPULATION RE- SIDING IN TOWNS WITH THE POPULATION OF				NUMBER <i>per mille</i> OF THE RURAL POPULATION RE- SIDING IN VILLAGES WITH THE POPULATION OF			
	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUNJAB ..	15,862	493	124	876	607	157	191	45	29	161	548	262
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	20,182	600	166	834	653	173	153	21	23	131	570	226
1 Hissar ..	19,033	815	127	873	535	325	139	..	30	209	628	135
2 Lahore State ..	2,956	291	127	873	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	322	678
3 Rohtak ..	13,069	989	114	886	385	298	317	..	32	318	543	107
4 Dujana State ..	1,561	833	55	945	..	..	..	1,000	..	246	639	115
5 Gurgaon ..	8,987	492	97	903	365	150	427	58	8	199	457	336
6 Patavdi State ..	3,667	380	194	806	..	..	..	1,000	..	167	450	383
7 Karnal ..	17,000	544	120	880	594	311	105	..	34	220	476	270
8 Jullundur ..	17,553	664	149	851	634	..	366	..	14	158	623	207
9 Kapurthala State ..	13,622	447	129	871	494	295	211	..	4	115	514	367
10 Ludhiana ..	28,515	656	170	830	839	104	57	..	5	170	632	193
11 Maler Kolla State ..	10,488	465	379	621	802	..	..	198	..	51	549	400
12 Ferozepore ..	15,446	665	134	866	419	420	128	33	58	160	602	180
13 Faridkot State ..	16,631	767	202	798	..	1,000	..	..	..	164	683	153
14 Patiala State ..	15,394	413	104	896	589	202	185	24	11	146	557	286
15 Jind State ..	9,757	651	120	880	..	656	344	..	..	105	647	248
16 Nabha State ..	7,841	489	164	836	..	368	487	145	..	84	562	354
17 Lahore ..	66,435	758	386	614	897	50	53	..	43	242	550	165
18 Amritsar ..	59,222	792	265	735	894	34	72	..	12	208	626	154
19 Gujranwala ..	16,559	509	157	843	685	124	111	80	..	130	534	336
20 Sheikhupura ..	7,621	639	55	945	..	319	681	..	53	135	592	220
II.—Himalayan ..	4,630	198	33	967	..	302	547	151	101	223	305	371
21 Sirmoor State ..	3,904	146	53	947	..	..	878	122	..	..	193	807
22 Simla ..	4,304	76	585	415	..	843	..	157	..	..	35	965
23 Simla Hill States ..	..	140	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	114	373	513
24 Bilaspur State ..	2,387	105	24	976	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	125	875
25 Kangra ..	6,359	1,115	8	992	..	..	1,000	..	205	287	418	90
26 Mandi State ..	6,751	54	65	935	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	17	983
27 Subet State ..	2,401	644	41	959	..	..	..	1,000	..	456	336	208
28 Chamba State ..	6,219	2,654	42	958	..	..	1,000	..	115	734	151	..
III.—Sub-Himalayan ..	14,003	466	106	894	607	88	244	61	13	129	500	358
29 Ambala ..	16,471	355	177	823	657	101	186	56	4	80	415	501
30 Katia State ..	4,653	292	155	845	..	..	551	449	..	65	360	575
31 Hoshiarpur ..	9,549	464	56	944	466	..	457	77	..	113	548	339
32 Gurdaspur ..	8,295	400	77	923	445	162	268	125	25	78	459	438
33 Sialkot ..	22,475	409	138	882	749	..	223	28	..	77	453	470
34 Gujrat ..	11,454	601	62	938	463	218	248	71	9	172	561	258
35 Jhelum ..	12,225	557	90	910	481	..	519	..	..	180	552	268
36 Rawalpindi ..	60,632	439	191	809	984	..	..	16	18	136	491	355
37 Attock ..	7,265	867	87	913	..	437	432	131	65	260	530	145
IV.—North-West Dry Area	11,774	534	87	913	506	167	229	98	40	136	616	209
38 Montgomery ..	13,144	484	53	947	498	419	..	83	8	62	603	327
39 Shahpur ..	8,277	734	131	869	249	315	229	207	55	236	544	165
40 Mianwali ..	9,534	938	93	907	..	404	596	..	208	288	389	115
41 Lyallpur ..	14,208	859	74	926	504	153	341	..	..	50	879	71
42 Jhang ..	15,393	599	116	884	804	..	154	42	9	152	630	209
43 Multan ..	45,760	542	117	883	870	82	48	..	36	158	553	253
44 Bahawalpur State ..	10,794	397	44	956	485	238	277	..	7	96	603	294
45 Muzaffargarh ..	5,150	650	52	948	..	..	508	492	54	168	599	179
46 Dera Ghazi Khan ..	7,101	611	123	877	367	..	362	271	143	188	475	194

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total Population of each main Religion, who live in Towns.

NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.										REMARKS.
	Population.	Hindu.	Ad.Dharmi.	Sikh.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Zoroastrian.	Muslim.	Christian.	Jew.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUNJAB ..	124	154	47	63	590	5	928	122	159	346	For details of the Natural Divisions, see Subsidiary Table I.
I. Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	166	180	75	60	536	826	975	213	100	800	
II. Himalayan ..	33	26	..	179	165	..	667	145	668	1,000	
III. Sub-Himalayan ..	106	153	16	67	834	818	974	95	180	857	
IV. North-West Dry Area ..	87	264	34	70	915	667	830	60	80	..	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns Classified by Population.

Serial No.	TOWN.	Number of Towns.	Proportion to total urban population.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	INCREASE PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS AT THE FORMER OF THE TWO CENSUSES IN EACH SUB-COLUMN.					INCREASE PER CENT. IN THE URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1881—1931.	
					1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	(a) In places classed as Towns in 1881.	(b) In the total of each class in 1931 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Punjab including Native States.	222	1	705	+28.9	+7.3	-2.9	+4.7	+7.5	+54.2	+42.6
1	100,000 and over ..	5	20	622	+49.8	+15.9	+4.4	+16.5	+4.1	+130.6	+243.3
2	50,000 to 100,000 ..	6	12	698	+29.4	+1.6	+3.2	+5.9	+18.6	+59.2	+43.4
3	20,000 to 50,000 ..	24	19	724	+21.3	+9.2	-3.0	-6	+9.3	+47.6	+65.7
4	10,000 to 20,000 ..	40	16	733	+26.6	+12.8	-7.8	+3.4	+6.3	+31.0	+38.5
5	5,000 to 10,000 ..	96	19	790	+19.1	+3.3	-8.1	+3.1	+4.1	+20.6	-2.3
6	Under 5,000 ..	51	05	774	+10.8	-4.2	-2.8	+1.6	+6.5	+81.5	-58.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Cities and Selected Towns.

Serial No.	CITY OR SELECTED TOWN.	Population in 1931.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Population of foreign born per mille.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.					
						1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	Total 1881—1931.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Lahore City ..	429,747	10,913	565	513	+52.5	+23.2	+12.7	+14.8	+12.4	+187.7
2	Amritsar City ..	264,840	24,844	606	203	+65.3	+4.9	-6.0	+18.8	-10.0	+74.4
3	Multan City ..	119,457	9,084	754	363	+40.9	-14.5	+13.6	+17.2	+8.6	+78.9
4	Rawalpindi Town ..	119,234	9,527	570	617	+17.9	+16.9	-1.4	+18.8	+39.3	+125.2
5	Ambala Town ..	36,592	4,994	681	..	+13.5	-4.7	+1.9	-8	+17.5	+28.4
6	Jullundur Town ..	89,030	5,827	742	359	+25.4	+2.4	+2.3	+2.3	+27.0	+70.8
7	Sialkot Town ..	100,978	6,514	686	..	+43.0	+8.9	+11.9	+5.2	+20.4	+120.6
8	Ferozapore Town ..	64,634	5,735	662	..	+18.9	+0.9	+3.0	-2.2	+27.5	+63.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution of Urban Population according to Size and in Rural Territory 1881—1931.

Years.	PARTICULARS.	Total population of the Punjab.	CLASS OF PLACE.							Rural Territory.
			Urban Territory							
			Urban Territory.	I. Towns of 100,000 and over.	II. Towns of 50,000 to 100,000.	III. Towns of 20,000 to 50,000.	IV. Towns of 10,000 to 20,000.	V. Towns of 5,000 to 10,000.	VI. Towns of under 5,000.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1931.	No. of Places	50,918	222	5	6	24	40	96	51	50,691
	Population	28,490,857	3,621,449	1,034,301	422,687	678,908	553,899	674,422	157,232	24,969,408
1921.	No. of Places	45,408	186	3	6	19	30	77	51	45,222
	Population	25,101,514	2,596,678	543,141	408,990	510,687	415,553	539,279	179,028	22,504,836
1911.	No. of Places	..	173	2	6	13	30	77	45	..
	Population	23,791,841	2,334,445	381,443	450,880	367,517	432,155	539,892	162,558	21,457,396
1901.	No. of Places	..	224	2	6	13	34	99	70	..
	Population	24,367,113	2,580,798	365,393	432,956	379,844	490,124	679,439	233,042	21,786,315
1891.	No. of Places	..	220	2	7	13	32	97	69	..
	Population	22,915,894	2,444,184	313,620	455,233	349,204	440,827	658,757	226,543	20,471,710
1881.	No. of Places	..	278	2	5	15	30	105	121	..
	Population	20,800,995	2,473,433	301,265	294,860	409,630	399,909	690,294	377,475	18,327,562
1931.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.	100.0	12.4	3.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.4	0.6	87.6
1921.		100.0	10.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	.7	89.7
1911.		100.0	9.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	.7	90.2
1901.		100.0	10.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	.9	89.4
1891.		100.0	10.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.0	89.3
1881.		100.0	11.9	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.9	3.4	1.8	88.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Classification of Urban Population and Population of Rural Territory as constituted in 1931 with increase since 1921.

CLASS OF PLACES.	Number of Places in 1931.	POPULATION.		INCREASE 1921—1931.		REMARKS.
		1931.	1921.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab including Punjab States	a 50,878	28,301,076	25,101,514	3,389,848	13.5	*These figures denote the proportion living in places classed as towns in both censuses and are, therefore, comparable.
Territory Urban, in 1931.	b 37	189,781	..	..	..
	a 185	*3,331,668	*2,596,678	924,771	35.6	*These figures denote the population living outside the places classed as towns in both censuses.
	b 37	189,781	..	..	..
Towns having in 1931.—						
I. 100,000 and over.	.. 5	1,034,301	698,566	335,735	48.1	
II. 50,000 to 100,000.	.. 6	422,687	338,983	83,704	24.7	
III. 20,000 to 50,000.	.. 24	678,908	536,789	142,119	26.5	
IV. 10,000 to 20,000.	a 39	543,187	432,940	120,959	27.9	
	b 1	10,712	..	..	..
V. 5,000 to 10,000.	a 78	555,867	481,229	193,193	140.1	
	b 18	118,555	..	..	..
VI. Under 5,000.	a 33	96,718	96,948	60,284	62.2	
	b 18	60,514	..	..	..
Territory Rural, in 1931.	a 50,691	†24,969,408	†22,504,836	2,464,572	11.0	
	b 37	189,781	..	..	..

NOTE.—The towns entered against 'b' were not treated as towns in 1921, and their population in that year cannot be obtained.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present Population.

Serial Number.	Town.		POPULATION.					
			1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
			2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—100,000 AND OVER.								
1	Lahore	.. ..	429,747	281,781	228,087	202,904	176,854	149,369
2	Amritsar	.. ..	264,840	160,218	152,756	162,429	136,706	151,886
3	Multan	.. ..	119,457	84,806	99,243	87,394	74,562	68,074
4	Rawalpindi	.. ..	119,284	101,142	86,483	87,688	73,795	62,075
5	Sialkot	.. ..	100,973	70,610	64,869	57,956	55,087	46,702
	TOTAL	.. ..	1,034,301	698,566	632,038	598,481	517,084	468,676
CLASS II—50,000 TO 100,000.								
6	Jullundur	.. ..	89,030	71,008	69,318	67,735	66,202	62,119
7	Ambala	.. ..	86,592	76,326	80,131	78,638	79,294	67,463
8	Ludhiana	.. ..	68,586	51,880	44,170	48,649	46,334	44,163
9	Ferozapore	.. ..	64,634	54,351	50,836	49,341	50,437	39,570
10	Gujranwala	.. ..	58,716	37,887	29,472	29,224	26,785	22,884
11	Patiala	.. ..	55,129	47,531	46,974	53,545	55,856	53,629
	TOTAL	.. ..	422,687	338,983	320,901	327,132	324,908	279,828
CLASS III—20,000 TO 50,000.								
12	Kasur	.. ..	46,815	31,018	24,783	22,022	20,290	17,336
13	Jhang-Maghiana	.. ..	36,035	30,139	25,914	24,382	23,290	21,629
14	Bhiwani	.. ..	35,866	33,270	31,100	35,917	35,487	33,702
15	Rohtak	.. ..	35,235	25,240	20,361	20,323	16,702	15,099
16	Batala	.. ..	33,204	26,122	26,430	27,965	27,223	24,281
17	Panipat	.. ..	32,915	27,343	26,342	29,914	27,547	25,022
18	Jagraon	.. ..	27,108	17,731	15,039	18,790	18,116	16,873
19	Hoshiarpur	.. ..	26,730	21,285	17,449	17,549	21,552	21,303
20	Karnal	.. ..	26,610	22,845	21,961	23,559	21,963	23,133
21	Gujrat	.. ..	26,511	21,974	19,090	19,410	18,050	18,743
†22	Rewari	.. ..	26,269	23,129	24,780	27,295	27,934	26,972
23	Montgomery	.. ..	26,164	14,601	8,129	6,602	5,159	3,178
24	Chiniot	.. ..	25,841	17,513	14,085	16,685	13,476	10,731
25	Maler Kotla	.. ..	25,240	24,564	23,880	21,122	21,754	20,021
26	Hisar	.. ..	25,179	21,415	17,162	17,647	16,854	14,167
27	Jhelum	.. ..	23,490	18,060	19,678	14,951	12,878	21,107
†28	Dera Ghazi Khan	.. ..	23,408	20,731	18,468	23,731	27,886	22,309
29	Bhatinda	.. ..	22,771	20,154	16,037	13,185	8,536	5,084
30	Narnaul	.. ..	21,995	20,410	21,350	19,489	21,159	20,052
31	Bahawalpur	.. ..	20,943	18,494	18,414	18,540	18,716	13,635
32	Wazirabad	.. ..	20,707	18,645	17,146	18,069	15,786	16,462
33	Kapurthala	.. ..	20,210	16,242	16,367	18,519	16,747	15,237
	TOTAL	.. ..	609,225	490,925	442,968	451,042	437,105	404,896
CLASS IV—10,000 TO 20,000.								
34	Bhara	.. ..	19,741	17,027	15,202	18,680	17,428	15,165
35	Kaithal	.. ..	19,418	15,477	12,912	14,408	16,708	14,754
36	Sira	.. ..	18,990	16,241	14,629	15,800	16,415	12,292
37	Fazlika	.. ..	18,463	13,920	10,985	8,595	7,593	6,851
38	Hansi	.. ..	18,358	15,425	14,576	16,523	15,190	12,656
39	Simla	.. ..	18,144	26,149	18,934	13,990	13,034	12,305
40	Nabha	.. ..	17,311	14,750	13,629	18,408	17,108	17,116
41	Faridkot	.. ..	16,759	12,304	11,673	10,465	8,319	6,593
42	Kot Kapura	.. ..	16,592	14,063	10,644	9,519	7,730	6,196
43	Sonepat	.. ..	15,950	12,981	12,014	12,990	12,011	13,077
44	Muktsar	.. ..	14,839	10,539	8,834	9,389	6,271	3,125
45	Khushab	.. ..	14,194	10,009	10,159	11,493	9,832	8,989
46	Sangrur	.. ..	13,991	10,799	9,041	11,852	8,829	9,139
47	Jagadhri	.. ..	13,268	11,544	12,045	13,402	13,029	12,300
48	Kamalia	.. ..	13,220	8,916	8,237	6,970	7,490	7,594
49	Basi	.. ..	12,979	11,560	11,126	13,738	13,810	12,896
50	Patti	.. ..	12,882	10,439	7,987	8,187	7,495	6,497
*51	Jalalpur Jattan	.. ..	12,597	10,792	11,615	10,949	11,095	12,839
52	Shahabad	.. ..	12,293	11,329	11,054	11,090	11,473	10,218
53	Jhajjar	.. ..	12,232	10,800	10,617	12,227	11,881	11,650
54	Gurdaspur	.. ..	12,094	8,906	6,248	5,764	5,857	4,706
†55	Phagwara	.. ..	12,049	11,395	11,779	14,198	12,331	10,627
56	Raikot	.. ..	11,810	8,379	7,510	10,131	9,381	9,219
57	Jind	.. ..	11,699	10,840	8,783	8,047	8,116	7,136
58	Campbellpur	.. ..	11,694	9,850	4,022	3,036	2,556	1,497
59	Pakpattan	.. ..	11,311	7,218	7,912	6,192	6,522	5,993
†60	Palwal	.. ..	10,807	9,352	9,485	12,830	11,227	10,635
*†61	Sunam	.. ..	10,952	8,265	7,329	10,069	10,869	12,223
62	Sumana	.. ..	10,563	9,085	9,273	10,299	10,035	9,495
63	Pindighob	.. ..	10,506	9,419	9,045	8,452	8,462	8,583
64	Ahmadpur Sharqi	.. ..	10,296	8,255	9,472	9,028	9,844	9,853
65	Tarn Taran	.. ..	10,103	5,988	4,260	4,428	3,900	3,210
	TOTAL	.. ..	444,552	372,525	331,021	348,335	330,432	305,209

* Present Population less than 1881.
† Present Population less than 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—continued.

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present Census.

Serial No.	Town.	POPULATION.					
		1931. [†]	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V—5,000 TO 10,000.							
†66	Kartarpur	9,878	8,512	8,631	10,840	10,441	9,260
*†67	Pind Dadan Khan	9,832	9,910	10,590	13,770	16,055	16,724
68	Pathankot	9,763	7,353	7,007	6,091	4,749	4,344
69	Nakodar	9,584	9,434	8,859	9,958	9,740	8,486
70	Leiah	9,578	8,476	8,173	7,546	7,437	5,899
71	Chakwal	9,542	7,425	6,400	6,520	6,070	5,717
*†72	Urmur Tanda	9,510	8,362	7,016	10,247	11,632	10,295
73	Jampur	9,430	7,317	6,517	5,928	5,815	4,697
*†74	Mahindargarh	9,194	8,580	9,761	9,984	10,847	10,398
75	Hazro	9,155	8,408	9,950	9,799	7,580	6,533
76	Barnala	8,915	7,714	5,341	6,905	6,612	5,449
77	Jandiala	8,888	7,464	6,959	7,750	7,732	6,535
*78	Rupar	8,764	7,606	6,935	8,888	8,693	10,326
79	Hardo Daska	8,636	6,283	6,046	6,655	3,070	5,525
†80	Sultanpur	8,608	8,141	6,492	9,004	8,986	8,217
81	Kalabagh	8,353	8,455	6,654	5,824	6,702	6,056
†82	Chunian	8,269	7,642	7,151	8,959	10,339	8,122
*†83	Paerur	7,905	6,909	7,564	8,335	9,200	8,378
*†84	Beri	7,877	7,454	7,798	9,723	9,825	9,695
*†85	Sadhsaura	7,769	7,630	7,774	9,812	10,445	10,794
*†86	Sahiwal	7,762	6,582	7,658	9,163	9,210	8,880
87	Mandi Nagar	7,538	6,870	7,896	8,144	6,889	5,030
88	Dhanaula	7,521	6,886	6,094	7,443	7,095	7,264
†89	Isa Khel	7,516	6,172	6,868	7,630	7,600	6,692
90	Eminabad	7,329	5,816	5,526	6,494	5,841	5,886
*†91	Dadri	7,260	6,582	5,713	7,009	7,604	7,837
†92	Hodal	7,258	5,854	5,468	8,142	9,601	6,453
93	Hidayatpur Chhamni	7,208	5,107	5,461	4,765	4,083	3,990
94	Nawanshahr	7,163	5,316	4,475	5,641	5,601	4,960
95	Kunjah	7,162	7,240	7,090	6,431	5,474	5,799
*†96	Nur Mahal	7,079	6,845	7,178	8,706	8,520	8,161
97	Dinga	7,068	6,014	5,351	5,412	5,424	5,015
98	Bahadurgarh	6,963	5,955	4,990	5,974	6,103	6,674
99	Khem Karan	6,898	6,152	5,732	6,083	5,935	5,516
100	Nahan	6,859	5,756	6,341	6,256	6,121	5,253
101	Bhakkar	6,857	6,193	5,368	5,312	5,210	4,402
*†102	Sansur	6,846	6,532	6,307	8,580	8,678	9,128
103	Dharmkot	6,779	5,960	5,859	6,731	6,725	6,007
104	Majitha	6,709	5,664	5,223	6,403	6,417	6,053
*†105	Rahon	6,692	5,947	6,292	8,651	10,667	11,736
106	Shujabad	6,618	6,730	6,334	5,880	6,329	6,458
*†107	Miani	6,472	5,965	5,819	7,220	7,149	8,069
108	Dharamsala	6,359	4,904	6,923	6,971	6,184	5,322
*†109	Bahadur	6,282	5,577	5,465	7,710	7,177	6,912
110	Chamba	6,219	5,668	5,523	6,000	5,905	5,218
111	Dajal	6,186	5,775	6,893	6,213	6,085	5,952
112	Muzaffargarh	6,110	5,366	4,387	4,018	3,642	2,720
*†113	Hariana	5,971	5,205	5,395	6,005	7,066	6,472
114	Banga	5,840	5,089	4,602	4,697	5,010	4,565
*115	Sohna	5,667	4,758	5,138	6,024	5,990	7,374
*†116	Forozepur Jhirka	5,390	4,542	5,719	7,278	6,848	6,878
117	Zira	5,318	4,622	4,378	4,001	4,356	3,492
*†118	Khanpur	5,231	4,213	9,192	8,611	7,494	7,189
*†119	Dera Baba Nanak	5,176	4,333	4,556	5,118	5,750	5,956
*†120	Phillaur	5,168	4,696	5,224	6,986	6,957	7,107
*†121	Faridabad	5,134	4,337	4,487	5,310	5,929	7,427
*†122	Chaochrauli	5,124	4,202	4,246	5,520	5,674	5,389
*†123	Dinanagar	5,114	4,047	4,154	5,191	5,454	5,589
124	Sharakpur	5,056	4,127	4,482	4,474	4,924	4,595
*†125	Gohana	5,045	5,107	5,438	6,567	7,690	7,444
*†126	Thanesar	5,032	4,226	4,719	5,066	6,111	6,005
TOTAL		440,406	386,036	385,602	436,368	437,492	418,819

* Present population less than 1881.

† Present population less than 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—concluded.

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present population.

Serial No.	TOWN.	POPULATION.					
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS VI—UNDER 5,000.							
†127	Bawal	4,044	5,137	5,332	5,739	5,091	4,781
*†128	Ramnagar	4,768	4,632	5,256	7,121	6,592	6,830
*†129	Rajanpur	4,510	3,964	3,704	3,917	4,973	4,932
*†130	Dera Bassi	4,182	3,890	4,236	4,641	4,966	4,907
*†131	Ballabgarh	4,162	3,721	4,053	4,506	4,474	5,821
*†132	Sirhind	4,103	4,064	3,843	5,415	5,254	5,401
133	Alipur	3,931	3,434	3,312	2,788	2,552	2,555
*†134	Buria	3,494	3,574	4,272	5,865	6,809	7,411
135	Karor	3,491	3,539	3,503	3,243	2,833	2,723
136	Bakloh	3,239	3,430	3,566	3,042	2,563	1,479
137	Loharu	2,950	2,339	2,343	2,175	2,431	2,038
*†138	Khengarh	2,863	3,184	3,349	3,621	3,505	3,417
139	Kasauli	2,852	3,212	3,194	2,192	1,977	2,807
*†140	Mithankot	2,680	3,204	2,589	3,487	3,024	3,353
*141	Murree	1,980	3,292	1,705	1,844	1,768	2,489
142	Attock Cantt.	1,826	170	630	497	419	120
*†143	Dagshai	1,469	1,745	2,032	2,159	2,569	3,642
*†144	Subathu	1,327	1,581	1,847	2,177	2,171	2,329
145	Dalhousie	1,030	1,457	938	808	807	870
146	Balun	852	948	644	508	425	740
*†147	Jutogh	470	1,004	471	375	557	953
	TOTAL ..	61,129	61,581	60,819	66,120	66,300	69,598
	GRAND TOTAL ..	3,012,300	2,348,816	2,173,344	2,227,428	2,113,301	1,946,125

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Population Punjab ..	23,490,857	25,101,514	23,791,340	24,387,113	22,915,894	20,800,995
Urban Population (as per statement annexed.) ..	3,012,300	2,348,816	2,173,344	2,227,428	2,113,301	1,946,126
Rural Population ..	25,478,557	22,752,698	21,618,496	22,139,685	20,802,593	18,854,869
Percentage of Urban Population on total Population.	10.57	9.36	9.13	9.14	9.22	9.36

* Present population less than 1881.

† Present population less than 1891.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Increase (+) or decrease (-) in the Population of Towns in the inter-censal periods.

Serial No.	TOWN.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Serial No.	TOWN.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
		3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I—100,000 AND OVER.						CLASS V—5,000 TO 10,000.						
1	Lahore	+	+	+	+	+	66	Kartarpur	+	-	-	+	+	
2	Amritsar	+	-	-	+	+	67	Pind Dadan Khan	+	-	-	-	-	
3	Multan	+	+	+	+	+	68	Pathankot	+	+	+	+	+	
4	Rawalpindi	+	+	-	+	+	69	Nakodar	+	+	+	+	+	
5	Sialkot	+	+	+	+	+	70	Leish	+	+	+	+	+	
							71	Chakwal	+	+	-	+	+	
							72	Urmur Tanda	+	+	-	-	+	
							73	Jampur	+	+	+	+	+	
							74	Mohindargarh	+	-	-	-	+	
							75	Hazro	+	-	+	+	+	
							76	Barnala	+	+	-	+	+	
							77	Jandiala	+	+	-	+	+	
							78	Rupar	+	+	-	+	+	
							79	Hardo Daska	+	+	-	+	-	
6	Jullundur	+	+	+	+	+	80	Sultanpur	+	+	-	+	+	
7	Ambala	+	-	-	+	+	81	Kala Bagh	-	+	+	-	+	
8	Ludhiana	+	+	-	+	+	82	Chunian	+	+	-	-	+	
9	Ferozepore	+	+	+	+	+	83	Paarur	+	-	-	-	+	
10	Gujranwala	+	+	+	+	+	84	Beri	+	-	-	-	+	
11	Patials	+	+	-	-	+	85	Sadhsura	+	-	-	-	+	
							86	Sahiwal	+	-	-	-	+	
							87	Mandi Nagar	+	-	-	+	+	
							88	Dhanaula	+	+	-	-	+	
							89	Isa Khel	+	+	-	-	+	
							90	Eminabad	+	+	-	+	+	
12	Kasur	+	+	+	+	+	91	Dadri	+	+	-	-	+	
13	Jhang-Maghiana	+	+	+	+	+	92	Hodal	+	+	-	-	+	
14	Bhiwani	+	+	-	+	+	93	Hidayatpur Chhauri	+	+	-	+	+	
15	Rohtak	+	+	+	+	+	94	Nawanshahr	+	+	-	+	+	
16	Batala	+	-	-	+	+	95	Kunjah	-	+	+	+	-	
17	Panipat	+	+	-	-	+	96	Nur Mahal	+	+	-	+	+	
18	Jagraon	+	+	-	+	+	97	Dinga	+	+	-	-	+	
19	Hoshiarpur	+	+	-	-	+	98	Bahadurgarh	+	+	-	-	-	
20	Karnal	+	+	-	+	-	99	Khem Karan	+	+	-	+	+	
21	Gujrat	+	+	-	-	+	100	Nahan	+	-	+	+	+	
22	Rewari	+	-	-	-	+	101	Bhakkar	+	+	+	+	+	
23	Montgomery	+	+	+	+	+	102	Sanaur	+	+	+	+	+	
24	Chiniot	+	+	-	+	+	103	Dharmkot	+	+	-	+	+	
25	Malat Kotla	+	+	+	+	+	104	Majitha	+	+	-	-	+	
26	Hissar	+	+	+	+	+	105	Rahon	+	+	-	-	+	
27	Jhelum	+	+	+	+	-	106	Shujabad	-	+	+	+	-	
28	Dera Ghazi Khan	+	+	-	-	+	107	Miani	+	+	-	+	+	
29	Bhatinda	+	+	+	+	+	108	Dharmala	+	+	-	+	+	
30	Narnaul	+	-	+	-	+	109	Bahadur	+	+	-	+	+	
31	Bahawalpur	+	+	-	-	+	110	Chamba	+	+	-	+	+	
32	Wazirabad	+	+	-	+	-	111	Dajal	+	+	+	+	+	
33	Kapurthala	+	-	-	+	+	112	Mazaffargarh	+	+	+	+	+	
							113	Hariana	+	-	-	-	+	
							114	Banga	+	+	-	-	+	
							115	Sohna	+	+	-	+	-	
							116	Ferozepur Jhirka	+	-	-	+	-	
							117	Zira	+	+	+	-	+	
34	Bhera	+	+	-	+	+	118	Khanpur	+	-	+	+	+	
35	Kaithal	+	+	-	-	+	119	Dera Baba Nanak	+	-	+	+	+	
36	Siras	+	+	-	-	+	120	Phillaur	+	-	-	+	-	
37	Fazilka	+	+	+	+	+	121	Faridabad	+	+	-	-	+	
38	Hansi	+	+	+	+	+	122	Chachrauli	+	-	-	-	+	
39	Simla	-	+	+	+	+	123	Dinanagar	+	-	-	-	-	
40	Nabha	+	+	+	+	+	124	Sharakpur	+	-	+	-	+	
41	Faridkot	+	+	+	+	+	125	Gohana	-	-	-	-	+	
42	Kot Kapura	+	+	+	+	+	126	Thanesar	+	+	+	+	+	
43	Sonepat	+	+	-	+	+			CLASS VI—UNDER 5,000.					
44	Muktesar	+	+	+	+	+	127	Bawal	-	-	-	+	+	
45	Khushab	+	-	-	+	+	128	Ramnagar	+	-	-	+	-	
46	Sangrur	+	+	-	+	+	129	Rajanpur	+	+	-	-	+	
47	Jagadhri	+	+	-	+	+	130	Dera Bassi	+	-	-	-	+	
48	Kamalia	+	+	+	-	+	131	Ballabgarh	+	-	-	+	-	
49	Basi	+	+	-	-	+	132	Sirhind	+	+	-	+	-	
50	Patti	+	+	-	+	+	133	Alipur	+	+	+	+	-	
51	Jalalpur Jattan	+	-	+	-	+	134	Buris	+	+	+	+	-	
52	Shahebad	+	+	+	-	+	135	Karor	-	+	+	+	+	
53	Jhajjar	+	+	-	+	+	136	Bakloh	-	-	+	+	+	
54	Gurdaspur	+	+	+	-	+	137	Loharu	+	-	+	+	+	
55	Phagwara	+	+	-	+	+	138	Khangarh	+	-	-	+	+	
56	Raikot	+	+	-	+	+	139	Kasauli	-	+	+	+	+	
57	Jind	+	+	+	-	+	140	Mithankot	-	+	-	+	+	
58	Campbellpur	+	+	+	+	+	141	Murree	-	+	-	+	+	
59	Pak Pattan	+	-	+	-	+	142	Attock Cantt.	+	-	+	+	+	
60	Paiwal	+	-	-	+	+	143	Dagshai	-	-	-	-	-	
61	Sanam	+	+	-	-	+	144	Subathu	-	-	-	-	-	
62	Sumana	+	+	-	+	+	145	Dalhousie	-	+	+	+	-	
63	Pindi Gheb	+	+	+	-	+	146	Balun	-	+	+	+	-	
64	Ahmadpur Sharqi	+	-	-	+	+	147	Jutogh	-	+	+	+	-	
65	Tarn Taran	+	+	-	+	+			-	+	+	-	-	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.
Rural Density. (Census 1931).

1	DISTRICT.	2	PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS IN EACH OF THE LAST SIX CENSUSES.		4	POPULATION OF TAHSIL.		URBAN POPULATION.		RURAL POPULATION.		Number of Rural Population per square mile of rural area.		
			3	NAME.		1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	
		Number.			Total area less revenue area of towns named in column 3 (square miles).	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
PUNJAB (BRITISH TERRITORY)														
					88,708	23,580,852	20,835,478	2,611,611	1,997,154	20,969,241	18,638,324	236	211	
					1,067	213,643	190,452	25,179	21,415	188,464	169,037	177	158	
HISSAR.	1	Hissar	HISSAR TAHSIL ..	..	..	..	..	25,179	21,415	..	..	..	..
			HANSI TAHSIL ..	..	801	192,810	177,043	18,358	15,425	174,454	161,618	218	203
	2	Hansi	BHIWANI TAHSIL ..	..	..	..	..	18,358	15,425	..	..	..	..
			Bhiwani	BHIWANI TAHSIL	751	138,211	126,015	35,866	33,270	102,345	92,745	136	123
ROHTAK.	3	Bhiwani	FATEHABAD TAHSIL	35,866	33,270	..	152,259	141,621	166	154
			SIRSA TAHSIL ..	..	1,636	202,556	181,679	18,909	16,241	183,647	165,438	112	101
	4	Sirsa	ROHTAK TAHSIL ..	..	514	220,803	200,939	35,235	25,240	185,568	175,699	361	342
			JHAJJAR TAHSIL ..	..	..	..	..	35,235	25,240	..	..	..	..
	5	Rohtak	JHAJJAR TAHSIL ..	..	727	228,055	213,866	27,072	24,209	200,983	189,657	370	361
			Bahadurgarh	..	..	..	..	12,232	10,800	..	..	..	..
GURGAON.	6	Jhajjar	BERI TAHSIL ..	..	..	..	..	6,963	5,956	..	..	..	..
	7	Bahadurgarh	..	..	..	..	..	7,877	7,454	..	..	..	..
	8	Beri	GOHANA TAHSIL ..	..	553	177,014	175,291	5,045	5,107	171,969	170,184	311	308
			Gohana	..	..	..	..	5,045	5,107	..	..	..	..
	9	Gohana	SONEPAT TAHSIL ..	..	447	179,749	182,176	15,050	12,981	164,699	169,195	368	379
			Sonepat	..	..	..	..	15,050	12,981	..	..	..	..
	10	Sonepat	GURGAON TAHSIL ..	..	401	119,751	111,980	12,875	9,865	108,876	102,115	267	255
			Hidayatpur Chhauri	..	..	..	..	7,298	5,107	..	..	..	..
	11	Hidayatpur Chhauri	..	..	..	..	..	5,667	4,758	..	..	..	..
	12	Sohna	FEROZEPUR JHIRKA TAHSIL ..	..	312	108,687	98,285	5,390	4,542	103,297	93,743	331	300
KARNAL.	13	Ferozepur Jhirka	..	..	..	..	..	5,390	4,542	..	..	..	..
	14	Palwal	NUH TAHSIL ..	..	402	124,578	112,119	18,065	15,200	124,578	112,119	310	279
			PALWAL TAHSIL ..	..	379	144,726	131,760	10,807	9,352	126,861	116,554	334	308
	15	Palwal	..	..	..	..	..	10,807	9,352	..	..	..	..
	16	Rewari	REWARI TAHSIL ..	..	421	158,880	147,256	26,269	23,129	132,611	124,127	315	285
			Ballaigarh	..	..	..	..	26,269	23,129	..	..	..	..
	17	Ballaigarh	BALLAIGARH TAHSIL ..	..	277	83,541	80,961	9,290	8,058	74,245	72,903	268	263
	18	Faridabad	..	..	..	..	..	4,162	3,721	..	..	..	..
AMBALA.	19	Karnal	KARNAL TAHSIL ..	..	854	247,637	232,703	26,610	22,845	221,027	209,858	259	240
			PANIPAT TAHSIL ..	..	459	173,968	173,796	26,610	22,845	..	..	..	..
	20	Panepat	..	..	..	..	..	32,915	27,343	141,053	140,453	307	319
			Kaithal	..	..	..	..	32,915	27,343	..	..	..	..
	21	Kaithal	KAITHAL TAHSIL ..	..	1,272	278,903	275,722	19,418	15,477	259,485	260,245	204	205
SIMLA.	22	Thanesar	THANESAR TAHSIL ..	..	555	152,106	146,601	19,418	15,477	134,781	131,046	243	236
			SHAHABAD ..	..	..	..	..	17,325	15,555	..	..	..	..
	23	Shahabad	..	..	..	..	..	5,032	4,226	..	..	..	..
			Ambala	..	..	..	..	12,293	11,329	..	..	..	..
	24	Ambala	AMBALA TAHSIL ..	..	352	202,525	187,926	86,592	76,326	115,933	111,600	329	317
			Kharar	..	..	..	..	86,592	76,326	..	..	..	..
	25	Kharar	KHARAR TAHSIL ..	..	372	155,530	142,894	2,852	3,212	152,678	139,682	410	375
KANGRA.	26	Jagadhri	JAGADHRI TAHSIL ..	..	401	137,785	128,704	2,852	3,212	..	..	..	..
			BURIA ..	..	..	..	..	16,782	15,118	121,023	111,586	302	278
	27	Buria	..	..	..	..	..	13,268	11,544	..	..	..	..
			Sadhaura	..	..	..	..	3,494	3,574	..	..	..	..
	28	Sadhaura	NARAINGARH TAHSIL ..	..	436	115,460	107,798	7,789	7,030	107,691	100,168	247	230
			Rupar	..	..	..	..	7,789	7,030	..	..	..	..
29	Rupar	RUPAR TAHSIL ..	..	286	131,602	116,155	8,704	7,608	122,838	108,549	430	380	
KANGRA.			..	..	..	..	..	8,704	7,608	..	..	..	..
	30	Simla	SIMLA TAHSIL ..	..	42	25,846	35,003	21,410	30,539	4,430	4,484	106	106
			Jutogh	..	..	..	..	18,144	26,149	..	..	..	..
		Dagshai	..	..	..	..	470	1,064	..	..	..	..
		Subathu	..	..	..	..	1,469	1,745	..	..	..	..
		Subathu	..	..	..	..	1,327	1,531	..	..	..	..
		Kot Khai	KOT KHAI TAHSIL ..	..	32	10,940	10,324	..	..	10,940	10,324	342	323
		Dharmasala	KANORA TAHSIL ..	..	415	122,527	118,374	6,359	4,904	116,168	113,470	280	273
		Dharmasala	..	..	..	..	..	6,359	4,904	..	..	..	..
		Dehra	DEHRA TAHSIL ..	..	495	127,251	124,038	..	..	127,251	124,038	257	252
		Nurpur	NURPUR TAHSIL ..	..	519	98,394	95,470	..	..	98,394	95,470	190	184
		Hampur	HAMPUR TAHSIL ..	..	590	177,199	168,504	..	..	177,199	168,504	300	286
		Palampur	PALAMPUR TAHSIL ..	..	521	144,516	137,052	..	..	144,516	137,052	277	263
		Kulu	KULU TAHSIL ..	..	1,335	131,425	122,027	..	..	131,425	122,027	98	91

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—continued.

Rural Density. (Census 1931).

District.	Number.	PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS IN EACH OF THE LAST SIX CENSUSES. Name.	Total area less revenue area of towns named in column 3 (square miles).	POPULATION OF TAHSIL.		URBAN POPULATION.		RURAL POPULATION.		Number of rural Population per square mile of rural area.	
				1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HOSHARPUR.		HOSHARPUR TAHSIL ..	502	278,829	247,196	32,701	26,490	246,128	220,706	490	44
	35	Hoshiarpur ..	..	..	..	26,730	21,285	..	..	..	..
	36	Hariana ..	..	..	..	5,971	6,205	..	..	..	..
		DASUYA TAHSIL ..	496	238,468	215,600	9,510	8,362	228,958	207,238	462	41
JULLUNDUR.	37	Urmur Tanda ..	..	..	..	9,510	8,362	..	..	..	..
		GARNHANKAR TAHSIL ..	511	259,403	232,772	..	..	259,403	232,772	508	45
		UNA TAHSIL ..	690	255,487	231,851	..	..	255,487	231,851	370	33
		JULLUNDUR TAHSIL ..	373	347,123	289,396	98,908	78,520	248,215	209,876	665	56
LUDHIANA.	38	Jullundur ..	..	..	..	89,030	71,008	..	..	..	..
	39	Kartarpur ..	..	..	..	9,878	8,512	..	..	..	..
		NAWANSHAHN TAHSIL ..	284	200,333	177,692	19,685	16,352	180,648	161,340	639	561
	40	Nawanshahr ..	..	..	..	7,153	5,316	..	..	..	..
	41	Banga ..	..	..	..	5,840	5,089	..	..	..	..
	42	Rahon ..	..	..	..	6,692	5,947	..	..	..	..
		PHILLAUR TAHSIL ..	286	190,316	164,806	12,247	11,641	178,069	153,265	623	536
	43	Phillaur ..	..	..	..	5,168	4,696	..	..	..	..
	44	Nur Mahal ..	..	..	..	7,079	6,845	..	..	..	..
		NAKODAR TAHSIL ..	357	205,949	190,650	9,584	9,434	196,365	181,216	550	508
FEROZEPUR.	45	Nakodar ..	..	..	..	9,584	9,434	..	..	..	..
		LUDHIANA TAHSIL ..	676	335,302	285,953	68,586	51,880	266,716	234,073	396	346
	46	Ludhiana ..	..	..	..	68,586	51,880	..	..	..	..
		JAGRAON TAHSIL ..	418	204,344	164,553	38,918	26,110	165,426	138,443	396	331
LAHORE.	47	Jagraon ..	..	..	..	27,108	17,731	..	..	..	..
	48	Raikot ..	..	..	..	11,810	8,379	..	..	..	..
		SAMRALA TAHSIL ..	291	132,848	117,116	..	..	132,848	117,116	457	402
		FEROZEPUR TAHSIL ..	689	240,326	222,355	64,634	54,351	175,692	168,004	263	251
	49	Ferozepur ..	..	..	..	64,634	54,351	..	..	..	..
		ZIRA TAHSIL ..	495	176,219	166,373	12,097	10,582	164,122	155,791	332	315
	50	Zira ..	..	..	..	5,318	4,622	..	..	..	..
	51	Dharmkot ..	..	..	..	6,779	5,960	..	..	..	..
		MOGA TAHSIL ..	626	223,975	209,558	..	..	223,975	209,558	358	335
		MUKTSAR TAHSIL ..	932	224,075	209,645	14,839	10,539	209,236	199,106	225	214
AMRITSAR.	52	Muktsar ..	..	..	..	14,839	10,539	..	..	..	..
		FATILKA TAHSIL ..	1,336	292,137	290,935	18,463	18,829	273,674	277,106	206	207
	53	Fatilka ..	..	..	..	18,463	18,829	..	..	..	..
		LAHORE TAHSIL ..	625	693,521	515,809	429,747	281,781	263,774	234,028	422	374
	54	Lahore ..	..	..	..	429,747	281,781	..	..	..	..
		CHUNIAN TAHSIL ..	1,126	339,483	294,434	8,269	7,642	321,214	286,792	286	265
	55	Chunian ..	..	..	..	8,269	7,642	..	..	..	..
		KASUR TAHSIL ..	795	355,566	319,596	66,595	47,609	288,971	271,987	363	342
	56	Kasur ..	..	..	..	46,815	31,018	..	..	..	..
	57	Khem Karan ..	..	..	..	6,398	6,152	..	..	..	..
58	Patti ..	..	..	..	12,882	10,439	..	..	..	..
GURDASPUR.	59	Amritsar ..	534	594,410	450,760	280,437	173,346	313,973	277,414	588	520
	60	Majitha ..	..	..	..	264,340	160,218	..	..	..	..
	61	Jandiala ..	..	..	..	6,709	5,604	..	..	..	..
		TARN TARAN TAHSIL ..	596	322,256	294,465	8,888	7,464	312,158	288,477	524	484
	62	Tarn Taran ..	..	..	..	10,103	5,988	..	..	..	..
		AJNALA TAHSIL ..	417	200,454	184,149	..	..	200,454	184,149	481	442
SIALKOT.		GURDASPUR TAHSIL ..	490	263,727	234,146	17,208	12,953	246,519	221,193	503	451
	63	Gurdaspur ..	..	..	..	12,094	8,906	..	..	..	..
	64	Dina Nagar ..	..	..	..	5,114	4,047	..	..	..	..
		BATALA TAHSIL ..	476	320,349	275,695	38,380	30,455	281,969	245,240	592	515
	65	Batala ..	..	..	..	33,204	26,122	..	..	..	..
	66	Dera Baba Nanak ..	..	..	..	5,176	4,333	..	..	..	..
		PATHEANKOT TAHSIL ..	359	139,459	129,502	14,884	13,188	124,575	116,314	347	324
	67	Pathankot ..	..	..	..	9,763	7,353	..	..	..	..
	68	Balun ..	..	..	..	552	948	..	..	..	..
	69	Dalhousie ..	..	..	..	1,030	1,457	..	..	..	..
SIALKOT.	70	Bakloh ..	..	..	..	3,239	3,430	..	..	..	..
		SIALKOT TAHSIL ..	373	308,461	286,362	100,973	70,619	207,488	195,743	556	525
	71	Sialkot ..	..	..	..	100,973	70,619	..	..	..	..
		PASRUP TAHSIL ..	378	217,055	195,111	7,905	6,909	209,150	188,202	553	498
SIALKOT.	72	Pasrup ..	..	..	..	7,905	6,909	..	..	..	..
		NAROWAL TAHSIL ..	408	230,980	212,627	..	..	230,980	212,627	566	521
		DASKA TAHSIL ..	387	223,121	230,767	8,636	6,283	214,485	197,484	554	510
	Hardo Daska ..	..	..	..	8,636	6,283	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—continued.

Rural Density. (Census 1931.)

District.	PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS IN EACH OF THE LAST SIX CENSUSES.			Total area less revenue area of Towns named in column 3 (square miles).	POPULATION OF TAHSIL.		URBAN POPULATION.		RURAL POPULATION.		Number of Rural Population per square mile of rural area.	
	Number.	NAME.			1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GUJRANWALA.	GUJRANWALA TAHSIL ..			928	361,000	394,567	66,045	43,703	294,956	250,864	318	270
	74	Gujranwala	..	..	..	..	58,716	37,837	..	..	..	..
	75	Eminabad	..	..	..	..	7,329	5,816	..	..	..	..
	WAZIRABAD TAHSIL ..			447	163,668	146,248	26,475	23,277	138,193	122,971	309	275
	76	Wazirabad	..	..	..	..	30,707	18,646	..	..	..	..
SHRIKHU-PURA.	HAFIZABAD TAHSIL ..			908	211,470	182,766	..	..	211,470	182,766	233	201
	SHRIKHUPURA TAHSIL ..			880	313,978	267,674	..	..	313,978	267,674	357	304
	NANKANA SAHIB TAHSIL ..			689	194,225	156,351	..	..	194,225	156,351	282	227
SHRIKHU-PURA.	SEHARDARA TAHSIL ..			743	188,529	210,559	5,056	4,127	183,473	206,432	247	278
	78	Sharakpur	..	..	..	..	6,056	4,127	..	..	..	..
	GUJRAT TAHSIL ..			585	316,370	295,551	46,170	40,008	270,200	255,543	478	452
GUJRAT.	79	Gujrat	..	..	..	..	26,511	21,974	..	..	..	..
	80	Jalalpur Jattan	..	..	..	..	12,607	10,792	..	..	..	..
	81	Kunjah	..	..	..	..	7,152	7,240	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT.	KHARLAN TAHSIL ..			670	275,047	250,201	7,058	6,014	268,979	244,187	401	364
	82	Dinga	..	..	..	..	7,068	6,014	..	..	..	..
	PHALLA TAHSIL ..			1,037	330,110	278,294	..	..	330,110	278,294	318	268
SHAHJHUR.	SHAHJHUR TAHSIL ..			609	155,908	137,899	7,762	6,582	148,146	131,317	243	216
	83	Sahiwal	..	..	..	..	7,762	6,582	..	..	..	..
	KHUSHAB TAHSIL ..			2,534	193,393	168,718	14,194	10,009	179,199	158,709	71	63
SHAHJHUR.	84	Khushab	..	..	..	..	14,194	10,009	..	..	..	..
	BHALWAL TAHSIL ..			817	246,222	220,951	26,213	22,992	220,009	197,959	269	242
	85	Bhara	..	..	..	..	19,747	17,027	..	..	..	..
SHAHJHUR.	MIANI TAHSIL ..			834	225,967	192,350	..	..	225,967	192,350	271	231
	86	Miani	..	..	..	..	6,472	5,965	..	..	..	..
	SARGODHA TAHSIL ..			834	225,967	192,350	..	..	225,967	192,350	271	231
JHELUM.	JHELUM TAHSIL ..			885	190,594	173,122	23,499	18,060	167,095	155,062	189	175
	87	Jhelum	..	..	..	..	23,499	18,060	..	..	..	..
	PIND DADAN KHAN TAHSIL ..			851	162,214	143,338	9,832	9,919	152,382	133,419	179	157
JHELUM.	88	Pind Dadan Khan	..	..	..	..	9,832	9,919	..	..	..	..
	CHAKWAL TAHSIL ..			997	188,268	160,608	9,542	7,425	178,726	153,183	179	164
	89	Chakwal	..	..	..	..	9,542	7,425	..	..	..	..
RAWAL-PINDI.	RAWALPINDI TAHSIL ..			767	269,073	262,656	119,284	101,142	169,789	161,514	224	213
	90	Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	119,284	101,142	..	..	..	..
	GUJJAR KHAN TAHSIL ..			669	170,727	148,837	..	..	170,727	148,837	300	262
RAWAL-PINDI.	MURREE TAHSIL ..			246	69,959	60,969	1,960	3,292	67,979	57,677	278	234
	91	Murree	..	..	..	..	1,960	3,292	..	..	..	..
	KANOTA TAHSIL ..			453	104,598	96,763	..	..	104,598	96,763	231	214
ATTUCK.	ATTOOK TAHSIL ..			649	192,545	173,472	22,875	18,428	169,670	155,044	262	239
	92	Campbellpur	..	..	..	..	11,694	9,650	..	..	..	..
	93	Hazro	..	..	..	..	9,155	8,408	..	..	..	..
ATTUCK.	ATTUCK CAN'T. ..			1,470	143,481	120,097	10,506	9,419	132,975	110,678	90	75
	94	Attuck Cantt.	..	..	..	..	1,826	170	..	..	..	..
	PINDI GHEB TAHSIL ..			1,470	143,481	120,097	10,506	9,419	132,975	110,678	90	75
ATTUCK.	TALAGANG TAHSIL ..			1,197	127,257	108,501	..	..	127,257	108,501	108	91
	95	Pindi Gheb	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FATEHJANG TAHSIL ..			868	120,677	110,179	..	..	120,677	110,179	141	128
MIANWALI.	MIANWALI TAHSIL ..			1,528	177,753	147,553	..	..	177,753	147,553	116	97
	BHAKKAR TAHSIL ..			3,133	164,331	147,121	6,857	6,193	157,474	140,928	80	45
	96	Bhakar	..	..	..	..	6,857	6,193	..	..	..	..
MIANWALI.	ISA KHIL TAHSIL ..			725	69,455	63,531	15,808	14,627	53,647	48,904	74	67
	97	Isa Khil	..	..	..	..	15,808	14,627	..	..	..	..
	KELA BAGH TAHSIL ..			..	..	..	8,353	8,455	..	..	..	..
MONTGOMERY.	MONTGOMERY TAHSIL ..			1,445	322,095	193,504	26,164	14,601	295,931	178,903	205	124
	99	Montgomery	..	..	..	..	26,164	14,601	..	..	..	..
	OKARA TAHSIL ..			719	220,208	149,791	..	..	220,208	149,791	300	204
MONTGOMERY.	DIPALPUR TAHSIL ..			955	220,469	200,978	..	..	220,469	200,978	231	214
	PAKPATTAN TAHSIL ..			1,334	237,013	141,417	11,311	7,218	225,702	134,199	169	101
	100	Pakpattan	..	..	..	..	11,311	7,218	..	..	..	..
LYALL-PUR.	LYALLPUR TAHSIL ..			765	333,866	291,129	..	..	333,866	291,129	438	381
	SAMUNDRI TAHSIL ..			760	253,157	225,498	..	..	253,157	225,498	333	297
	101	Kamalia	..	..	..	..	13,220	8,916	291,548	253,617	290	241
LYALL-PUR.	JARANWALA TAHSIL ..			708	259,599	178,730	..	..	259,599	178,730	267	224
	JHANG TAHSIL ..			1,327	260,307	232,570	36,035	30,139	224,272	202,431	169	144
	102	Jhang-Maghiana	..	..	..	..	36,035	30,139	..	..	..	..
JHANG.	CHINIOT TAHSIL ..			1,015	281,140	211,188	26,841	17,513	254,299	193,675	232	194
	103	Chiniot	..	..	..	..	26,841	17,513	..	..	..	..
	SHORKOT TAHSIL ..			1,049	143,386	126,801	..	..	143,386	126,801	27	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—concluded.
Rural Density. (Census 1931).

1 DISTRICT.	PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS IN BACK OF THE LAST SIX CENSUSES.			Total area less revenue area of Towns named in column 3 (square miles).	POPULATION OF TAHSIL.		URBAN POPULATION.		RURAL POPULATION.		Number of Rural Popu- lation per square mile of rural area.		
	2 Number.	3 NAME.	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
					1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	
MULTAN.	104	MULTAN TAHSIL	755	303,761	243,385	119,457	84,806	184,304	158,579	244	210		
		SHUJABAD TAHSIL	685	147,876	132,091	6,818	6,780	141,258	125,361	206	183		
	105	SHUJABAD				6,818	6,780						
		LODHARAN TAHSIL	1,054	163,190	125,353			163,190	125,353	155	119		
		MAILSI TAHSIL	1,434	189,162	113,927			189,162	113,927	132	79		
		KHANUWAL TAHSIL	878	197,774	127,131			197,774	127,131	202	130		
MUZAFFARGARH.		KARUWALA TAHSIL	833	173,137	147,441			173,137	147,441	208	177		
	106	MUZAFFARGARH TAHSIL	910	180,105	178,579	8,973	8,570	171,132	170,009	188	167		
		Muzaffargarh				8,973	8,570						
	107	Khangarh				2,863	3,183						
		ALIFPUR TAHSIL	918	162,704	146,711	3,931	3,434	158,773	143,277	173	156		
	108	Alipur				3,931	3,434						
DERA GHAZI KHAN.		KOT ADU TAHSIL	1,318	117,544	108,970			117,544	108,970	135	83		
		LELAH TAHSIL	2,410	131,022	134,218	13,069	12,015	117,953	122,203	49	51		
	109	Lelah				13,069	12,015						
	110	Karor				3,491	3,539						
	111	DERA GHAZI KHAN TAHSIL	1,448	193,713	193,789	23,468	20,731	170,245	173,058	118	120		
		Dera Ghazi Khan				23,468	20,731						
DERA GHAZI KHAN.		SANGHAR TAHSIL	1,063	88,571	84,759			88,571	84,759	83	80		
		RAJANPUR TAHSIL	2,017	110,858	105,008	7,190	7,168	103,668	97,840	51	49		
	112	Rajanpur				7,190	7,168						
	113	Mithankot				4,510	3,964						
	114	Jampur				2,630	3,204						
115	Dajal				892	97,904	85,496	15,616	13,092	82,288	72,404	92	81

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil. (Census 1931).

1 DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	2 NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	RURAL.		AVERAGE.	
		3 Population.	4 Area in (square miles).	5 Number of persons per village.	6 Area per village (in square miles).
PUNJAB (British Territory)	34,630	20,969,241	88,708	606	2.6
HISSAR					
Hissar	221	188,464	1,087	853	4.8
Hansi	129	174,454	801	1,352	6.2
Bhiwani	131	102,345	751	781	5.7
Fatehabad	173	152,259	919	850	5.3
Sirsa	309	183,647	1,636	594	5.3
ROHTAK					
Rohtak	125	185,568	514	1,485	4.1
Jhajjar	255	200,983	727	788	2.9
Gohana	115	171,969	553	1,495	4.8
Sonapat	227	164,899	447	726	2.0
GURGAON					
Gurgaon	210	106,876	401	509	1.9
Ferozepur Jhirka	231	103,297	312	447	1.4
Nuh	258	124,578	402	483	1.6
Palwal	186	126,661	379	681	2.0
Rewari	289	132,611	421	459	1.5
Ballsabgarh	184	74,245	277	404	1.5
KARNAL					
Karnal	395	221,027	854	574	2.2
Panipat	166	141,053	459	840	2.7
Kaithal	414	259,485	1,272	627	3.1
Thanesar	413	134,781	555	326	1.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—continued.

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil. (Census 1931).

DISTRICT AND TAHASIL.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	RURAL.		AVERAGE.	
		Population.	Area in (square miles).	Number of persons per village.	Area per village (in square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6
AMBALA					
Ambala	292	115,933	352	397	1·2
Kharar	375	162,678	372	407	1·0
Jagadhri	378	121,023	401	320	1·1
Narsingarh	318	107,691	436	330	1·4
Rupar	300	122,838	286	341	0·8
SIMLA					
Simla	92	4,436	42	48	0·5
Kot Khaj.	110	10,940	32	90	0·3
KANGRA					
Kangra	132	116,168	415	880	3·1
Dehra	145	127,251	495	878	3·4
Nurpur	192	98,394	519	512	2·7
Hamirpur	64	177,190	590	2,700	9·2
Palampur	113	144,516	521	1,279	4·6
Kulu	67	131,425	1,335	1,902	10·0
HOSHIARPUR					
Hoshiarpur	480	246,128	502	503	1·0
Dasuya	622	228,958	496	368	0·8
Garshankar	464	259,403	511	559	1·1
Una	524	255,487	690	488	1·3
JULLUNDUR					
Jullundur	402	248,215	373	617	0·9
Nawanshahr	272	180,648	284	664	1·0
Philtaur	223	178,009	286	799	1·3
Nakodar	313	196,365	357	627	1·1
LUDHIANA					
Ludhiana	429	266,716	676	622	1·6
Jagraon	165	165,426	418	1,003	2·5
Samrala	257	132,848	291	517	1·1
FEROZEPUR					
Ferozepore	361	175,092	609	487	1·9
Zira	344	164,122	495	477	1·4
Moga	167	223,973	625	1,341	3·7
Muktsar	318	209,936	932	658	2·9
Fazilka	317	273,074	1,336	863	4·2
LAHORE					
Lahore	319	263,774	625	827	2·0
Chunian	465	321,314	1,126	691	2·4
Kasur	337	288,971	795	857	2·4
AMRITSAR					
Amritsar	360	313,073	534	851	1·4
Tarn Taran	340	312,153	596	918	1·8
Ajanta	327	200,454	417	613	1·3
GURDASPUR					
Gurdaspur	656	246,519	490	370	0·7
Batala	480	281,909	476	587	1·0
Pathankot	402	124,575	359	310	0·9
Shakargarh	705	247,303	487	351	0·7
SIALKOT					
Sialkot	586	207,488	373	354	0·6
Pasrur	559	209,150	378	374	0·7
Narowal	557	230,080	408	415	0·7
Daska	364	214,485	387	589	1·1
GUJRANWALA					
Gujranwala	562	294,955	928	525	1·7
Wazirabad	254	138,193	447	544	1·6
Hafizabad	403	211,470	908	525	2·3
SHEIKHUPURA					
Sheikhupura	252	313,978	880	1,246	3·5
Nankana Sahib	348	194,225	689	558	2·0
Shahdara	431	183,473	748	426	1·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Statement showing average number of persons per house (in tahsil or state) 1931.

DISTR.	Serial No.	TAHSIL.	Number of occupied houses.	Population.	Average number of persons per house.	DISTR.	Serial No.	TAHSIL.	Number of occupied houses.	Population.	Average number of persons per house.		
												1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJAB BRITISH TERRITORY	1	Hissar	42,181	213,643	5.06	GUJRAT.	69	Gujrat	67,919	316,370	4.66		
	2	Hansi	38,872	192,810	4.96		70	Kharian	64,315	275,947	4.29		
	3	Bhiwani	26,504	138,211	5.21		71	Phalia	71,426	330,110	4.62		
	4	Fatehabad	29,782	152,259	5.11		SHAHPUR.	72	Shahpur	35,247	155,908	4.42	
	5	Sirsa	39,737	202,556	5.10			73	Khushab	44,259	193,393	4.37	
	ROHTAK.	6	Rohtak	40,960	220,803			5.39	74	Bhalwal	52,285	246,222	4.71
		7	Jhajjar	43,693	228,055			5.22	75	Sargodha	40,131	225,967	5.63
		8	Gohana	36,126	177,014			4.90	JHELMUM.	76	Jhelum	46,219	190,594	4.12
	9	Sonepat	37,734	179,740	4.76			77		Pind Dadan Khan	39,742	162,214	4.08
	GURGAON.	10	Gurgaon	24,411	119,751		4.91	78		Chakwal	48,261	188,268	3.90
		11	Forozepur Jhirka	24,270	108,087		4.48	RAWAL-PINDI.	79	Rawalpindi	64,819	289,073	4.46
		12	Nuh	26,361	124,578		4.72		80	Gujjar Khan	40,987	170,727	4.17
		13	Palwal	31,535	144,726		4.59		81	Murree	14,957	69,959	4.68
		KARNAL.	14	Rowari	32,438		158,880	4.90	82	Kahuta	24,330	104,598	4.30
	15		Ballabgarh	18,701	83,541		4.47	ATTOCK.	83	Attock	43,149	192,545	4.46
	16		Karnal	54,078	247,637		4.58		84	Pindigheb	35,697	143,481	4.02
	17	Panipat	38,602	173,968	4.50		85		Talagang	31,211	127,257	4.08	
	AMBALA.	18	Kaithal	59,157	278,903		4.71	86	Fatehjang	29,565	120,877	4.08	
		19	Thanesar	33,063	152,106		4.62	MIAN-WALL.	87	Mianwali	41,430	177,753	4.29
		20	Ambala	47,252	202,525		4.29		88	Bhakkar	34,169	164,331	4.81
		21	Kharar	35,043	155,530		4.36		89	Isa Khel	14,863	69,455	4.67
	SIMLA.	22	Jagadhri	33,064	137,785		4.17	MONTGO-MERY.	90	Montgomery	51,084	322,095	6.23
		23	Naraingarh	26,207	115,460		4.41		91	Okara	42,574	220,208	5.17
		24	Rupar	29,082	131,602		4.53		92	Dipalpur	45,959	220,456	4.80
		25	Simla	9,310	25,846		2.78		93	Pakpattan	47,379	237,013	5.00
	KANORA.	26	Kot Khai	1,961	10,940		5.58	LYALLPUR.	94	Lyallpur	58,780	333,866	5.68
27		Kangra	26,273	122,527	4.66	95	Samundri		44,260	253,157	5.72		
28		Dehra	29,199	127,251	4.36	96	Toba Tek Singh		53,732	304,768	5.67		
29		Nurpur	21,440	98,394	4.59	97	Jaranwala	44,579	259,560	5.82			
30		Hamirpur	39,739	177,199	4.46	JIANGU.	98	Jhang	55,226	260,307	4.71		
31		Palampur	32,768	144,516	4.41		99	Chiniot	52,288	261,140	4.99		
32		Kulu	27,740	131,425	4.74		100	Shorkot	28,023	143,386	5.12		
HOSHIA-PUR.	33	Hoshiarpur	60,875	278,829	4.58	MULTAN.	101	Multan	61,172	303,761	4.97		
	34	Dasuya	52,126	238,468	4.57		102	Shujabad	30,548	147,876	4.84		
	35	Garh Shankar	60,074	259,403	4.32		103	Lodhran	33,609	163,190	4.86		
	36	Una	60,539	255,487	4.22		104	Mailsi	39,299	189,162	4.81		
JULLUH-DUR.	37	Jullundur	58,347	347,123	5.95		105	Khanewal	39,142	197,774	5.05		
	38	Nawansahr	43,002	200,333	4.66		106	Kabirwala	34,643	173,137	5.00		
	39	Phillaur	38,588	190,316	4.93		MUZAFFAR-GARH.	107	Muzaffargarh	38,945	180,105	4.62	
	40	Nakodar	44,791	205,949	4.60	108		Alipur	34,246	162,704	4.75		
LUDHIANA.	41	Ludhiana	75,708	335,302	4.43	109		Kot Adu	26,416	117,544	4.45		
	42	Jagraon	39,798	204,344	5.13	110		Leiah	29,392	131,022	4.46		
	43	Samraia	29,092	132,848	4.57	DERA GHAZI-KHAN.		111	Dera Ghazi Khan	42,245	193,713	4.59	
FEROZEPOR.	44	Ferozepore	51,784	240,326	4.64			112	Sanghar	20,136	88,571	4.40	
	45	Zira	37,530	176,219	4.70		113	Rajanpur	22,410	110,856	4.95		
	46	Moga	48,343	225,975	4.63		114	Jampur	19,521	97,904	5.02		
	47	Muktsar	44,036	224,075	5.02		Biloch Trans-frontier Tract.			6,862	29,042	4.32	
48	Fazilka	53,867	292,137	5.42	PUNJAB STATES					1,049,617	4,910,005	4.68	
LAHORE.	49	Lahore	147,606	693,521		4.70	A.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.			95,112	437,787	4.60	
	50	Chunian	69,541	329,433		4.74		1	Dujana	5,676	28,216	4.97	
	51	Kasur	73,593	355,666		4.83		2	Pataudi	4,040	18,873	4.67	
AMRITSAR.	52	Amritsar	104,484	594,410		5.69		3	Kalsia	13,469	59,848	4.44	
	53	Tarn Taran	68,001	322,256		4.74	4	Simla Hill States	71,927	330,850	4.60		
	54	Ajnala	40,286	200,454		4.98	B.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			954,505	4,472,218	4.69	
	GURDAS-PUR.	55	Gurdaspur	53,152		263,727		4.90	5	Loharu	4,103	23,338	5.57
56		Batala	61,864	320,349		5.18		6	Sirmoor	32,204	148,568	4.61	
57		Pathankot	30,134	139,459		4.63		7	Bilaspur	23,825	100,904	4.24	
58		Shakargarh	48,538	247,363		5.10	8	Mandi	45,388	207,465	4.57		
SIALKOT.	59	Sialkot	56,247	308,461		5.48	9	Suket	12,634	58,408	4.96		
	60	Pasur	44,131	217,055		4.92	10	Kapurthala	69,644	316,757	4.55		
	61	Narowal	45,495	230,980		5.08	11	Maler Kotla	21,223	83,072	3.91		
	62	Daska	40,885	223,121		5.46	12	Faridkot	33,168	164,364	4.96		
SHEIKHUPURA.	63	Gujranwala	72,308	361,000		4.99	13	Chamba	30,665	146,870	4.79		
	64	Wazirabad	34,545	163,668		4.74	14	Patiala	343,998	1,625,520	4.73		
	65	Hafizabad	42,004	211,470	5.03	15	Jind	64,327	324,676	5.05			
	66	Sheikhupura	58,991	313,978	5.32	16	Nabha	61,774	287,574	4.66			
	67	Nankana Sahib	37,882	194,225	5.13	17	Bahawalpur	211,462	984,612	4.66			
	68	Shahdara	38,637	188,529	4.88								

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—concluded.

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil. (Census 1931.)

DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	RURAL.		AVERAGE.	
		Population.	Area in (square miles).	Number of persons per village.	Area per village (i square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJRAT					
Gujrat	512	270,200	565	528	1.1
Kharian	508	268,879	670	529	1.3
Phalia	420	330,110	1,037	780	2.5
SHAHPUR					
Shahpur	246	148,146	609	602	2.5
Khushab	161	179,199	2,534	1,113	15.7
Bhalwal	276	220,009	817	797	3.0
Sargodha	290	225,967	834	779	2.9
JHELUM					
Jhelum	435	167,095	885	384	2.0
Pind Dadan Khan	206	152,392	851	740	4.1
Chakwal	243	178,726	997	735	4.1
RAWALPINDI					
Rawalpindi	447	169,789	757	360	1.7
Gujjar Khan	379	170,727	569	450	1.5
Murree	106	67,979	246	641	2.3
Kahuta	238	104,598	453	439	1.9
ATTOCK					
Attock	189	169,870	649	899	3.4
Pindi Gheb	139	192,975	1,470	957	10.6
Talagang	86	127,257	1,197	1,480	13.9
Fatehjang	201	120,677	858	600	4.3
MIANWALI					
Mianwali	123	177,753	1,528	1,445	12.4
Bhakkar	213	157,474	3,133	739	14.7
Isa Khel	62	53,587	725	864	11.7
MONTGOMERY					
Montgomery	508	295,931	1,445	583	2.8
Okara	375	220,208	719	587	1.9
Dipalpur	488	220,456	955	452	2.0
Pakpattan	597	225,702	1,334	385	2.3
LYALLPUR					
Lyallpur	262	333,866	765	1,274	2.9
Samundri	290	253,157	760	873	2.6
Toba Tek Singh	422	291,548	1,042	691	2.8
Jaranwala	267	259,560	708	972	2.7
JHANG					
Jhang	432	224,272	1,327	519	3.1
Chiniot	351	235,299	1,015	670	2.9
Shorkot	198	143,386	1,049	724	5.3
MULTAN					
Multan	279	184,304	755	661	2.7
Shujabad	143	141,258	685	988	4.8
Lodhran	324	163,190	1,054	594	3.3
Mailsi	532	189,102	1,434	350	2.7
Khanowal	375	197,774	978	527	2.6
Kabirwala	263	173,137	833	658	3.2
MUZAFFARGARH					
Muzaffargarh	378	171,132	910	453	2.4
Alipur	181	158,773	918	877	5.1
Kot Adu	160	117,544	1,318	735	8.1
Leiah	143	117,953	2,410	825	16.1
DERA GHAZI KHAN					
Dera Ghazi Khan	231	170,245	1,448	737	6.1
Sanghar	166	88,571	1,068	534	6.1
Rajapur	187	103,666	2,017	554	10.1
Jampur	155	82,288	892	531	5.1

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH-PLACE AND MIGRATION.

70. General. 71. Casual migration. 72. Other kinds of migration. 73. Temporary migration. 74. Periodic migration. 75. Semi-permanent migration. 76. Permanent migration. 77. Reasons for small amount of migration.

The main statistics are given in Imperial Table VI which contains statistics of birth-place for the Province as a whole as well as for British Territory and Punjab States and for each district and state. It also gives figures by birth-place within the Province for colony districts and Bahawalpur State as well as for cities and certain selected towns.

Reference to
Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives details of immigration (actual figures in thousands) into the Province, its two main political divisions as well as for each district or state.

Subsidiary Table II gives details of emigration (actual figures) from the Province as well as from British Territory and Punjab States. Figures of intermigration between British Territory and Punjab States are also given.

Subsidiary Table III gives details of migration between the Punjab Province and other parts of India. The figures are also compared with those of 1921 and the variation is given.

Subsidiary Table IV shows details of emigrants by sex outside the Punjab.

70. The enquiry into birth-place of the persons enumerated is one of the most important made at a census. The statistics obtained from it, as noticed in the first Chapter, helped to explain the great increase in the population of certain places such as the Montgomery and Multan Districts and Bahawalpur State. These statistics are also useful for the calculation of the Natural Population of the Province and to facilitate the determination of sex proportion in it. The study of migration, which is rendered possible by these figures alone, throws light on industrial and other economic conditions.

General.

In Chapter I an attempt was made to examine the pressure of the population on resources, and it was indicated how from the districts where such pressure was considerable, a steady emigration to colony areas in the Province had been in progress. In Chapter IV we will trace the effect of migration on age distribution of the population and in Chapter V its effect on the sex constitution. Here we will attempt to gauge as far as possible the direction and extent of various kinds of migration.

It is appropriate in the beginning to define the five well-known types of migration.

(1) *Casual Migration*.—Or the minor movements between adjacent villages. These affect the returns only when the villages in question happen to lie on opposite sides of the line which divides one district from another.

In this type of migration females generally preponderate. It arises largely from the very common practice amongst certain communities, chiefly Hindus, of taking a wife from another village, and from the fact that young married women often go to their parents' home for their first confinement.

(2) *Temporary*.—Due to journeys on business, visits to places of pilgrimage and the like, and the temporary demand for labour when new roads and railways are under construction.

(3) *Periodic*.—Such as the annual migration which takes place in different tracts at harvest time, and the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads.

The amount of temporary and periodic migration varies greatly at different seasons of the year.

(4) *Semi-Permanent*.—The natives of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes, where they leave their families and to which they return in their old age, and at more or less regular intervals in the meantime.

(5) *Permanent*.—Where overcrowding drives people away or the superior attractions of some other locality induce people to settle there.

Another form of migration which is probably increasing in India is what may be called daily migration, the practice of living outside some large urban area and coming and going daily for business, of one kind or another.

Before discussing the characteristics and if possible the volume of each kind of migration it will be necessary to explain the extent to which the figures at this census are different to those at the last census. The enumerators were instructed to note down the district of birth in the case of all persons born in an Indian province, the name of the state in the case of those born in an Indian state, and the name of the country in the case of those born outside India. In the case of a few Indian states, *viz.*, Hyderabad-Deccan, Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior and Kashmir the name of the district was also to be specified. In tabulation, however, for reasons of economy, the details by districts were dispensed with, and only the number of persons born in the district or state of enumeration was shown, all the other districts of British Territory or states within the Province being lumped together. In the case of the districts of other provinces, figures were lumped by the province, the states being treated similarly. Migration figures in the case of colony areas are important, and for the colony districts in the Punjab and Bahawalpur State, where colonization has been in progress during the last decade, the figures of birth-place by each district and state of the Province were tabulated separately. The procedure adopted, therefore, precludes a study of inter-district migration, except the emigration to colony areas. For the same reason the Natural Population for individual districts and states or for Natural Divisions cannot be calculated. It has only been calculated for the Province, British Territory and Punjab States, and will be found in Subsidiary Table IV to Chapter I.

Casual Migration.

71. The study of the casual type of migration has suffered most as a result of the curtailed tabulation, as it is only possible if birth-place figures by districts and states are available. At the same time it is a fact that such migration though comparatively large in volume balances itself as in most cases movements from and to a district or state are fairly equal. To this class of migration belong the large number of women married to men born in a district or state other than their own. The children born to such women, especially at their first confinement, are also included in the casual type of migration, as there is a widespread custom requiring young wives to go to their parents' home for their first confinement. The characteristic of this type of migration can however be seen from the migration between the British Territory of the Punjab and the villages of Delhi Province. If the figures of persons, enumerated in those villages and born in the neighbouring Punjab Districts such as Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnal, were available, the effect could have been still better appreciated. The corresponding figures of immigrants from Delhi Province are however available for these districts and are given in the marginal table.

BORN IN PUNJAB BRITISH TERRITORY AND ENUMERATED IN DELHI RURAL AREAS.		BORN IN DELHI PRO- VINCE AND ENUMERATED IN GURGAON, ROHTAK AND KARNAL DISTRICTS.	
Persons	.. 28,205	Persons	.. 22,087
Males	.. 6,939	Males	.. 6,107
Females	.. 21,266	Females	.. 15,980
Females per 1,000 males.	} 3,065	Females per 1,000 males.	} 2,617

Among the immigrants the preponderance of females is at once visible. The number of females per 1,000 males in one case is as high as 3,065 and in the other 2,617. Such a sex-proportion is the characteristic of the casual type of migration in districts where Hindus form the bulk of the population.

The extent of the immigration from the Rajputana Agency to Hissar and Gurgaon and from the United Provinces to Karnal, Rohtak and Ambala

can be easily determined from Imperial Table VI, and most of it is of the casual type. The results obtainable are practically similar to those, ascertained above for Delhi Province, the figures of immigrants being 50,236 males and 86,795 females.

The conditions in another part of the Province are slightly different. The immigration from the North-West Frontier Province to the Districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Mianwali does not seem to be entirely of the casual

IMMIGRANTS FROM N. W. F. PROVINCE TO					District.	Immigrants per 1,000 of the population.
District.	Males.	Females.	Females to 1,000 males.	Proportion per 1,000 of total.		
Attock ..	3,396	2,452	722	10	Karnal ..	30
Rawalpindi..	7,801	4,054	520	19	Rohtak ..	39
Mianwali ..	2,618	2,312	883	12	Gurgaon ..	54

type, and is very small in extent when compared with the migration on the eastern border. The figures given in the margin show the population

involved as well as the proportion it forms of 1,000 of the total population of the districts. The number of females is actually less than males unlike what we find in the eastern districts, where the females are in a large majority among the immigrants. This is accounted for by the fact that the Hindu population of the eastern Punjab is exogamous, while the Muslims of the west are almost entirely endogamous.

72. The remaining kinds of migration affect a very small proportion

Birth-place.	Per 10,000 of total enumerated population.	
	Males.	Females.
I. India	5,450	4,534
(a) Punjab	5,341	4,422
District or state of enumeration ..	4,802	3,816
(b) Contiguous provinces with states	104	108
(c) Others	5	4
II. Asiatic countries	7	2
III. Foreign countries	5	2

of the total population of the Province, as will be seen from the figures in the marginal table, which gives the distribution of ten thousand of the total enumerated population of both sexes according to birth-place.

Other Kinds of Migration

It can be calculated from the figures in the marginal table that 86 per cent. of persons (48 males and 38 females) were enumerated in the district or state of their birth, while 97.6 per cent. of the "actual population" were born and enumerated within the Province. Thus immigrants of all kinds amount to less than 3 per cent., of which about 2 per cent. belong to contiguous provinces. This immigration is almost entirely confined to the districts of this Province lying on the border, and as explained above, is mostly of the casual type. The immigration from other Indian Provinces would thus be nearly .1 per cent. of the total population, while all the Asiatic countries and other foreign countries together contribute less than .2 per cent.

73. Temporary migration though considerable in extent is difficult to determine from the census data. The date of the census was selected so as to conflict least with fairs or pilgrimages, so that migration on that account was at its lowest. The only temporary movements at the time of the census would therefore be of a certain number of labourers from Rajputana Agency and Ajmer-Merwara. All persons born in these areas and enumerated in the Province except the districts or states bordering on Rajputana, such as Hissar, Gurgaon and Ferozepore Districts and Loharu, Patiala, Nabha and Jind States, may be regarded as temporary migrants. Their number comes to 83,397 males and 116,298 females. Temporary immigrants from other provinces

Temporary Migration.

are probably very few. Temporary emigrants from the Punjab are those who leave the south-eastern districts such as Hissar and Gurgaon, and Loharu State, and seek labour in places like Delhi. During the last decade a large number of persons from these areas has emigrated to work on the canals of the Sutlej Valley Project. The number of persons, born in Hissar and Gurgaon and enumerated in Bahawalpur and Multan, is given in Imperial Table VI and practically the whole of it is due to temporary migration. The figures of emigration to the colonies during the decade are given in paragraph 76.

Periodic
Migration.

74. The periodic movements of the population in this Province are mostly confined to inter-district migration. They generally take the form of the return, to rural areas at harvest time, of a large number of persons who seek employment in large towns at other seasons. For example, rickshaw coolies and other labourers in Simla go back at the end of the hot weather to their lands in the Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts. Very few field labourers are attracted from across the borders of the Punjab. When the wheat crop matures in the spring there is an influx of labourers to the colony areas, where the holdings are comparatively large and additional help is needed for the cutting of the crop. During the early months of autumn cotton-pickers flock to the colony areas and the rice crop in the rice-growing tracts also attracts numerous labourers. The spring harvest season, which begins in the Province early in April, is one of considerable activity. It is preceded by rejoicings on a large scale. The *Baisakhi* fair is held in numerous places and synchronises with the commencement of the cutting of wheat crop. The *zamindars* are in real holiday mood and seem to work up an enthusiasm to last throughout the harvesting period, which is very trying, the sun becoming hotter day by day, and the clearer and warmer the day the more welcome it is to those engaged in harvesting operations.

There is also an increasing periodic migration of well-to-do persons to the hills in summer, as borne out by the large disparity between the winter and summer populations of hill-stations. The marginal figures, which are at this census available only for the Simla municipal area, show that its summer population taken on the 30th June 1931 was nearly three times that obtained at the general census held in the end of February.

Census. 1	Persons. 2	Males. 3	Females. 4
Winter ..	18,144	18,867	4,477
Summer ..	51,708	37,157	14,549

While the plain dwellers go to the hills in summer, the hillmen of the lofty ranges leave their homes with their sheep and cattle to spend the winter in the valleys and plains of the neighbouring districts. The census returns of birth-place are thus affected to a certain extent. The traders and labourers from Kabul and the surrounding territory are periodic visitors of the Punjab plains, and at the time of the census the number of Afghanistan-born persons in the Punjab was 14,854 (males 11,020 and females 3,834). Most of them go back to their homes at the end of the winter to come out again in the beginning of next winter or to be succeeded in this movement by other countrymen of theirs. The number of persons, who returned Kashmir as their birth-place, is 79,691 (males 46,342 and females 33,349), and a considerable portion of them sojourn in the Punjab only during the winter months. They are found scattered all over the Province except the south-eastern part, and are engaged in strenuous kinds of labour, such as the carrying of heavy loads and chopping of wood. Some

of these periodic visitors bring merchandise for disposal in the towns of the Punjab.

Numerous men belonging to some of the Punjab districts emigrate in winter to the United Provinces to carry on a trade in coarse cloth. The number of the Punjab-born, enumerated in the United Provinces, is nearly 98,000 (males 53,000 and females 45,000), and if from these the casual migrants to adjoining districts were excluded the periodic migrants would form a large portion of the rest.

75. The immigrants who belong to this category are those who have come from their home districts to cities and large towns. These men presumably migrate to make a living, and after spending a number of years in such areas return to their homes with which they always keep in touch. The great majority of government officials and employees of railways and other commercial institutions belong to this category, as also students and workers in large industries and workshops. Practically all Europeans and those with their birth-place in one of the Presidencies (Bengal, Madras and Bombay), enumerated in this Province, may safely be regarded as belonging to this class. The same could be said of a number of persons born in the United Provinces, who happened to be in the Punjab at the time of the census. The large majority of the U. P. men were of course found in the contiguous Punjab districts and belong to the class of casual migrants.

Semi-permanent Migration.

76. An example of the largest wholesale permanent migration within the Province is the migration to canal colonies. This movement, which has been operative for the last forty years or so, is not likely to show for some time to come any signs of abatement. The Districts of Lyallpur and Shahpur, which were the first to be colonized, are no longer the centres of attraction, and more recently their place has been taken by the Montgomery and Multan Districts and Bahawalpur State.

Permanent Migration.

The number of persons, enumerated in the colony districts and Bahawalpur State and born in the other Punjab districts and states, is shown in

Statement showing the actual number of emigrants to all the colonies (taking the colonies as one unit) from each district during the decade.

District.	Number of calculated emigrants during the decade.	District.	Number of calculated emigrants during the decade.
1	2	1	2
Hissar	3,057	Lahore	22,229
Rohtak	3,264	Amritsar	32,605
Gurgaon	2,877	Gurdaspur	15,952
Karnal	1,142	Sialkot	26,047
Ambala	2,449	Gujrat	21,896
Simla	62	Jhelum	10,865
Kangra	1,327	Rawalpindi	5,777
Hoshiarpur	17,490	Attock	4,039
Jullundur	24,664	Mianwali	5,853
Ludhiana	11,144	Muzaffargarh	6,705
Ferozepore	17,433	Dera Ghazi Khan	3,460

Part C of Table VI. The colony districts include Lyallpur, Shahpur, Multan and Montgomery and parts of Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Jhang. The number of persons who actually emigrated from each district to the colony districts and Bahawalpur State in the last ten years is given in the margin.

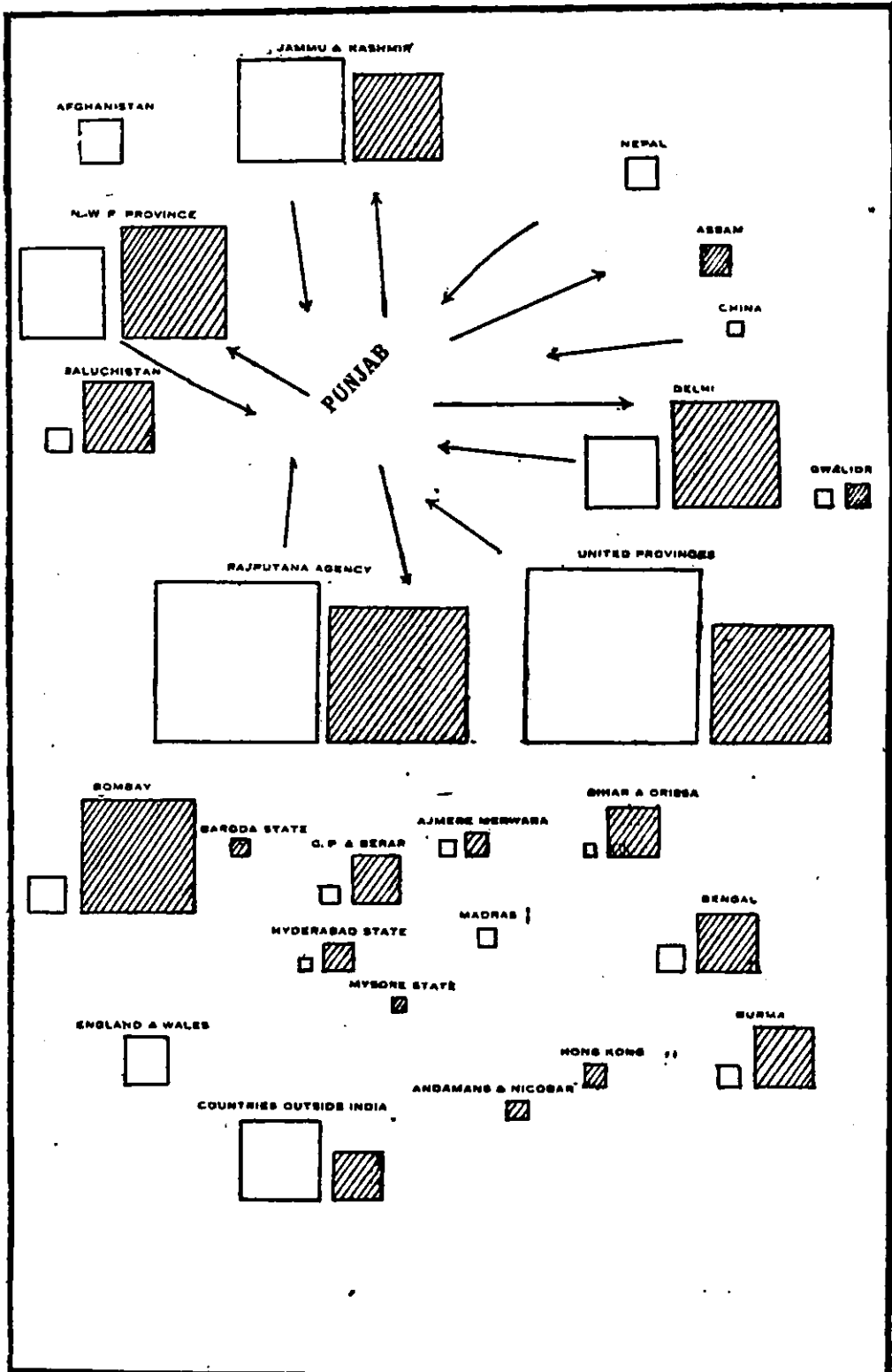
A death-rate of 20 *per mille* has been assumed for the old colonists of 1921 as well as for the new immigrants during the decade. Most of these persons may safely be assumed to be permanent migrants. It may be remarked that the number of persons migrating during the last decade has been calculated by the method explained in Section 6 of Chapter I. That method, in brief, is the application of a certain death-rate to the number of immigrants of the 1921 census. It can thus be realized that in case the stream of immigration into a colony district ceased altogether, the old immigrants would die and the population of the district will mostly consist of...

This would explain the reduction in the number of persons born in certain districts and enumerated in the colonies at a census when compared with the previous one. All the colonies when they grow beyond a certain stage are bound to show this result sooner or later.

The number of persons, who come from outside and settle in the Punjab, or of those, who leave the Province to settle elsewhere, is infinitesimal as compared with the number of migrants to canal colonies.

77. To get a clear idea of the amount of migration to and from this Province the reader is referred to the diagram below.

Reasons
for Small
Amount of
Migration.



Migration to and from Punjab. Immigrants, white Squares. Emigrants, shaded Squares.

Scale, one square inch represents 200,000 persons.

The white squares represent immigrants to and the shaded squares emigrants from this Province. The area of the square is proportionate to the number of persons migrating.

The reason for the small amount of migration of all kinds was given in 1911 as the proverbial love of the Punjabi for his native land, which made him content with "*ghar ki adhi, bahir ki sari*" (half a loaf at home is as good as a whole away from it). The real reason however appears to be the one which stands in the way of urbanization, *viz.*, the dependence of the population on land for subsistence. Food being the primary necessity of human life keeps people attached and busy with the land. Leisure and off-season are unknown to a peasant, who has constantly to be near his crop to get a living wage out of it and sometimes even less. The few moments of leisure, which he can have, are spent in litigation, of which there is no dearth. Thus migration has no attractions for the agricultural population except when it is calculated to relieve the pressure on resources by holding out a better agricultural prospect and its attendant profits in the form of the lease, occupancy or ownership of colony land. A considerable portion of the population consists of artisans and menials, but even they are supported indirectly by agriculture, and they also do not find any better substitute for their work to entice them away from their homes.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration to all Districts and States of the Province.

Actual Figures (000's omitted.)

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE OF ENUMERATION.	BORN IN																	
		District or State of enumeration.			Other British Districts and in case of states all British Districts.			All Punjab States and in case of Punjab States other Punjab States.			Contiguous Provinces or States.			Non-contiguous Provinces or States.			Outside India.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	PUNJAB	27,817	15,218	12,599	336	128	218	4,627	2,548	2,079	605	297	308	25	14	11	48	32	11
	BRITISH TERRITORY	28,188	12,669	10,519	..	..	..	336	128	218	499	351	248	21	11	10	39	29	10
1	Hissar	787	446	341	43	15	28	35	10	25	34	14	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak	706	408	298	42	10	32	22	4	18	35	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon	642	373	269	12	4	8	8	1	7	76	19	57	1	..	..	1	..	..
4	Karnal	746	433	313	49	17	32	27	7	20	30	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ambala	621	360	261	56	26	30	30	11	19	32	17	16	1	1	..	..	2	..
6	Simla	20	11	9	7	5	2	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
7	Kangra	767	398	369	18	8	10	11	6	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
8	Hoshiarpur	967	530	437	53	17	36	8	2	6	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
9	Jullundur	841	477	364	75	27	48	22	6	16	4	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	..
10	Ludhiana	552	325	227	61	29	32	52	17	35	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
11	Ferozepore	969	546	423	86	44	42	57	21	36	42	24	18	1	1	..	2	1	1
12	Lahore	1,072	605	467	225	131	94	7	4	3	63	45	18	5	3	2	7	5	2
13	Amritsar	989	565	424	101	39	62	13	8	5	11	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	..
14	Gurdaspur	895	500	395	58	23	35	2	1	1	12	5	7	1	1	1	2	1	1
15	Sialkot	908	507	401	53	23	30	..	..	..	15	5	10	1	1	..	3	2	1
16	Gujranwala	646	361	285	81	41	40	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
17	Sheikhupura	491	273	218	105	104	91	3	2	1	7	5	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
18	Gujrat	849	461	368	56	29	27	..	..	..	15	7	8	1	1	..	1	1	..
19	Shahpur	683	365	318	120	69	51	1	1	..	13	9	4	..	..	..	3	2	1
20	Jhelum	519	273	246	15	6	9	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..
21	Rawalpindi	555	292	263	43	26	17	..	..	..	30	21	9	1	1	..	4	3	1
22	Attock	564	295	269	12	7	5	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..
23	Mianwali	399	209	190	7	4	3	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..
24	Montgomery	749	405	344	223	130	93	18	7	6	12	8	4	1	1	..	2	2	..
25	Lyallpur	753	406	347	377	213	164	11	6	5	9	5	4	1	..	1	1	1	..
26	Jhang	645	344	301	18	10	8	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Multan	1,023	554	469	132	79	53	6	3	3	12	8	4	1	1	..	2	2	..
28	Muzaffargarh	570	308	262	18	11	7	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	515	283	232	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	PUNJAB STATES	4,627	2,548	2,079	503	208	300	336	128	218	74	29	45	1	1	..	..	..	..
30	Dujana	20	13	7	5	1	4	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Pataudi	13	9	4	4	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Kalsia	41	27	14	14	5	9	3	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Simla Hill States	300	158	142	10	5	5	18	7	11	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
34	Loharu	17	10	7	2	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Sirmoor	135	74	61	9	5	4	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Bilaspur	94	51	43	3	1	2	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
37	Mandi	192	98	94	9	5	4	3	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Suket	56	29	27	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Kapurthala	272	161	111	44	10	34	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Maler Kotla	62	37	25	12	7	5	9	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Faridkot	113	72	41	42	14	29	7	3	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Chamba	142	73	69	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Patiala	1,356	806	550	170	62	108	60	18	42	39	14	25	1	1	..	..	..	..
44	Jind	242	149	93	48	15	33	25	9	16	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Nabha	210	135	75	24	8	16	42	12	30	11	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Bahawalpur	841	461	380	106	62	44	8	4	4	28	15	11	2	1	1	1	1	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Emigration from the Province.
(Actual figures).

WHERE ENUMERATED.	BORN IN								
	Punjab.			British Territory.			Punjab States.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB ..	*27,816,705	15,217,586	12,599,119	23,188,747	12,669,159	10,519,588	4,627,937	2,548,414	2,079,523
<i>British Territory</i> ..	23,188,747	12,669,159	10,519,588	22,685,305	12,465,876	10,219,429	503,442	203,283	300,159
<i>Punjab States</i> ..	4,627,937	2,548,414	2,079,523	335,800	122,508	213,292	4,292,137	2,425,906	1,866,231
Contiguous Provinces ..	502,427	282,890	219,537	461,919	262,028	199,891	40,508	20,862	19,646
Non-contiguous Provinces ..	*199,979	145,149	54,830	100,536	77,014	23,522	6,537	4,471	2,066
Outside India ..	*3,199	2,921	278	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Include the figures of those persons who returned their birth-place as "Punjab Unspecified."

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

Note (1) This table is divided into three parts—

- (i) Showing the total figures of immigration to and emigration from the whole of the Punjab (with details of British Territory and Punjab States) taking all the other Provinces of India together.
- (ii) Containing details of migration between the Punjab Province (British Territory and Punjab States) and the British Territory of each of the other provinces.
- (iii) Giving similar details of migration between Punjab Province (British Territory and Punjab States) and the Federatory States of the other Provinces.

Note (2) In case of emigrants, persons returning their birth-place as "Punjab Unspecified" are included in the total figures of emigrants to each Province or State, and their number can be obtained by subtracting the total born in each of the two divisions of this Province from the total emigrants.

PROVINCE OR STATE.	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB.			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—Total ..	630,909	591,885	+39,024	702,406	580,899	+1,71,507*	-71,497	+60,936
1. British Territory ..	519,779	489,430	+30,349	562,455	468,631	+93,824	-42,676	+20,799
2. Punjab States ..	111,130	102,455	+8,675	47,045	38,026	+9,019	+64,085	+64,429
II.—British Territory.								
Total ..	346,716	286,300	+60,416	467,091	376,156	+110,933	-140,375	-89,856
1. British Territory ..	311,103	259,068	+52,035	378,253	335,938	+42,315	-67,150	-76,870
2. Punjab States ..	35,613	27,232	+8,381	16,978	18,952	-1,974	+18,635	+8,280
AJMER-MERWARA ..	937	1,536	-605	3,954	4,028	-74	-3,023	-2,492
1. British Territory ..	753	898	-145	3,124	3,478	-354	-2,371	-2,580
2. Punjab States ..	178	638	-460	830	550	+280	-652	+88
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	105	70	+35	1,933	1,754	+229	-1,873	-1,664
1. British Territory ..	104	70	+34	1,890	1,688	+202	-1,786	-1,618
2. Punjab States ..	1	..	+1	63	66	-3	-62	-66
ASSAM ..	314	102	+212	3,053	3,038	+2,965	-5,739	-2,986
1. British Territory ..	306	84	+222	5,878	2,823	+3,055	-5,572	-2,739
2. Punjab States ..	8	18	-10	175	265	-90	-167	-247

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—continued.

Migration between this Province and other parts of India.

PROVINCE OR STATE.	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB.			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9
BALUCHISTAN (DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATED TERRITORIES).	4,063	3,547	+516	35,597	35,591	+6	-31,534	-33,044
1. British Territory ..	3,898	3,141	+757	34,810	34,314	+296	-30,712	-31,173
2. Punjab States ..	165	406	-241	987	1,277	-290	-822	-871
BENGAL ..	4,618	3,172	+1,446	*25,084	15,754	+9,330	-20,466	-12,583
1. British Territory ..	4,320	2,948	+1,372	23,734	14,110	+9,624	-19,414	-11,163
2. Punjab States ..	298	224	+74	1,350	1,644	-294	-1,052	-1,420
BIHAR AND ORISSA ..	1,275	888	+387	13,375	6,718	+6,657	-12,100	-5,830
1. British Territory ..	1,150	860	+290	13,286	6,272	+7,014	-12,136	-5,412
2. Punjab States ..	125	28	+97	89	446	-357	+36	-418
BOMBAY ..	8,503	9,502	-999	*91,830	55,603	+36,227	-83,327	-46,101
1. British Territory ..	6,419	6,677	-258	<i>Detail not available</i>	30,931	-30,931	+6,419	-24,255
2. Punjab States ..	2,084	2,825	-741		3,444	-3,444	+2,084	-619
BURMA ..	2,047	1,617	+430	24,910	20,938	+3,972	-22,863	-19,321
1. British Territory ..	1,852	1,451	+401	23,550	19,804	+3,746	-21,698	-18,353
2. Punjab States ..	195	166	+29	1,360	1,134	+226	-1,105	-968
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	2,288	2,177	+111	14,209	7,674	+6,535	-11,921	-5,497
1. British Territory ..	1,904	2,121	-217	13,630	7,259	+6,371	-11,720	-3,138
2. Punjab States ..	384	56	+328	579	415	+164	-195	-359
DELHI ..	37,119	35,165	+1,954	88,612	64,810	+23,802	-51,493	-29,645
1. British Territory ..	33,065	32,305	+760	83,412	60,741	+22,671	-50,347	-28,436
2. Punjab States ..	4,054	2,860	+1,194	5,200	4,029	+1,171	-1,146	-1,169
MADRAS ..	1,558	1,553	-25	<i>Figures not available</i>	625	-625	+1,558	+625
1. British Territory ..	1,447	1,508	-61		625	-625	+1,447	+883
2. Punjab States ..	111	75	+36.				+111	+75
N. W. F. PROVINCE (DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATED TERRITORIES).	52,773	34,252	+18,521	*85,146	76,936	+8,210	-32,373	-42,684
1. British Territory ..	50,046	33,838	+16,208	83,118	76,131	+6,987	-33,072	-42,293
2. Punjab States ..	2,727	414	+2,313	2,028	805	+1,223	+899	-391
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.	231,122	192,689	+38,433	96,338	82,638	+13,700	+134,784	+110,051
1. British Territory ..	205,839	173,167	+32,672	92,021	77,761	+14,260	+113,818	+95,406
2. Punjab States ..	25,283	19,522	+5,761	4,317	4,877	-560	+20,966	+14,645
III.—Feudatory States.								
Total ..	283,318	303,859	-20,541	215,315	154,741	+60,574	+68,003	+140,118
1. Punjab States ..	74,664	75,182	-518	30,067	19,074	+10,993	+44,597	+56,106
2. British Territory ..	208,654	228,677	-20,023	184,202	132,693	+51,509	+24,452	+95,984
ASSAM STATES ..	8	302	-294	81	90	-9	-73	+212
1. Punjab States ..	1		+1	4	12	-8	-3	-13
2. British Territory ..	7	302	-295	77	78	-1	-70	+224
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY TRACT.	2	20	-18	1,748	718	+1,030	-1,746	-698
1. Punjab States ..	2		+2	20	27	+2	-27	-27
2. British Territory ..		20	-20	1,710	691	+1,028	-1,719	-671
BARODA STATE ..	143	97	+46	1,692	745	+947	-1,549	-648
1. Punjab States ..	16	13	+3	136	31	+105	-120	-18
2. British Territory ..	127	84	+43	1,556	136	+1,420	-1,429	-52
BIHAR AND ORISSA STATES..	6	6		1,955	1,139	+816	-1,949	-1,133
1. Punjab States ..				190	133	+57	-190	-133
2. British Territory ..	6	6		1,765	1,006	+759	-1,759	-1,000

* These figures relate to the whole Province including its States and West India Agency, separate detail for these units not being available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concluded.

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

PROVINCE OR STATE.	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB.			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB.			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY STATES ..	108	485	—377	<i>Figures included in Part II.</i>	1,862	—1,862	..	—1,377
1. Punjab States ..	24	41	—17		33	—33	..	+8
2. British Territory ..	84	444	—360		367	—367	..	+77
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY ..	331	608	—277	5,352	5,420	—68	—5,021	—4,812
1. Punjab States ..	103	62	+41	722	208	+514	—619	—146
2. British Territory ..	228	546	—318	4,630	5,212	—582	—4,402	—4,666
CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES ..	131	338	—207	1,566	1,971	—405	—1,435	—1,633
1. Punjab States ..	2	35	—33	175	89	+86	—173	—54
2. British Territory ..	129	303	—174	1,391	1,882	—491	—1,262	—1,579
GWALIOR STATE ..	1,560	1,793	—233	2,396	2,530	+366	—1,336	—737
1. Punjab States ..	378	220	+158	320	365	—45	+58	—145
2. British Territory ..	1,182	1,573	—391	1,642	2,165	—523	—460	—592
HYDERABAD STATE ..	797	1,115	—318	3,731	1,618	+2,113	—2,934	—603
1. Punjab States ..	90	142	—52	541	317	+224	—451	—175
2. British Territory ..	707	973	—266	3,190	455	+2,735	—2,483	+518
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE ..	79,691	75,159	+4,532	53,034	52,427	+607	+26,657	+22,732
1. Punjab States ..	4,663	3,387	+1,276	668	631	+37	+3,995	+2,756
2. British Territory ..	75,028	71,772	+3,256	52,366	51,767	+599	+22,662	+20,005
MADRAS STATES INCLUDING COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE.	44	39	+5	<i>Figures not available.</i>	53	—53	+44	—14
1. Punjab States ..	..	..	..		2	—2	..	—2
2. British Territory ..	44	39	+5		35	—35	+44	+4
COCHIN STATE ..	..	..	..	19	7	+12	—19	—7
1. Punjab States ..	..	..	..	<i>Detail not available.</i>	..	..	..	..
2. British Territory ..	..	..	..				..	..
TRAVANCORE STATE ..	..	..	..	93	42	+51	—93	—42
1. Punjab States ..	..	..	..	<i>Detail not available.</i>	2	—2	..	—2
2. British Territory ..	..	..	..		35	—35	..	—35
MYSORE STATE ..	293	258	+35	1,196	956	+240	—903	—698
1. Punjab States ..	33	3	+30	3	16	—13	+30	—13
2. British Territory ..	260	255	+5	1,193	940	+253	—933	—685
RAJPUTANA AGENCY ..	199,214	222,173	—22,959	140,382	63,387	+76,995	+58,832	+168,786
1. Punjab States ..	69,060	70,814	—1,754	26,527	16,766	+9,761	+42,533	+54,048
2. British Territory ..	130,154	151,359	—21,205	113,855	46,621	+67,234	+16,299	+104,738
UNITED PROVINCES STATES ..	990	1,466	—476	1,570	1,531	+39	—580	—65
1. Punjab States ..	292	465	—173	752	23	+729	—460	+442
2. British Territory ..	698	1,001	—303	818	1,508	—690	—120	—507
INDIA UNSPECIFIED ..	842	1,581	—739	..	..	..	+842	+1,581
1. Punjab States ..	11	1,554	—1,543	..	..	..	+11	+1,554
2. British Territory ..	831	27	+804	..	..	..	+831	+27
FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	33	145	—112	..	..	..	+33	+145
1. Punjab States ..	22	14	+8	..	..	..	+22	+14
2. British Territory ..	11	131	—120	..	..	..	+11	+131

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Showing the details of emigrants to different Indian Provinces and States and some foreign countries by sex.

WHERE ENUMERATED.	WHERE BORN.											
	Punjab (Total).			Punjab British Territory.			Punjab States.			Punjab Unspecified.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL.	705,805	430,960	274,845	562,455	339,042	223,413	47,045	25,333	21,712	95,105	66,585	29,520
PROVINCES IN INDIA.	490,867	322,938	167,929	382,133	247,978	134,155	18,065	12,367	5,198	90,669	62,093	28,576
1 Delhi	88,612	45,995	42,617	83,412	42,662	40,750	5,200	3,333	1,867	..	..	..
2 Baluchistan	37,345	27,322	10,023	36,329	26,490	9,839	1,018	832	184	..	..	..
3 N. W. F. Province	85,146	65,089	20,057	83,118	63,280	19,838	2,028	1,909	219	..	..	..
4 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	97,908	52,815	45,093	92,839	49,160	43,679	5,069	3,055	1,414	..	..	..
5 Ajmer-Merwara	3,954	2,711	1,243	3,124	2,188	936	830	523	307	..	..	..
6 Assam	6,134	4,792	1,342	5,955	4,661	1,294	179	131	48	..	..	..
7 Bengal	25,084	19,132	5,952	23,734	18,350	5,384	1,350	782	568	..	..	..
8 Bihar and Orissa	15,330	10,876	4,454	15,051	10,690	4,361	279	186	93	..	..	..
9 Bombay	90,669	62,093	28,576	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,669	62,093	28,576
10 Burma	24,910	20,377	4,533	23,550	19,245	4,305	1,360	1,132	228	..	..	..
11 Central Provinces and Berar	15,775	11,738	4,037	15,021	11,252	3,769	754	484	270	..	..	..
STATES.	209,556	103,603	106,053	178,432	89,527	88,905	28,917	12,415	16,502	2,207	1,551	646
12 Jammu and Kashmir	53,034	23,322	29,712	52,366	22,934	29,432	668	388	280	..	..	..
13 Rajputana Agency	140,382	68,347	72,035	113,855	57,502	56,353	20,527	10,845	15,682	..	..	..
14 Baroda State	1,692	1,399	293	1,556	1,278	278	136	121	15	..	..	..
15 Central India Agency	5,352	3,961	1,391	4,630	3,512	1,118	722	449	273	..	..	..
16 Cochin State	19	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	15	4
17 Gwalior State	2,896	1,912	984	1,642	1,159	483	320	188	132	924	565	359
18 Hyderabad State	3,731	2,642	1,089	3,190	2,220	970	541	422	119	..	..	..
19 Mysore State	1,196	924	272	1,193	922	271	3	2	1	..	..	..
20 Travancore State	93	82	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	82	11
21 West India Agency	1,161	899	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,161	899	262
OUT-SIDE INDIA.	5,182	4,519	663	1,890	1,537	353	63	51	12	3,229	2,931	298
22 Andamans and Nicobars	1,983	1,598	385	1,890	1,537	353	63	51	12	30	10	20
23 Acra (Gold Coast Colonies)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
24 Somaliland	28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	18	10
25 Zanzibar	131	71	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	71	60
26 Cyprus	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
27 Ceylon	132	107	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	107	25
28 North Rhodesia	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
29 Hong Kong	2,649	2,495	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,649	2,495	154
30 North Borneo	253	225	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	225	28

CHAPTER IV.

AGE.

78. Introductory. 79. Peculiarities of age returns. 80. Smoothing of figures. 81. Different methods of recording age. 82. Age distribution at different censuses. 83. Variation in individual age-groups. 84. Age distribution compared to other countries. 85. Mean age. 86. Mean age in Natural Divisions. 87. Longevity in different areas. 88. Quinquennial births and age-groups. 89. Census as a test of vital record. 90. Effect of migration on age distribution. 91. Age distribution by caste.

The figures of the population by age and civil condition are given in Imperial Table VII, for all districts and states as well as cities and selected towns. The figures of the age distribution of each individual town in the Province are given in Table VII-D in Part III. The age statistics for certain castes are given in Imperial Table VIII.

Subsidiary Table I shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division for the last six censuses. Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table II gives the same information as Table I for main religions along with the mean age of each sex.

Subsidiary Table III gives the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the 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 of all ages.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the last five censuses the 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, while Subsidiary Table V-A gives the same information for main religions by Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VI shows the percentage of variation in population at certain age-periods.

Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII give the reported birth-rate and death-rate, respectively, by sex and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the death-rate by age-periods and sex for each year of the last decade *per mille* of the population living at same age according to the census of 1921.

Subsidiary Table X gives the actual number of deaths by main diseases for each year of the last decade as well as the death-rates for each sex for the Province and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table XI gives the age distribution of 100,000 of each sex of main religions by annual periods.

Subsidiary Table XII gives 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.

Subsidiary Table XIII shows the annual number of births and deaths since 1881 in the Punjab (British Territory). It also gives the excess of births over deaths for each year as well as the ratio of female births and deaths to male births and deaths, respectively.

78. Of all the statistics collected at a census those pertaining to age are rightly regarded as among the most important. A competent authority* has remarked that the results of a census operation alone are able to provide precise notions, both of the numbers of the people and of various important elements characteristic of the life of a nation—data indispensable to all sound investigations designed to measure or trace the trend and tendencies contributing to national progress or decay, or to determine the effects or defects following the application of this or that administrative measure. To no other individual item of the census enquiry are these remarks more applicable than to the statistics about age. Introductory.

Unfortunately however the return of age is probably the most notoriously incorrect of all census returns. This is not only the case with regard to the age returns in this country, but even the census of a country like England and Wales is not free from errors in this respect.†

The majority of errors in age returns are fortunately capable of being corrected, and as errors of practically similar types have been present in the past, the tabulated figures are not valueless for purposes of comparison. Before explaining the means by which these errors have been eliminated at this census we will point out what the nature of these errors is. The errors are either deliberate or unintentional. In the former case they are due to mis-statement of age, such as under-statement on the part of unmarried females or elderly bachelors or widowers. The well-known deficiency in this country in the number of females in the age-group, 15—20, is due to this cause. Unintentional errors are due to looseness of expression, being confined mostly to preference for certain even numbers or numbers ending in zero or five. They are also very often

* Edge. *Vital Record in the Tropics*, page 12.

† General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1921, page 63.

due to ignorance as illustrated by the following event. After a brief visit to Chamba in connection with the census work I was riding back to Dalhousie, accompanied by a syce belonging to a village near Chamba. While answering my questions about tribes inhabiting the high mountains in the State the syce seemed quite intelligent, but when I suddenly questioned him about his age which was at least 25 he astonished me by stating it as 6 or 7.

Now we can turn to the measures adopted to overcome these errors. Most of the unintentional errors, especially those due to partiality for certain even numbers, are cured if the age figures are grouped into quinquennial periods. This was the method adopted at all past censuses in the country and had the additional advantage of reducing the number of groups for closer study.

All the local errors due to preference of numbers are not, however, removed by a mere grouping into quinquennial groups, and the enormous number of persons returning their ages in multiples of tens or fives gives to the age distribution a very erratic appearance.

Peculiarities
of Age
Returns.

79. In Subsidiary Table XI are given the numbers of persons out of a total of 100,000, returning each individual year of age. The areas, from which these figures have been obtained, were selected with a view to have an age distribution least affected by migration, and the totals were reduced to 100,000

Age (according to nearest birthday).	Number ac- cording to annual age- return per 100,000.
47	166
48	399
49	178
50	3,490
51	140
52	378
53	125
54	191
55	1,458

for each sex and main religion. An abstract from it is given in the marginal table by way of illustration to show the extent of preference or "plumping" on certain figures.

The table indicates that out of 100,000 persons, living in a particular area, 3,490 returned their age as 50, and only 178 as 49 and 140 as 51. This could not possibly have been in accordance with the facts. The enormous disparity between these figures is self-evident, being due to errors described as unintentional. It will certainly improve matters

if we were to show together the total number of persons for the five years 50 to 54, as in this way we will spread out the mis-statement a little more evenly. This has been the practice, as pointed out before, at the past censuses but at this census we have adopted even a better method as will be presently explained.

Smoothing of
Figures.

80. The age figures compiled at a census are sent to the Government Actuary for an expert report on (a) the real age distribution, (b) the rates of mortality deducible from these after comparison with age distribution at past censuses, and (c) the average expectation of life. Before any examination of age returns could be undertaken by the Actuary attempts had always to be made to remove the errors due to plumping, and these consisted of the application of mathematical formulæ* which had the effect of transferring to the preceding age-group one-half of the excess at ages, which are multiples of five, over and above the mean value of the number at the preceding and following ages. To take an instance, the late Sir George Hardy in his Report on the 1901 Census took the mean of numbers returned, for instance, at ages 49 and 51, added them to the number returned at ages 50 and then transferred half of this number into the age-period 45—50 and the other half into the age-period 50—55. This method was also the one adopted by Mr. Ackland in 1911, but Mr. Meikle who analysed the age figures in 1921 considered that the transfer should be larger.* Conse-

* Meikle "Report on the Age Distribution and Rates of Mortality deduced from the Indian Census Returns of 1921 and previous enumerations," 1926, page 7.

quently, at the present census all the census age returns over four were not sorted direct into quinary groups, but sorted into ternary and septenary groups, such as 4—6, 7—13, 14—16....47—53, 54—56....67—73, and 74 and over. The quinquennial age-groups shown in final tables were obtained after 'smoothing,' thus the age-group 45—50, for instance, was formed by a transfer of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number sorted into age-group 47—53 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of those sorted into age-group 44—46. The ages below 4 were sorted into 0 (denoting an age of less than six months) and 1, 2 and 3 years, and separately shown into final tables as 0—1 formed out of all returns for age 0 and one-half of those shown as aged 1, and in the same way were obtained those in groups 1—2 and 2—3. The directly sorted age-group 4—6 was split up in three parts, $\frac{1}{3}$ of it with $\frac{1}{2}$ of those returned as aged 3 forming the age-group 3—4; $\frac{1}{3}$ of it forming those aged 4—5 and $\frac{1}{3}$ forming with one-half of group 7—13 the smoothed age-group 5—10. To illustrate this process a facsimile of the sorter's ticket is reproduced below.

TABLE VII.—Sorter's Ticket.

District _____				Religion _____				
Tahsil _____				Sex _____				
Circles _____								
Sorter's age-group.	Number of Persons.			Formula.	Compiler's age-group.	Number of Persons.		
	Unm.	M.	W.			Unm.	M.	W.
0	A.			$A + \frac{1}{2} B =$	0—1			
1	B			$\frac{1}{2} B + \frac{1}{2} C =$	1—2			
2	C			$\frac{1}{2} C + \frac{1}{2} D =$	2—3			
3	D			$\frac{1}{2} D + \frac{1}{2} E =$	3—4			
4—6	E			$\frac{1}{2} E =$	4—5			
7—13	F			$\frac{1}{2} F + \frac{1}{2} E =$	5—10			
14—16	G			$\frac{1}{2} G + \frac{1}{2} F =$	10—15			
17—23	H			$\frac{1}{2} H + \frac{1}{2} G =$	15—20			
24—26	I			$\frac{1}{2} I + \frac{1}{2} H =$	20—25			
27—33	J			$\frac{1}{2} J + \frac{1}{2} I =$	25—30			
34—36	K			$\frac{1}{2} K + \frac{1}{2} J =$	30—35			
37—43	L			$\frac{1}{2} L + \frac{1}{2} K =$	35—40			
44—46	M			$\frac{1}{2} M + \frac{1}{2} L =$	40—45			
47—53	N			$\frac{1}{2} N + \frac{1}{2} M =$	45—50			
54—56	O			$\frac{1}{2} O + \frac{1}{2} N =$	50—55			
57—63	P			$\frac{1}{2} P + \frac{1}{2} O =$	55—60			
64—66	Q			$\frac{1}{2} Q + \frac{1}{2} P =$	60—65			
67—73	R			$\frac{1}{2} R + \frac{1}{2} Q =$	65—70			
74 and over	S			$S + \frac{1}{2} R =$	70 and over			
Total					Total			

Tested and passed as correct.

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Sorter.

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Supervisor.

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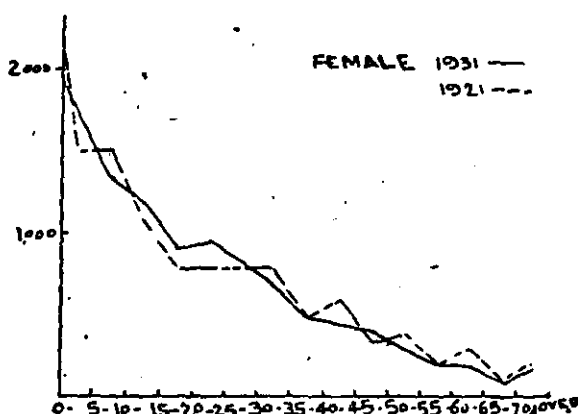
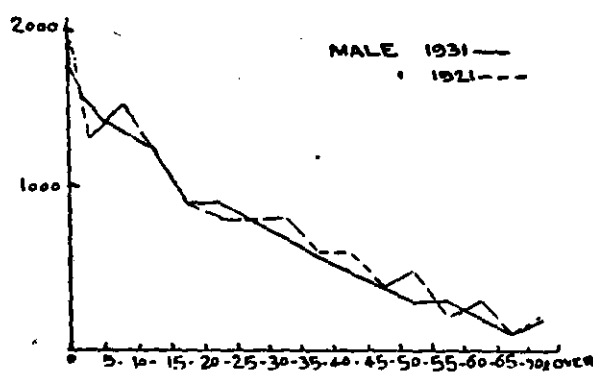
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Dated _____

That this smoothing eliminates most of the defects of "plumping" will



be apparent from the diagram given in the margin, which shows the distribution of 10,000 of the total population of each sex by age-periods according to the 1921 and 1931 censuses. It will be seen that the 1931 curve is much smoother than the other which is full of sharp bends, particularly at all age-groups ending in tens. The present curve for females, who are even more ignorant about age than males, and whose endeavour in most cases is to under-state it, is a little less smooth than the male curve. The small number of persons returned at ages 15—20 is as usual more marked among females than males.

Different
Methods of
Recording
Age.

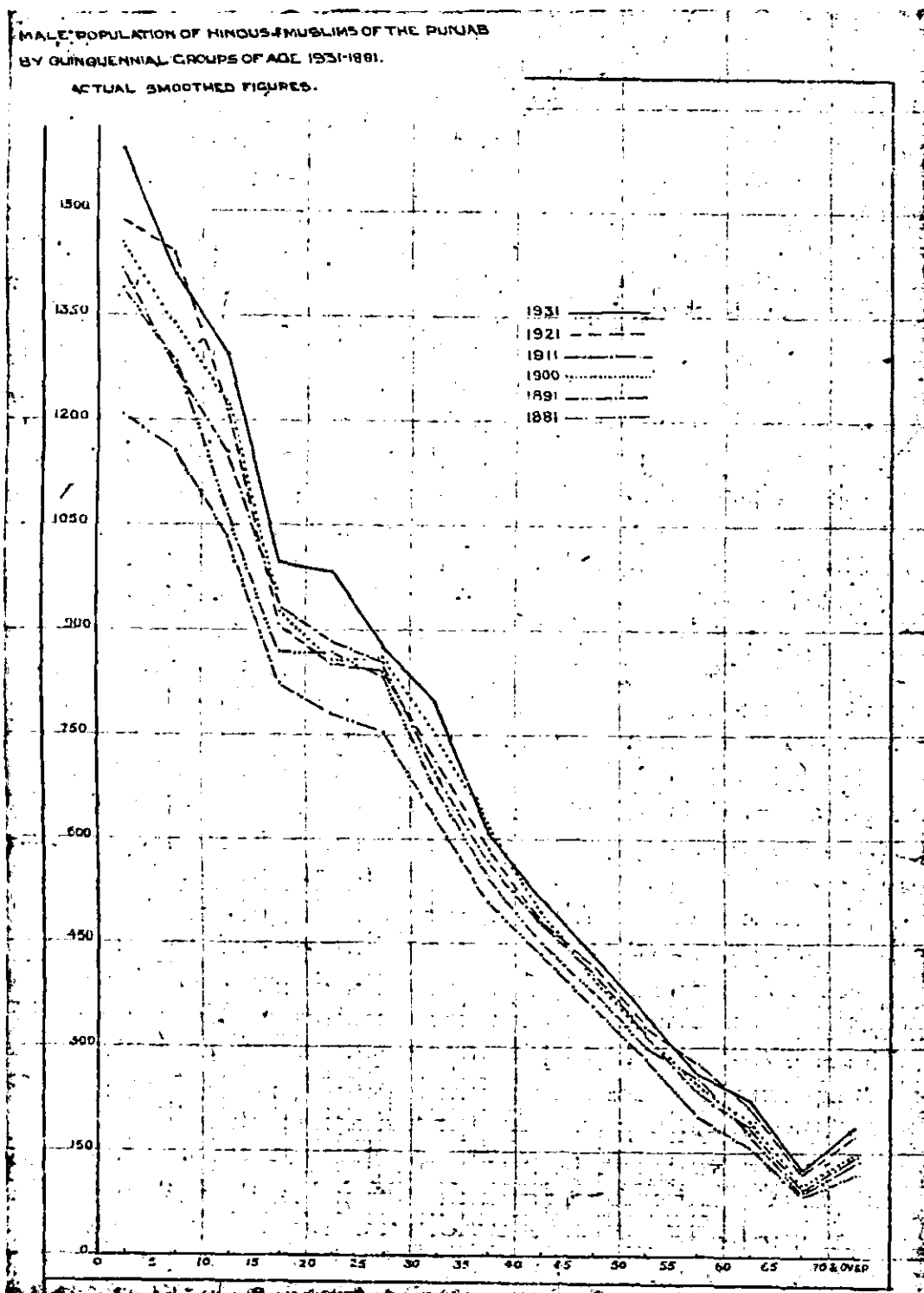
81. In another respect too the age returns at this census differ from those obtained at previous censuses. In all the Indian Provinces age was recorded in the past according to the number of years completed. The exception was the 1891 census of this Province when instructions were issued to the enumerators requiring that age should be recorded according to next birthday. At the time of abstraction, however, the ages returned were reduced by one year with a view to obtain a uniform procedure for the whole of India. This was really not necessary, because there was the usual plumping on certain ages and the persons enumerated as well as the enumerators hardly paid any heed to the new instruction and ages were in all probability returned as before. To counteract this tendency, which was recognised by the Actuaries to be due to a tendency on the part of the public to return age according to the nearest birthday, the Actuaries had always to make due allowance in their computations. Mr. Meikle in his report on the 1921 figures laid particular stress on its recognition. The new instructions issued with a view to meet the situation and to secure some measure of uniformity required age to be recorded according to the nearest birthday; six months or more counted as a year and less than six months was to be omitted. Thus at last census if a person was 20 years and 11 months old his age would be recorded as 20 years, whereas at this census a person who had completed 20 years and 6 months on the final census night was put down as 21. In 1921 the age of infants less than a year old was to be recorded as zero, while at this census infants who had completed 6 months on the census night went in as one year in the column of age, the age of only those below 6 months being recorded as zero.

Age Distribu-
tion at
Different
Censuses.

82. As already mentioned certain age statistics of the Province along with some other data, such as figures of migration, have been supplied to the Government Actuary, whose expert report is not likely to be available for a considerable time to come. In the remarks that follow it is not intended to

anticipate his conclusions, but an attempt will be made to arouse the reader's interest in the study of the subject.

It has been remarked above that the smoothing of figures at this census was aimed at removing some of the defects, caused by plumping, so that we are in a position to compare the age distribution of the population at this census with the actuarial age distribution of the population for past censuses. The diagram below shows the age distribution according to actuarial estimate for the last five censuses for the male population of Hindus and Muslims only. The unbroken line gives the present age distribution according to the new method of compilation. It will be seen that the curves give remarkably similar results and indicate that the age distribution of the population here depicted is very nearly in accordance with the probable age distribution.



Age distribution for the last six censuses (actual smoothed figures in thousands).

Variation in
Individual
Age-groups.

83. As alluded to in paragraph 48 of Section 6 of the first Chapter, the number of persons aged 60 and over at this census is 14·2 per cent. smaller than the corresponding figure appearing in the Imperial Table of 1921. The reason there assigned to this deficit was the difference in the method of tabulation, adopted on the present occasion. The deficit is further explained in the remarks that follow. We had better not keep to the number of persons aged 60 and over as this age falls in the middle of our crude septenary group and the redistribution of persons for each individual year might make the results too arithmetical. As we are only aiming at the removal of the suspicion that persons of advanced ages have been tragically reduced for some reason or other, persons aged 65 and over will do as well.

If we take the number of persons at the present census at each age-period by the sorting of actual age returns into groups as done at the last census, we find that there is no real decrease in the number of persons at older ages, as at first sight appears from a comparison of the smoothed figures in our Imperial Tables with the unsmoothed figures of 1921. As pointed out already, the actual ages returned at this census were sorted into ternary and septenary groups, such as 57—63, 64—66, 67—73, 74 and over, before being smoothed to give the quinquennial age-periods. The figures at the last census were sorted direct into quinquennial age-periods, such as 60—64, 65—69, 70 and over. Now if all ages sorted direct at this census into groups 64—66 and onwards are grouped together we could compare them to the persons returned in the corresponding groups of 1921, namely, 65—69 and onwards. An allowance will have to be made in our figures for persons who returned their age as 64 as these are to be excluded. We have already remarked in paragraph 81 above that any change in instructions with regard to the return of age last birthday or next birthday makes no appreciable difference in the actual returns, the ages being according to nearest birthday in so far as the people are capable of returning them intelligently. From Subsidiary Table XI we get 63 as the number of persons, who returned their age as 64 out of 100,000 of actual returns. Assuming that the same proportion of the total population returned this age, we find that the total number of persons returning 64 as their age at this census is about 18,000. Subtracting this from the number of persons aged 64 and over, as obtained by direct sorting, we get 950,000 persons aged 65 and over as compared to about 836,000 at the last census. It is thus evident that there is an actual increase in this census the percentage of rise being 13·6 or almost exactly, though quite accidentally the same as in the total population of the Province. If for the sake of argument the transfer for the age 64 were to be doubled the percentage of increase would be only reduced to 11·5. The number, however, in both cases is unreal as it contains the effect of unintentional errors and anything like normal age distribution is the one now obtained by the smoothing of the figures. The curves on page 129 are the nearest approach to normal distribution, which can be obtained with the material available. This diagram shows that the number of persons of all ages over 60 is greater at this census than the real number which according to the Actuary was living at these ages in 1921.

There is yet another way of looking at the figures of the aged. The persons aged over 65 in 1931 are the survivors of those aged 55 and over in 1921. The figures of the latter according to the 1921 tables are not however smoothed and the effect of plumping at 55, which certainly includes some persons of lower ages, has to be removed before any comparison could be made. It has also to be borne in mind that the present figures of those aged 65 and over have been

depleted by the return of age as 60 by some of those who are really older as this is the most preferential of all the old ages. This preference on the other hand does not so much affect the number aged 55 and over in 1921. Coming to the figures themselves, we find that there were 2,133,171 persons aged 55 and over in 1921. (Table VII). According to a direct grouping of the 1921 crude age-returns in Subsidiary Table I to Chapter V, 1921, page 207, there would be 9,173 persons aged 55 and over out of every 100,000. If these crude figures are first grouped into triennial and-septennial groups and then smoothed according to the process adopted at this census, there would be 8,416 persons aged 55 and over, giving a ratio of 91 : 100 between the smoothed and unsmoothed figures. That this ratio is the correct one to apply before obtaining comparable figures is borne out by the crude age distribution (Subsidiary Table VI at the end of this Chapter) obtained at this census, which gives the same result when the present figures are similarly treated. Graduating the population aged 55 and over in 1921 by the application of this ratio we find that it comes to 1,941,185. As against this we have 832,998 persons aged 65 and over at this census according to our Table VII, or in other words there has been a decrease of 57 per cent. among the aged in ten years. This percentage will be slightly reduced if the exclusion of a certain number from the population now aged over 65 were to be allowed for on account of preference for the age 60. An ever diminishing number of people from amongst those aged 55 and over in 1921 was below the age of 60 in the first quinquennium of the last decade, and a reduction of about 57 per cent. among the aged, in ten years is fully justified by the average annual death-rate of the last decade among persons over 60, which comes to 63 *per mille* annually or 63 per cent. in ten years. There has been actually a reduction in this death-rate, which is shown by a comparison with the average death-rate that prevailed in the previous decade, which was 79 *per mille* among males and 84 *per mille* among females (*vide* Subsidiary Table IX on page 220 of the Punjab Census Report, 1921). The net result is that the aged have not suffered unduly during the last decade. If the method of smoothing adopted on the present occasion is adhered to in the future, comparisons will become easier and much more valuable. It will serve no useful purpose to compare the figures of other age-groups.

84. Nothing will bring out more clearly the characteristics of the age distribution of the population of this Province than its comparison with the age distribution of some of the Western countries. In the marginal table the

Number per 1,000 of both sexes of all ages.

AGE-PERIOD.	Punjab.		England and Wales 1921.		France 1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-5 ..	82	77	44	43	31	31
5-10 ..	71	61	47	46	39	39
10-20 ..	117	96	94	95	89	88
20-30 ..	95	79	74	88	68	82
30-40 ..	71	58	67	79	65	78
40-50 ..	49	39	63	69	67	72
50-60 ..	33	24	46	50	55	59
60 and over ..	29	21	42	53	61	76

proportional age distribution in 1921 for England and Wales and France are compared with those of this Province. It is apparent that in the Punjab the number of both sexes in the early age-periods is comparatively enormous, the num-

ber of older persons being very small. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that a large number of persons in any age-period automatically reduces the proportion of persons at other ages.

From what has been remarked above it can reasonably be concluded that the expectation of life in the Punjab is much smaller than in European countries. The Actuarial Report will deal with this question at a greater length

and determine the mean of expectation of life for persons at various ages, but the fact is too patent not to be noticed.

Other
Provinces.

The age distribution of this Province is compared in the marginal table

Number per 1,000 of both sexes.

Age-periods.	Punjab.		N. W. F.		Bengal.		Madras.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—5	82	77	79	78	77	79	71	73
5—10	71	61	75	61	71	63	65	64
10—20	117	96	117	91	108	106	102	103
20—30	95	79	105	86	95	95	83	96
30—40	71	56	77	61	77	61	71	70
40—50	49	39	47	37	49	38	49	47
50—60	33	24	28	21	26	22	30	29
60 and over	29	21	22	15	17	16	23	24

with that obtaining in some of the other provinces. The Punjab has the highest proportion of children as well as old persons, except that females in Madras seem to be longer lived. The proportion of people

in middle life is therefore naturally smaller in this Province than in others.

Mean Age.

85. Having seen the proportions of persons at different ages and drawn the rather serious inference about the expectation of life, we are led naturally to a study of the "mean age," by which is meant the age for a particular community or area, the number of persons below and above which is equal. This discussion has mainly an academic interest. A community with a comparatively large proportion of children will have a low mean age, while a regressive population though not actually longer-lived will have a comparatively higher mean age. The determination of the mean age is however not altogether valueless as it furnishes a basis of comparison with the figures of the past and gives an indication of the various forces operating on human life. The table in the margin

CENSUS.	All Religions.		HINDU.		SIKH.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1881	25.0	24.7	25.2	25.0	26.6	25.8	24.7	24.3	25.4	20.6
1891	23.0	22.6	23.1	22.7	23.9	23.8	22.7	22.2	23.3	20.7
1901	25.0	24.9	25.3	25.1	26.1	26.7	24.6	24.4	24.4	22.5
1911	25.2	24.7	25.5	25.0	25.7	25.7	24.9	24.3	23.7	22.9
1921	25.4	24.5	25.7	24.7	26.2	25.6	25.0	24.1	23.8	22.7
1931	24.3	23.1	24.7	23.4	25.3	24.2	23.8	22.7	22.9	21.5

shows the mean age of the population by main religions and sex for all censuses since 1881.* It will be seen that during the last fifty years the mean age has

varied by no more than two years in a great majority of cases. The smallest figures are those for the year 1891, and the reason for this, as given in the 1911 Report (page 203), was that the preceding decade was characterised by a great rise in the birth-rate. This undoubtedly accounts for a part of the variation, but the real cause, as referred to above, was the reduction, during compilation by one year, of the ages of all individuals returned at the census of 1891 in order to obtain the figures according to the years of age completed. The mean age during the period, 1901—1921, seems to have increased slightly in the case of males and decreased in the case of females. The reason seems to have been the comparative impunity of males in middle and older ages from the ravages of plague and influenza, which are known to have caused heavy mortality among female adults. As compared with 1921 the mean age at this census has dropped by nearly one year in the case of males and a little more in the case of females on account of the great increase in the number of persons at earlier age-periods. The mean age would have been even lower if age had been recorded, as in 1921, according to the number of years completed.

*The "mean age" has been calculated by the method described in India Administrative Report of the 1901 Census, page 390.

86. It will be of some interest to make a study of the mean age by Natural Divisions. Though it does not necessarily indicate longevity, it certainly furnishes a well-known basis for comparing the age distribution. From the table in the margin we see that the mean age is highest in the Himalayan Natural

Mean Age in Natural Divisions.

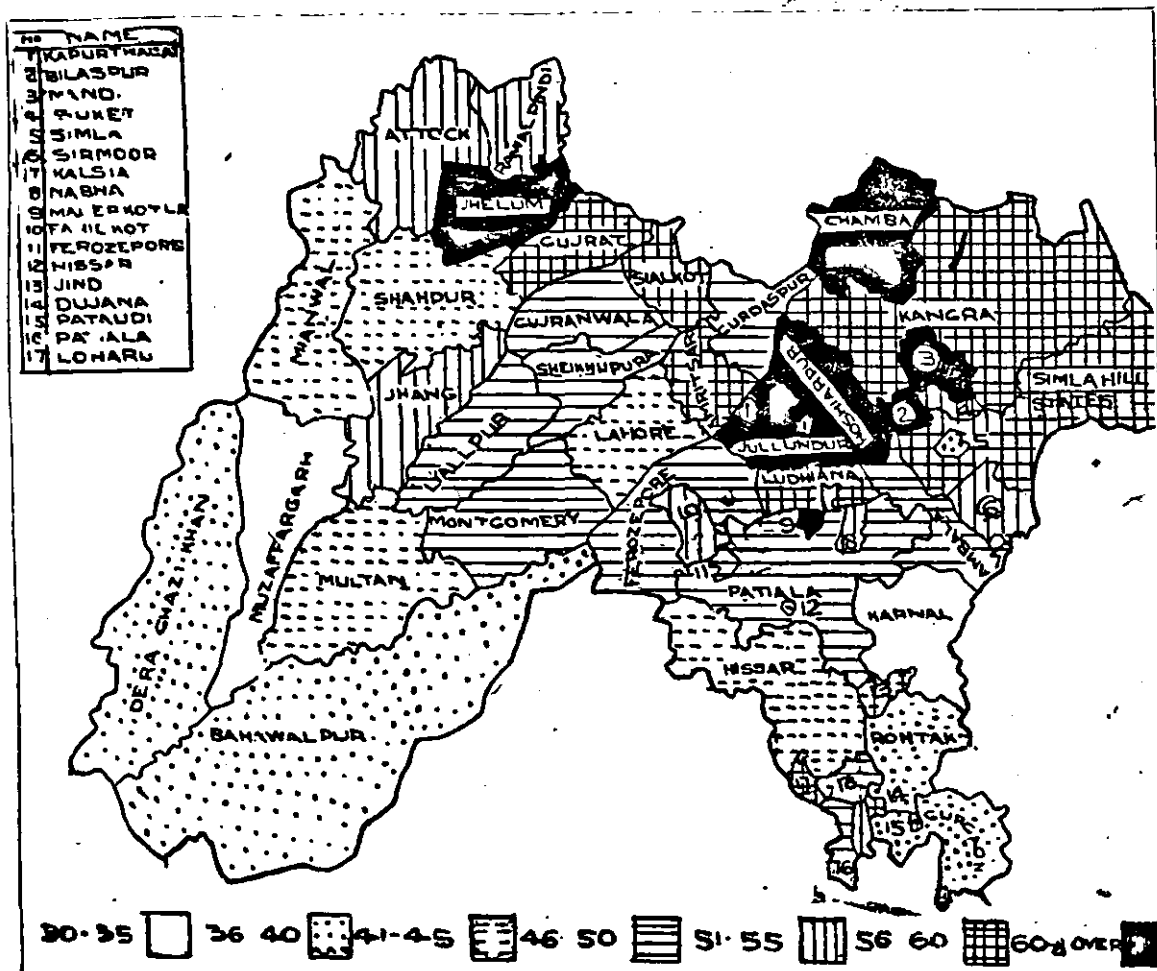
Natural Division.	Mean age.
Punjab	23.7
Indo-Gangetic Plain West	23.8
Himalayan	25.8
Sub-Himalayan	24.3
North-West Dry Area	23.0

Division where the proportion of children is smallest, the Sub-Himalayan and the Indo-Gangetic Plain coming next in order. The mean age for the North-West Dry Area with a large amount of adult migration is curiously small. This is undoubtedly

due to the great natural increase noticeable in the colonies where settlers have made permanent homes. The subject is further discussed in the next paragraph as well as in Chapter VI under the heading "Comparative fertility in different areas."

87. Generally speaking an area with the greatest proportion of persons over 60 may be regarded as most suited to longevity. It has already been pointed out that the age distribution is greatly affected by various considerations, such as large natural increase in particular areas and migration. The map below shows the number of persons per 1,000 of the total population of each district or state, who are over 60.

Longevity in Different Areas.

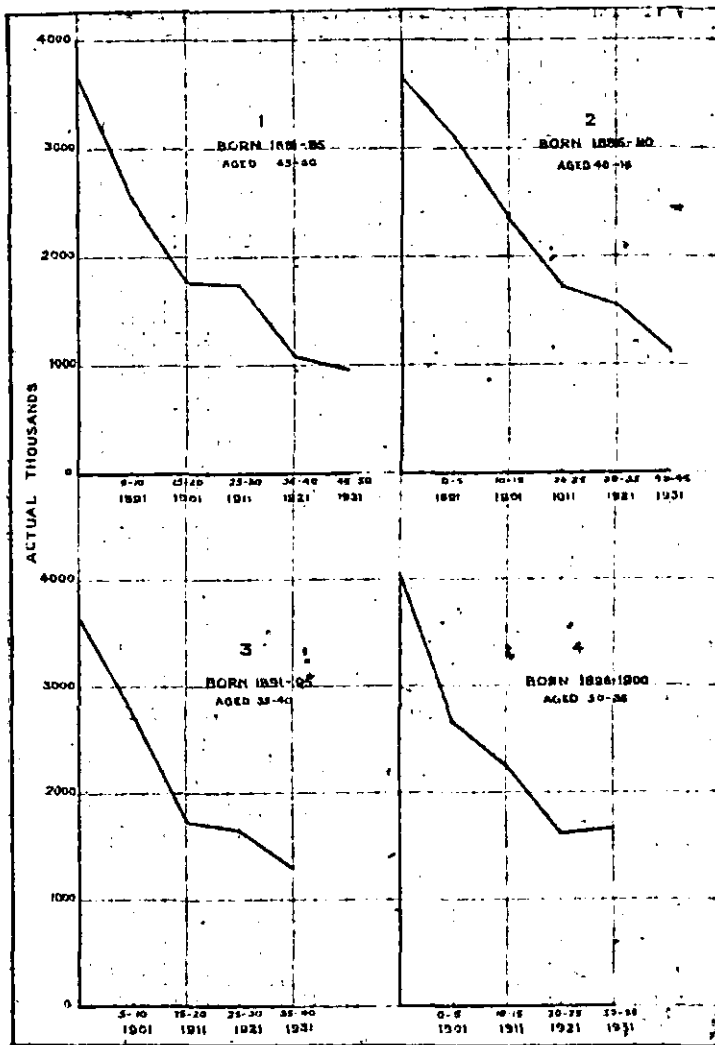


The Districts of Karnal and Muzaffargarh, which as noticed in Chapter I have the smallest natural increase and which in consequence should have shown a larger proportion at other ages, possess the smallest proportion of persons over 60. The two districts may therefore be regarded as being most inimical to

longevity and very unhealthy. The proportion of older people is low all over the North-West Dry Area, partly because of the presence of a large number of middle-aged people as a result of migration or of children owing to larger natural increase. The true state of affairs about the comparative healthiness or otherwise of these areas will be known after a few more years when the conditions in the colonies will have settled down. The areas with the largest proportion of the older persons are the cooler Himalayan Division and the sub-montane districts of Hoshiarpur and Jhelum. The proportion of older people in Jullundur and Kapurthala is also fairly high, being partly attributable to the large number of young and middle-aged emigrants from these places. The same remarks apply to Sialkot, Gurdaspur and Ludhiana.

Quinquennial Births and Age-groups.

88. We might now study the age distribution with the help of vital statistics. Such a study is likely to throw light on the nature and extent



Survivorship of persons born in each quinquennium during the period 1881-85 to 1896-1900.

Year.	Births.	Age-groups.	Population 1931.
1	2	3	4
1826-30	4,471,275	0-5	3,740,549
1921-25	4,187,411	5-10	3,143,832
1916-20	4,132,396	10-15	2,851,094
1911-15	4,340,710	15-20	2,190,257
1906-10	4,102,980	20-25	2,193,921
1901-05	4,183,281	25-30	1,900,592
1896-1900	4,046,532	30-35	1,683,077
1891-95	3,671,249	35-40	1,298,931
1886-90	3,674,655	40-45	1,118,461
1881-85	3,663,048	45-50	946,870

of mis-statement of age both in the census and in the record of births and deaths, and will also give an indication of the ages, at which the death-rate is comparatively high or at which mis-statement is particularly great. The marginal table appearing below gives for each quinquennium the number of births recorded in the British Territory and the number of persons returned at corresponding age-periods at this census. It is evident that the latter represent the survivors of persons born in the quinquennium shown opposite them. To bring out the results more clearly the "life history" of persons born in each quinquennium during

the period, 1881-1885 to 1896-1900, has been traced in the diagram above. The survivors of the persons born during the quinquennia, 1881-1885, 1886-1890, 1891-1895, 1896-1900, are now aged 45-50, 40-45, 35-40 and 30-35, respectively. The various degrees of mortality at different ages are evident from the four

curves and the number at earliest ages falls rapidly. The mis-statement of ages round about 15—20 is also clearly brought out as the drop does not exist in graphs Nos. 2 and 4 when the population at 10—15 at one census is traceable to the one aged 20—25 at the next, the age-period 15—20 being thus skipped over. The comparative stability of figures from 25 to 35 is due to these ages being comparatively less exposed periods of life. If the Province did not lose through emigration, the persons between these ages would be found to be still more numerous.

89. Having compared generally the figures of birth and quinquennial age-groups of the census, we might attempt to deduce the death-rates from the census population. The present census population aged ten years and over are the survivors of the total population of 1921, the difference between the two being the total number of deaths during the decade among the population 5 years and over. This assumption is the same as that adopted by the late Sir George Hardy in his Actuarial Report of 1901, and gives a death-rate for the last decade of 30·7 *per mille* on the mean population of the two censuses. The corresponding death-rate, worked out from the figures of the Public Health Department, is 30·4 *per mille*, a figure sufficiently close to the one calculated above to establish the comparative accuracy of both.

Census as a Test of Vital Record.

After we have determined the death-rate and with its help the amount of omission in the record, we can find out the number of births with the aid of actual increase in the population, which is known to us. The birth-rate thus obtained is 43·9 *per mille* of the mean population. The average birth-rate for the same period, calculated from the annual rates published by the Public Health Department, comes to 42·2 *per mille*. The difference between the calculated and the published death and birth rates is ·3 and 1·7, respectively, which bears out the view that the registration of births and deaths has steadily improved and is reliable enough, and that the record of births is comparatively less accurate than that of deaths.

90. In the preceding paragraphs we have discussed the various aspects of the age distribution without mentioning the effect of migration on the figures. We were constrained to do so as the figures of migrants by age are not available. Fortunately on account of its small magnitude the effect of migration on the figures of total population is negligible. The influence of immigration on age-distribution in smaller areas is to increase the number in middle age-periods. The converse should hold good for localities, of which the population is depleted as a result of emigration. For example, the age distribution of a big city like Lahore and some districts, such as Montgomery and Multan, ought to show the former characteristics, while the population of districts like Sialkot and Jullundur should furnish the latter peculiarity. The table in the margin gives

Effect of Migration on Age Distribution.

Age.	Lahore City		Montgomery District.		Multan District.		Sialkot District.		Jullundur District.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—10	123	106	164	152	163	147	154	142	147	131
10—15	57	42	68	55	64	52	67	53	66	55
15—40	360	160	218	166	225	178	212	171	201	166
40—60	82	42	75	56	75	54	82	63	88	74
60 and over	17	11	26	20	23	19	33	23	41	31

the age distribution of 1,000 of both sexes for Lahore City and the districts named above. Confining our attention in the first instance to figures of persons aged 15—40, we find the largest

proportion in Lahore City where the characteristic sex ratio is also clearly brought out. The number of persons aged 15—40 is higher both in Montgomery

and Multan than in Sialkot and Jullundur, and this in spite of there being a large number of children in the former two districts. The too old stick to their homes and predominate in their own districts.

Age
Distribution
by Caste.

91. We may now examine the age distribution among certain castes and see how far the differences in social position are reflected therein. The table below shows the figures for certain castes grouped as Intellectual, Agricultural and Depressed. The figures of criminal tribes are also separately given. Examining the figures of various castes in some detail, we find that the intellectual *Brahman* has the largest number of persons at ages over 44 and least in the youngest ages. In other words his age distribution is nearest to the one obtaining in Western countries. The *Harni* has the largest proportion of children, and the *Bawaria* and the *Sansi* are not far behind in this respect. A possible conclusion is that the

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex of certain castes.

CASTE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Number per mille aged			Number per mille aged		
	0—13	14—43	44 & over.	0—13	14—43	44 & over.
<i>Intellectual Classes:—</i>						
Aggarwal (Hindu)	343	488	160	375	467	158
Brahman (Hindu)	317	485	198	351	464	185
Kashmiri (Muslim)	339	502	159	382	455	163
Khatri (Hindu)	337	490	173	370	454	167
Sayad (Muslim)	357	466	177	370	466	164
<i>Agricultural Classes:—</i>						
Kanet (Hindu)	311	476	213	319	493	188
Ahir (Hindu)	368	467	165	397	449	154
Arain (Muslim)	387	450	163	419	432	140
Biloch (Muslim)	381	459	160	396	468	136
Jat (Muslim)	389	448	163	410	443	147
Jat (Sikh)	331	460	209	361	442	197
Pathan (Muslim)	348	483	169	381	463	156
Rajput (Muslim)	377	457	166	402	450	148
Rajput (Hindu)	307	500	193	338	484	178
Meo (Muslim)	395	482	123	399	480	112
<i>Criminal Tribes:—</i>						
Bawaria (Hindu)	424	430	137	444	430	117
Harni (Muslim)	470	357	173	505	328	167
Pakhiwara (Muslim)	390	434	176	413	455	132
Sansi (Hindu)	394	441	165	432	430	138
<i>Low Castes:—</i>						
Chamar (Hindu)	375	478	147	394	479	127
Chuhra (Hindu)	394	465	141	423	460	117
Faqir (Muslim)	379	448	173	410	440	150

Indian aborigines are not a dying race, as they are sometimes supposed to be. As a matter of fact the age distribution in the case of criminal tribes is affected by their returning wrong age and also by a possible attempt to conceal the caste on the part of many adults, who when absent from their homes are anxious to hide their identity as members of a criminal tribe.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each Main Religion (six censuses).

AGE.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS												
0—5 ..	1,468	1,698	1,272	1,478	1,280	1,477	1,248	1,355	1,607	1,746	1,219	1,361
5—10 ..	1,301	1,346	1,457	1,538	1,335	1,390	1,366	1,367	1,366	1,357	1,366	1,355
10—15 ..	1,214	1,191	1,217	1,104	1,187	1,027	1,229	1,086	1,053	914	1,214	1,007
15—20 ..	936	928	851	785	912	815	910	840	1,041	1,075	899	859
20—40 ..	3,047	2,975	2,895	2,894	3,044	3,113	2,995	3,126	3,171	3,256	3,049	3,149
40—60 ..	1,509	1,396	1,616	1,580	1,640	1,609	1,655	1,629	1,436	1,356	1,678	1,633
60 and over.	525	460	692	621	602	569	607	597	326	297	586	576
Mean age ..	24.3	23.1	25.4	24.5	25.2	24.7	25.0	24.9	23.0	22.6	25.4	24.7
HINDU												
0—5 ..	1,377	1,614	1,211	1,436	1,195	1,394	1,162	1,275	1,554	1,717	1,127	1,268
5—10 ..	1,234	1,297	1,384	1,489	1,237	1,303	1,306	1,350	1,296	1,304	1,293	1,313
10—15 ..	1,198	1,193	1,187	1,096	1,163	1,023	1,231	1,097	1,079	930	1,214	1,059
15—20 ..	975	966	886	817	995	883	944	859	1,072	1,088	943	884
20—40 ..	3,135	3,046	3,005	2,952	3,154	3,188	3,075	3,157	3,270	3,320	3,190	3,246
40—60 ..	1,582	1,436	1,675	1,605	1,693	1,651	1,715	1,677	1,434	1,362	1,693	1,603
60 and over.	499	448	652	605	563	558	567	585	295	273	540	507
Mean age ..	24.7	23.4	25.7	24.7	25.5	25.0	25.3	25.1	23.1	22.7	25.2	25.0
SIKH												
0—5 ..	1,391	1,627	1,209	1,412	1,248	1,418	1,158	1,152	1,546	1,543	1,185	1,202
5—10 ..	1,253	1,303	1,358	1,458	1,262	1,300	1,250	1,190	1,318	1,261	1,220	1,197
10—15 ..	1,203	1,190	1,219	1,115	1,189	974	1,219	1,039	1,082	941	1,103	1,020
15—20 ..	951	917	891	760	977	781	908	864	1,006	1,017	939	847
20—40 ..	2,948	2,843	2,850	2,806	2,989	3,136	2,876	3,189	3,018	3,369	3,013	3,223
40—60 ..	1,625	1,549	1,691	1,718	1,679	1,746	1,767	1,863	1,633	1,520	1,800	1,788
60 and over.	629	571	782	731	656	645	732	703	307	349	665	627
Mean age ..	25.3	24.2	26.2	25.6	25.7	25.7	26.1	26.7	23.9	23.8	26.0	25.8
MUSLIM												
0—5 ..	1,537	1,759	1,328	1,518	1,350	1,543	1,345	1,453	1,677	1,809	1,316	1,455
5—10 ..	1,350	1,382	1,533	1,586	1,424	1,468	1,423	1,408	1,445	1,419	1,442	1,418
10—15 ..	1,223	1,186	1,237	1,106	1,208	1,039	1,232	1,082	1,025	893	1,228	1,079
15—20 ..	908	908	816	769	841	775	868	820	1,022	1,073	853	830
20—40 ..	3,026	2,975	2,823	2,878	2,966	3,058	2,938	3,082	3,089	3,177	2,914	3,050
40—60 ..	1,443	1,340	1,563	1,535	1,588	1,553	1,572	1,553	1,397	1,321	1,627	1,582
60 and over.	513	450	700	608	623	564	624	592	345	308	620	577
Mean age ..	23.8	22.7	25.0	24.1	24.9	24.2	24.6	24.4	22.7	22.2	24.7	24.3
CHRISTIAN												
0—5 ..	1,573	1,900	1,394	1,691	1,354	1,786	954	1,565	895	1,797	681	1,688
5—10 ..	1,349	1,429	1,520	1,671	1,297	1,577	959	1,477	789	1,511	501	1,482
10—15 ..	1,230	1,246	1,230	1,160	999	1,059	809	1,109	529	976	414	1,118
15—20 ..	981	955	883	811	741	784	605	871	772	1,043	397	948
20—40 ..	3,149	2,880	3,015	2,783	3,053	3,042	5,377	3,364	6,135	3,500	7,092	3,008
40—60 ..	1,266	1,199	1,348	1,369	1,220	1,329	1,007	1,235	765	982	769	906
60 and over.	452	391	610	515	436	423	289	379	115	191	86	190
Mean age ..	22.9	21.5	23.8	22.7	23.7	22.9	24.4	22.5	23.3	20.7	25.4	20.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes (Census 1931).

CASTE.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Number per mille aged						Number per mille aged					
	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 and over.	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aggarwal (Hindu)	179	164	70	134	284	169	205	170	69	134	264	158
" (Jain)	184	166	72	128	281	169	200	172	69	132	273	154
Ahir (Hindu)	190	178	76	118	273	165	221	176	66	121	262	154
" (Muslim)	180	163	55	159	254	180	209	165	60	119	287	160
Arain (Muslim)	205	182	69	111	270	163	233	186	62	121	249	149
Arora (Hindu)	192	168	65	117	289	169	218	176	59	120	278	149
" (Sikh)	205	181	67	121	250	176	229	183	59	119	258	152
Awan (Muslim)	207	176	66	97	281	173	221	172	55	101	290	161
Bawaria (Hindu)	237	187	67	116	256	137	249	195	71	125	243	117
" (Sikh)	204	178	60	125	266	167	242	191	78	113	243	133
Biloch (Muslim)	206	175	61	107	291	160	230	166	50	114	304	136
Brahman (Hindu)	162	155	70	123	292	198	189	162	63	123	278	185
" (Sikh)	154	130	62	130	310	214	187	152	68	117	283	193
Chamar (Hindu)	192	183	78	123	277	147	218	176	76	130	273	127
" (Ad-Dharmi)	196	193	69	106	259	177	218	178	73	130	242	159
" (Sikh)	189	174	80	124	259	174	221	173	75	125	254	152
Chhimba (Hindu)	166	159	73	132	266	204	212	169	81	127	239	172
" (Sikh)	167	153	82	121	260	217	195	161	76	122	244	202
" (Muslim)	206	173	67	121	255	178	227	169	69	117	264	154
Chubra (Hindu)	206	188	77	122	266	141	235	188	71	126	263	117
" (Ad-Dharmi)	212	191	74	121	253	149	241	188	69	118	246	138
" (Sikh)	208	187	76	130	252	147	226	174	73	135	254	138
" (Muslim)	230	175	77	106	275	137	246	177	82	103	250	142
" (Christian)	212	187	67	127	270	137	259	155	75	130	245	136
Dagi and Koli (Hindu)	169	153	60	100	319	199	189	140	61	115	322	173
Dhobi (Hindu)	193	155	69	130	315	138	229	167	70	135	286	113
" (Muslim)	207	174	67	117	265	170	228	168	64	120	267	153
Faquir (Hindu)	135	125	66	111	292	271	202	166	62	120	246	205
" (Sikh)	74	92	58	94	307	375	169	149	72	122	249	239
" (Muslim)	202	177	72	115	261	173	228	182	70	123	247	160
Gujjar (Hindu)	171	173	77	125	284	170	200	170	68	116	284	162
" (Sikh)	172	162	61	97	263	245	192	161	55	99	277	216
" (Muslim)	188	180	69	106	279	178	226	178	64	112	260	160
Harni (Muslim)	193	277	61	83	213	173	263	242	52	73	203	167
Jat (Hindu)	176	175	80	128	271	170	206	179	74	124	266	151
" (Sikh)	166	165	69	120	271	209	195	166	65	117	260	197
" (Muslim)	205	184	61	109	278	163	234	176	54	115	274	147
Jhiwar (Hindu)	188	171	72	117	275	177	213	177	74	123	262	151
" (Sikh)	201	185	69	118	244	183	219	174	65	121	251	170
" (Muslim)	210	187	69	116	244	174	231	186	69	124	242	148
Julaha (Hindu)	167	152	72	119	297	193	188	156	71	137	288	160
" (Sikh)	161	160	66	112	278	223	173	164	59	142	251	211
" (Muslim)	202	175	69	114	263	177	229	176	65	120	259	151
Kamboh (Hindu)	192	169	74	126	270	169	212	183	68	130	262	145
" (Sikh)	208	181	65	115	253	178	222	182	68	121	251	156
" (Muslim)	203	183	72	121	254	167	231	191	66	124	243	145
Kanet (Hindu)	158	153	62	115	299	213	176	143	57	127	309	188
" (Buddhist)	87	175	67	133	309	229	113	121	76	150	323	217
Kashmiri (Muslim)	178	161	64	134	304	159	213	169	65	122	268	163
Khatiri (Hindu)	178	159	67	129	294	173	206	173	62	118	274	167
" (Sikh)	194	164	62	114	263	203	212	170	66	111	268	173
Kumhar (Hindu)	188	177	78	125	271	161	213	169	73	134	260	151
" (Sikh)	199	188	74	121	242	176	203	175	69	115	247	191
" (Muslim)	211	183	67	112	261	166	235	173	64	120	261	147
Lohar (Hindu)	173	167	73	122	288	177	198	168	71	120	285	158
" (Sikh)	181	176	88	114	235	206	199	162	78	120	258	183
" (Muslim)	205	181	71	120	258	165	232	175	66	123	254	150
Machhi (Muslim)	211	182	65	110	272	160	237	170	62	118	269	144
Meo (Muslim)	202	193	78	118	286	123	223	176	65	124	300	112
Mirasi (Muslim)	200	175	69	120	265	171	223	168	63	122	264	160
Moochi (Hindu)	137	123	75	165	391	109	221	162	71	152	285	109
" (Muslim)	207	176	64	111	270	172	229	175	62	117	265	152
Mussaali (Muslim)	233	182	61	106	266	152	258	183	57	123	255	124
Nai (Hindu)	173	166	75	126	272	188	200	170	70	129	270	161
" (Sikh)	171	162	71	126	263	207	199	167	72	116	255	191
" (Muslim)	198	172	67	118	271	174	230	169	66	122	260	153
Pakhiwara (Muslim)	221	169	62	109	263	176	232	181	74	127	254	132
Pathan (Muslim)	182	166	64	126	293	169	219	162	61	122	280	156
Rajput (Hindu)	156	151	68	129	303	193	183	155	66	132	286	178
" (Sikh)	218	147	91	142	231	171	246	155	57	112	291	139
" (Muslim)	199	178	70	117	270	166	225	177	65	119	266	148
Rathi (Hindu)	186	174	58	101	277	204	193	168	60	126	279	174
Saini (Hindu)	172	167	75	118	271	197	205	169	69	116	264	177
" (Sikh)	196	180	68	105	245	206	209	176	73	102	259	181
" (Hindu)	214	180	66	115	260	165	244	188	65	117	248	138
Sansi (Muslim)	188	169	67	124	275	177	207	163	66	125	275	164
Sheykh (Muslim)	178	166	69	134	295	158	213	175	68	135	269	140
Sunar (Hindu)	189	175	71	124	265	176	208	177	68	128	254	165
" (Sikh)	201	179	67	124	253	176	212	181	66	126	253	162
" (Muslim)	213	172	73	125	262	155	236	168	72	132	248	144
Tarkhan (Hindu)	181	174	76	119	268	182	207	172	71	127	268	155
" (Sikh)	182	168	69	125	260	196	204	167	68	125	255	181
" (Muslim)	206	176	67	114	265	172	231	174	60	128	256	151
Teli (Muslim)	201	180	75	124	259	161	231	184	65	123	249	148

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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 (Census 1931).

Serial No.	CASTE.	Proportion of children, both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14—43.		Number of Married Females aged 14—43 per 100 Females of all ages.	
		Persons aged 14—43.	Married females aged 14—43.	Males.	Females.		
	1	2	3	4	5		
1	Aggarwal	(Hindu)	75	215	35	34	36
2	"	(Jain)	75	208	35	33	36
3	Ahir	(Hindu)	83	217	36	34	39
4	"	(Muslim)	78	239	38	34	33
5	Arain	(Muslim)	91	245	36	35	36
6	Arora	(Hindu)	81	223	36	33	36
7	"	(Sikh)	91	244	40	35	35
8	Awan	(Muslim)	87	232	39	36	36
9	Bawaria	(Hindu)	99	251	31	27	30
10	"	(Sikh)	92	250	37	31	34
11	Biloch	(Muslim)	84	214	35	29	40
12	Brahman	(Hindu)	70	206	41	40	36
13	"	(Sikh)	63	211	43	41	36
14	Chamar	(Hindu)	80	196	31	27	42
15	"	(Ad-Dharmi)	89	218	41	36	39
16	"	(Sikh)	82	209	38	34	40
17	Chhimba	(Hindu)	76	203	43	38	38
18	"	(Sikh)	74	203	47	46	37
19	"	(Muslim)	87	228	40	34	37
20	Chuhra	(Hindu)	88	229	39	25	39
21	"	(Ad-Dharmi)	94	251	33	32	36
22	"	(Sikh)	86	229	32	30	38
23	"	(Muslim)	92	270	30	33	38
24	"	(Christian)	89	250	30	30	36
25	Dagi and Koli	(Hindu)	67	156	42	36	43
26	Dhobi	(Hindu)	73	198	27	23	42
27	"	(Muslim)	86	229	38	34	37
28	Faqir	(Hindu)	65	260	58	48	34
29	"	(Sikh)	46	201	82	54	36
30	"	(Muslim)	88	236	39	34	37
31	Gujjar	(Hindu)	74	200	35	34	41
32	"	(Sikh)	81	197	58	50	38
33	"	(Muslim)	86	227	39	37	37
34	Harni	(Muslim)	140	408	48	51	39
35	Jat	(Hindu)	78	200	38	33	41
36	"	(Sikh)	76	219	46	45	36
37	"	(Muslim)	89	243	36	33	36
38	Jhiwar	(Hindu)	81	213	38	33	39
39	"	(Sikh)	90	224	43	39	37
40	"	(Muslim)	94	243	41	34	36
41	Julaha	(Hindu)	67	171	40	32	42
42	"	(Sikh)	72	175	49	47	41
43	"	(Muslim)	88	236	39	34	36
44	Kamboh	(Hindu)	81	225	36	31	37
45	"	(Sikh)	91	225	41	35	38
46	"	(Muslim)	91	244	37	34	36
47	Kanet	(Hindu)	65	154	45	38	42
48	"	(Buddhist)	47	178	45	39	28
49	Kashmiri	(Muslim)	74	225	32	36	36
50	Khatri	(Hindu)	75	228	35	37	35
51	"	(Sikh)	84	227	46	39	25
52	Kumhar	(Hindu)	79	200	34	32	40
53	"	(Sikh)	88	240	40	44	35
54	"	(Muslim)	91	239	38	33	36
55	Lohar	(Hindu)	73	188	37	33	40
56	"	(Sikh)	81	201	47	40	38
57	"	(Muslim)	89	235	37	34	37
58	Machhi	(Muslim)	89	238	36	32	37
59	Moo	(Muslim)	82	203	25	23	42
60	Mirasi	(Muslim)	85	231	38	36	36
61	Mochi	(Hindu)	51	212	17	22	43
62	"	(Muslim)	88	238	39	34	36
63	Mussalli	(Muslim)	98	265	35	29	35
64	Nai	(Hindu)	75	197	40	34	40
65	"	(Sikh)	77	216	45	43	36
66	"	(Muslim)	85	229	38	34	36
67	Pakhiwara	(Muslim)	90	252	40	29	36
68	Pathan	(Muslim)	77	224	35	34	36
69	Rajput	(Hindu)	65	192	39	37	38
70	"	(Sikh)	82	223	37	30	39
71	"	(Muslim)	86	238	36	33	35
72	Rathi	(Hindu)	80	186	47	37	39
73	Saini	(Hindu)	78	208	43	39	38
74	"	(Sikh)	89	228	49	42	36
75	Sansi	(Hindu)	94	257	37	32	35
76	Sayad	(Muslim)	78	223	38	35	35
77	Sheikh	(Muslim)	75	212	32	29	39
78	Sunar	(Hindu)	82	225	38	37	36
79	"	(Sikh)	87	230	40	36	36
80	"	(Muslim)	86	241	34	32	35
81	Tarkhan	(Hindu)	79	195	39	33	41
82	"	(Sikh)	80	213	43	40	38
83	"	(Muslim)	88	240	38	34	36
84	Teli	(Muslim)	88	240	35	34	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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.

1	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, BOTH SEXES, PER 100.										PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100, AGED 15-40.										NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.				
	Persons aged 15-40.					Married females aged 15-40.					1931:		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PUNJAB	78	77	..	..	..	198	199	..	..	..	13	12	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	82	..	..	..
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	72	76	..	..	..	191	200	..	..	..	13	12	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	82	..	..	..
1 Hissar	74	87	64	58	77	189	214	166	150	191	11	10	16	15	11	12	12	14	7	6	33	31	36	34	3
2 Loharu State	80	104	75	55	80	197	242	176	139	200	18	14	24	15	16	18	13	17	7	6	33	30	35	34	3
3 Rohtak	71	77	62	67	67	172	186	153	154	160	10	9	14	13	12	13	13	14	6	5	36	34	36	36	3
4 Dujana State	84	87	74	66	76	182	195	169	150	175	18	14	25	19	19	17	17	17	8	6	34	32	35	34	3
5 Gurgaon	73	72	61	71	61	176	178	150	166	149	10	8	13	13	12	12	13	4	4	36	34	35	35	4	
6 Patiala State	70	75	63	69	60	167	185	147	151	150	11	9	19	16	16	16	15	16	5	4	36	32	35	36	3
7 Karnal	66	72	57	59	60	172	187	148	150	156	9	7	13	11	10	9	10	10	5	4	36	34	37	36	3
8 Jullundur	76	75	68	67	70	195	192	174	157	168	21	19	25	22	19	19	19	19	8	8	31	31	34	35	3
9 Kapurthala State	72	76	70	70	72	189	197	185	166	180	17	15	22	20	17	16	18	17	8	7	32	32	33	35	3
10 Ludhiana	69	74	63	64	66	191	197	171	154	160	16	14	20	19	15	14	18	18	8	6	32	31	34	35	3
11 Maler Kolla State	72	64	56	65	70	193	188	154	153	167	16	15	19	21	15	14	20	18	7	6	32	32	35	35	3
12 Ferozepore	72	81	67	65	76	201	217	187	172	191	12	12	17	17	12	13	13	13	7	6	32	31	34	33	3
13 Faridkot State	72	78	68	66	82	195	211	185	180	208	13	14	15	17	12	13	12	13	7	7	32	31	35	33	3
14 Patiala State	70	75	61	57	64	182	198	165	147	163	13	11	17	16	13	13	14	15	6	5	34	32	35	35	3
15 Jind State	75	81	61	59	67	188	207	166	148	171	12	10	16	15	12	13	13	14	6	5	34	32	37	35	3
16 Nabha State	72	74	63	61	67	184	198	168	157	169	15	13	19	18	15	15	15	16	6	5	34	31	35	35	3
17 Lahore	65	71	63	66	73	203	210	184	171	184	10	12	15	19	12	15	14	14	7	6	32	31	34	35	3
18 Amritsar	73	74	67	70	75	198	197	180	167	178	14	15	20	20	16	16	18	18	8	7	32	32	34	35	3
19 Gujranwala	74	72	78	72	70	208	201	208	179	173	13	12	18	17	16	15	18	15	8	7	32	30	32	34	3
20 Sheikhpura	82	82	..	..	..	223	224	..	..	..	13	12	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..
II.—Himalayan	62	61	58	57	61	150	148	141	139	154	15	13	21	18	17	16	16	15	9	8	36	35	36	36	3
21 Sirmoor State	54	56	57	57	59	131	133	137	135	150	12	11	17	15	15	14	14	13	6	5	40	39	39	39	4
22 Simla	35	27	32	30	35	131	120	121	117	129	7	10	7	12	8	11	7	11	3	5	39	38	37	38	4
23 Simla Hill States	55	53	..	..	..	133	131	..	..	..	15	13	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	..	..	..
24 Bilaspur State	61	58	..	..	..	146	141	..	..	..	18	14	24	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	..	..	..
25 Kangra	68	68	..	..	..	165	160	..	..	..	16	12	23	18	16	16	16	15	9	7	34	34	35	35	3
26 Mandi State	62	67	61	..	..	149	158	144	..	..	15	15	21	18	19	16	..	..	11	19	36	34	36	..	..
27 Suket State	54	51	47	..	..	60	133	128	119	..	14	11	16	14	12	..	..	..	7	6	37	37	38	..	..
28 Chamba State	62	61	59	59	63	146	147	138	138	148	16	13	26	21	24	19	24	20	13	10	36	34	36	35	3
III.—Sub-Himalayan	75	78	71	68	71	198	196	182	166	176	16	14	22	19	18	16	17	16	9	8	33	31	33	34	3
29 Ambala	65	66	53	54	58	174	179	151	141	154	13	11	16	15	12	12	12	14	6	6	35	33	35	36	3
30 Kalsia State	70	67	57	60	65	187	184	158	155	167	13	12	17	15	13	12	13	14	6	5	34	33	35	35	3
31 Hoshiarpur	76	75	68	66	71	183	180	168	154	167	21	18	26	22	21	19	19	19	9	9	33	32	34	35	3
32 Gurdaspur	80	82	75	71	74	207	214	199	173	193	14	12	20	18	16	15	16	15	7	6	32	31	33	35	3
33 Sialkot	77	84	82	75	73	212	214	209	176	170	16	13	24	21	20	18	19	18	9	8	31	30	32	34	3
34 Gujrat	80	84	79	72	78	204	207	193	176	186	16	15	24	20	20	17	18	17	10	8	32	30	32	32	3
35 Jhelum	75	81	69	72	78	181	186	170	172	191	19	16	28	21	21	17	21	17	12	11	33	31	33	32	3
36 Rawalpindi	69	68	65	68	72	178	177	166	173	187	13	12	19	17	17	15	16	14	9	8	35	34	34	34	3
37 Attock	79	86	80	..	..	198	203	194	..	..	15	12	21	18	17	15	..	..	..	..	32	31	32	..	..
IV.—North-West Dry Area.	78	83	81	78	84	209	219	209	202	212	12	10	17	15	16	14	16	14	9	8	32	31	32	32	35
38 Montgomery	82	86	84	79	91	231	237	227	214	233	12	12	19	15	17	15	17	14	11	9	31	29	30	30	33
39 Shahpur	77	83	76	78	76	207	221	204	206	213	13	10	19	17	16	14	21	17	12	10	32	30	31	29	33
40 Mianwali	82	85	90	82	..	202	214	222	198	..	13	10	17	16	17	15	16	14	..	..	33	31	30	33	..
41 Lyallpur	85	94	85	72	..	230	248	229	195	..	14	12	18	17	15	15	15	12	..	..	31	30	32	34	..
42 Jhang	83	90	83	81	91	230	239	220	210	226	15	12	22	18	19	16	21	16	13	10	29	28	30	30	32
43 Multan	77	79	79	77	78	220	218	206	201	205	10	10	16	14	15	14	14	13	7	7	31	30	32	33	35
44 Bahawalpur State	73	76	74	77	80	189	195	189	200	204	10	8	16	13	15	13	15	15	6	6	36	34	34	33	37
45 Muzaffargarh	68	77	78	78	80	171	192	190	193	187	9	7	16	13	15	13	14	13	7	6	37	33	34	34	37
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	70	80	84	86	85	176	198	202	209	209	10	8	16	14	17	15	16	15	8	7	37	34	34	34	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	Proportion of children under 10, both sexes, per 100.				Proportion of persons aged 60 and over, per 100 aged 15—40.				Proportion of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15—40.		Married females aged 15—40.		1931.		1921.		1931.	1921.
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUNJAB ..	78	77	193	199	13	12	18	17	33	32
Hindu ..	68	72	176	185	12	11	17	16	34	33
Sikh ..	72	74	193	197	16	15	21	21	32	32
Jain ..	69	68	188	184	10	10	12	13	32	32
Muslim ..	77	82	202	209	13	12	19	17	33	31
Christian ..	78	83	227	232	11	10	16	14	31	30
I.—INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN, WEST.	72	76	191	200	13	12	17	16	33	32
Hindu ..	69	75	182	197	11	10	15	15	34	32
Sikh ..	70	72	191	195	16	16	21	21	32	32
Jain ..	70	68	186	184	10	10	12	12	32	31
Muslim ..	74	79	199	206	12	12	19	16	33	31
Christian ..	75	82	218	221	11	10	15	13	31	32
II.—HIMALAYAN ..	62	61	150	148	15	13	21	18	36	35
Hindu ..	62	61	149	147	15	13	21	18	36	35
Sikh ..	57	53	157	152	11	10	15	14	30	37
Jain ..	81	32	284	96	12	15	18	19	24	41
Muslim ..	59	61	171	174	11	10	19	15	36	34
Christian ..	48	48	157	163	10	11	7	10	29	22
III.—SUB-HIMALAYAN	75	78	193	196	16	14	22	19	33	31
Hindu ..	70	71	184	187	15	14	20	19	33	32
Sikh ..	75	74	192	190	19	16	24	21	33	32
Jain ..	67	68	191	188	12	10	14	13	32	32
Muslim ..	77	81	196	200	15	13	23	19	33	31
Christian ..	76	78	223	233	11	11	16	16	31	30
IV.—NORTH WEST DRY ARYA.	73	83	209	219	12	10	17	15	32	31
Hindu ..	70	74	194	203	9	9	13	13	33	32
Sikh ..	79	85	207	219	13	11	18	16	33	32
Jain ..	77	62	213	203	6	10	9	10	33	31
Muslim ..	79	85	210	221	12	10	18	15	32	31
Christian ..	86	94	261	255	11	9	16	14	28	30

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PERIOD.	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE+, DECREASE -).					60 and over.
			All ages.	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUNJAB	1901-1911 ..	-2.4	+3	-6.2	-1.9	-3.2	-4.6
		1911-1921 ..	+5.5	+10.5	+10.3	-6	+4.0	+18.2
		1921-1931 ..	+13.5	+14.9	+17.1	+20.6	+3.4	-14.2
	1.—Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	1901-1911 ..	-9.4	-6.2	-12.9	-5.8	+10.6	-12.9
		1911-1921 ..	+6.8	+16.7	+12.9	-8	+6.2	+24.2
		1921-1931 ..	+11.4	+12.5	+17.6	+19.1	+3.1	-13.1
	1 Hissar	1901-1911 ..	+3.0	+18.0	-23.3	+6.3	-3.2	-3.9
		1911-1921 ..	+1.5	+15.5	+30.1	-12.4	-3.1	+14.7
		1921-1931 ..	+10.1	+3.9	+11.0	+21.4	+5.4	-16.8
	2 Loharu State	1901-1911 ..	+22.1	+57.6	-14.7	+15.1	+19.2	+34.2
		1911-1921 ..	+10.9	+30.3	+32.5	-6.6	+5.6	+9.3
		1921-1931 ..	+13.2	+2.8	+27.2	+24.1	+7.4	+1.0
	3 Rohtak	1901-1911 ..	-14.3	-15.7	-16.9	-9.7	-19.1	-17.0
		1911-1921 ..	+8.0	+63.8	+41.2	+33.0	+34.0	+45.9
		1921-1931 ..	+4.3	+2.8	+15.5	+10.4	-7.2	-22.7
	4 Dujana State	1901-1911 ..	+5.4	+18.4	-15.8	+5.1	+1.1	+12.0
		1911-1921 ..	+1.4	+6.9	+24.3	-8.7	-3.0	+11.1
		1921-1931 ..	+9.2	+12.7	+9.9	+16.8	-1.1	-16.8
	5 Gurgaon	1901-1911 ..	-13.4	-23.0	+4	-11.0	-14.4	-14.1
		1911-1921 ..	-6.6	+20.6	-3.6	+2.8	-2.3	+12.3
		1921-1931 ..	+8.5	+13.0	+17.9	+12.0	-5.6	-21.4
	6 Patwadi State	1901-1911 ..	-10.9	-19.3	+2.9	-11.6	-4.5	-9.9
		1911-1921 ..	-7.4	+3.8	-7.4	-11.8	-15.0	-10.7
		1921-1931 ..	+4.3	+8.6	+8.2	+14.9	-14.6	-22.7
	7 Karnal	1901-1911 ..	-9.5	-10.6	-13.6	-6.7	-10.7	-13.0
		1911-1921 ..	+3.5	+19.8	+3.5	-5.4	-5	+18.4
		1921-1931 ..	+2.9	+8	+11.7	+10.1	-9.7	-26.1
	8 Jullundur	1901-1911 ..	-12.6	-11.6	-15.7	-12.8	-11.1	-14.2
		1911-1921 ..	+2.6	+6.5	+1.8	-2.7	+3	+23.2
		1921-1931 ..	+14.7	+18.8	+23.9	+16.9	+7.0	-3.4
	9 Kapurthala State	1901-1911 ..	-14.7	-15.2	-9.0	-15.2	-15.4	-17.9
		1911-1921 ..	+6.0	+11.2	-4.1	+2.7	+3.6	+29.8
		1921-1931 ..	+11.4	+10.6	+22.6	+16.3	+5.2	-11.2
	10 Ludhiana	1901-1911 ..	-23.2	-21.5	-24.4	-20.7	-25.4	-35.0
		1911-1921 ..	+9.8	+18.6	+11.0	+4	+9.0	+35.2
		1921-1931 ..	+18.5	+16.4	+24.1	+25.1	+12.4	-2.2
	11 Maler Kotla State	1901-1911 ..	-8.2	-12.2	-19.8	+1.8	-19.9	-23.6
		1911-1921 ..	+12.9	+19.5	+13.6	+4.7	+13.0	+42.1
		1921-1931 ..	+3.4	+14.0	+16.8	+1.3	-5.8	-16.6
	12 Ferozepore	1901-1911 ..	+3	+6.7	-16.3	+2.8	-3.6	-1.3
		1911-1921 ..	+14.4	+22.1	+33.6	+1.9	+13.9	+35.6
		1921-1931 ..	+5.3	+1.6	+6.0	+13.6	+1.2	-17.6
	13 Faridkot State	1901-1911 ..	+4.3	+10.7	-13.6	+7.1	+4	+4.1
		1911-1921 ..	+15.6	+18.9	+41.4	+3.9	+17.8	+34.9
		1921-1931 ..	+9.1	+4.6	+7.8	+14.2	+11.9	-5.3
	14 Patiala State	1901-1911 ..	-11.8	-4.3	-20.9	-9.4	-18.6	-19.0
		1911-1921 ..	+6.5	+17.7	+18.7	-4.8	+4.9	+5.9
		1921-1931 ..	+8.4	+7.6	+11.4	+15.5	+6	-15.5
	15 Jind State	1901-1911 ..	-3.6	+3.2	-17.8	+5	-11.7	-5.2
		1911-1921 ..	+13.4	+31.6	+26.8	-9	+9.3	+24.8
		1921-1931 ..	+5.4	+3.5	+14.5	+12.1	-4.2	-21.3
	16 Nabha State	1901-1911 ..	-16.5	-12.0	-24.3	-14.4	-20.9	-18.8
		1911-1921 ..	+5.8	+12.4	+16.7	-3.9	+6.2	+22.7
		1921-1931 ..	+9.2	+11.8	+13.3	+14.3	+7	-13.4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—continued.

Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION (INCREASE+, DECREASE—).						
		PERIOD.	All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over.
17	Lahore	1901—1911 ..	-4	-11.8	-21.5	-7.2	-9.6	-13.0
		1911—1921 ..	+13.0	+15.3	+11.3	+2.5	+9.2	+26.7
		1921—1931 ..	+22.0	+20.3	+32.3	+31.3	+8.2	-14.3
18	Amritsar	1901—1911 ..	-14.0	-15.5	-13.7	-12.3	-13.0	-18.9
		1911—1921 ..	+5.5	+11.3	-4	-9	+4.4	+23.8
		1921—1931 ..	+20.2	+22.8	+29.8	+25.2	+10.4	-7.9
19	Gujranwala	1901—1911 ..	-18.1	+27.0	-32.7	+17.6	+20.2	+13.4
		1911—1921 ..	+3.0	-38.3	-27.9	-32.9	-27.1	-24.2
		1921—1931 ..	+18.1	+28.4	+9.3	+25.0	+3.5	-10.4
20	Sheikhpura	1901—1911 ..	+3.3	Included in the districts of Lahore, Gujranwala and Sialkot.				
		1911—1921 ..	+17.4	Not available.				
		1921—1931 ..	+9.8	+39.0	+33.5	+39.2	+20.4	+4
II.—Himalayan		1901—1911 ..	+2.0	+3.7	-6.9	+1.7	+4.5	+7.4
		1911—1921 ..	+8	+2.5	+3.0	-2.8	+9	+12.4
		1921—1931 ..	+5.4	+9.9	+8.1	+9.3	-3	-20.5
21	Sirmoor State	1901—1911 ..	+2.1	+4.2	-14.2	+4.1	+2.5	+9.5
		1911—1921 ..	+1.4	-2.2	+15.5	-1.4	+3.6	+7.1
		1921—1931 ..	+5.8	+7.8	+5.5	+12.1	-3.0	+17.0
22	Simla	1901—1911 ..	-2.0	+4.1	+1.2	-5.6	-4.0	+11.6
		1911—1921 ..	+17.9	+2.1	+3.8	+23.4	+10.8	+14.6
		1921—1931 ..	-18.8	+7	-22.3	-22.6	-18.7	-30.9
23	Simla Hill States	1901—1911 ..	+4.3	+6.2	-3.7	+3.2	+6.1	+6.6
		1911—1921 ..	-1.5	-2	+1.2	-2.6	+1.1	+13.6
		1921—1931 ..	+7.9	+14.2	+7.0	+10.2	+2.9	-10.7
24	Bilaspur State	1901—1911 ..	+2.5	Included in Simla Hill States.				
		1911—1921 ..	+5.3	Not available.				
		1921—1931 ..	+3.1	+0.8	+0.5	+4.4	+1.1	-24.3
25	Kangra	1901—1911 ..	+3	+2.2	-10.5	-3	+3.6	+8.9
		1911—1921 ..	-6	+3.2	-1.2	-5.5	-9	+12.7
		1921—1931 ..	+4.6	+8.2	+9.9	+9.1	-1.3	-24.4
26	Mandi State	1901—1911 ..	+4.1	+2.4	-1.5	+3.1	+7.1	+5.4
		1911—1921 ..	+2.2	+7.0	+5.1	-2.7	+9	+12.4
		1921—1931 ..	+12.1	+11.5	+8.9	+19.6	+7.8	-9.8
27	Suket State	1901—1911 ..	+5	+2.4	-1.5	+3.1	+7.1	+5.4
		1911—1921 ..	-1.1	+3.9	-9.6	-4.3	+1.0	+15.9
		1921—1931 ..	+7.5	+14.0	+8.6	+8.2	+4.7	-12.4
28	Chamba State	1901—1911 ..	+6.3	+7.7	+2.2	+7.7	+6.0	+3.7
		1911—1921 ..	+4.4	+4.4	+9.8	+1.3	+5.1	+11.1
		1921—1931 ..	+3.5	+11.6	+8.6	+10.4	-7.4	-31.3
III.—Sub-Himalayan		1901—1911 ..	-5.3	-3.2	-7.4	-7.4	-5.8	-6.0
		1911—1921 ..	+7	+3.7	+3.9	-5.1	+7	+14.7
		1921—1931 ..	+11.9	+13.7	+13.4	+17.5	+1.2	-15.7
29	Ambala	1901—1911 ..	-15.4	-14.9	-20.3	-13.3	-16.8	-19.3
		1911—1921 ..	-1.4	+10.9	-1	-13.8	-1.3	+18.9
		1921—1931 ..	+9.0	+12.7	+16.9	+13.3	-2.8	-14.3
30	Kalsia State	1901—1911 ..	-16.8	-17.0	-22.1	-13.7	-10.7	-17.0
		1911—1921 ..	+2.6	+11.1	+6	-5.2	+5.4	+22.7
		1921—1931 ..	+4.3	+11.3	+12.6	+0.0	-8.8	-19.9
31	Hoshiarpur	1901—1911 ..	-7.2	-4.8	-10.1	-8.3	-7.7	-3.4
		1911—1921 ..	+1.0	+4.8	+9	-4.3	+8	+14.5
		1921—1931 ..	+11.3	+15.8	+18.0	+14.5	+3.1	-7.7
32	Gurdaspur	1901—1911 ..	-11.0	-7.3	-12.2	-12.0	-13.1	-13.8
		1911—1921 ..	+1.8	+5.3	+6.2	-3.6	-4	+17.8
		1921—1931 ..	+13.9	+16.6	+19.6	+20.0	+3.5	-17.0
33	Sialkot	1901—1911 ..	-6.6	-6.0	-2.5	-14.1	-8.9	-12.7
		1911—1921 ..	+7	-5.9	+9	-7.8	-2.7	+9.0
		1921—1931 ..	+11.6	+6.9	+1.3	+15.6	-7.4	-24.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—concluded.

Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PERIOD.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -).					
			All ages.	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 & over.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Gujrat ..	1901-1911 ..	-5	+4.1	-3.3	-4.6	+1.0	+2.5
		1911-1921 ..	+4.6	+11.5	+19.1	+4.4	+12.0	+20.9
		1921-1931 ..	+11.9	+15.2	+11.5	+20.4	+1.6	-15.2
35	Jhelum ..	1901-1911 ..	+2.0	-16.5	-17.3	-12.7	-10.2	-13.4
		1911-1921 ..	-6.7	-5	-2.6	-14.8	-7.5	+8.8
		1921-1931 ..	+13.4	+13.7	+14.1	+21.9	+8.7	-13.6
36	Rawalpindi ..	1901-1911 ..	-1.9	-43.2	+43.0	-40.1	-40.0	-38.0
		1911-1921 ..	+3.9	+6.2	+2.3	+1.6	+2.9	+13.9
		1921-1931 ..	+11.4	+17.7	+14.6	+15.5	+2.0	-19.6
37	Attock ..	1901-1911 ..	+11.8	Not available.				
		1911-1921 ..	-1.4	-0	+3.4	-6.9	+2	+13.9
		1921-1931 ..	+14.0	+12.9	+15.1	+23.0	+7.7	-14.7
IV.—North-West Dry Area..	1901-1911 ..	+17.8	+17.1	+12.9	+13.6	+17.8	+12.7	
	1911-1921 ..	+9.4	+8.7	+14.3	+5.2	+6.3	+13.7	
	1921-1931 ..	+21.5	+21.3	+22.2	+29.9	+7.6	-12.3	
38	Montgomery ..	1901-1911 ..	+12.2	+21.2	+5.2	+14.3	+15.3	+15.8
		1911-1921 ..	+42.3	+33.1	+44.2	+30.2	+31.2	+38.7
		1921-1931 ..	+45.8	+42.7	+39.7	+49.5	+26.1	+4.8
39	Shahpur ..	1901-1911 ..	+32.1	+35.2	+28.2	+36.3	+27.6	+8.2
		1911-1921 ..	+11.6	+7.4	+4.4	-1.2	+9.5	+18.5
		1921-1931 ..	+14.1	+15.0	+22.0	+22.9	+1.6	-20.9
40	Mianwali ..	1901-1911 ..	+13.1	-16.8	-18.2	-23.8	-17.2	-16.7
		1911-1921 ..	+4.9	+1.8	+6.1	+7.0	+4.0	+9.7
		1921-1931 ..	+14.9	+16.5	+19.3	+21.7	+4.6	-15.4
41	Lyallpur ..	1901-1911 ..	+42.9	+21.3	+6	+3.2	+2.1	+10.3
		1911-1921 ..	+16.2	+16.6	+34.7	+5.7	+11.9	+24.6
		1921-1931 ..	+20.2	+14.0	+20.7	+26.4	+10.1	-4.4
42	Jhang ..	1901-1911 ..	+23.1	+38.3	+36.4	+35.6	+36.9	+27.3
		1911-1921 ..	+8.7	+14.3	+13.0	+5.7	+10.7	+17.6
		1921-1931 ..	+16.5	+16.3	+22.8	+25.8	+4.4	-11.9
43	Multan ..	1901-1911 ..	+14.7	+14.0	+18.6	+10.7	+23.3	+16.6
		1911-1921 ..	+9.3	+9.1	+14.2	+9.0	+5.8	+11.3
		1921-1931 ..	+32.1	+37.1	+26.7	+40.5	+16.3	-1.1
44	Bahawalpur State ..	1901-1911 ..	+8.3	+5.2	+6.0	+9.5	+15.6	+1.2
		1911-1921 ..	+1	+1.8	+1.7	-5	-4.3	+4.8
		1921-1931 ..	+26.0	+30.0	+31.5	+35.2	+7.2	-15.7
45	Muzaffargarh ..	1901-1911 ..	+7.9	+37.9	+36.1	+28.2	+51.9	+49.2
		1911-1921 ..	-2	-1.7	+6.0	-2	-2.2	+1.4
		1921-1931 ..	+4.0	+3.4	+1.3	+16.3	-8.6	-34.4
46	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	1901-1911 ..	+6.6	+8.7	+13.7	+11.8	+18.2	+14.9
		1911-1921 ..	-6.2	-9.3	-1.8	-4.6	-5.7	-8.9
		1921-1931 ..	+5.0	+2.5	+2.3	+16.3	-2.5	-30.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Division.
(FOR BRITISH TERRITORY ONLY).

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL ANNUAL *POPULATION.									
	Punjab.		Indo-Gangetic Plain West.		Himalayan.		Sub-Himalayan.		North-West Dry Area.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921 ..	22	20	22	20	18	16	22	20	22	19
1922 ..	20	18	22	20	16	15	20	18	20	17
1923 ..	22	20	23	20	19	18	22	20	22	19
1924 ..	20	18	21	18	17	16	20	18	20	18
1925 ..	20	18	21	19	18	17	20	18	19	17
1926 ..	21	18	20	18	19	17	21	18	21	19
1927 ..	21	18	21	19	17	16	20	18	21	19
1928 ..	22	20	23	21	19	18	22	20	22	19
1929 ..	21	19	22	20	18	16	21	19	20	18
1930 ..	20	18	22	19	19	17	21	19	18	16

*The population is assumed to have increased in geometric progression between the year 1921-1931 R-1.013.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by Sex and Natural Divisions (For British Territory only).

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL ANNUAL *POPULATION EACH SEX.									
	Punjab.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.		Himalayan.		Sub-Himalayan.		North West Dry Area.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921.	30	31	28	29	55	56	34	34	24	25
1922.	21	22	22	24	26	26	23	23	18	18
1923.	29	32	30	35	27	27	31	34	24	26
1924.	39	44	40	47	34	26	46	53	32	35
1925.	27	30	31	35	27	27	27	28	23	23
1926.	33	36	39	44	28	39	32	35	24	25
1927.	25	26	27	28	29	28	26	26	21	22
1928.	22	23	22	24	32	32	23	24	19	20
1929.	25	27	24	26	31	31	24	26	26	29
1930.	26	27	26	29	26	27	25	26	25	26

*The population is assumed to have increased in geometric progression between the years 1921—1931.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Annual reported death-rate by sex and age in decade per mille living at same age according to the census of 1921 (For British Territory only).

Age.	Average of decade.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Ages	29	31	30	31	22	23	29	28	41	47	29	31	35	33	27	28	24	25	28	30	29	31
Under 1	189	183	207	185	170	164	198	195	214	211	189	186	206	200	171	163	172	163	180	182	189	181
1—5	50	49	52	51	40	38	59	59	68	69	45	44	53	53	45	42	36	34	49	49	57	54
5—10	12	13	11	11	7	7	11	13	20	24	12	13	15	17	11	11	8	9	11	11	11	11
10—15	12	15	9	11	7	8	10	14	21	32	12	16	17	21	11	13	8	10	10	12	10	11
15—20	15	19	11	14	8	10	12	17	26	35	16	21	23	30	16	18	11	15	13	17	14	1
20—30	13	15	13	15	8	10	12	15	21	25	13	16	18	21	12	14	9	12	10	13	11	1
30—40	15	18	15	18	10	12	14	17	24	30	15	17	20	24	15	16	12	14	12	15	13	1
40—50	22	23	22	21	15	15	20	22	34	38	24	24	29	30	22	21	18	18	19	20	20	2
50—60	32	32	32	29	21	20	28	29	47	51	33	33	40	42	30	29	27	27	30	32	29	3
60 and over	61	66	73	75	59	52	61	69	81	91	62	68	66	74	52	55	50	51	57	62	59	6

NOTE.—Figures of population used in this table are those given in Imperial Table VII of 1921 for all the age-periods except for the age-group "0—1" for which figures of births for the years concerned have been used.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Actual recorded Deaths from certain diseases and death-rate per mille of each Sex (For British Territory only).

YEAR.	Punjab.					Actual number of deaths in							
	Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per mille of each sex.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.		Himalayan.		Sub-Himalayan.		North-West Dry Area.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Fever ..	3,940,052	2,069,309	1,870,743	175	189	909,207	817,931	63,244	62,578	540,744	500,548	551,114	489,641
1921 ..	423,162	226,123	197,039	20	21	92,332	77,777	13,285	12,563	69,666	62,753	50,840	43,946
1922 ..	306,654	162,284	144,370	14	15	73,392	65,841	6,900	6,402	44,119	39,032	37,873	33,095
1923 ..	420,398	217,271	203,127	19	21	103,047	98,059	7,802	7,246	50,973	48,702	55,449	49,120
1924 ..	452,187	235,212	216,975	20	22	101,087	92,944	7,489	6,846	58,437	55,186	68,199	61,999
1925 ..	401,775	210,250	191,525	18	19	97,344	91,101	5,493	5,233	52,500	48,623	54,913	46,568
1926 ..	436,166	227,872	208,284	19	21	108,386	98,555	5,120	4,711	60,267	57,735	54,099	47,283
1927 ..	358,679	191,417	167,262	16	17	85,621	73,743	5,093	4,501	50,842	46,375	49,861	42,643
1928 ..	316,235	167,063	149,172	14	15	71,452	62,289	5,723	5,028	44,601	41,390	45,287	40,465
1929 ..	402,429	209,347	193,082	17	19	82,374	72,894	6,097	5,399	52,801	49,621	68,075	65,168
1930 ..	422,377	222,470	199,907	18	19	94,172	84,778	5,242	4,644	56,538	51,131	66,518	59,354
ague ..	476,933	239,222	247,716	18	24	122,788	128,725	18	5	87,819	101,568	18,597	19,418
1921 ..	2,553	1,338	1,215	..	..	562	531	..	..	527	458	249	226
1922 ..	7,730	3,687	4,093	..	..	911	1,026	..	..	1,891	2,262	885	805
1923 ..	50,036	22,838	27,248	2	3	4,464	4,998	..	..	15,869	19,408	2,505	2,846
1924 ..	251,261	120,748	130,513	10	13	56,509	58,744	3	1	53,435	60,308	10,801	11,460
1925 ..	37,630	18,144	19,486	2	2	14,668	15,506	1	..	2,657	3,113	820	867
1926 ..	108,237	53,428	54,859	4	6	41,528	41,520	12	2	8,894	10,441	2,994	2,896
1927 ..	8,452	4,129	4,323	..	..	2,507	2,572	..	..	1,292	1,436	330	315
1928 ..	8,232	3,769	4,513	..	..	1,349	1,542	..	..	2,407	2,969	13	2
1929 ..	2,053	905	1,148	..	..	287	279	2	2	616	866	..	1
1930 ..	554	236	318	..	..	5	9	..	..	231	309	..	..
all-Pox	68,884	36,175	32,709	1	1	14,943	13,159	466	270	10,329	9,718	10,437	9,567
1921 ..	4,575	2,428	2,147	..	..	562	406	12	7	708	672	1,156	1,062
1922 ..	1,608	839	769	..	..	486	440	6	2	152	156	195	171
1923 ..	2,140	1,187	953	..	..	605	528	18	13	330	256	234	156
1924 ..	4,040	2,161	1,879	..	..	992	814	22	11	705	647	442	407
1925 ..	7,038	3,695	3,343	..	..	1,527	1,336	47	28	1,229	1,167	892	812
1926 ..	17,695	9,275	8,420	1	1	3,227	2,800	100	51	2,103	1,959	3,845	3,610
1927 ..	9,920	5,194	4,726	..	..	1,957	1,757	107	71	1,455	1,403	1,675	1,495
1928 ..	8,764	4,529	4,235	..	..	2,137	1,986	79	50	1,449	1,440	864	759
1929 ..	7,763	4,049	3,714	..	..	1,899	1,738	48	19	1,255	1,151	847	806
1930 ..	6,341	2,918	2,523	..	..	1,561	1,354	27	18	943	862	287	289
olera ..	43,651	24,111	18,540	2	1	12,972	9,502	3,302	3,448	4,168	3,145	3,169	2,445
1921 ..	19,215	10,534	8,681	1	1	4,215	3,347	3,047	2,703	2,085	1,682	1,187	949
1922 ..	123	85	43	..	..	26	15	3	..	56	28	..	..
1923 ..	11	8	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	2	3	..
1924 ..	3,351	1,924	1,427	..	..	1,163	797	21	9	383	335	357	286
1925 ..	3,049	1,829	1,220	..	..	442	300	..	..	682	414	705	506
1926 ..	87	52	35	..	..	26	21	2	1	23	12	1	1
1927 ..	11,286	6,613	4,673	1	..	5,789	4,109	10	1	312	225	502	338
1928 ..	2,034	1,072	962	..	..	172	101	713	734	108	62	79	65
1929 ..	2,309	1,304	1,005	..	..	787	599	3	..	313	210	221	196
1930 ..	1,181	690	491	..	..	368	212	3	..	205	175	114	104

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Age distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules.

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Total.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
0	2,193	2,275	2,245	6,713	2,400	2,505	2,500	7,474
1	2,505	2,426	2,507	7,438	2,718	2,808	2,939	8,465
2	2,722	2,630	2,986	8,338	2,998	2,787	3,607	9,292
3	3,164	2,884	2,889	8,937	3,549	3,202	3,840	10,591
4	2,773	2,425	3,326	8,524	3,068	2,064	3,329	8,059
5	2,937	3,156	3,315	9,408	2,359	3,201	3,460	9,029
6	2,803	2,490	3,133	8,426	2,854	2,584	3,202	8,640
7	2,355	2,601	3,131	8,087	2,644	2,434	3,203	8,281
8	3,168	2,595	3,563	9,326	3,138	2,817	3,340	9,295
9	2,277	2,155	2,029	6,461	2,247	2,224	2,318	6,789
10	3,024	3,586	2,944	9,554	2,965	3,086	2,948	8,999
11	1,824	1,656	1,622	5,102	1,851	1,383	1,424	4,658
12	3,009	2,837	3,740	9,586	3,211	2,608	2,927	8,836
13	1,873	2,376	1,644	5,893	1,761	2,000	1,305	5,186
14	2,743	2,004	2,022	6,769	2,528	1,959	1,807	6,352
15	2,558	2,924	2,380	7,862	2,228	2,452	2,102	6,872
16	2,409	1,918	2,304	6,631	2,248	1,815	2,103	6,256
17	1,361	1,155	1,195	3,711	1,259	1,100	1,107	3,466
18	2,855	2,370	2,661	7,886	2,735	2,097	2,544	7,376
19	1,056	1,054	1,072	3,182	976	829	981	2,586
20	2,844	3,401	3,091	9,336	3,599	4,104	4,076	12,679
21	696	739	691	2,126	508	553	436	1,587
22	2,114	2,069	1,804	6,047	2,172	1,903	1,912	5,987
23	891	790	639	2,320	826	954	485	2,265
24	1,136	871	1,277	3,284	1,809	825	874	3,508
25	3,655	3,887	4,465	12,007	3,962	4,029	5,027	13,018
26	1,367	1,063	1,523	3,953	1,191	997	1,036	3,224
27	909	771	828	2,508	703	703	783	2,189
28	1,541	1,124	1,258	3,923	1,763	1,054	1,262	4,079
29	390	311	531	1,232	454	417	308	1,177
30	5,593	4,437	4,316	14,346	5,211	4,470	5,001	15,342
31	267	315	504	1,086	230	183	202	615
32	1,557	1,244	1,356	4,157	1,331	1,186	1,214	3,731
33	415	387	511	1,313	335	294	101	790
34	484	387	311	1,182	777	279	220	1,276
35	2,980	3,659	3,807	10,446	3,274	3,818	4,115	11,207
36	1,311	548	737	3,094	565	255	405	1,285
37	281	165	377	823	212	127	162	501
38	638	321	570	1,529	507	548	486	1,601
39	329	233	419	981	333	162	235	730
40	4,113	4,383	3,445	11,941	4,574	5,001	4,200	13,866
41	157	156	278	591	136	76	103	315
42	672	506	632	1,810	532	528	491	1,551
43	149	223	243	615	124	117	67	308
44	177	311	540	1,028	210	118	86	414
45	2,136	3,181	2,856	8,173	2,470	3,450	2,418	8,338
46	1,017	370	284	1,671	271	156	581	1,008
47	207	178	192	577	131	197	92	420
48	440	352	358	1,150	443	490	309	1,242
49	154	125	278	557	101	190	159	510
50	3,048	4,177	2,651	9,876	3,775	4,375	2,917	11,067
51	125	113	251	489	111	138	100	349
52	372	527	352	1,251	320	463	234	1,017
53	135	156	195	486	83	138	43	264
54	230	240	208	678	249	108	110	467
55	1,398	1,776	1,256	4,428	1,255	1,918	1,149	4,322
56	341	197	241	779	281	74	111	466
57	114	130	174	418	103	57	59	219
58	268	189	191	648	274	200	134	608
59	83	149	137	369	126	59	94	279
60	2,276	3,073	1,893	7,242	2,132	3,740	1,902	7,774
61	60	149	147	356	68	60	67	195
62	176	227	229	632	165	141	142	448
63	61	122	124	307	65	25	34	124
64	74	68	108	250	45	27	57	129
65	763	1,149	756	2,668	659	1,062	626	2,347
66	83	77	130	290	59	29	78	166
67	47	47	21	115	23	46	24	93
68	85	60	168	313	47	107	62	216
69	28	39	39	106	47	66	39	152
70	822	1,725	754	3,301	746	1,554	750	3,052
71	26	18	20	64	21	71	28	120
72	69	114	76	259	58	90	43	191
73	35	17	26	78	26	28	21	75
74	28	18	70	116	19	12	12	43
75	197	318	281	796	155	375	234	764
76	16	12	13	41	15	7	18	40
77	12	16	1	29	8	3	3	14
78	12	25	10	47	14	24	19	57
79	8	18	31	57	5	6	5	16

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—concluded.

Age distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules.

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Total.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80 ..	176	633	313	1,122	221	805	241	1,267
81 ..	5	17	14	36	5	6	6	17
82 ..	9	28	14	51	7	16	8	31
83 ..	8	4	5	17	3	2	10	15
84 ..	2	11	3	16	5	2	12	19
85 ..	29	107	65	201	34	87	59	180
86 ..	5	7	4	16	2	5	5	12
87 ..	4	11	3	18	1	2	3	6
88 ..	4	11	2	17	4	6	7	17
89 ..	..	3	..	3	1	..	3	4
90 ..	23	127	76	226	50	149	82	281
91 ..	..	2	3	5	1	..	4	5
92 ..	1	3	5	9	1	1	13	15
93 ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
94 ..	1	2	1	4	2	2	17	21
95 ..	5	22	18	45	7	22	35	64
96 ..	..	3	1	4	2	2	4	8
97 ..	2	2	1	5	..	..	..	..
98 ..	2	4	3	9	..	2	2	4
99 ..	..	4	..	4	..	1	7	8
100 ..	3	38	18	59	6	36	15	57
Total 101 and over ..	4	13	8	25	3	12	14	29

NOTE.—This table is prepared by sorting actual samples, the numbers actually sorted are :—
 Males.—Hindu 54,290 from the Western and 74,015 from the Eastern Punjab;
 Sikh 113,906 from the Central Punjab;
 Muslim 67,229 from the Western and 50,064 from the Eastern Punjab;
 Females.—Hindu 49,771 from the Western and 63,245 from the Eastern Punjab;
 Sikh 95,312 from the Central Punjab;
 Muslim 56,745 from the Western and 45,100 from the Eastern Punjab.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.

The ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 192 to those of the census of 1931, for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Under 1 ..	1.60	1.65	1.63	51 ..	.70	.77	.73
1 ..	.87	.83	.85	52 ..	.92	.91	..
2 ..	.80	.83	.81	53 ..	.61	.60	..
3 ..	.84	.82	.83	54 ..	.79	1.01	..
4 ..	.97	.98	.98	55 ..	1.13	1.01	..
5 ..	1.03	1.11	1.07	56 ..	.55	.61	..
6 ..	1.04	1.13	1.09	57 ..	.72	.79	..
7 ..	1.05	1.07	1.06	58 ..	.77	.72	..
8 ..	1.08	1.06	1.07	59 ..	2.47	.87	..
9 ..	1.07	1.02	1.05	60 ..	1.21	1.16	1.19
10 ..	1.03	1.08	1.05	61 ..	.81	1.12	.92
11 ..	1.10	1.06	1.08	62 ..	.95	1.06	1.00
12 ..	1.16	.98	1.07	63 ..	.74	.89	.78
13 ..	.86	.87	.86	64 ..	1.40	1.91	1.58
14 ..	.91	.87	.89	65 ..	1.04	1.21	1.12
15 ..	.87	.87	.87	66 ..	.66	.65	.66
16 ..	.92	.88	.90	67 ..	.97	.72	.86
17 ..	.90	.76	.83	68 ..	.67	.74	.70
18 ..	.94	.95	.95	69 ..	3.03	1.06	1.87
19 ..	.84	.80	.82	70 ..	1.03	1.21	1.11
20 ..	1.03	.91	.96	71 ..	1.02	.38	.60
21 ..	.87	.94	.90	72 ..	1.02	1.04	1.03
22 ..	1.29	.97	1.00	73 ..	1.04	.39	.72
23 ..	.96	.67	.82	74 ..	.86	1.28	.97
24 ..	.99	.80	.89	75 ..	1.12	1.06	1.09
25 ..	1.01	.97	.99	76 ..	1.51	.85	1.23
26 ..	.80	1.00	.89	77 ..	2.00	1.36	1.79
27 ..	.96	.86	.92	78 ..	2.28	1.04	1.60
28 ..	.95	1.08	1.02	79 ..	.70	3.50	1.32
29 ..	1.02	.85	.94	80 ..	1.35	1.17	1.26
30 ..	.90	1.01	.96	81 ..	1.08	1.65	1.26
31 ..	.66	.86	.73	82 ..	1.12	1.39	1.22
32 ..	1.24	1.21	1.23	83 ..	1.18	.27	.75
33 ..	.88	1.03	.93	84 ..	1.63	.84	1.20
34 ..	1.08	1.15	1.12	85 ..	1.16	1.19	1.17
35 ..	1.09	1.02	1.05	86 ..	.88	3.83	2.14
36 ..	.59	1.26	.79	87 ..	.72	.67	.71
37 ..	.85	1.16	.97	88 ..	.59	1.35	.97
38 ..	.91	.94	.93	89 ..	1.67	6.00	4.14
39 ..	1.08	.79	.95	90 ..	1.47	1.29	1.37
40 ..	1.12	1.12	1.12	91 ..	3.60	2.00	2.80
41 ..	.69	1.12	.84	92 ..	1.22	1.47	1.38
42 ..	.90	.94	.92	93 ..	16.00	5.00	10.50
43 ..	.65	.95	.76	94 ..	2.50	.43	.76
44 ..	.71	1.06	.81	95 ..	1.93	1.13	1.46
45 ..	1.06	1.08	1.07	96 ..	1.75	3.75	3.08
46 ..	.37	.47	.41	97 ..	1.60	?	3.40
47 ..	.86	.72	.80	98 ..	.56	4.25	1.69
48 ..	.94	1.01	.98	99 ..	2.75	1.00	1.68
49 ..	1.48	.82	1.16	100 and over	1.15	1.06	1.11
50 ..	1.14	1.08	1.10				

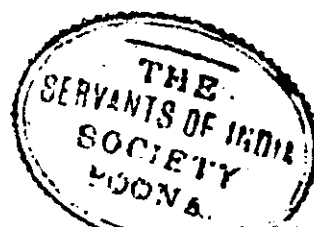
SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Statement showing the recorded births and deaths since 1881 (for British Territory only).

YEAR.	Males.			Females.			Ratio births Females/ Males = Column 5/ column 2.	Ratio deaths Females/ Males.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of birth over deaths in the year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths in the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab including Delhi— (1881—1890).	3,930,353	3,111,155	+819,198	3,407,650	2,746,390	+661,260	'87	'88
1881 ..	374,599	279,274	+95,325	321,167	240,505	+80,662	'80	'80
1882 ..	371,136	271,018	+100,118	319,388	233,781	+85,607	'80	'86
1883 ..	393,321	250,348	+142,973	341,591	219,393	+122,198	'87	'86
1884 ..	432,806	344,547	+88,259	377,100	315,751	+61,355	'87	'92
1885 ..	390,799	260,804	+129,995	341,135	237,246	+103,889	'87	'88
1886 ..	398,179	266,879	+131,300	345,500	234,387	+111,113	'87	'88
1887 ..	392,409	343,479	+48,930	340,179	302,905	+37,274	'87	'88
1888 ..	376,678	299,415	+77,263	326,435	263,814	+62,621	'87	'88
1889 ..	406,658	315,146	+91,512	352,391	280,014	+72,377	'87	'89
1890 ..	393,708	465,155	-71,447	342,698	417,904	-75,206	'87	'90
Punjab including Delhi— (1891—1900).	4,048,998	3,242,579	+706,419	3,663,763	3,067,897	+601,366	'91	'92
1891 ..	341,158	280,770	+60,388	301,911	251,414	+50,497	'88	'87
1892 ..	380,672	475,422	-94,750	338,240	432,814	-94,574	'89	'91
1893 ..	350,216	280,423	+69,792	314,068	247,095	+66,973	'90	'88
1894 ..	433,731	303,881	+129,850	391,359	332,545	+58,814	'90	'91
1895 ..	428,727	280,446	+148,281	391,148	258,808	+132,340	'91	'89
1896 ..	420,759	305,098	+115,661	385,258	270,591	+114,667	'92	'91
1897 ..	415,410	289,543	+125,867	379,559	275,733	+103,826	'91	'95
1898 ..	403,231	296,188	+107,043	367,488	278,620	+88,868	'91	'94
1899 ..	474,937	284,385	+190,552	435,672	266,602	+169,070	'92	'94
1900 ..	400,158	467,823	-67,665	364,000	447,115	-83,055	'91	'96
Punjab including Delhi— (1901—1910).	4,340,388	4,459,990	-119,602	3,945,923	4,383,718	-437,795	'91	'96
1901 ..	373,466	372,350	+1,116	339,007	354,261	-15,194	'91	'95
1902 ..	461,952	443,473	+18,479	418,525	443,500	-24,975	'91	'00
1903 ..	452,622	486,802	-34,180	410,240	469,074	-58,834	'91	'02
1904 ..	436,658	480,250	-43,592	397,371	506,208	-108,837	'91	'05
1905 ..	467,536	475,973	-8,437	425,824	480,135	-54,311	'91	'01
1906 ..	459,329	374,880	+84,449	418,677	368,026	+50,651	'91	'98
1907 ..	430,253	637,357	-207,104	389,318	611,372	-222,054	'90	'95
1908 ..	439,539	517,210	-77,670	400,622	502,906	-102,284	'91	'97
1909 ..	369,694	326,813	+42,881	336,210	294,470	+41,740	'91	'90
1910 ..	449,269	345,073	+104,196	410,163	324,160	+86,003	'91	'04
Punjab 1911—1920	4,445,642	3,662,207	+783,435	4,027,464	3,393,978	+633,486	'91	'93
1911 ..	443,322	334,246	+109,076	405,094	315,014	+90,080	'91	'04
1912 ..	458,052	269,678	+188,374	418,073	245,358	+172,715	'91	'01
1913 ..	459,417	304,326	+155,091	418,824	279,458	+139,366	'91	'02
1914 ..	468,243	318,325	+149,918	425,763	299,748	+126,015	'91	'04
1915 ..	440,955	359,821	+81,134	402,057	342,729	+59,328	'91	'95
1916 ..	461,540	309,973	+151,567	420,006	283,697	+136,309	'91	'92
1917 ..	459,273	378,785	+80,488	417,460	354,324	+63,136	'91	'94
1918 ..	404,565	797,343	-392,778	360,903	768,217	-407,314	'89	'96
1919 ..	413,018	291,266	+121,752	365,828	256,804	+109,024	'89	'88
1920 ..	437,257	298,444	+138,813	392,546	253,629	+138,917	'90	'85
Punjab 1921—1930	4,573,820	3,285,385	+1,288,435	4,084,836	2,944,919	+1,139,917	'89	'90
1921 ..	448,694	332,951	+115,743	402,908	285,286	+117,622	'90	'86
1922 ..	425,984	241,236	+184,748	380,477	211,571	+168,906	'89	'88
1923 ..	468,186	328,845	+139,341	417,401	306,017	+111,384	'89	'93
1924 ..	435,765	457,758	-21,993	385,920	433,288	-47,368	'89	'95
1925 ..	434,042	324,123	+109,919	388,034	299,729	+88,305	'89	'90
1926 ..	451,428	392,382	+59,046	403,122	357,010	+46,112	'89	'91
1927 ..	457,668	303,468	+154,200	409,688	259,881	+149,807	'90	'89
1928 ..	500,397	270,285	+230,112	449,533	236,949	+212,584	'90	'88
1929 ..	481,885	310,583	+171,302	430,033	279,360	+150,673	'89	'90
1930 ..	469,771	323,754	+146,017	417,750	284,828	+132,922	'89	'88

CHAPTER V.

SEX.



92. Proportion of the sexes. 93. Sex at birth. 94. Masculinity at birth. 95. Female infanticide. 96. Neglect of females. 97. Recorded male and female death-rates. 98. Sex proportion in Natural Population. 99. Comparison with other provinces and countries. 100. Sex proportion in different localities. 101. Sex proportion in smaller units. 102. Sex proportion by religion and localities. 103. Sex proportion by caste.

All the Imperial Tables give the detail of absolute figures for each sex separately.

Reference
to Statistics

Subsidiary Table I gives the general proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, districts and states, both for the actual and Natural Population for the previous five censuses and proportional figures for actual population for the present census. The sex proportion for Natural Population in 1931 by Natural Divisions and other smaller units is not available, and only the proportion for the whole Province has been given.

Subsidiary Table II gives the number of females per 1,000 males for different age-periods by religion at each of the last three censuses for the whole Province.

Subsidiary Table III gives the same information as Table II for each Natural Division.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the number of females per 1,000 males in certain selected castes at different age-periods, the names of the castes under each main religion being entered in alphabetical order.

Subsidiary Table V gives the number of births and deaths reported for each sex during each year since 1901 for British Territory only, and also contains the ratio of female to male births as well as the proportion of female to male deaths for the same period.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of deaths for each sex at different ages, for each year of the decade, 1921—30, together with the average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.

Subsidiary Table VII* gives the yearly number of births and deaths in the British Territory by sex for Hindus, Muslims and Indian Christians separately, the term Hindu including Sikhs, Jains, Ad-Dharmis and Buddhists.

Subsidiary Table VIII gives the proportion of females per 1,000 males for each tahsil and state for the census of 1931.

92. In its total population the Punjab has a particularly small proportion of women, there being 2,631,531 more males than females. This peculiar characteristic has given rise to a variety of opinions, and some foreign critics of the Indian census have ascribed it to the incompleteness of returns. This charge has been refuted on several occasions, but if any fresh proof was needed it is furnished by the 1931 census of this Province, which discloses no marked variation in the sex proportion in spite of a record intercensal increase in the population of both sexes.

Proportion
of the Sexes

In the margin is given the sex proportion, or the number of females

Locality. 1	1881. 2	1891. 3	1901. 4	1911. 5	1921. 6	1931. 7
Punjab ..	844	851	854	817	828	831
British Territory ..	848	855	858	818	830	831
Punjab States ..	828	834	836	814	820	832

per 1,000 males, enumerated at each census since 1881 for the whole Province and its two main political divisions. The sex proportion at a still earlier

census, namely that of 1868, was 835 females per 1,000 males or a little higher than it is at present. The proportion of females rose steadily between 1881 and 1901, but fell considerably in 1911 due to the ravages of plague, which were particularly fatal to persons leading an in-door life. The proportion improved slightly in 1921 in spite of the influenza epidemic, which also took a heavier toll of female lives. The proportion at the present census shows a slight increase, more marked in Punjab States than in British Territory.

In the census reports of the past the disparity of the sexes has been ascribed to female infanticide, the neglect of female children in earlier ages, the high rate of mortality due to child bearing, and the neglect of females of advanced

*New table added.

ages. Admitting for the moment the effectiveness of all these contributory causes, insufficient attention in the past seems to have been paid to the cause beyond the control of man, namely, the disparity in the numbers of female and male children born. According to the record of births, about half a million less girls than boys were born during the last decade in the area under registration, and yet both the sexes were able to maintain the old proportions.*

Sex at Birth.

93. The determination of sex at conception, undoubtedly governed by some law of nature, is one of those phenomena that have not been completely understood or explained. Some theories have been advanced about the males preponderating in births during periods following famines or war, and the females during periods of prosperity or comparative freedom from disease. Though with the present material at our disposal very definite conclusions cannot be drawn, yet it will be of interest to examine the conditions over a long period to see if they admit of any explanation. In the marginal table the

YEAR.	RECORDED BIRTHS.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4
1881—1885.	1,962,661	1,700,387	866
1886—1890.	1,967,692	1,707,263	868
1891—1895.	1,934,503	1,736,726	898
1896—1900.	2,114,495	1,932,037	914
1901—1905.	2,192,234	1,891,027	908
1906—1910.	2,148,084	1,954,896	901
1911—1915.	2,318,349	2,116,403	913
1916—1920.	2,228,293	2,005,451	900
1921—1925.	2,212,671	1,974,740	892
1926—1930.	2,361,149	2,110,126	894

figures of recorded births are given by sex for the whole period, for which statistics are available, the number of female births per 1,000 male births being also shown. From these figures it would appear that from 1881 to 1900 the proportion of female children born was on the increase, and this period as we know was for the most part comparatively free from disease. But when we come to the period 1901 to 1921, we find that the proportion

was high and low in the alternate quinquennia. It was high in the comparatively healthy quinquennium of 1901—1905 but fell during the next, which included 1907, the worst year of plague. The proportion of female births again rose in the comparatively prosperous period of 1911—1915, and declined during the next quinquennium, which witnessed the influenza epidemic of 1918. When we come to the last decade we find that the proportion of female births drops even lower than any figures since 1891. This decrease in the proportion of female births requires some explanation. Is it due to any increase in female infanticide, or any faulty registration? The former factor will be examined briefly in the next paragraph, and as regards the system of registration, it has if anything improved of late years, particularly in rural areas. What then is the reason for the decline in the proportion of female children at birth in this Province? Is not this the result of some law of nature, which in order to prevent too rapid a growth of the population of this Province has reduced the number of females. Is not this check of nature a warning that the Province is becoming over-populated, or at least there is a danger of its becoming so in the near future? The check of nature on the population of this country is not a thing unknown. Formerly it used to operate in the form of famines or epidemics, but since man has to a great extent subdued both of these agents by his engineering or medical skill, the check seems to have become operative in another direction.

*Area under registration includes all the British districts excluding the cantonments and Biloch Trans-

94. Most authorities are agreed that males preponderate at the time of birth all the world over ; see for instance, in the marginal table the proportion of sex at birth in England and Wales, where the number of females in all ages is in excess of males ; but whereas in some other countries males are soon outstripped by females who have a smaller death-rate, especially at earlier ages, in this Province as we shall presently see, males always remain more numerous though the number of

England and Wales.

YEAR.	BIRTHS (000'S OMITTED).		Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4
1901-1905.	2,300	2,305	964
1906-1910.	2,345	2,260	964
1911-1915.	2,205	2,124	963
1916-1920.	1,929	1,837	952

deaths among both sexes at the earliest ages is appalling. It is also generally agreed that at the time of the first-birth the child is more often male than female. The results of a special enquiry (described at length in Chapter VI) made at this census for obtaining more reliable data to support or negative this belief are given in the table below.

Religion.	Class.	Number of females first born.	Number of males first born.	Number of females first born per 1,000 males first born.	Number of cases examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	I	9,548	11,610	822	22,281
	II	11,722	14,840	790	28,176
	III	1,814	2,228	814	4,310
	IV	7,225	8,881	814	17,078
Sikh	I	548	717	764	1,307
	II	6,802	8,915	763	16,335
	III	818	985	848	1,861
	IV	1,471	1,949	755	3,552
Muslim	I	1,408	1,771	795	3,328
	II	19,929	26,023	766	48,429
	III	4,072	5,202	783	9,700
	IV	5,768	7,488	770	13,979

The names of the classes shown in the above table together with the castes included in each are as follows :—

I.—Intellectual and Commercial Classes :—

Brahman Aggarwal
Khatri Sheikh
Arora Khoja, etc.

II.—Agricultural Classes :—

Ahir Biloch Kamboh Pathan Mehtam
Arain Gujjar Mali Rajput Sayad
Awari Jat Meo Saini etc.

III.—Working and Artisan Classes :—

Chhimba Kashmiri Tarkhan
Darzi Kumhar Tell
Dhobi Lohar Sunar, etc.

IV.—Backward Classes including Depressed :—

Bawaria Harni Machhi
Chamar Jhiwar Mussalli
Chuhra Juleha Nai
Dagi and Koli Mochi Od
Dumna Kahar Pakhiwara, etc.
Faqir Megh
Ghosi Mirasi

It will be seen that in all religions and classes males preponderate at the first birth. Among different religions the proportion of females varies with the class. The figures of females first born are smaller among Sikhs than in other religions, and the highest proportion among them is claimed by artisans. Among Hindus and Muslims the highest proportion of females first born is to be found in the intellectual classes and the least among the agricultural classes. Of the other two classes, the artisans have a higher proportion than the backward classes.

We may now examine the sex proportion at birth in urban and rural areas. The actual figures of births recorded in the British Territory during the

Locality.	BIRTHS.		Females per 1,000 males.
	Males.	Females.	
Rural .. { 1921-25	1,993,823	1,775,459	890
{ 1926-30			
Urban .. { 1921-25	218,848	199,281	911
{ 1926-30			
	247,567	223,577	903

last two quinquennia in the two areas are given in the margin. The magnitude of the figures gives them a special value, and I think we will be perfectly safe in basing

Masculinity at Birth.

Births in Urban and Rural Areas.

our conclusions on them. We find that in urban areas proportionately more females are born than in rural areas. The urban areas being more prosperous than the rural, it might be safe to deduce that prosperity results in more female births and poverty in more male births, and perhaps the law of nature requires that the families with a smaller income and engaged in occupations of a more strenuous type should have a larger number of earners.

**Female
Infanticide.**

95. It was remarked by my predecessor of the 1911 census that "female infanticide, which evidently prevailed to a considerable extent at the time of annexation of this Province, has dwindled down to insignificance; that wherever it now exists it is confined to individual families, or groups of families and that its extent is not sufficient to influence the proportion of sexes in any particular caste or locality as a whole, much less, that of any caste or religion in the whole Province." *

The subject was dealt with in a note at the end of Chapter VI of the 1911 Report, and the main conclusion arrived at has been cited above. Undoubtedly the conditions have further improved since 1911 as is evidenced by the figures in

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AMONG SIKH-JATS.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.
Lahore	664	714	780
Ferozepore	744	757	794
Jullundur	666	685	749
Ludhiana	707	734	747

the margin which show the proportion of Sikh-Jat females of all ages to 1,000 males in the four districts where the sinister practice was believed to be most prevalent. The figures of Hindu Rajputs of Kangra have also improved from 947 in 1911 to 958 in 1921 and 952 in 1931. The reason for the drop in the 1931 figures, as compared to those of 1921, has already been hinted at more than once, namely, the return home of numerous males employed formerly in the Army.

The record of births does not give separately the figures for Hindus and Sikhs, and therefore no evidence about the existence of the practice can be adduced from that record. I, however, got hold of the enumeration books of certain Sikh villages in the Districts of Ludhiana and Ferozepore, notorious in the past for the prevalence of female infanticide, and I give in the margin the

Village.	Married females aged 15—40.	Girls aged 0—10.	Number of girls per 100 married females.
1	2	3	4
<i>(Ludhiana District).</i>			
1. Gil	281	211	75
2. Gujjarwal	268	192	72
3. Lalton	261	183	70
4. Narangwal	226	166	69
5. Raipur	156	130	83
6. Ballawal	83	75	90
<i>(Ferozepore District).</i>			
1. Ratta Khora	18	19	106
2. Jang	36	34	94
3. Fatchgarh Pantur	10	7	70
4. Chak Mehrana	20	13	65
5. Karhewala	6	3	60
6. Ferozewal Mangal Singh	12	12	100
7. Chuga Kalan	6	4	67
8. Bharana	102	48	47

figures of Sikh girls aged under 10 and of married females aged 15—40 enumerated in those villages. The proportions thus indicated are not much at variance with those

obtaining in other places, the ratio of such female children to married females aged 15—40 for the whole Province being 92 per cent.

The number of females per 1,000 males in these villages is compared in the

Village. 1	NUMBER OF SIKH-JAT FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.	
	1911. 2	1931. 3
<i>(Ludhiana District).</i>		
1. Gil	571	709
2. Gujjarwal	770	908
3. Lalton	653	884
4. Narangwal	650	885
5. Raipur	740	903
6. Ballawal	748	932
<i>(Ferozepore District)</i>		
1. Ratta Khara	651	812
2. Jang	687	882
3. Fatehgarh Pantur	651	824
4. Chak Mehrana	529	716
5. Karhewala	773	742
6. Ferozewal Mangal Singh	628	889
7. Chuga Kalan	593	793
8. Bharana	589	737

marginal table with the corresponding figures for 1911, and an all-round improvement is noticeable, the existing larger number of women being partly due to casual migration of women from other places, most of whom have been taken in marriage by the male residents of those

villages.

The sex proportion for Sikh-Jats according to this census and that of

District and Tahsil. 1	1931. 2	1921. 3	District and Tahsil. 1	1931. 2	1921. 3
Ludhiana ..	747	734	Ferozepore ..	794	757
Ludhiana ..	776	732	Ferozepore ..	750	743
Jagraon ..	743	790	Zira ..	785	755
Samrala ..	679	643	Moga ..	833	767
			Muktsar ..	787	751
			Fazilka ..	741	745
Jullundur ..	749	685	Lahore ..	780	714
Jullundur ..	821	709	Lahore ..	726	668
Nakodar ..	725	669	Chunian ..	798	721
Phillaur ..	710	671	Kasur ..	806	739
Nawanshahr ..	739	687			

1921, worked out from the figures in compilation registers, is reproduced in the margin by tahsils for the four districts mentioned above. It is not possible to give the figures for

earlier censuses. The figures quoted show an improvement almost every-

Proportion of females aged 0—10 to 1,000 males aged 0—10.

District. 1	Hindu. 2	Sikh. 3	Jain. 4	Muslim. 5	Christian. 6
Ludhiana	900	832	1,016	931	948
Jullundur	891	831	785	938	881
Ferozepore	908	881	952	956	836
Lahore	883	832	1,021	909	854

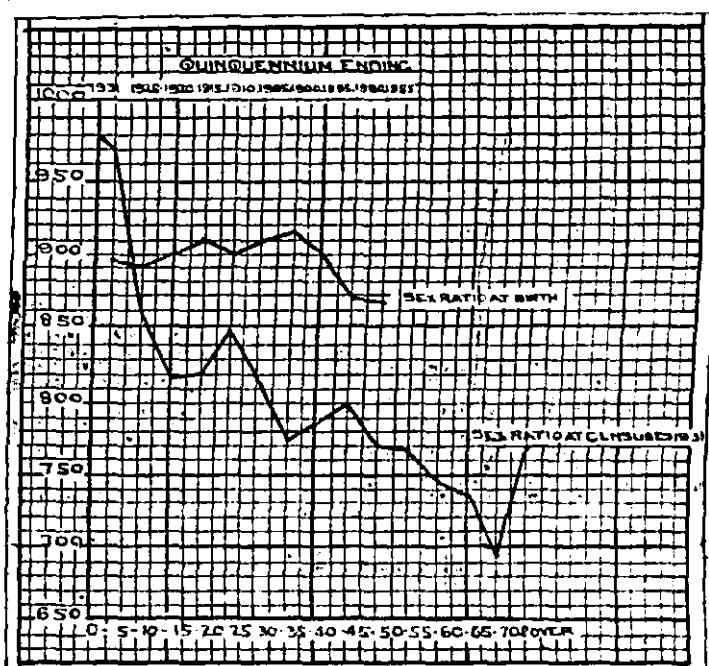
where, though the proportion of female children to boys in these districts is even now smaller among Sikhs than

among other religions as indicated by the table lower in the margin.

Neglect of
Females.

96. The question of neglect of females would be best studied by a comparison of the number of females with the number of males at given ages. The figures of age, as was pointed out in the last Chapter, are, however, full of serious errors due to mis-statement. In the same Chapter was also explained the attempt made as well as the measure of success attained at this census to free the figures as far as possible from those errors. The errors still existing is probably in ages 15—20 or thereabouts, which generally contain the greatest amount of mis-statement. The proportion of females per 1,000 males at different ages is given in the table in the margin and the graph below it illustrates the

Age-period.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.	Age-period.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
1	2	1	2
0—1 ..	978	25—30 ..	817
1—2 ..	981	30—35 ..	773
2—3 ..	971	35—40 ..	784
3—4 ..	949	40—45 ..	800
4—5 ..	916	45—50 ..	769
5—10 ..	959	50—55 ..	766
10—15 ..	859	55—60 ..	744
15—20 ..	814	60—65 ..	737
20—25 ..	820	65—70 ..	695
	848	70 and over ..	771



Number of females per mille of males at different ages together with quinquennial sex proportion between recorded births of both sexes.

recording of female births, the high death-rate among males below 5 is borne out by the death-rates, published by the Public Health Department and reproduced in Subsidiary Table IX to Chapter IV.

The proportion in the next quinquennial age-period drops to 859 per 1,000 males as against 892 per 1,000, the ratio at the time of the birth of these girls. It would thus appear that in ages 5—10 girls die at a greater rate than boys. This fact is also borne out by the published death-rates. Female children suffered particularly more than male children during the plague epidemic of 1924, and the general death-rate is also higher among girls mainly because they stay at home while their brothers spend much time out-doors.

The proportion of females at ages 10—15 is 814 per 1,000 males as opposed to 900 for these girls at the time of birth. The proportion at this quinquennium is even lower than that for the last quinquennium, being partly due to the return

same, a curve therein showing the proportion in accordance with the recorded statistics of birth. By a glance at these proportions we find that the females aged 0—5 compared to males of the same age are as 959 : 1,000. Thus the proportion is higher than the proportion at birth, which as we noticed was 894 per thousand. This variation in the proportion signifies one of the two things, viz., either the record of female births is more defective than that of males, or that males die at a greater rate than females up to the age of 5. Though there would seem to be some defect in the

of age as 10 or 12 in cases where the girl is unmarried and its jumping to 20 or so if she is married and especially if she has got a baby or two. Small as the proportion in this age-group is it is higher than the proportion for the corresponding age-period at last census, which was only 750. The age figures then were unsmoothed and the plumping at 15 went into the next higher age-group.

The next age-group of 15—20 is the one in which the great majority of girls get married (as we shall see in the next Chapter), and during which the mortality due to early child-bearing is considerable. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in this age-period is no more than 820 as against 913 at birth. This, however, is a little higher than the proportion at ages 10—15, and as already explained is mainly due to the return of ages as 20 or so on the part of young mothers, some of whom as a matter of fact belong to the earlier age-period. This plumping is so much in evidence that it seems even to wipe out the effect of higher death-rate due to child-birth. The female death-rate for this age-period is about 4 *per mille* higher than that of males as shown in the Subsidiary Table referred to above.

The proportion in ages 20—25 is greater than for ages 15—20, being 848, and seems in this as well as all the succeeding age-periods to be affected by migration. There is an excess of female immigration over emigration, though for both the sexes taken together the result is quite the other way (as noticed in Chapter III). To take the actual figures there were 273,982 Punjab-born women, enumerated in the other provinces or states of India, while 319,544 born in other provinces or states were enumerated in this Province. The bulk of this migration is, as observed in Chapter III, of the casual type, and the majority of the women concerned would naturally be 20 or above. This leads us to the question of the proportion of the sexes in the purely province-born, or in other words the "Natural Population" of the Province. We shall deal with this subject in a subsequent paragraph, confining our attention for the present to the study of the sex proportion in higher ages.

In the remaining age-periods the proportion of females to 1,000 males goes on decreasing with the exception of the periods, 40—45 and 70 and over, though even in these it does not approach anything like the figures of the proportion at birth or during youth. The reason for this variation seems to be the comparatively large number of women returning ages 40—45 as a final effort to appear young. The reason for the large number returned at older ages (70 and over) is the over statement of age to hide premature senility or to claim the respect due to old age. This latter tendency would automatically operate to reduce the number and consequently the proportion in ages immediately preceding the age-group 70 and over. The sudden drop in the proportion at ages 30—35 is due to the popularity of these ages among males and not particularly to any increase in female mortality.

Thus we find that with the exception of certain age-groups, pointed out above, the proportion of females goes on decreasing till it becomes markedly lower than the proportion at birth. The deaths among males continue at different ages and at different rates, and the reduction in the proportion noticeable among females is attributable to varying rates of mortality among them at different periods of life due more or less to causes peculiar to their sex.

Recorded
Male and
Female
Death-rates.

97. The number of deaths by sex and age for the last ten years are given in Subsidiary Table IX at the end of Chapter IV. If we calculate the rate of death for both sexes after equalizing their population, we find that the average death-

Age. 1	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths. 2	Age. 1	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths. 2
0—1	968	20—30	1,154
1—5	980	30—40	1,200
5—10	1,083	40—50	1,045
10—15	1,250	50—60	1,000
15—20	1,267	60 and over	1,082

rates for males and females at different ages bear the ratios to each other, shown in the marginal table. The population by age is taken from the figures in the 1921 tables. We find that comparatively fewer females than males die up

to the age of 5, but from then onwards females die at a greater rate except in the case of those aged 50—60, when the proportion becomes equal. Comparatively the greatest mortality among females is found in the age periods, 10—15 and 15—20, mainly because these comprise the periods of first confinements. There is thus nothing surprising about the result. The matter for surprise, however, is that there should be such a large number of deaths among females aged 10—15. The only possible explanation is that in many cases girls below 15 begin to bear children and the rate of mortality among them due to this cause is enormous. Beyond this an opinion, based on these death-rates, need not be hazarded as the ages, recorded at the time of death, are probably full of errors and plumping to a greater extent than even our unsmoothed age returns. The recorder of deaths is not in the same position as the census enumerator to ascertain the correct age, much less to use his discretion in the matter, and in fact his information is worse than second hand.

Sex Proportion
in
Natural
Population.

98. In the last paragraph we referred to the sex proportion at ages 20—2 and subsequent age-periods as having been affected by immigration. The trend of the argument was that the higher proportion of females at these ages was due to the influx of females into the Province from outside. That a large number of females are brought to the Province by returning emigrants is well-known and is traceable to a certain extent in the tables of "birth-place" and "mother-tongue," though the persons concerned would naturally try to hide the identity by not disclosing their birth-place and mother-tongue if their presence in the locality is the result of shady transactions as is sometimes the case. Such immigration, however, is negligible when compared to the casual immigration from across the Jumna and the southern border adjoining Rajputana. We should thus expect to find a still smaller proportion of females in the Natural Population of the Punjab, i.e., when all foreign-born females are excluded, than in its actual population and such in fact is the case. The proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Natural Population is 823 or 8 per thousand less than in the actual population.

Comparison
with other
Provinces
and Countries.

99. After having referred to the sex proportion at birth and discussed its subsequent variation and the causes responsible therefor, we can profitably turn to the sex proportion of certain Indian provinces and foreign countries. A more intimate knowledge of the conditions obtaining in some of these ma

help the reader to form his own opinion as to the causes of the disparity. The

Females per 1,000 Males.

Province. 1	1931. 2	Foreign Countries (year of last census). 3
Punjab ..	831	England and Wales (1931) .. 1,087
N. W. F. Province ..	843	France (1921) .. 1,083
United Provinces ..	908	Holland (1930) .. 1,012
Bihar and Orissa ..	1,008	Germany (1925) .. 1,067
Bengal ..	924	Japan (1930) .. 990
Burma ..	958	Turkey (1927) .. 1,079
Madras ..	1,025	United States of America (1930) 976
Bombay ..	909	Australia (1921) .. 987
Central Provinces ..	1,000	
Central India Agency ..	948	
Rajputana ..	908	

table in the margin compares the number of females per 1,000 males in this Province with the corresponding figures of certain other Indian provinces and some foreign countries. It will be seen that

of the major Indian provinces the Punjab has the smallest proportion of females. The sex proportion in India seems to increase as we move to the east or to the south. Perhaps the preponderance of males in the Punjab is due to its peculiar requirements, the land of five rivers not far removed from the Passes in the North-West being admittedly the gateway and sword-hand of India.

Turning to the figures of foreign countries we find a large excess of females over males in European countries. We know that in these very countries the birth-rate has been declining of late. There is also present a contributory cause in the form of male emigration.

The number of females in Japan is fairly equal to males and the proportion would be lower and something akin to that obtaining in India, if all the Japanese males were to stay at home. Japan has had a phenomenal rise in population in the last fifty years, and there is a great pressure of the population on its resources, resulting in the well-known efforts of the Japanese to found colonies in Manchuria. The poorer countries with a large natural increase would thus appear to have a fewer number of females. The sex proportion in countries such as the United States of America and Australia is, of course, greatly affected by the large amount of male immigration.

100. The proportion of the sexes is not uniform in the various parts of

Females per 1,000 Males.

Natural Division. 1	1931. 2	1921. 3	1911. 4
Punjab ..	831	828	817
Himalayan ..	906	907	901
Sub-Himalayan ..	847	852	827
North-West Dry Area ..	831	827	825
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	813	805	795

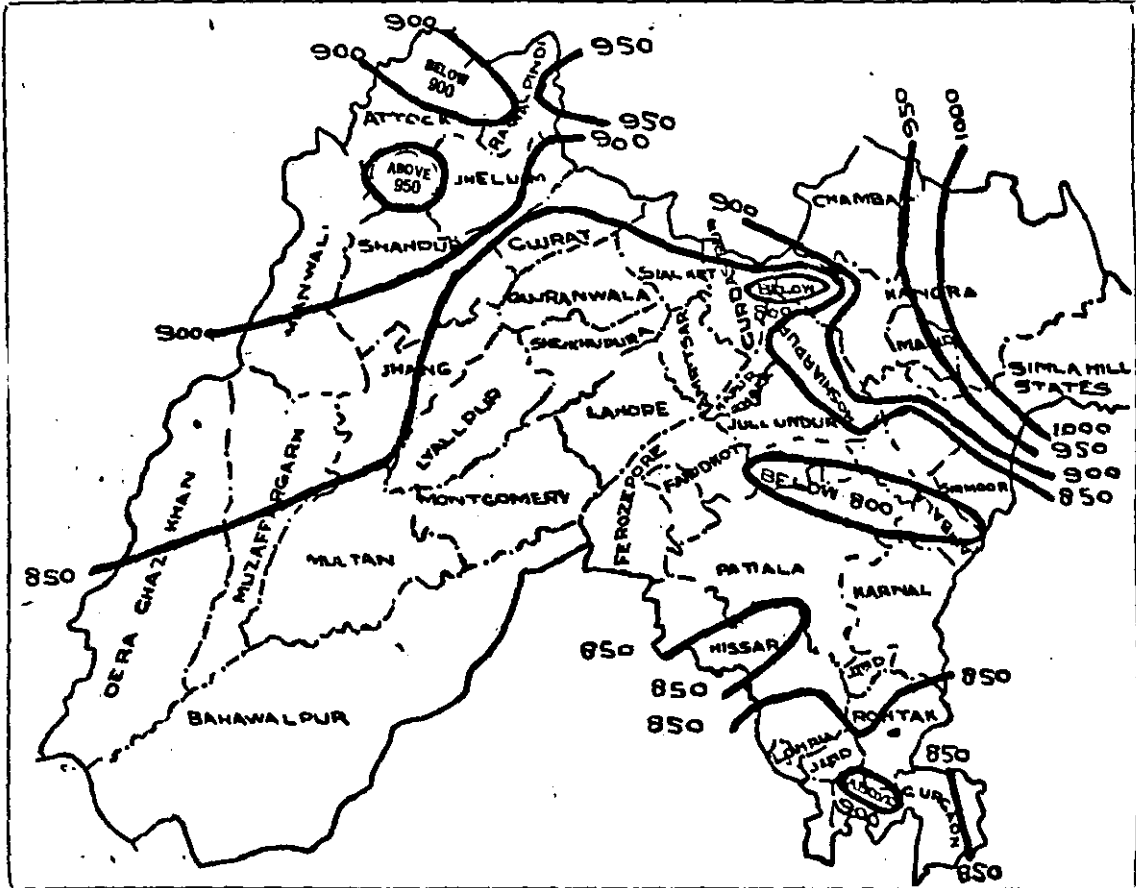
this Province, as is evidenced by the figures in the margin. The proportion of women is highest in the cooler Himalayan Natural Division, where there is always the smallest natural increase. It is smallest

Sex Proportion in Different Localities.

in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West, which has large urban areas, and if the population of the cities of Lahore and Amritsar and the towns of Jullundur, Ferozepore, Ludhiana and Gujranwala, all situated in this division, is excluded, the proportion in the remaining area will rise from 813 to 830. The proportion in the North-West Dry Area is surprisingly high for a tract, which has a great amount of immigration, indicating that the immigrants consist of fairly equal numbers of both sexes. The fact that the female proportion in this tract has an upward tendency points to the permanent nature of the immigration. This of course is natural as immigrants are for the most part agriculturists, who from the very nature of the industry must remain on the land, which they cultivate. The proportion in the Sub-Himalayan Division is lower only than that in the Himalayan, but is no doubt affected to a certain extent by emigration which reduces the number of males.

Sex Proportion in Smaller Units.

101. The sex proportion for the districts and states is in keeping with the proportion obtaining in the Natural Divisions, in which they are situated, though large urban areas irrespective of locality have the effect of reducing the proportion of females. The figures for each district and state are given in Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter, but a clear idea of the proportion of females may be obtained from the map below, which shows the sex



Number of females per 1,000 males by tahsil excluding the Cities of Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Sialkot and Multan.

proportion by isopleths. The figures of tahsils have been used in order better to co-ordinate the results as district averages are sometimes not a true index of the conditions prevalent in the different parts. The population of the three cities, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan, and the towns of Rawalpindi and Sialkot (including cantonments) has been excluded to remove the extreme effect of urbanization.

Sex Proportion by Religion and Localities.

102. The only matter now remaining for consideration is the proportion of

Natural Division.	HINDU.		MUSLIM.		SIKH.		CHRISTIAN.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab ..	835	829	839	844	793	765	803	786
Indo-Gangetic Plain ..	812	808	825	827	790	755	814	796
Himalayan ..	917	913	725	737	717	604	900	1,111
Sub-Himalayan ..	832	823	863	880	804	791	785	765
North-West Dry Area ..	813	801	838	835	792	784	804	786
British Territory ..	826	823	841	847	799	770	803	786
Punjab States ..	861	847	828	821	776	749	799	837

sexes among different religions and castes or tribes. In the margin is reproduced the number of females per 1,000 males for main religions and Natural Divisions as

well as British Territory and Punjab States for the censuses of 1931 and 1921. The proportion of women among Muslims is the highest, as it was in 1921, though it has decreased in all Natural Divisions except the North-West Dry Area. Hindus follow next, and their proportion has risen in all Natural Divisions, while Christians in spite of the comparatively larger number of European males come third. The Sikhs have the smallest number of females, but their proportion is greater than in 1921 in all Divisions. The proportion of Hindus

is highest in the Himalayan Division, which is almost exclusively a Hindu tract. The number of Sikh and Muslim females in this Division is particularly low, indicating that the followers of these religions are for the greater part immigrants, who have left their womenfolk behind. On the other hand the presence of a large proportion of Christian females is mainly due to permanent Indian Christian population of hill resorts and also to the fact that the families of British soldiers serving in outlying and exposed places on the North-Western frontier remain at some hill-stations in the Punjab during the winter.

In the Sub-Himalayan Division the proportion of females is comparatively higher among the prevailing religions, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. Here the proportion of the Christians is considerably affected by the large excess in the number of European males over females. The proportion among Europeans is 354 females to 1,000 males in the Province and 315 in the Sub-Himalayan Division.

In the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the North-West Dry Area, the proportion has risen in all religions except in the former Division among Muslims. For the proportion of sexes among these religions by age-periods for the whole Province and each Natural Division reference may be made to Subsidiary Tables II and III at the end of this Chapter.

103. Just as the sex proportion varies in various localities and religions, so it does in the case of different castes or tribes. Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males for the main castes and for each religion, to which they belong, and at different age-periods. For facility of reference the proportion for the population of all ages for the most numerous castes as well as the four main criminal tribes

Sex Proportion by Caste.

Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.
1	2	1	2
1. Kanet ..	941	21. Nai ..	839
2. Dagi and Koli ..	929	22. Chuhra ..	838
3. Bawaria ..	920	23. Machhi ..	836
4. Awan ..	871	24. Tarkhan ..	836
5. Mirasi ..	871	25. Teli ..	833
6. Arora ..	865	26. Mochi ..	832
7. Mussalli ..	863	27. Arain ..	830
8. Meo ..	859	28. Biloch ..	829
9. Sayad ..	858	29. Sansi ..	823
10. Lohar ..	857	30. Brahman ..	822
11. Chamar ..	854	31. Gujjar ..	822
12. Aggarwal ..	853	32. Khatri ..	819
13. Chhimba ..	851	33. Ahir ..	811
14. Kamboh ..	851	34. Pathan ..	809
15. Rajput ..	850	35. Jat ..	803
16. Kumhar ..	850	36. Faqir ..	794
17. Sunar ..	847	37. Sheikh ..	794
18. Julaha ..	847	38. Kashmiri ..	778
19. Saini ..	839	39. Harni ..	690
20. Dhobi ..	839		

are given in the margin. The Kanets, who are found chiefly in the Kangra District of the Himalayan Division, have the highest proportion. *i.e.*, 941 females per 1,000 males. The Dagi and Koli, another Himalayan tribe, shows the next highest proportion of 929. Bawarias, who are a criminal tribe, show the high proportion of 920

females to 1,000 males, but this figure is to some extent unreal as many of the adult males of this caste abscond from their homes in order to escape the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and when enumerated would be careful not to return their real caste. Awans with a large number of males serving away from home, in the Army or the Police, and the itinerant Mirasi, many of whose males are often absent from their homes for considerable periods on professional trips and if questioned in remote places by a census enumerator would more often than not return their caste as Quraishi, show the next highest proportion of 871. The Aroras, a trading and commercial class, have a comparatively high proportion of females, *i.e.*, 865.

Of all the plain-dwellers, the Jain Aggarwals have the highest proportion of females, *i.e.*, 910. For the caste Aggarwal as a whole the proportion drops to

853, which is nearly equal to that of Aroras. Of all the castes, the Aggarwal has the largest proportionate number of widows, as will be noticed in the next Chapter, and the smallest proportion of children under 10, and the same is the case with the entire Jain community. This points to the conclusion that the comparatively lesser fertility of women gives them a greater chance of surviving. Another caste with a fairly high proportion of females is the prolific Kamboh, which has increased during the last decade by 20·69 per cent. A Kamboh is a hardworking and prosperous agriculturist and as the doctrine of the survival of the fittest holds good he will have enough room to expand.

Among the other castes the case of Kumhar with 850 females per 1,000 males is of some interest. The male Kumhar is often absent from his home, plying mules and donkeys on hire in distant places. Numerous Kumhars of sub-montane and neighbouring districts are found in the hill-tracts carrying on their animals, food stuffs and other commodities such as salt, tobacco, *gur* and molasses, for sale to hillmen. Returning home they bring, for selling in their own locality or making presents to their relatives, walnuts, soap-nuts, medicinal herbs, etc. In the villages situated in the lower ranges of the Himalayas they barter common salt from the plains for *bers* (a kind of wild berry).

Turning now to the castes, which have a very small proportion of females, we find that the criminal tribe of Harnis has the lowest proportion of 690 females per 1,000 males. Unlike Bawarias the members of this tribe seem mostly to have taken to agriculture and are living in certain colony estates on the Lower Bari Doab, where they are under the supervision of the Criminal Tribes Department. The males cannot absent themselves from their homes even for short periods. That the proportion of children among Harnis is the biggest among all tribes will be seen from Subsidiary Table IV to Chapter IV. The excessive number of births by itself would cause comparatively greater mortality among women, a fact which partly accounts for their small proportion. The Harnis are at the same time among the poorest people of the Province, and this would show that there is some connection between poverty and prolificness.

Hindu Faqirs also show a dearth of females. They are not really a caste but usually members of certain orders, who often take a vow of celibacy. Among Muslims, however, Faqir is an agricultural and professional caste in the Eastern Punjab, and the proportion of 794 is fairly high considering that some male Muslim beggars would naturally be included in the figures.

The low proportion of females among Kashmiris is due to the influx of male labourers, who visit the plains in winter.

The proportion of females among Sheikhs is small because of the medley of tribes and races included in the term "Sheikh." Every Muslim, who is not sure of his caste or origin, or is anxious to hide it because of its inferiority, would return himself as Sheikh.

The proportion of females among Jats has always been low. The figures for the past three censuses are given in the margin, and indicate a steady increase. In the days gone by the paucity of females was attributable partly to female infanticide, which appears to be a thing of the past, and the figures may be taken as representing normal conditions.

Caste.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Jat ..	803	781	765

Among the Pathans there are 809 females per 1,000 males. This proportion would certainly be higher if Afghan labourers and traders, who visit the Province in winter, could be excluded.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportion of the Sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and States for six censuses.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.											
	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Natural Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
PUNJAB { Actual Population ..	831	} 828	819	817	811	854	846	851	844	844	844	
{ Natural Population ..	823											
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	818	805	795	795	787	842	829	839	825	838	828	
1. Hissar ..	852	875	855	836	840	869	860	870	860	847	935	
2. <i>Loharu State</i> ..	893	882	1,154	863	909	866	925	829	852	824	838	
3. Rohtak ..	861	850	811	855	816	880	858	873	844	862	832	
4. <i>Dujana State</i> ..	941	908	810	904	787	937	897	921	863	870	773	
5. Gurgaon ..	857	864	806	874	846	903	868	901	810	885	875	
6. <i>Pataudi State</i> ..	902	893	712	925	722	905	750	909	761	877	690	
7. Karnal ..	815	827	814	827	814	844	814	841	825	849	826	
8. Jullundur ..	841	807	767	783	743	847	802	841	810	830	819	
9. <i>Kapurthala State</i> ..	847	816	768	785	746	851	860	834	823	822	767	
10. Ludhiana ..	791	780	748	762	724	823	786	830	805	822	815	
11. <i>Maler Kotla State</i> ..	811	711	752	752	757	849	836	859	867	843	845	
12. Ferozepore ..	818	801	820	782	791	827	815	826	833	820	829	
13. <i>Faridkot State</i> ..	803	789	756	765	772	802	785	800	796	802	763	
14. <i>Patiala State</i> ..	805	791	787	776	780	820	846	817	826	818	810	
15. <i>Jind State</i> ..	841	816	819	812	825	839	838	825	862	825	865	
16. <i>Nabha State</i> ..	819	792	780	786	786	802	818	815	809	804	791	
17. Lahore ..	735	751	791	738	775	811	823	811	821	807	796	
18. Amritsar ..	799	790	765	774	759	829	799	828	803	820	803	
19. Gujranwala ..	802	788	794	794	781	858	834	829	842	854	834	
20. Sheikhpura ..	813	786	793	779	..	797	..	811	..	812	..	
II.—Himalayan ..	906	907	912	901	906	892	913	890	909	880	900	
21. <i>Sirmoor State</i> ..	803	824	846	822	849	798	845	792	836	775	800	
22. Simla ..	564	488	606	589	923	539	1,025	617	883	564	1,000	
23. <i>Simla Hill States</i> ..	929	917	960	921	} 917	903	} 911	884	} 900	853	} 867	
24. <i>Bilaspur State</i> ..	900	874	877	862		840		850		850		836
25. Kangra ..	930	946	919	921	897	925	915	922	913	919	921	
26. <i>Mandi State</i> ..	923	944	958	933	942	915	936	933	950	945	920	
27. <i>Suket State</i> ..	893	897	923	893	901	888	889	887	920	792	861	
28. <i>Chamba State</i> ..	931	911	916	924	927	923	924	921	927	917	930	
III.—Sub-Himalayan ..	847	852	834	827	810	880	862	863	855	857	868	
29. Ambala ..	784	776	773	750	755	807	814	815	826	803	853	
30. <i>Kalsia State</i> ..	797	761	695	786	704	817	738	824	748	835	630	
31. Hoshiarpur ..	870	860	822	832	806	882	850	873	864	872	864	
32. Gurdaspur ..	825	811	802	783	776	844	843	838	839	848	845	
33. Sialkot ..	823	839	814	807	782	906	854	884	852	887	853	
34. Gujrat ..	851	879	858	854	843	916	897	890	846	893	876	
35. Jhelum ..	914	976	895	904	855	981	911	912	888	875	897	
36. Rawalpindi ..	851	827	873	848	866	863	900	824	894	819	892	
37. Attock ..	902	933	920	902	879	916	Not available.	912	Not available.	851	Not available.	
IV.—North-West Dry Area ..	831	827	841	825	847	838	859	847	855	841	843	
38. Montgomery ..	810	811	849	824	848	849	856	850	851	825	832	
39. Shahpur ..	843	836	826	830	869	934	899	925	903	920	892	
40. Mianwali ..	905	885	890	898	877	912	Not available.	897	Not available.	886	Not available.	
41. Lyallpur ..	825	795	850	763	860	735	506	871	Not available.	861	Not available.	
42. Jhang ..	869	868	862	858	846	884	852	874	849	844	826	
43. Multan ..	819	824	840	832	846	829	854	819	850	813	846	
44. <i>Bhawalpur State</i> ..	806	816	827	814	829	822	833	830	845	824	834	
45. Muzaffargarh ..	844	842	839	847	842	845	848	846	854	837	842	
46. Dera Ghazi Khan (<i>including Biloch Trans-frontier Tract</i>). ..	820	819	809	831	832	835	838	822	837	813	828	

NOTE.—Natural Population by each District or State and Natural Division cannot be calculated at this census as the figures of migrants for these units are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
 Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses.

Age.	All Religions.			HINDU.			SIKH.			JAIN.			MUSLIM.			CHRISTIAN.		
	1911*	1921	1931	1911*	1921	1931	1911*	1921	1931	1911*	1921	1931	1911*	1921	1931	1911*	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Under 1	964	966	980	966	982	985	884	916	947	1,059	875	1,000	963	969	986	871	903	987
1-2	959	977	983	975	994	996	867	894	951	898	1,048	1,005	969	987	983	1,074	974	986
2-3	941	961	974	951	977	1,000	832	874	934	1,082	1,059	1,030	959	971	971	906	980	972
3-4	952	985	951	977	1,011	978	858	915	912	973	1,104	980	956	985	947	987	930	965
4-5	903	928	918	914	954	933	784	855	886	888	893	957	923	923	918	906	929	930
Total 0-5	941	962	967	966	982	979	848	893	927	994	977	996	953	965	961	933	954	970
5-10	851	874	859	864	892	878	769	821	825	896	911	910	859	874	859	800	864	851
10-15	707	751	815	723	765	832	612	700	784	770	825	889	717	755	814	750	742	814
15-20	729	764	824	727	764	827	596	652	765	791	803	892	708	799	839	753	722	782
20-25	854	857	851	851	843	854	754	730	781	888	846	910	808	909	872	410	661	734
25-30	826	819	819	820	800	819	782	733	772	796	813	872	850	859	834	514	742	718
Total 0-30	822	844	853	826	849	872	729	764	818	858	878	918	844	862	870	693	795	827
30-40	828	817	778	817	806	778	802	770	748	797	838	807	840	835	787	725	765	743
40-50	834	830	781	825	812	769	812	807	775	840	837	785	847	850	790	799	802	772
50-60	759	779	751	764	768	742	726	738	730	838	769	768	768	799	762	716	792	743
60 and over	772	742	737	814	770	750	734	715	719	958	844	891	755	732	737	687	603	694
Total 30 and over	807	799	768	809	794	765	777	765	747	837	825	803	814	812	776	738	760	745
Total all Ages.	817	828	831	820	829	835	746	765	798	850	860	879	833	844	839	707	786	808
{ Actual Population	817	828	831	820	829	835	746	765	798	850	860	879	833	844	839	707	786	808
{ Natural Population	811	819	823	816	..	..	788	..	..	839	..	..	835	..	..	806	..	..

*Figures of 1911 include figures for Delhi.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
 Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions. (Census of 1931).

Age.	INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN WEST.						HIMALAYAN.					
	All Rel. groups.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	Christian.	All Rel. groups.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	986	990	951	1,017	1,004	909	1,004	1,006	1,088	1,200	940	774
1-2	981	992	943	1,025	990	988	1,028	1,030	914	400	909	906
2-3	974	981	924	1,056	991	982	1,067	1,071	902	1,000	1,027	927
3-4	950	954	906	1,024	967	977	1,055	1,059	880	1,000	1,000	1,036
4-5	910	912	883	951	921	939	1,007	1,010	902	833	963	863
Total 0-5	961	967	923	1,015	976	978	1,031	1,034	942	876	977	898
5-10	863	852	820	929	869	828	941	944	885	870	909	961
10-15	807	804	779	902	825	800	907	910	864	1,167	861	1,009
15-20	786	781	751	886	806	831	986	999	802	923	761	1,198
20-25	798	801	766	915	813	770	1,022	1,047	742	500	693	1,213
25-30	775	786	760	887	772	731	932	966	621	500	602	902
Total 0-30	840	841	809	929	855	836	970	980	814	813	807	1,026
30-40	755	756	740	831	757	756	854	871	503	524	588	790
40-50	776	762	789	808	779	800	793	806	523	1,083	565	650
50-60	753	742	750	791	762	742	744	753	548	545	552	608
60 and over	734	732	735	932	733	726	783	793	580	750	588	1,067
30 and over	757	752	757	828	760	761	806	818	502	692	576	755
Total all ages Actual population	813	812	790	895	825	814	906	917	717	774	725	900
	SUB-HIMALAYAN.						NORTH-WEST DRY AREA.					
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0-1	979	983	947	924	983	973	964	936	928	857	973	984
1-2	980	990	957	931	980	987	979	975	987	1,125	978	979
2-3	966	1,004	955	939	950	967	964	980	957	813	963	961
3-4	947	980	933	827	940	963	938	993	911	840	936	942
4-5	922	927	899	1,000	925	964	910	919	883	939	910	907
Total 0-5	959	977	939	923	957	971	950	953	931	892	951	955
5-10	865	884	836	840	865	866	850	886	833	774	847	878
10-15	823	850	802	821	818	809	802	824	791	864	800	847
15-20	855	847	807	923	871	715	834	776	782	882	851	768
20-25	897	864	828	892	934	659	872	911	801	1,061	893	761
25-30	855	796	795	848	898	672	837	776	807	698	852	756
Total 0-30	880	878	842	874	891	801	864	849	835	854	870	845
30-40	800	756	768	735	827	741	779	736	735	597	791	736
40-50	805	763	770	680	831	769	764	739	702	730	776	686
50-60	767	737	698	670	793	775	733	729	654	800	742	695
60 and over	739	736	685	723	754	679	727	763	675	1,182	729	633
30 and over	766	751	739	705	809	749	758	740	702	715	769	700
Total all ages Actual population	847	832	804	814	868	785	831	813	792	810	838	804

NOTE.—Proportion for Natural population cannot be calculated at this census as figures of migrants for Natural Divisions are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes at different ages, (Census 1931).

Serial No.	CASTE.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.							44 and over.
		All ages.	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	8	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
HINDU									
1	Aggarwal ..	849	974	879	833	845	791	797	
2	Ahir ..	811	946	803	699	831	779	755	
3	Arora ..	868	985	910	788	884	835	766	
4	Bawaria ..	906	953	948	951	977	858	772	
5	Brahman ..	823	961	857	748	825	783	768	
6	Chamar ..	858	985	838	841	917	856	745	
7	Chhimba ..	849	1,082	902	941	817	763	715	
8	Chuhra ..	838	959	839	776	863	827	697	
9	Dagi and Koli ..	929	1,040	850	937	1,071	938	806	
10	Dhobi ..	791	938	851	808	818	719	650	
11	Faqir ..	514	770	682	482	555	432	388	
12	Gujjar ..	772	901	756	688	721	770	734	
13	Jat ..	813	952	830	753	785	799	722	
14	Jhiwar ..	835	940	865	861	874	793	715	
15	Julaha ..	856	964	882	835	987	831	709	
16	Kamboh ..	819	906	884	757	851	793	701	
17	Kanot ..	812	942	885	749	739	757	765	
18	Khatri ..	939	1,045	877	873	1,035	971	829	
19	Kumhar ..	854	970	816	792	917	820	802	
20	Lohar ..	866	993	870	843	851	858	773	
21	Mochi ..	493	798	649	466	455	359	493	
22	Nai ..	818	948	840	758	839	811	700	
23	Rajput ..	789	929	813	763	809	744	726	
24	Rathi ..	994	1,030	960	1,032	1,237	1,000	848	
25	Saini ..	819	973	830	752	805	800	736	
26	Sansi ..	823	937	854	810	843	784	693	
27	Sunar ..	842	926	853	806	865	806	793	
28	Tarkhan ..	858	979	848	805	910	859	733	
SIKH									
1	Arora ..	847	946	856	743	835	876	780	
2	Bawaria ..	936	1,107	1,003	1,217	843	858	747	
3	Brahman ..	678	827	795	743	608	620	609	
4	Chamar ..	822	963	821	771	828	805	716	
5	Chhimba ..	823	960	863	765	829	773	769	
6	Chuhra ..	841	914	781	816	872	845	790	
7	Faqir ..	413	944	666	514	539	335	263	
8	Gujjar ..	852	949	847	763	869	900	752	
9	Jat ..	757	885	763	722	734	729	713	
10	Jhiwar ..	880	955	830	825	907	908	815	
11	Julaha ..	840	900	864	748	1,068	780	794	
12	Kamboh ..	877	937	883	923	925	867	766	
13	Khatri ..	880	959	915	938	854	896	754	
14	Kumhar ..	816	831	758	750	779	835	884	
15	Lohar ..	869	952	804	770	912	958	771	
16	Nai ..	801	932	826	804	741	779	737	
17	Rajput ..	775	873	815	489	614	975	632	
18	Saini ..	856	910	839	911	838	908	750	
19	Sunar ..	854	900	861	855	867	851	787	
20	Tarkhan ..	803	898	798	786	806	787	742	
MUSLIM									
1	Ahir ..	849	936	858	928	636	959	759	
2	Arain ..	830	946	844	747	900	766	760	
3	Awan ..	871	928	852	733	903	899	812	
4	Biloch ..	829	924	787	672	884	867	707	
5	Chhimba ..	861	948	840	891	828	894	745	
6	Chuhra ..	864	923	871	926	835	785	901	
7	Dhobi ..	843	926	813	801	867	848	761	
8	Faqir ..	834	939	861	812	895	785	726	
9	Gujjar ..	838	1,009	834	772	888	780	753	
10	Harni ..	690	941	605	590	605	656	666	
11	Jat ..	833	947	799	737	879	821	753	
12	Jhiwar ..	859	943	856	855	924	854	728	
13	Julaha ..	847	957	857	791	890	832	724	
14	Kamboh ..	837	953	874	764	856	800	730	
15	Kashmiri ..	778	929	814	791	712	688	797	
16	Kumhar ..	850	946	802	812	910	851	756	
17	Lohar ..	854	964	825	791	874	841	778	
18	Machhi ..	836	938	779	803	896	827	753	
19	Meo ..	859	948	784	716	904	901	781	
20	Mirasi ..	871	972	839	792	885	868	814	
21	Mochi ..	836	925	829	804	882	821	741	
22	Mussalli ..	863	957	867	811	995	827	705	
23	Nai ..	855	993	840	843	884	819	753	
24	Pakhiwara ..	773	813	828	926	895	746	583	
25	Pathan ..	809	974	792	760	783	774	747	
26	Rajput ..	873	985	872	794	886	860	780	
27	Sayad ..	858	942	828	846	863	859	800	
28	Sheikh ..	794	951	839	785	798	726	698	
29	Sunar ..	857	949	841	840	904	811	799	
30	Tarkhan ..	842	942	832	757	943	812	744	
31	Teli ..	833	953	850	734	830	799	767	
CHRISTIAN									
1.	Europeans and Allied Races ..	354	1,015		1,000	121	300	613	
2.	Anglo-Indians ..	662	785		620	711	629	509	
3.	Indian Christians ..	836	889		830	862	796	741	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901—1910, 1911—1920 and 1921—1930. (For British Territory only).

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			Difference between cols. 2 and 3, i.e. excess of latter over former + and defect—	Difference between cols. 5 and 6, i.e. excess of latter over former + and defect—	Difference between cols. 4 and 7, i.e. excess of latter over former + and defect—	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab including Delhi 1901—1910	4,340,338	3,945,923	8,286,261	4,459,990	4,383,718	8,843,708	-394,415	-76,273	-557,447	909	933
1901	373,466	339,067	712,533	372,350	354,201	726,611	-34,399	-18,089	-14,078	908	951
1902	461,952	418,525	880,477	443,473	443,500	886,973	-43,427	+27	-6,496	906	1,000
1903	452,622	410,240	862,862	486,802	498,674	985,476	-42,382	+11,872	-122,614	906	1,024
1904	436,078	397,371	833,449	480,250	506,208	986,458	-39,307	+25,958	-152,409	910	1,034
1905	467,536	425,824	893,360	475,973	480,135	956,108	-41,712	+4,162	-83,748	911	1,009
1906	459,329	418,677	878,006	374,880	368,026	742,906	-40,652	-6,854	+135,100	911	982
1907	430,253	389,318	819,571	637,357	611,372	1,248,729	-40,935	-25,985	-420,158	905	959
1908	439,539	400,522	840,061	517,219	502,906	1,020,125	-39,017	-14,313	-180,064	911	972
1909	369,094	336,216	705,310	326,613	294,470	621,083	-33,478	-32,143	+84,827	909	902
1910	449,269	410,163	859,432	345,073	324,166	669,239	-39,106	-20,907	+190,193	913	939
Punjab 1911—1920	4,445,642	4,027,494	8,473,136	3,662,207	3,398,978	7,061,185	-418,178	-263,229	+1,411,921	906	928
1911	443,322	405,004	848,326	334,246	315,014	649,260	-38,318	-19,232	+109,066	914	942
1912	458,052	418,073	876,125	269,078	245,358	515,036	-39,979	-24,320	+301,039	913	910
1913	459,417	418,824	878,241	304,326	279,458	583,784	-40,593	-24,868	+294,457	912	918
1914	468,243	428,763	897,006	318,325	299,748	618,073	-41,480	-18,577	+276,933	911	941
1915	440,955	402,057	843,012	359,821	342,720	702,560	-38,898	-17,092	+149,462	912	952
1916	461,540	420,000	881,546	309,973	283,697	593,670	-41,534	-26,276	+287,876	910	915
1917	459,273	417,460	876,733	378,785	354,324	733,109	-41,813	-24,461	+143,024	909	935
1918	404,665	360,903	765,568	797,343	768,217	1,565,560	-43,662	-29,126	-800,092	892	963
1919	413,018	365,828	778,846	291,266	256,804	548,070	-47,190	-34,462	+230,776	888	882
1920	437,257	392,546	829,803	298,444	253,629	552,073	-44,711	-44,815	+277,730	898	880
Punjab 1921—1930	4,578,820	4,094,866	8,673,686	3,385,385	2,944,919	6,330,304	-488,954	-340,466	+2,428,382	893	896
1921	448,694	402,908	851,602	332,951	285,280	618,237	-45,786	-47,605	+233,305	898	857
1922	425,984	380,477	806,461	241,236	211,571	452,807	-45,507	-29,665	+353,654	893	877
1923	468,186	417,401	885,587	328,845	306,017	634,862	-50,765	-22,828	+250,725	892	931
1924	435,765	385,920	821,685	457,758	433,268	891,026	-40,845	-24,490	-69,341	886	946
1925	434,042	388,034	822,076	324,123	290,729	614,852	-46,908	-33,304	+207,234	894	897
1926	451,428	403,122	854,550	392,382	357,010	749,392	-46,306	-35,372	+106,158	893	910
1927	457,668	409,688	867,356	303,468	259,881	563,349	-47,980	-43,587	+304,007	895	856
1928	500,397	449,533	949,930	270,285	236,949	507,234	-50,894	-33,336	+442,606	898	877
1929	481,885	430,033	911,918	310,583	279,380	589,963	-51,852	-31,203	+321,955	892	900
1930	469,771	417,750	887,521	323,754	284,828	608,582	-52,021	-38,926	+278,930	889	880
Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	2,009,106	1,805,107	3,814,213	1,433,447	1,328,567	2,812,014	-203,999	-154,880	+1,092,199	898	896
Himalayan	148,252	138,182	286,434	134,642	124,467	259,109	-10,190	-10,175	+27,375	932	924
Sub-Himalayan	1,244,829	1,118,203	2,363,032	980,916	845,957	1,776,873	-136,626	-84,959	+588,159	898	909
North-West Dry Area.	1,171,633	1,023,424	2,195,057	736,380	645,928	1,382,308	-149,209	-90,452	+812,749	874	877

N. B.—This table excludes the figures of Cantonments as they are not recorded by sex.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (For British Territory only).

Age.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUNJAB	832,951	285,286	241,236	211,571	323,845	306,017	457,758	433,268	324,123	290,729	392,332	357,010
Under 1	87,724	75,452	72,239	62,240	92,903	81,223	93,143	91,519	82,177	72,135	93,128	80,716
1—5	54,217	50,625	40,993	37,721	60,993	53,923	70,668	68,299	46,313	43,963	55,143	52,116
5—10	17,711	15,495	12,346	11,243	18,675	18,984	33,255	35,166	19,774	18,307	25,493	25,106
10—15	12,773	11,018	9,023	8,527	14,190	14,850	20,495	33,018	17,063	16,368	23,047	22,293
15—20	10,768	9,918	7,300	7,374	11,501	12,208	24,735	25,762	15,863	15,403	22,202	21,694
20—30	23,154	22,501	14,114	15,063	20,734	22,445	36,837	37,415	23,949	23,692	32,305	32,125
30—40	22,387	21,129	14,353	14,057	19,822	20,551	35,515	35,320	21,386	20,260	29,431	28,187
40—50	23,146	18,307	15,608	13,926	21,225	19,445	35,972	33,642	25,065	21,420	30,360	26,783
50—60	23,591	17,240	15,758	11,974	20,941	17,373	34,998	30,178	24,474	19,647	29,733	24,943
60 and over	57,482	43,601	39,592	30,346	47,861	40,015	63,090	52,949	48,259	39,534	51,540	43,047
Age.	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		Total.	Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.		
1	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	24	
PUNJAB	308,468	259,881	270,285	236,949	310,583	279,380	323,754	284,828	3,285,385	2,944,919	896	
Under 1	78,387	66,898	85,842	73,384	91,456	78,343	88,854	75,988	365,350	747,398	804	
1—5	47,055	41,465	36,887	33,928	51,157	48,576	59,049	53,231	522,475	488,547	935	
5—10	18,226	16,356	13,277	12,622	17,798	16,615	19,024	17,097	195,579	186,991	956	
10—15	14,860	13,650	11,031	10,835	13,366	12,810	14,472	13,257	159,320	156,626	983	
15—20	14,671	13,576	10,749	11,013	12,404	12,682	13,806	13,467	143,847	143,097	995	
20—30	22,050	20,916	16,787	17,466	18,674	19,601	19,915	19,842	228,579	231,066	1,011	
30—40	21,736	19,533	17,176	16,327	18,112	18,062	19,320	18,413	219,238	211,389	966	
40—50	22,911	18,249	19,462	16,007	20,521	17,851	21,158	17,823	235,428	202,553	860	
50—60	22,573	17,363	20,244	15,928	22,458	18,700	22,011	18,187	236,781	191,533	809	
60 and over	40,999	31,825	38,830	29,739	44,637	36,140	46,148	37,523	478,348	334,719	804	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of births and deaths of main religions by sex (For British Territory only).

Year.	HINDU*.				MUSLIM.				INDIAN CHRISTIAN.			
	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	1,903,579	1,705,031	1,403,579	1,265,009	2,581,879	2,291,981	1,826,059	1,638,123	70,155	62,857	45,282	37,988
1921	185,702	166,224	146,022	128,458	255,702	230,334	182,952	153,284	5,887	5,233	3,118	2,869
1922	179,138	160,883	107,146	94,650	237,717	211,710	130,780	114,219	6,256	5,628	2,676	2,189
1923	192,257	172,639	135,461	127,263	267,188	236,913	187,426	173,663	6,675	6,033	4,916	4,184
1924	181,576	161,092	172,638	161,092	245,156	207,760	276,699	264,336	6,148	5,590	6,846	6,339
1925	181,532	162,858	143,369	130,398	242,839	216,652	175,119	155,790	6,344	5,577	4,582	3,658
1926	187,814	168,158	183,451	166,951	255,201	227,150	201,897	184,234	7,049	6,500	5,740	4,683
1927	187,916	168,477	136,553	116,617	261,252	233,541	161,904	139,402	7,214	6,546	4,227	3,243
1928	207,903	187,411	119,852	104,360	283,517	254,207	145,973	128,885	8,227	7,299	3,768	3,189
1929	200,767	179,500	127,205	114,305	271,983	242,447	177,977	160,713	8,117	7,166	4,348	3,503
1930	198,974	177,789	131,882	120,915	261,324	231,267	185,332	158,597	8,238	7,285	5,041	4,081

*Hindu here includes Ad-Dharmi, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Number of females per 1,000 males (by Tahsils). [Census of 1931].

District.	No.	TAHSIL.	Proportion.	District, or State.	No.	TAHSIL.	Proportion.	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
HISSAR	1	Hissar	821	SHIKHROPURA	66	Sheikhupura	805	
	2	Hansi	863		67	Nankana Sahib	831	
	3	Bhiwani	883		68	Shahdara	807	
	4	Fatehabad	871		GUJRAT	69	Gujrat	866
	5	Sirsa	840			70	Kharian	891
ROHTAK	6	Rohtak	811	71		Phalia	805	
	7	Jhajjar	903	SHAHPUR	72	Shahpur	850	
	8	Gohana	882		73	Khushab	952	
	9	Sonepat	852		74	Bhalwal	811	
GURGAON	10	Gurgaon	852		75	Sargodha	786	
	11	Ferozpur-Jhirka	868	JHELUM	76	Jhelum	871	
	12	Nuh	861		77	Pind Dadan Khan	928	
	13	Palwal	836		78	Chakwal	947	
	KARNAL	14	Rewari	887	RAWALPINDI	79	Rawalpindi	739
		15	Ballabgarh	828		80	Gujar Khan	940
		KARNAL	16	Karnal		816	81	Murree	924
17	Panipat		822	82		Kabuta	1,005	
AMBALA	18	Kaithal	814	ATTOCK	83	Attock	866	
	19	Thanesar	806		84	Pindighob	921	
	AMBALA	20	Ambala		761	85	Talagang	963
		21	Kharar		756	86	Fatehjang	878
	SIMLA	22	Jagadhri	801	MIANWALI	87	Mianwali	908
23		Naraingarh	824	88		Bhakkar	802	
24		Rupar	802	89		Isakhel	931	
KANGRA		25	Simla	429	MONTGOMERY	90	Montgomery	778
	26	Kot Khai	1,013	91		Okara	811	
	KANGRA	27	Kangra	890		92	Dipalpur	853
		28	Dohra	909		93	Pakpattan	814
	HOSHIAFPUR	29	Nurpur	777	LYALLPUR	94	Lyallpur	801
		30	Hamirpur	983		95	Samundri	848
		31	Palampur	965		96	Toba Tek Singh	832
32		Kulu	1,006	97		Jaranwala	829	
JULLUNDUR		33	Hoshiarpur	867	ZHANG	98	Jhang	877
	34	Dasuya	849	99		Chinlot	849	
	35	Garchshankar	851	100		Shorkot	893	
	LUDHIANA	36	Una	915	MULTAN	101	Multan	704
37		Jullundur	889	102		Shujabad	851	
38		Nawanshahr	855	103		Lothran	845	
39		Phillaur	818	104		Mallei	800	
FEROZEPUR	40	Nakodar	865	105		Khanawal	772	
	41	Ludhiana	807	106		Kabirwala	865	
	42	Jagraon	783	MUZAFFARGARH	107	Muzaffargarh	863	
	43	Samrala	762		108	Alipur	840	
	FEROZEPUR	44	Ferozepore		771	109	Kot Adu	816
45		Zira	853		110	Leiah	864	
46		Moga	842		DERA GHAZI KHAN	111	Dera Ghazi Khan	840
47	Muktesar	806	112	Sanghar		858		
48	Fazilka	829	113	Rajanpur		787		
LAHORE	49	Lahore	650	114		Jampur	801	
	50	Chunian	833	115		Biloch-Trans-frontier Tract	763	
	51	Kasur	830	PUNJAB STATES	1	Loharu	893	
AMRITSAR	52	Amritsar	756		2	Mandi	923	
	53	Tarn Taran	850		3	Suket	893	
	54	Ajnala	850		4	Kapurthala	847	
GURDASPUR	55	Gurdaspur	804		5	Fardkot	803	
	56	Batala	828		6	Chamba	931	
	57	Pathankot	761		7	Patiala	805	
	58	Shakargarh	884		8	Jind	841	
SIALKOT	59	Sialkot	798		9	Nabha	819	
	60	Pasrur	846		10	Bahawalpur	801	
	61	Narowal	835					
GUJRANWALA	62	Daska	823					
	63	Gujranwala	795					
	64	Wazirabad	812					
	65	Hafizabad	805					

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL CONDITION.

104. Introductory. 105. Movement in actual figures. 106. Proportional distribution according to age and civil condition. 107. Age at marriage. 108. Age at marriage from census data. 109. Proportion of sexes in marriageable population. 110. Polygamy. 111. Polyandry. 112. Special inquiry into marriage and fertility. 113. Size of the family correlated to occupation of husband. 114. Size of the family by religion and class. 115. Size of the family according to age of wife at marriage. 116. The amount of Sterility. 117. Duration of marriages and size of family. 118. Fertility data compared with general census. 119. The widowed. 120. Proportion of widows among females of main religions. 121. Proportion of widows in different areas. 122. Proportion of widows among different castes. 123. Widow remarriage.

Imperial Table VII gives the absolute figures of civil condition by main religions and age-periods for the whole Province, the British Territory, the Punjab States and each district and state as well as selected cities and towns. Reference to Statistics.

Imperial Table VIII gives the same information, though with slightly different age-groups, as Imperial Table VII for selected castes by locality.

Subsidiary Table I gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-periods at each of the last five censuses.

Subsidiary Table II gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division.

Subsidiary Table III gives distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Subsidiary Table IV gives proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table V gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Statistics obtained at a special enquiry into marriage and fertility are reproduced in the text as well as the unsmoothed figures of age and civil condition for the whole Province.

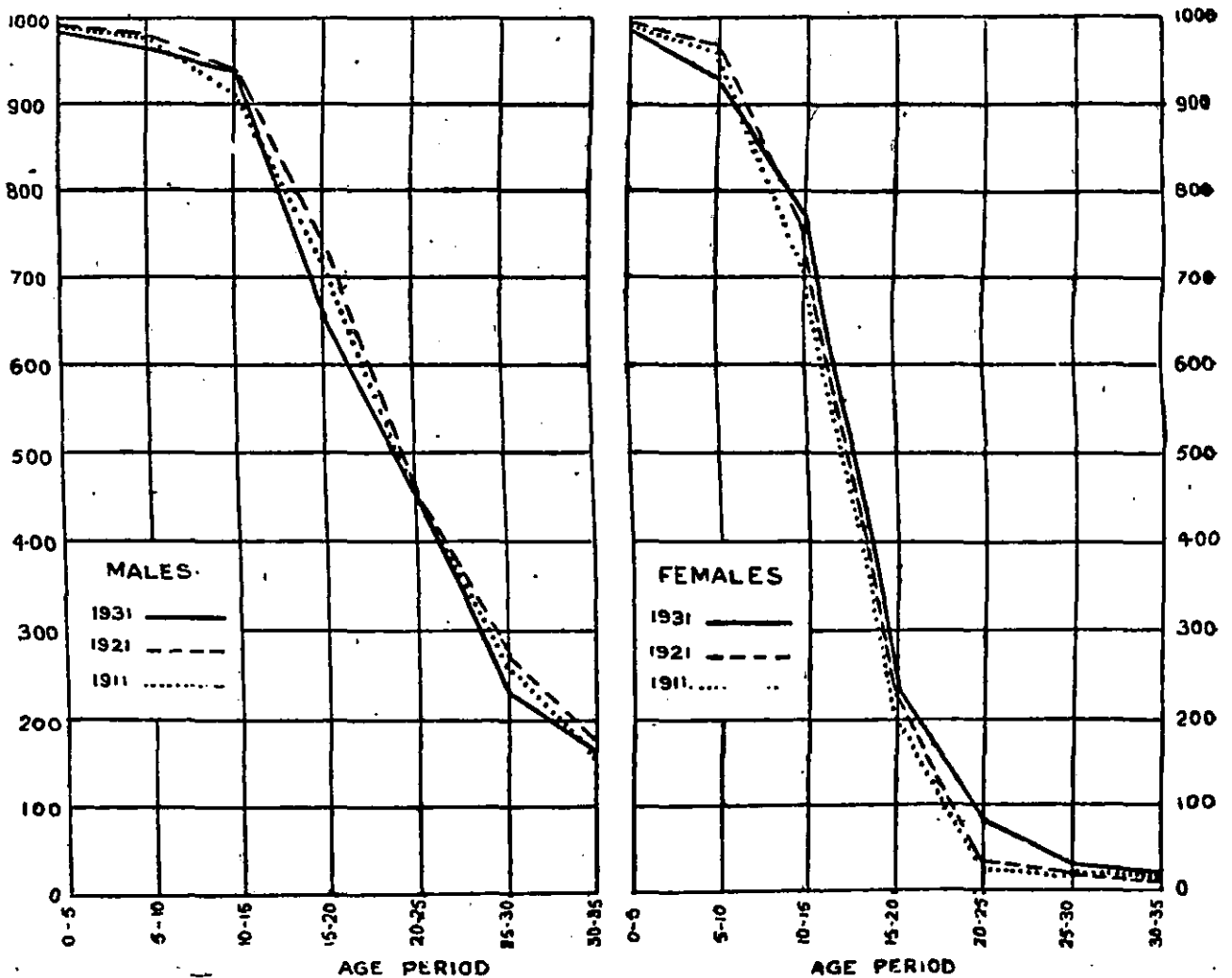
104. This Chapter deals with the marital condition of the population of the Punjab, or with the numbers of the married, unmarried and widowed at different ages and in different localities, religions and castes. The divorced persons who had not remarried were included among the widowed. Persons living as husband and wife, and recognised by custom as married, were to be treated as such though they had not gone through the ordinary formalities connected with marriage. The number of such marriages is believed however to be very very small and nothing in comparison to that found in European countries where some people do not go through any religious ceremony because they think it is not necessary in a state of nature. This is evidenced by the comparatively large number of children regarded by the law in European countries as illegitimate, though born to parents who are man and wife for all practical purposes. The customary marriage in this country is confined to the "Karewa" known locally by different names, which is the taking into wedlock of the widow of a deceased brother or some other near relative, such as a first cousin. Introductory.

The Punjab Census Report of 1911 (p. 275) deals at length with the customs and ceremonies, performed at the time of marriage among different communities and castes. It is unnecessary to repeat them here except to mention that marriage is believed by a great majority of the people to be more or less a sacrament or a religious duty. Divorce is unknown to the Hindu law, as also among Sikhs and Jains, and even among Muslims though it is permissible the cases of divorce are few and far between and the compilation of separate figures is uncalled for.

Before we proceed to discuss the statistical material compiled at the census with regard to civil condition, it appears necessary to refer to a detail of compilation adopted at this census, which was a departure from the procedure of the previous censuses. In Imperial Table VII the figures of civil condition are combined with those of age. During the smoothing of age figures, as explained in Chapter IV, the age and civil condition figures were sorted directly into

septennial and quinquennial age-groups. To take an example, ages were sorted direct into groups such as 7—13 and 14—16, which during tabulation were halved to form the quinquennial age-period of 10—15, the other half of the age-period 7—13 together with $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number in age-group 4—6 forming the age-group 5—10. This process though it improved the age returns, and on the whole the returns of civil condition, caused a slight swelling of the figures of the married and the widowed in the case of the too young, as explained below. It is obvious that there would be more married and widowed persons at the ages of 12 and 13 rather than at the ages of 7 and 8 and so a process, which divided the total number of the married and the widowed in age-group 7—13 equally into two parts and transferred one-half of the number to the age-group 5—10 would naturally give higher figures for the married and the widowed in the younger age-period. At the same time this process would reduce the number of such persons in the age-period 10—15. The figures of civil condition for ages 15—20 and 20—25 have not been so affected by the smoothing except that a certain number of unmarried females, who would in accordance with the world-wide practice return ages nearer 17 than 23, be transferred to age-group 20—25. The results obtained would therefore probably be nearer to the true state of affairs. The net result of smoothing is that a larger proportion of the population is found to be married or widowed at ages below 10 as compared to past censuses.

The effect of this change in procedure is brought out by the diagram below which shows for the last three censuses the proportion of the unmarried *per mille* of the population of each sex at each age-period below 15.



Proportion per mille of each sex at each age-period who were unmarried (1911—1931).

The proportion of the unmarried of ages 0—5 and 5—10 is now smaller among both sexes than at the two previous censuses. The proportion of the unmarried of both sexes for ages 10—15 is for the same reason greater than before. In the case of males the proportion of the unmarried among those aged 15—25 is slightly smaller on account of transfer of married males from higher ages, while the number of unmarried females in ages 15 and upwards appears to have increased.

105. The table in the margin shows the variation per cent. in the number of total

Movement in Actual Figures.

Increase or decrease per cent. during the decade 1921—1931.

Age-group.	Total.		UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages ..	13.3	13.7	14.2	18.4	15.8	14.0	-2.4	-1.0
0—15 ..	14.4	16.9	14.0	15.4	31.0	33.9	-20.3	-11.1
15—20 ..	24.7	34.4	12.4	34.0	58.8	35.3	27.5	9.9
20—25 ..	36.1	35.2	39.1	174.3	36.8	30.6	-5.0	-5.3
25—30 ..	12.3	12.2	-5.0	103.4	21.3	11.2	-5.5	4.8
30—40 ..	13.8	8.5	10.7	12.9	16.8	6.9	-2.2	9.8
40 and over	-2	-3.7	3.1	65.7	4	-5.3	-2.4	-3.1

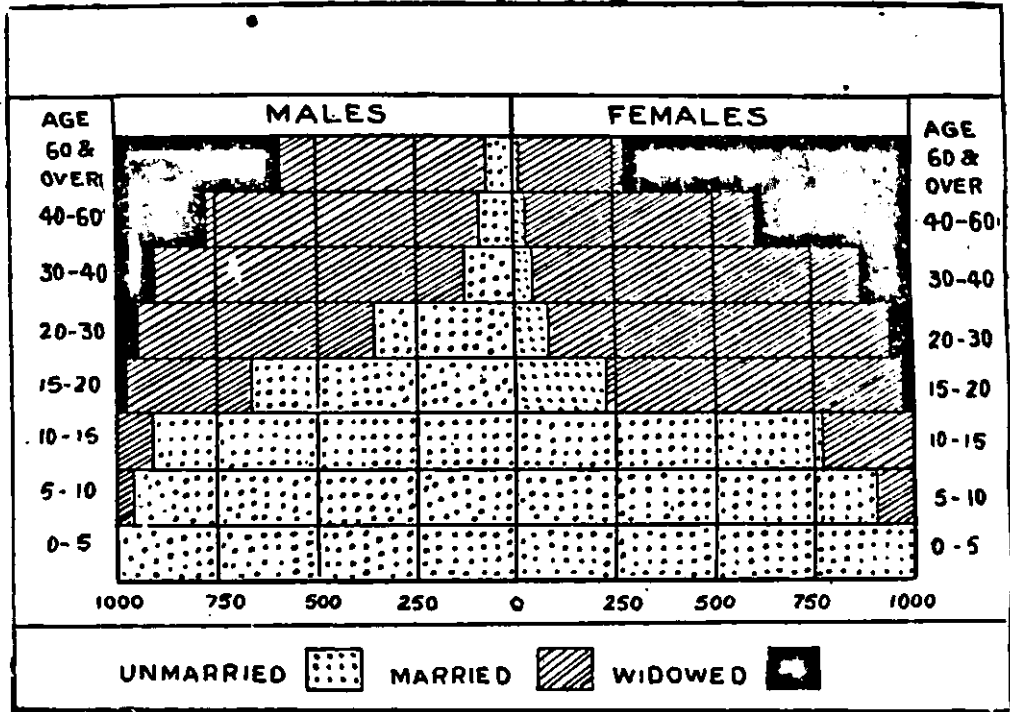
unmarried, married and widowed for the last intercensal period as well as at different ages. The number of both the unmarried and the married has increased, while there is a small decrease in the number of the widowed. The

decrease in the widows of ages 0—15 is particularly noticeable and may be due partly to improved method of tabulation and partly to the improvement in conditions. According to the law of averages the larger the number on which an average is based the more reliable is the result obtained. The number of the widowed under 15 is a case in point. Their total in the Province is 14,405 (male 6,974 and females 7,431), which is only a small fraction of the population. In such a case even a slight mistake in the posting of results during any stage of abstraction might cause a large percentage of error, while in the case of the figure of the unmarried of same ages, which are many hundred times larger, similar errors will counterbalance each other and leave the results practically unaffected.

Proceeding with the discussion we find that there is a noticeable increase in the number of the widowed aged 15—20, which is clearly due to the smoothing, as male widowers of this age-period show the large rise of 27.5 per cent. over the figures of the last census, while the next higher age-group, 20—25, shows an actual decrease of 5 per cent. which is also met with in the widows of same age. The cause responsible for the increase in the case of the married below the age of 10 holds good equally in the case of the widowed in age-group 15—20, which seems to have gained at the expense of the next higher age-group 20—25. This displacement in the number of widowers is noticeable in all other higher age groups. In the case of females the number of widows above 40 has slightly decreased, while there is increase at other ages though considerably smaller than the increase in total population except at ages 30—40.

Proportional Distribution According to Age and Civil Condition.

106. The diagram below shows the distribution of the male and



Civil condition per mille of each sex at each age-period 1931.

female population by age and civil condition, and at once supports the general view of the universality of marriage in India. The number of unmarried persons, specially females, in higher ages becomes very small, while owing to the comparatively short span of life in this country there is a large number of the widowed, particularly in ages over 40. Widow re-marriage is deprecated by a considerable section of the public, and this fact tends to increase the number of widows; elderly males, widowed or otherwise, generally wed young women, and as older people are likely to depart first their death increases the number of widows still further.

The table in the margin gives the percentage of the married among those aged 15—40 belonging to different religions. It appears that Ad-Dharmis have the greatest proportion of married persons in the reproductive period of life. The proportion among Hindus is higher than that among Muslims and Jains, which is about equal. Sikhs have fewer married males owing to the paucity of women among them, but have for the same reason nearly the highest proportion of married females. The Christians, Buddhists and

Zoroastrians have the fewest of both sexes married.

Age at Marriage.

107. The number of persons returned as married below the age of 15 has increased at a rate more than double that of the general rise in total population (*vide* the table in paragraph 105), and this in spite of the legislative measure* recently passed to prohibit males below 18 and females below 14 from marrying. Perhaps this measure was in a way responsible for swelling the number by accelerating early marriages in anticipation of the prohibition.

*The Sarda Act was passed in 1928, but did not come into force until 1st April 1930.

The total unsmoothed figures of civil condition for the Province are reproduced in the table below.

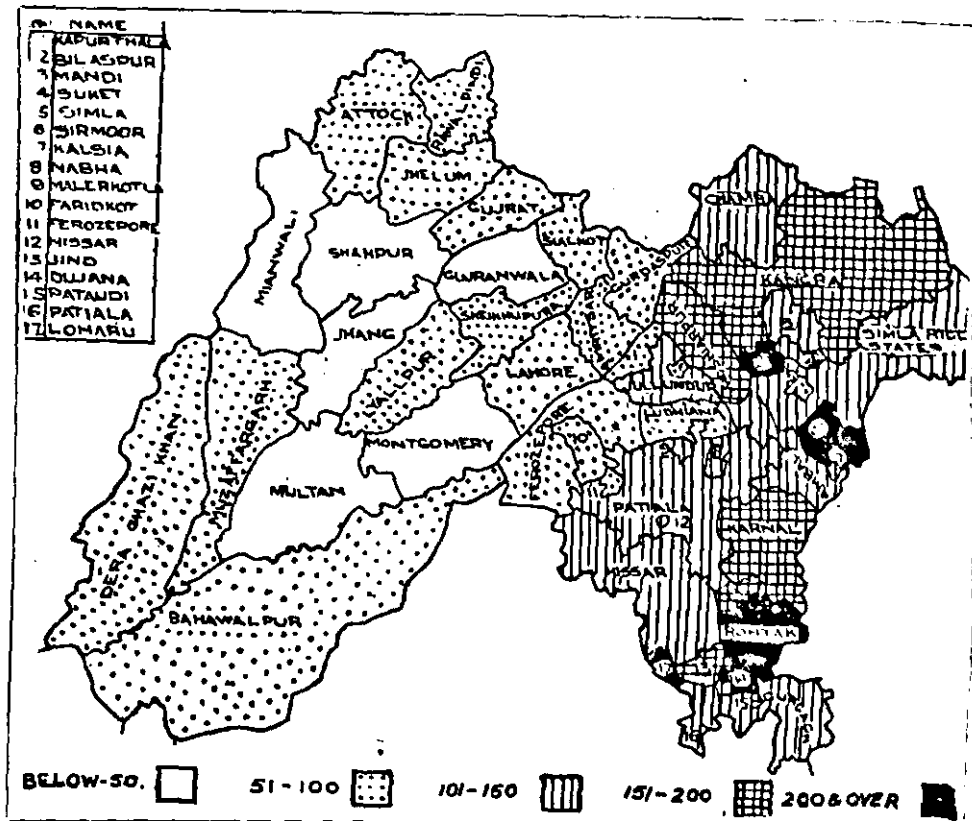
Unsmoothed figures by civil condition and age (whole Province).

Age-period.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0—3 ..	3,188,830	1,611,430	1,577,400	3,578	1,394	2,184	72	56	16
4—6 ..	2,551,803	1,334,955	1,216,848	22,338	7,245	15,093	1,218	495	723
7—13 ..	4,579,743	2,606,679	1,973,064	368,834	97,449	271,385	6,708	3,299	3,409
14—16 ..	1,262,705	889,925	372,780	625,498	173,795	451,703	12,814	6,249	6,565
17—23 ..	1,191,709	1,016,093	175,616	2,151,936	790,267	1,361,669	69,190	37,413	31,777
24—26 ..	344,391	312,229	32,162	1,485,928	675,365	810,563	81,762	45,691	36,071
27—33 ..	295,403	268,339	27,064	2,205,974	1,129,299	1,076,675	194,632	102,623	92,009
34—36 ..	110,411	98,569	11,842	1,113,060	622,383	490,677	157,194	76,585	80,609
37—43 ..	111,159	98,141	13,018	1,357,780	746,671	611,109	315,990	132,357	183,633
44—46 ..	51,447	45,853	5,594	671,136	402,419	268,717	219,274	92,499	126,775
47—53 ..	62,953	55,473	* 7,480	862,380	540,209	322,171	442,726	173,631	269,195
54—56 ..	22,927	20,381	2,546	292,680	191,531	101,149	180,766	78,837	101,935
57—63 ..	34,551	31,209	3,342	438,838	311,889	126,949	433,318	172,417	260,901
64—66 ..	11,387	10,069	1,318	122,442	89,787	32,655	194,576	61,197	73,379
67—73 ..	12,271	11,107	1,164	143,918	113,241	30,677	226,040	99,153	126,887
74 and over	11,333	9,855	1,528	93,003	71,602	21,401	212,181	93,945	118,236
Total for all ages ..	13,843,073	8,420,307	5,422,766	11,959,323	5,964,546	5,994,777	2,688,461	1,176,341	1,512,120

It is significant that while only 394,750 persons of both sexes were returned as married up to ages 0—13, 625,498 were so returned at ages 14—16. The latter are the ages at which marriage of females is permissible under the recent legislation, and at which many people are actually married. A contributory cause for the large number doubtless is preference for 15 as the year of age. At last census the number of those recorded as married among those aged 0—14 was 531,649 and the corresponding figure for the present census for ages 0—15 after smoothing comes to 707,499. In the case of both sexes those returning themselves as married at ages 14—16 some were undoubtedly younger than 15 while others might be older. The smoothing has thus corrected the age as well as the civil condition of a certain number, who may not have really attained these ages but returned them owing to their being married.

That the people are returning in large numbers the ages at which marriage is permissible under the law is an indication of the new piece of legislation having become widely known. The large number of marriages celebrated in a hurry before the Act came into operation might however be regarded as a transitory step, and it can be reasonably hoped that cases of early marriage will be less numerous at the next census.

The map below shows the local distribution of married and widowed females below the age of 15. It indicates where the age at marriage of females is relatively low. The results are given in terms of the proportion of married and widowed females aged 0—15 *per mille* of the total female population of all ages. Early marriages of females seem to be in vogue in the Eastern Punjab, particularly in Rohtak District and Sirmoor and Bilaspur States. In the upper reaches of Sirmoor marriages of infants are reported to be common. The age of marriage is comparatively low in Jind, Karnal, Hoshiarpur and Kangra. It is a little higher in Ambala, Patiala, Hissar and Gurgaon, and is highest in the western or the Muslim part of the Province.



Married and widowed females of ages 0—15 per 1,000 females all ages.

Age at Marri-
age from
Census Data.

108. There being no registration of marriages in India, statistics are not available wherewith to ascertain directly the average age of the bride or bridegroom at the time of wedding. The census statistics, however, show the proportion of the population that is married or unmarried at each age, and by making certain assumptions we can use them to estimate the average ages, at which marriage takes place. The calculations below give the average age of marriage for females and males of all religions; the reader who is interested in the subject may work out for himself the average age in each religion by the same method. This method is the same as that given in the Bengal Census Report of 1921 (pages 266 to 269) and is reproduced below for facility of reference.

If U_x is the number of females whether unmarried, married or widowed at the age of x , *i.e.*, between x and $x+1$ years old, and P_x is the proportion between the ages of x and $x+1$ returned as married or widowed, then $P_x U_x$ is the number of females between x and $x+1$, who have been married. Assuming that mortality rates are the same for married as for unmarried females and that the age distribution of females remains the same for a year, then of the females between x and $x+1$ who had been married $\frac{U_{x+1}}{U_x} \times P_x U_x$ or $U_{x+1} P_x$ survive a year and the number of married females between the ages of $x+1$ and $x+2$ is

$U_{x+1} P_{x+1}$. The difference between these two quantities $U_{x+1} P_x$ and $U_{x+1} P_{x+1}$ must be the number of marriages which took place during the year among the women who were aged x at the beginning, and the average age at which these marriages took place would be almost exactly $x+1$ years. We, therefore, account for all the marriages which took place in the year by the series $\sum U_{x+1} (P_{x+1} - P_x)$.

The marriages $U_{x+1} (P_{x+1} - P_x)$ took place at the average age $x+1$, and $U_{x+2} (P_{x+2} - P_{x+1})$ at the average age $x+2$ and so on.

Thus the average age at which the marriages took place will be $\frac{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})_x}{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})}$

The actual calculation for the average age of bride and bridegroom in the Province for all religions is given in the following two tables. The proportion P_x in column 2 is obtained by running a smooth curve through the points determined by the proportions of the married and widowed in quinquennial age-periods, and the figures in column 3 are taken from the graduated age distribution for females and males given in Subsidiary Table XI to Chapter IV.

Calculation of the average age of the bride at marriage.

Age.	Married and widowed per 1,000.	Number living per 100,000 of the female population.	Number of marriages which take place when bride's age is between $x-\frac{1}{2}$ and $x+\frac{1}{2}$ (average age x).		Age.	Married and widowed per 1,000.	Number living per 100,000 of the female population.	Number of marriages which take place when bride's age is between $x-\frac{1}{2}$ and $x+\frac{1}{2}$ (average age x).	
to $x+1$	P_x	U_x	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x$	x to $x+1$	P_x	U_x	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x$
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
0-1	0	2,402	0	0	18-19	795	2,458	86	1,548
1-2	4	2,822	11	11	19-20	820	862	22	418
2-3	15	3,096	34	68	20-21	850	4,226	127	2,540
3-4	26	3,530	39	117	21-22	875	530	13	273
4-5	40	3,020	42	168	22-23	895	1,996	40	880
5-6	60	3,010	60	300	23-24	915	754	15	345
6-7	76	2,880	46	276	24-25	930	1,170	18	482
7-8	95	2,780	53	364	25-26	945	4,540	68	1,700
8-9	120	3,098	77	616	26-27	955	1,074	11	286
9-10	150	2,364	68	612	27-28	965	730	7	189
10-11	180	3,000	90	900	28-29	970	1,360	7	196
11-12	220	1,554	62	682	29-30	974	392	2	58
12-13	380	2,944	471	5,652	30-31	975	5,114	5	150
13-14	505	1,728	216	2,808	31-32	980	204	1	31
14-15	595	2,118	191	2,674	32-33	981	1,244	1	32
15-16	666	2,200	163	2,445	33-34	985	262	1	33
16-17	715	2,086	102	1,632	34-35	985	426	0	0
17-18	760	1,156	52	884					

The figures in column 4 become very small after the age 34 and it is useless to carry the series any further.

Then $\frac{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x}{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})} = \frac{29,320}{2,200} = 13.33$ years, and thus the average age of the bride at marriage in the Province is 13.33 years.

Calculation of the average age of the bridegroom at marriage.

Age.]	Married and widowed per 1,000.	Number living per 100,000 of the male population.	Number of marriages which take place when bridegroom's age is between $x-\frac{1}{2}$ and $x+\frac{1}{2}$ (average age x).		Age.	Married and widowed per 1,000.	Number living per 100,000 of the male population.	Number of marriages which take place when bridegroom's age is between $x-\frac{1}{2}$ and $x+\frac{1}{2}$ (average age x).	
x to $x+1$	P_x	U_x	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x$	x to $x+1$	P_x	U_x	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x$
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
0-1	0	2,238	0	0	18-19	405	2,630	165	1,890
1-2	0	2,478	0	0	19-20	410	1,060	37	703
2-3	4	2,780	11	22	20-21	480	3,112	121	2,480
3-4	5	2,980	3	9	21-22	520	708	28	588
4-5	10	2,840	14	56	22-23	560	2,016	81	1,782
5-6	11	3,136	3	16	23-24	610	774	39	807
6-7	15	2,808	11	66	24-25	660	1,094	55	1,320
7-8	23	2,696	27	189	25-26	700	4,002	160	4,000
8-9	35	3,108	31	248	26-27	740	1,318	33	1,378
9-10	45	2,154	22	198	27-28	775	830	29	793
10-11	60	3,178	48	480	28-29	795	1,308	26	728
11-12	75	1,700	26	286	29-30	815	410	8	232
12-13	105	3,196	96	1,162	30-31	820	4,782	24	720
13-14	150	1,964	88	1,144	31-32	860	362	14	434
14-15	210	2,256	135	1,800	32-33	875	1,386	21	672
15-16	270	2,022	157	2,355	33-34	885	438	4	132
16-17	320	2,210	110	1,760	34-35	890	394	2	68
17-18	305	1,238	56	952					

Here $\frac{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x}{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})} = \frac{29,629}{1,648} = 17.98$ years and thus the average age of the bridegroom is 17.98 years.

These calculations, which give the average age at marriage for females as 13.33 and for males as 17.98 years, are based on two assumptions, *viz.*, (a) the age distribution does not change appreciably from year to year, and (b) the mortality rates are the same among the married as among the unmarried. The first assumption is not far from the truth. We have not used the differences between the proportions of the population at one age and those at another, and if the distribution changes slightly it does not affect the result at all appreciably. The second assumption is somewhat arbitrary, as undoubtedly the mortality rates are higher in the ages of early maturity in the case of married females than of the unmarried. But the number of females who are married and survive a year would be affected only slightly. The over-statement in the ages of married girls of younger age results in an under-estimate of the proportion of married in the age-period 10-15, thus raising a little the average age of the bride at marriage. The figures of males are practically free from this defect. The disparity between average ages is, therefore, probably less than 4.65 years brought out by our calculations. For practical purposes we may assume that the average age of the bride at marriage is 13½ years and that of the bridegroom a little under 18.

Proportion of Sexes in Marriageable Population.

109. In the last Chapter we discussed at length the proportion of the sexes at different ages and among different religions, and other subjects of a kindred type. Here it may be useful to see the proportion of the sexes in the

marriageable population. The scarcity of females in the Province is well-known, and directly or indirectly is the cause of various complications from an administrator's standpoint. The number of marriageable males (unmarried as well as widowed) of the ages 15 to 40—to ignore for the time being those who are already married or are older but still wishful for marriage—as compared to unmarried females of marriageable ages (*i.e.*, 15—40) is as 5,735 : 1,000 or about six times as much. Even if the widows aged 15 to 40 were to remarry freely the proportion would still be as high as 3,252 males to 1,000 females. The situation would thus be greatly relieved, but it would not approach anything like the conditions in some foreign countries where the difficulty is to secure husbands. In the case of different religions the proportion of marriageable males per thousand unmarried females (aged 15—40) is 8,804 among Hindus, 6,635 among Sikhs, 5,755 among Jains, 4,702 among Muslims and 3,943 among Christians. If the number of widows aged 15—40 could be available, as it certainly is to some extent among Muslims, Christians and Hindu and Sikh Jats, the proportion would drop to 3,240 among Hindus, 4,178 among Sikhs, 2,321 among Jains, 3,062 among Muslims and 3,142 among Christians.

110. There are 5,964,546 married males and 5,994,777 married females in the Province. In other words there are 30,231 more married females than married males, which means an excess of .5 per cent. This is accounted for by the excessive temporary or semi-permanent emigration of males as compared to females. It is thus obvious that only a very small amount of this excess could be due to polygamy. The figures of married males and females among the main religions are given in the margin. The Muslims, generally

Polygamy.

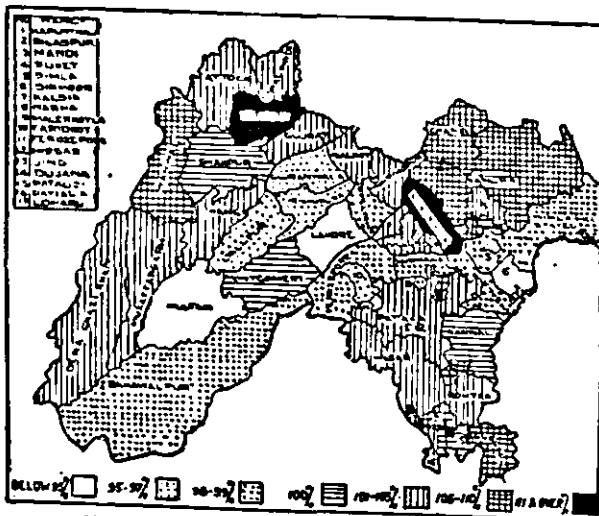
Religion.	Married (absolute figures).	
	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
All Religions ..	5,964,546	5,994,777
Hindu ..	1,877,260	1,873,470
Sikh ..	828,073	849,708
Jain ..	8,284	8,454
Muslim ..	3,068,096	3,081,653
Christian ..	79,729	77,585

believed to be the most polygamous, contain 4 per cent. more wives than husbands while in the case of Sikhs this percentage is 2.6, mainly due to a comparatively larger proportion of Sikhs who emigrate. The excess in both cases is small compared to the actual numbers of the

married, and shows that polygamy is not practised in the Province to any appreciable extent. Hindus and Christians show a larger number of husbands than wives. This may be due in the case of Hindus to the presence of labourers from Rajputana, who do not in all cases bring out their wives. The figures of Christians show fewer wives on account of the inclusion among them of European immigrants whose wives are often away in Europe.

The map in the margin shows the percentage of married females to married

males in each district and state. The districts with more than 100 married females per 100 married males may, in the absence of special causes, be regarded as comparatively more polygamous than others. Prominent in this respect are Jhelum and Hoshiarpur, in both of which the disparity may be to a considerable extent due to the absence of husbands from their homes. It has been mentioned in Section 7



Number of married females to 100 married males.

of Chapter I that the Army obtains a large number of recruits from Jhelum, while private employment and military service draw away numerous adult males from Hoshiarpur and Kangra. The percentage is also high in Chamba and Bilaspur States where the proportion of women is comparatively larger and polygamy among certain classes well known, wives being a valuable asset to those engaged in agriculture. The Mianwali District in the west and Gurgaon in the east also show a high percentage. The main reason in the case of the former is probably polygamy, and in the case of the latter emigration of males to other districts in search of labour, resulting from insecure agricultural conditions.

Polyandry.

111. The practice of polyandry was believed to be prevalent in certain parts of the Himalayas and the territory known as the Malwa, situated between the Sutlej and the Ghaggar rivers (in Ambala District). The percentage of married females to males in the map in the last paragraph shows Bashahr, Sirmoor, Ambala, Kalsia, Ludhiana, Maler Kotla, Ferozepore, Faridkot and Anritsar as having a smaller number of wives than husbands. The proportion of married men in these areas would be still greater but for the fact that males predominate in the large emigration from those areas. This smaller percentage of married females undoubtedly creates a suspicion of polyandry, particularly in the hill tracts. There are certain other districts and states such as Simla, Multan, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura, Lahore and Bahawalpur, which also show a larger number of married males compared to married females. These include areas, which have been developing as a result of canal irrigation or which contain large towns, and in both cases the element of immigration is substantial, resulting in the presence of more married males than married females. Polyandry obviously plays no part in the disparity of the proportions in these areas.

Special Enquiry into Marriage and Fertility.

112. Reference was made in Chapter V to a special enquiry into marriage and fertility made in typical areas of each district and state. As a result of this enquiry six tables have been prepared; the table relating to the sex of the first-born appeared in Chapter V, while the others are reproduced in paragraphs that follow. According to the statistics given the average number of children born per 100 wives of all religions works out at 396. In some cases a marriage no doubt results in the birth of twice as many children or even more, while in a number of cases the wedlock is altogether barren. No doubt, averages based on a large number of cases examined produce results that indicate in the long run the normal size of the family.

Size of the Family Correlated to Occupation of Husband.

113. The table below shows the classification, according to the occupation

TABLE II.—SIZE OF FAMILIES BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND.

Particulars.	Number of families examined.	Total number of children born.	Average per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of surviving to thousand born.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	178,432	686,470	386	493,509	719
Income from rent of land, Jagirdars, Lambardars, and Zaildars etc.	8,812	32,074	364	24,609	707
Cultivating proprietors, cultivators, tenants, etc.	81,519	320,309	393	230,031	718
Field labourers	8,654	36,532	422	26,345	721
Other labourers	7,557	29,035	384	20,933	721
Domestic service	1,886	6,398	339	4,602	719
State service including municipal and other local bodies and village accountant	4,424	16,955	383	12,347	728
Military service	838	2,445	383	1,749	715
Raising live-stock, herds-men, etc.	1,058	3,709	356	2,624	696
Lawyers, doctors and teachers	2,242	9,704	433	7,252	747
Traders, contractors, cashiers, etc.	19,959	80,823	405	56,931	704
Artizan	12,553	51,027	411	30,723	711
Washing and dyeing	1,107	4,512	408	2,880	638
Tanning and shoe-making	6,000	23,553	393	16,888	717
Weaving	3,095	13,642	369	10,260	752
Begging	1,872	7,888	421	5,738	727
Scavenging	3,134	13,471	430	9,342	693

of the husband, of 173,432 families, examined in the various districts and states. The families of all religions and castes have been lumped together, all occupations

being divided into 17 groups. The number of families and of the children born and surviving is given in the case of each occupation followed by husband, the average number of children born per 100 families and the number surviving out of every 1,000 born being also shown.

It appears that lawyers, doctors and teachers have the largest proportion of children born per 100 families, while the rate of survival among their children is also high evidently because of the greater care bestowed on them. It may be that the high proportion of children born is due to the members of this class remembering each and every departed child better than other classes not equally intelligent. The sweepers, field labourers and beggars also seem to beget a large number of children, while domestic servants have the fewest. The survival rate is higher among the children of *jagirdars*, rent-receivers, etc., while weavers and beggars are not far behind in this respect. The children of sweepers and washermen on the other hand have one of the lowest rates of survival, indicating that a high birth-rate when accompanied by poverty and unhygienic work leads to a high death-rate.

114. On page 153 in Chapter V were set forth the names of castes included in each of the classes, into which families of main religions have been divided. Separate figures are given in the table below, which shows the size of family for different classes and religions as well as the number of wives who were married at different ages in each case.

Size of the Family by Religion and Class.

TABLE III.—SIZE OF FAMILIES BY CLASSES OR RELIGION OF HUSBAND.

Particulars.	Number of families examined.	Total number of children born.	Average per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Proportion of children surviving to a thousand born.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT				
						0-12	13-14	15-19	20-29	30 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CLASSES.										
<i>All Religions</i> ..	173,132	688,470	396	493,509	719	30,649	35,703	73,265	29,019	4,796
Hindu ..	71,845	293,811	409	210,660	717	14,233	16,643	29,765	9,162	2,042
Ad-Dharmi ..	1,427	5,891	413	4,059	689	179	387	647	204	30
Sikh ..	23,055	94,854	411	67,812	715	3,872	4,626	10,455	3,591	511
Jain ..	134	519	387	350	674	38	30	61	5	..
Muslim ..	75,436	284,773	378	205,852	723	12,139	13,687	31,720	15,761	2,129
Christian ..	1,535	6,922	431	4,776	721	188	350	617	296	84
HINDU BY CLASS.										
I ..	22,281	87,357	392	62,790	719	4,936	5,551	8,489	2,618	687
II ..	28,176	123,646	439	88,657	717	5,038	6,443	11,895	3,885	915
III ..	4,310	17,403	404	12,122	697	925	970	1,722	598	95
IV ..	17,078	65,405	383	47,091	720	3,334	3,679	7,659	2,061	345
SIKH BY CLASS.										
I ..	1,307	6,183	473	4,526	732	258	335	531	153	30
II ..	16,335	66,177	405	47,971	725	2,550	3,265	7,460	2,677	383
III ..	1,861	7,734	416	5,525	714	354	383	855	230	39
IV ..	3,552	14,760	416	9,790	663	710	643	1,609	531	59
MUSLIM BY CLASS.										
I ..	3,328	13,770	414	10,490	762	597	699	1,496	433	103
II ..	48,429	180,531	373	129,607	718	7,411	8,454	20,968	10,610	986
III ..	9,700	38,619	398	27,385	709	1,714	1,922	4,114	1,717	233
IV ..	13,979	51,853	371	38,370	740	2,417	2,612	5,142	3,001	807

It will be seen that proportionately the greatest number of children is born among* Indian Christian families, and the next highest among Hindus and Ad-Dharmis who like Indian Christians contain a large number of persons of lowest castes. Sikhs come next with Hindus not far behind. The Jains and Muslims have the lowest number of children born. This result will cause surprise so far as Muslims are concerned, as they are well-known to be fairly prolific. This result, which is not confined to a few areas, can be explained only by the fact that Muslims who are comparatively more ignorant forget some

* It has to be remembered that the number of Ad-Dharmi, Christian and Jain families dealt with is comparatively small.

of their children they may have lost. Further as pointed out in paragraph 50 of Chapter I the greater increase in the population of Muslims is chiefly due not to a very much higher birth-rate but to a comparatively higher survival rate. We will revert to this subject in the Chapter on Religion.

Turning now to the size of family among different classes of the main religions, we find that among Hindus Classes II (cultivators) and III (artisans) have the largest number of children born. The proportion of the survivors on the other hand is higher among Classes IV (backward) and I (intellectual). Among Sikhs the cultivators have the smallest proportion of children born or perhaps like Muslims they forget some who died young, though this proportion is higher than that among Hindu artisans. Among Muslims the greatest number of children per family is found in Class I (intellectual) and the lowest in Class II (cultivators). It is the latter class that brings down the Muslim figures, while the other classes can hold their own against those of other religions. As we know it is the agriculturist class which is the most ignorant. The proportion of survivors is also in the same order except that artisans seem to have fewer survivors than the backward classes. On the whole it can be said that the artisan classes have a greater number of children born to them, but that high survival rate is found either among the richest or among the poorest classes.

Size of Family
According to
Age of Wife
at Marriage.

115. Early marriages are quite common in this country, but it is seldom that a wife goes to live with her husband before attaining the age of puberty. The period of marriage for the purpose of this enquiry was to be reckoned from the date on which the wife shifted to her husband's home. The question to elicit this information being of a rather delicate nature had to be put in a tactful manner so as not to cause offence. In the table below is given the number of wives married at different ages among different religions and the classes of main religions. The number of children born and surviving as well as the average per 100 women in each case is also given below.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY CORRELATED WITH AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.—*contd.*

Age of wife at marriage.	0—12					13—14					15—19				
	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed per 100 families.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL CLASSES.															
<i>All Religions</i>	30,649	112,037	366	83,127	271	35,703	132,573	371	94,440	265	73,265	281,360	384	109,520	272
Hindu	14,233	53,008	372	39,265	276	16,643	59,948	360	43,397	261	20,705	115,078	380	81,185	273
Ad-Dharmi	179	753	421	522	292	307	1,542	420	1,115	304	647	2,523	300	1,681	260
Sikh	3,872	15,035	388	10,766	278	4,626	17,270	373	12,124	262	10,455	42,432	400	30,480	292
Jain	38	141	371	99	261	30	112	373	81	270	61	236	387	140	244
Muslim	12,139	42,304	348	31,881	263	13,087	52,207	382	36,670	268	31,720	117,052	372	84,301	266
Christian	188	796	423	504	316	360	1,434	410	1,053	301	617	2,530	412	1,733	281
<i>Main Religions by classes:—</i>															
HINDU Class I	4,936	17,867	362	13,001	263	5,551	17,715	319	12,624	227	8,489	32,939	388	24,282	286
" II	5,038	18,061	370	13,944	277	6,443	26,964	419	19,878	309	11,895	47,570	400	32,234	271
" III	925	3,572	386	2,554	276	970	3,623	374	2,450	253	1,722	6,027	402	4,820	280
" IV	3,334	12,908	387	9,766	293	3,679	11,646	317	8,445	230	7,659	28,242	360	19,840	259
SIKH Class I	258	1,019	395	794	308	335	1,244	371	870	260	531	2,525	476	1,754	330
" II	2,550	9,408	369	6,892	270	3,265	12,251	375	8,658	265	7,460	30,044	403	22,050	296
" III	354	1,637	462	1,208	341	383	1,345	351	951	248	855	3,160	371	2,194	257
" IV	710	2,071	418	1,872	264	643	2,430	378	1,645	256	1,609	6,094	410	4,482	279
MUSLIM Class I	597	2,425	406	1,829	306	699	3,104	444	2,350	336	1,496	5,824	389	4,537	303
" II	7,411	24,441	330	19,065	257	8,454	32,872	389	22,947	271	20,968	77,371	369	54,015	258
" III	1,714	7,278	425	5,076	296	1,922	7,196	374	5,024	261	4,114	16,159	303	11,516	280
" IV	2,417	8,160	338	5,911	245	2,612	9,095	348	6,349	243	5,142	18,508	362	14,234	277

TABLE IV—AVERAGE OF SIZE OF FAMILY CORRELATED WITH AGE OF WIFE MARRIAGE—*concl.*

Age of wife at marriage.	20—29					30 AND OVER.					Total all ages.				
	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of families.	Number of children born.	Average observed per 100 families.	Number of children surviving.	Average observed per 100 families.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
ALL CLASSES															
All Religions	29,019	129,318	446	93,261	321	7,796	31,182	650	23,152	483	173,432	686,470	396	493,509	285
Hindu	9,162	40,626	509	33,140	362	2,042	18,551	908	13,673	670	71,815	293,811	409	210,660	293
Ad-Dharmi	204	923	452	622	305	30	150	500	119	397	1,127	5,861	413	4,059	284
Sikh	3,591	16,946	472	12,071	336	511	3,171	621	2,371	464	23,056	94,854	411	67,812	294
Jain	5	30	600	21	420						134	519	387	350	261
Muslim	15,761	63,281	402	46,294	294	2,129	8,969	421	6,706	315	75,136	284,773	378	205,852	273
Christian	290	1,512	511	1,113	376	84	341	406	283	337	1,535	6,622	431	4,776	311
Maia Religions by classes.															
HINDU Class I	2,618	13,186	504	8,826	337	687	5,650	822	4,057	591	22,281	87,357	392	62,790	282
" II	3,885	20,098	540	15,352	395	915	9,453	1,033	7,249	792	28,176	123,646	439	88,657	315
" III	598	2,668	446	1,849	309	95	613	645	440	473	4,310	17,403	304	12,122	281
" IV	2,061	9,774	474	7,113	345	345	2,835	822	1,918	556	17,078	66,405	383	47,091	276
SIKH Class I	153	1,178	769	928	607	30	219	730	180	600	1,307	6,183	473	4,526	346
" II	2,677	12,143	454	8,671	324	383	2,331	609	1,700	444	16,335	66,177	405	47,971	294
" III	230	1,209	520	856	372	39	374	959	316	810	1,861	7,734	416	5,525	297
" IV	531	2,418	455	1,616	304	59	247	419	175	297	3,552	14,760	416	9,790	275
MUSLIM Class I	433	1,970	455	1,425	329	103	447	434	340	339	3,328	13,770	414	10,490	315
" II	10,610	41,678	393	30,445	287	986	4,169	423	3,135	318	18,429	130,531	373	129,607	268
" III	1,717	6,022	403	4,994	291	233	1,064	457	776	333	9,700	38,619	398	27,385	282
" IV	3,001	12,711	424	9,430	314	807	3,289	408	2,446	302	13,979	51,853	371	38,370	274

The subject of the age of wife at marriage, about which the "special enquiry" figures are given in this table, has been dealt with above and it will be sufficient here to comment on the effect of early marriage on comparative fertility. The one hundred women of all religions married below the age of 12 have on an average 366 children born to them. Ad-Dharmi and Christian child-wives seem to be most prolific, having the high average of 421 and 423, respectively. The average number of surviving children per 100 wives of all religions falling in this category comes to 271, so that almost every wife has on an average lost one child. If the sterile cases, of which there is a slightly higher proportion among these wives, are excluded the number of children for fertile marriages would be 391. The wives married at ages 13—14 have a slightly greater average number of children born (371 per hundred) but a smaller number surviving (265 per hundred). The wives married at ages 15—19 and upwards have everywhere a larger number of children born than child-wives, as the proportion of sterile cases is obviously low among them. The proportion of survivors among their children is however not so high. The average number of surviving children per 100 wives of all religions married at ages 15—19, 20—29 and 30 and upwards is 272, 321 and 483, respectively. The apparently higher rates for women marrying after the age of 30 is due to the fact that the majority of them are widows, who are likely to mix up the children born of some previous marriage with those born after remarriage. The number of these cases too is small, and consequently the results are not so reliable. It would seem therefore that the children of wives married

at older ages die at a comparatively higher rate.

Fertile cases only.

Age of wife at marriage.	Number of children born per 100 families.	Number of children surviving per 100 families.
1	2	3
0—12	391	290
12—14	394	281
15—19	403	286
20—29	462	333
30 and over	687	510
All Ages	417	300

The marginal table shows the proportion of children for wives married at different ages irrespective of duration and excluding sterile cases. We find that wives married below 12 have a higher proportion of children surviving than those married at higher ages. Is the greater survival rate among the children born to young

mothers due to the weeding out of the weaker mothers as a result of the early child-bearing or to some physiological cause, which determines that children born in early ages should be more hardy? A definite answer to this question is not possible in the absence of the record of the ages of women at marriage and subsequent history of their children.

The Amount of Sterility.

116. The table below gives the actual number of sterile and fertile marriages observed for different durations of married life, for wives married at different ages, separately by religions and classes.

TABLE V.—PROPORTION OF FERTILE AND STERILE MARRIAGES.

AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.	0—12.								13—14.								15—19			
	0—4		5—9		10—14		15 and over.		0—4		5—9		10—14		15 and over.		0—4		5—9	
DURATION OF MARRIAGE.																				
Fertile or Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>All Religions</i> ..	1,149	738	3,609	583	6,120	318	17,771	311	2,286	1,195	6,906	435	7,754	215	17,721	191	5,169	2,139	11,726	578
Hindu ..	359	378	1,628	393	2,795	141	8,495	144	904	632	2,736	203	3,495	96	8,484	93	1,866	990	4,421	248
Ad-Dharmi ..	10	10	26	7	31	2	86	7	30	23	59	7	74	1	171	2	41	38	100	5
Sikh ..	137	85	460	77	741	42	2,306	24	362	95	746	56	983	17	2,349	18	787	223	1,658	63
Jain ..	1	2	6	1	6	..	22	..	2	..	8	..	7	1	12	..	5	1	15	..4
Muslim ..	630	309	1,456	201	2,511	131	6,767	134	962	432	2,293	167	3,114	97	6,546	77	2,406	870	5,423	260
Christian ..	12	4	33	4	36	2	95	2	26	13	64	2	81	3	100	1	64	17	109	3
<i>Main Religions by Class</i> ..																				
HINDU Class I ..	189	93	587	69	936	43	2,968	51	377	162	966	67	1,102	40	2,801	36	654	266	1,325	77
" II ..	84	147	501	113	956	47	3,127	63	253	258	910	80	1,375	36	3,432	31	537	389	1,063	102
" III ..	21	30	113	16	174	12	551	8	64	47	103	12	193	9	480	2	114	71	272	13
" IV ..	65	108	427	95	729	39	1,849	22	210	165	688	35	825	11	1,721	24	561	274	1,171	56
SIKH Class I ..	20	8	37	4	57	3	125	4	35	2	59	2	90	2	143	2	36	5	93	5
" II ..	92	50	298	52	471	32	1,538	17	253	62	476	44	658	14	1,740	12	548	166	1,105	62
" III ..	11	12	46	9	71	3	199	3	26	10	63	5	81	..	108	..	58	15	117	7
" IV ..	14	15	79	12	142	4	444	..	43	21	148	5	154	1	262	4	145	37	263	8
MUSLIM Class I ..	20	9	66	8	92	10	387	5	47	20	119	9	138	5	358	3	116	28	221	10
" II ..	384	209	841	120	1,518	77	4,104	98	581	276	1,386	106	2,008	58	3,995	44	1,529	614	3,526	100
" III ..	70	34	253	29	360	11	949	8	145	60	366	19	387	3	934	8	336	102	739	35
" IV ..	156	57	296	44	541	33	1,267	23	189	76	422	33	581	31	1,268	22	425	126	937	46
<i>AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.</i>	15—19				20—29								30 AND OVER.							
<i>DURATION OF MARRIAGE.</i>	10—14		15 and over.		0—4		5—9		10—14		15 and over.		0—4		5—9		10—14		15 and over.	
<i>Fertile or Sterile.</i>	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.	Fertile.	Sterile.
<i>1</i>	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
<i>All Religions</i> ..	13,893	289	33,977	494	2,022	498	4,327	205	5,742	130	16,384	211	265	60	464	56	927	79	2,883	62
Hindu ..	5,688	120	16,189	243	474	139	1,243	69	1,834	36	5,285	82	76	17	176	12	422	24	1,298	17
Ad-Dharmi ..	121	4	335	3	19	16	47	1	39	1	81	..	5	2	1	..	7	..	15	..
Sikh ..	1,767	27	5,889	42	287	36	585	18	606	8	2,032	19	54	9	36	4	151	6	249	3
Jain ..	17	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim ..	6,177	136	16,261	197	1,210	300	2,417	116	3,220	83	8,307	108	120	32	243	37	346	48	1,263	40
Christian ..	123	2	291	8	32	7	35	1	42	2	175	2	10	..	8	3	1	1	68	3
<i>Main Religions by Class</i> ..																				
HINDU Class I ..	1,669	37	4,403	68	180	33	325	22	442	17	1,572	27	40	5	66	4	99	9	467	7
" II ..	2,319	63	6,728	114	136	64	630	38	951	11	2,122	33	20	4	80	5	251	12	538	5
" III ..	328	1	905	18	27	12	73	1	119	3	357	6	4	3	6	..	25	..	53	4
" IV ..	1,372	29	4,153	43	131	30	315	8	322	5	1,234	16	12	5	24	3	47	3	260	1
SIKH Class I ..	90	..	301	1	12	1	35	..	34	..	70	1	2	1	1	..	9	1	16	..
" II ..	1,242	21	4,212	34	217	29	434	14	460	7	1,509	7	41	6	29	4	121	4	177	1
" III ..	140	1	514	3	16	..	26	3	29	1	150	5	2	1	2	..	12	..	22	..
" IV ..	295	5	862	4	42	6	90	1	83	..	303	6	9	1	4	..	9	1	34	1
MUSLIM Class I ..	273	10	830	8	47	5	66	1	81	4	221	8	6	1	9	2	24	2	58	1
" II ..	451	73	10,783	123	838	216	1,652	73	2,266	55	5,436	74	78	17	126	25	125	25	565	25
" III ..	807	12	2,658	25	130	33	237	11	329	11	954	12	14	4	31	3	40	4	135	2
" IV ..	946	41	2,580	41	195	46	462	31	544	13	1,696	14	22	10	77	7	157	17	505	12

The derivative table in the margin shows the percentage of fertile and sterile cases with different durations of marriage, separately for different ages of wives at marriage, by main religions. It will be seen at a glance that the percentage of fertile marriages generally is very high in this Province. Even among the child-wives of all religions, by which are meant those married below the age of 12, the percentage of sterile cases, after 15 years' duration is reduced to two per cent. The percentage of such cases for wives married at ages 13-14, 15-19 and 20-29 after a similar duration is only one per cent. The

TABLE V.-A.—Percentage of fertile and sterile marriages.

AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.	DURATION OF MARRIAGE.	RELIGION.							
		All Religions.	Hindu.	Ad-Dharmi.	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslim.	Christian.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0-12	0-4	Fertile	59	49	50	62	33	67	75
		Sterile	47	51	50	38	67	33	25
	5-9	Fertile	86	85	79	86	86	88	89
		Sterile	14	15	21	14	14	12	11
	10-14	Fertile	95	95	94	95	100	95	95
		Sterile	5	5	6	5	..	5	5
15 and over	Fertile	98	98	92	99	100	98	98	
	Sterile	2	2	8	1	..	2	2	
13-14	0-4	Fertile	66	59	57	79	100	69	67
		Sterile	34	41	43	21	..	31	33
	5-9	Fertile	93	93	89	93	100	93	97
		Sterile	7	7	11	7	..	7	3
	10-14	Fertile	97	97	99	98	88	97	96
		Sterile	3	3	1	2	12	3	4
15 and over	Fertile	99	99	99	99	100	99	99	
	Sterile	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	
15-19	0-4	Fertile	71	65	52	78	83	73	79
		Sterile	29	35	48	22	17	27	21
	5-9	Fertile	95	95	95	96	100	95	97
		Sterile	5	5	5	4	..	5	3
	10-14	Fertile	98	98	97	98	100	98	98
		Sterile	2	2	3	2	..	2	2
15 and over	Fertile	99	99	99	99	96	99	97	
	Sterile	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	
20-29	0-4	Fertile	80	77	54	89	..	80	82
		Sterile	20	23	46	11	..	20	18
	5-9	Fertile	95	95	98	97	..	95	97
		Sterile	5	5	2	3	..	5	3
	10-14	Fertile	98	98	98	99	100	97	95
		Sterile	2	2	2	1	..	3	5
15 and over	Fertile	99	98	100	99	100	99	99	
	Sterile	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	
30 and over	0-4	Fertile	82	82	71	86	..	79	100
		Sterile	18	18	29	14	..	21	..
	5-9	Fertile	89	94	100	90	..	87	73
		Sterile	11	6	..	10	..	13	27
	10-14	Fertile	92	95	100	96	..	88	50
		Sterile	8	5	..	4	..	12	50
15 and over	Fertile	96	99	100	99	..	97	95	
	Sterile	2	1	..	1	..	3	5	

sterile cases with different durations of marriage, separately for different ages of wives at marriage, by main religions. It will be seen at a glance that the percentage of fertile marriages generally is very high in this Province. Even among the child-wives of all religions, by which are meant those married below the age of 12, the percentage of sterile cases, after 15 years' duration is reduced to two per cent. The percentage of such cases for wives married at ages 13-14, 15-19 and 20-29 after a similar duration is only one per cent. The wives married at

ages thirty and over, whose number is comparatively small, have a greater tendency to be sterile. These results are to be taken subject to the consideration that in some cases wives are deserted or divorced when their sterility is established after a few years' wedded life. Another thing that has also to be borne in mind is that some families not blessed with children may have refused to furnish this information, or may not have been questioned by the enumerators owing to the delicacy of the subject. One thing, about which we can safely generalise from these figures, is that the higher the age of wife at marriage the higher is the percentage of fertility even for shorter durations of marriage. The highest percentage of sterility for duration of marriage beyond 15 years is 8 among Ad-Dharmi wives married when below 12, which indicates the permanent harm that may be entailed by early marriage. As against these proportions the sterility is much more pronounced in European countries where the percentage of marriages that prove sterile would appear to be at least 6.*

* Pell. Law of Births and Deaths, p. 27. Darwin mentions that 19 per cent. of the English nobility are childless, "which is more than three times the average for the rest of the nation."

Ibid, p. 123. "There seems to be a steady rise in the figures of sterile marriages as the birth-rate falls. In France such marriages are about 20 per cent. of the total marriages, the percentage among the wealthier classes being 25."

Duration of Marriages and Size of Family.

117. In the table below the families of different religions and classes have been divided into groups on the basis of the duration of marriage. The number of children born to families with each duration is shown, as also the number born per 100 wives in each case.

TABLE VI.—Duration of marriage correlated with caste or religion of family.

Religion and class.	DURATION OF MARRIAGE WITH PRESENT WIFE.																		
	UNDER 10 YEARS.			10 YEARS.			BETWEEN 10—19.			20—31.			32			33 AND OVER.			
	2 Number of families.	3 Number of children born.	4 Average number of child- ren per 100 families.	5 Number of families.	6 Number of children born.	7 Average number of child- ren per 100 families.	8 Number of families.	9 Number of children born.	10 Average number of child- ren per 100 families.	11 Number of families.	12 Number of children born.	13 Average number of child- ren per 100 families.	14 Number of families.	15 Number of children born.	16 Average number of child- ren per 100 families.	17 Number of families.	18 Number of children born.	19 Average number of child- ren per 100 families.	
All classes	43,215	80,993	187	10,452	29,721	284	53,657	537,284	405	44,434	233,602	525	3,226	20,573	633	18,418	104,296	566	
All Religions	43,215	80,993	187	10,452	29,721	284	53,657	537,284	405	44,434	233,602	525	3,226	20,573	633	18,418	104,296	566	
Hindu	16,844	28,597	170	4,304	11,942	277	23,338	97,298	417	18,702	102,400	548	1,379	10,006	732	7,278	43,473	597	
Ad-Dharmi	447	763	171	90	281	312	400	1,818	444	315	1,087	624	13	83	638	153	979	640	
Sikh	5,625	10,395	185	1,266	3,856	305	6,427	26,317	409	6,250	34,384	550	417	2,400	576	3,004	17,502	571	
Jain	41	59	144	9	30	333	38	157	413	31	169	545	3	20	667	12	84	700	
Muslim	19,811	40,093	202	4,732	13,437	284	22,056	89,409	390	18,809	92,643	493	1,300	7,814	582	7,738	41,287	534	
Christian	447	1,086	243	51	175	343	489	2,519	440	351	2,034	570	24	101	671	178	971	581	
Main Religions by class —																			
HINDU Class I	5,474	9,618	176	1,348	3,688	274	6,829	26,768	392	5,599	29,984	530	305	2,220	608	2,666	15,070	566	
.. II	5,923	9,665	163	1,590	4,304	271	9,904	43,928	444	7,425	43,158	581	697	6,058	800	2,037	16,533	627	
.. III	1,064	1,872	176	289	823	285	1,305	5,271	404	1,119	6,158	550	98	535	557	437	2,744	628	
.. IV	4,383	7,442	170	1,077	3,127	290	5,300	21,331	402	4,559	23,100	507	221	1,282	580	1,538	9,117	593	
SIKH Class I	286	746	261	80	338	380	374	1,713	458	351	2,099	598	27	173	641	180	1,114	619	
.. II	3,990	7,055	177	879	2,595	295	4,418	17,758	402	4,481	24,152	530	303	1,731	571	2,264	12,886	599	
.. III	411	878	214	96	294	306	542	2,224	410	483	2,548	528	37	100	514	292	1,000	548	
.. IV	938	1,716	183	202	629	311	1,093	4,622	423	941	5,585	594	50	300	612	328	1,902	590	
MUSLIM Class I	812	1,846	227	232	752	324	945	3,783	400	917	4,979	543	53	365	680	360	2,045	554	
.. II	12,705	25,522	201	3,078	8,519	277	14,720	56,842	386	12,147	58,933	485	895	4,900	547	4,884	25,816	629	
.. III	2,049	5,189	196	558	1,630	292	2,988	12,468	417	2,361	12,433	527	188	1,085	577	950	5,814	608	
.. IV	3,645	7,536	207	864	2,536	294	4,303	16,406	381	3,384	16,298	482	254	1,404	570	1,520	7,613	498	

The durations of marriage, met with most frequently, are between 10 and 19 years, while naturally the greatest number of children born belongs to the marriages which have lasted between 20 and 30 years. Very few marriages seem to last longer than 30 years, as during this period in most cases one or the other of the spouses is removed by death. The intervals at which children are born to a wife appear to be more or less uniform, the rate being about one child every five years or so, though the average of duration ending with years that are multiples of five is swollen like other similar returns. For instance, the effect of plumping on the tenth year of duration is prominent in these figures, for whereas the number of children among one hundred couples, who have returned a duration of 9 years comes to 187 children, the average for those who have completed ten years, or only a year more, jumps to 287. This obviously means that some couples with a longer duration of marriage and consequently having a larger number of children, and some with a smaller duration have returned a duration of 10 years owing to a preference for that figure.

The number of children per one hundred couples of all religions with a duration of 33 years and over is 566. The corresponding average for European countries appears to be 420.*

* Pell. Law of Births and Deaths, p. 16. "According to Bertillon and other authorities the European average shows that 100 married women will have in their life 420 children or an average of 4.2 per marriage."

Fertility Data Compared with General Census.

118. While it is impossible to compare all the figures, collected at this special enquiry, with the general census results a comparison is possible in certain aspects. For instance, as already noticed on an average one child is born to a married woman every five years. Taking all the married females alive of ages of 15—45 and assuming that all the children born during the last ten years were

Religion.	Proportion of children born in the last ten years to 100 married females aged 15—45. 2	Proportion of children under ten years to 100 married females aged 15—45. 3
All Religions ..	224	178
Hindus ..	222	169
Muslims ..	224	184
England and Wales (1921).	170	149

born to them we get the results shown in the margin. Actually some of the women might have died leaving children, while some who had children born to them during the last ten years may now be over 45. We find that for 100 women of all religions, according to the figures of the general census, the

number of children born comes to 224 or a little over two children in ten years. The effect of infant mortality is also apparent from the figures in the third column, and we find that out of 224 children born 178 survive to be included in the population under ten recorded at this census. The figures of Hindus and Muslims are also given; the former comprise Sikhs and Jains as well, there being no separate birth record for these religions. This shows that Muslims had a slightly larger number of children than Hindus. This is probably true as the record made at the time of birth would not like the special enquiry held many years after their death omit the children of Muslims. The comparative survival rates are also clearly brought out. Compared to this according to the special enquiry the number of children born to 100 wives with a ten years' duration of marriage comes to 194. The figures for England and Wales, needless to say, present a great contrast.

119. In the remaining paragraphs of this Chapter we shall take up the study of the subject of the widowed. At this census there were 2,822 widows below ten, 7,431 below fifteen and 26,602 below twenty. These figures are pathetic enough, but they seem insignificant when we realise that in ages above 40 every other woman is a widow. The contrast that these figures present with the number of widows in England and Wales is most striking indeed, and in the table below is given the distribution by age and civil condition of 10,000 persons of this Province according to the census of 1931 and of England and Wales for the census of 1921. The figures indicate the proportionate number of each sex unmarried, married and widowed at different ages, and whereas they facilitate comparisons of the other two civil conditions as well they prominently bring to notice the comparatively high proportion of widows in this Province.

The Widowed

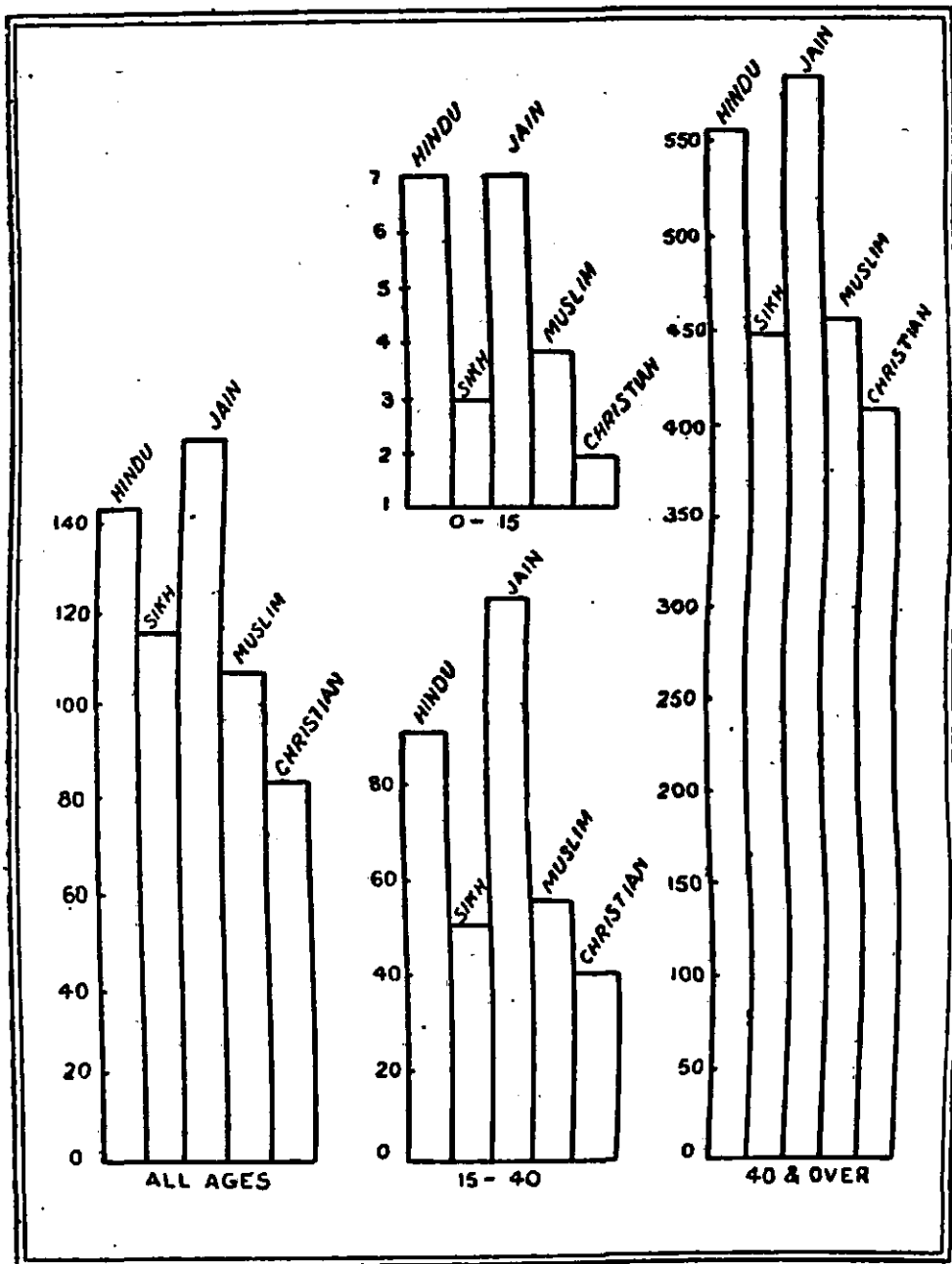
Distribution of 10,000 of total Population by Civil Condition and Age.

AGE-GROUP.	PUNJAB (CENSUS 1931).								ENGLAND AND WALES (CENSUS 1921).							
	Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ALL AGES	5,463	4,537	2,956	1,903	2,091	2,103	413	531	4,771	5,229	2,626	2,796	1,973	2,004	172,429	
0—15	2,176	1,921	2,108	1,738	68	180	2	3	1,395	1,377	1,395	1,377	..	..	..	..
15—20	512	421	335	96	169	318	8	7	456	468	454	460	2	8	..	..
20—25	505	430	233	37	257	381	15	12	384	451	315	327	68	122	1	2
25—30	445	363	102	10	317	331	26	22	354	427	158	175	194	243	2	9
30—35	402	312	64	7	307	275	31	30	338	401	78	104	266	280	4	17
35—45	579	457	60	8	443	348	76	101	659	753	99	145	645	561	15	47
45—55	416	317	31	4	204	179	91	135	562	605	66	99	468	436	28	70
55—65	259	192	16	2	158	68	85	122	364	402	38	62	285	241	41	99
65 and over	169	124	9	1	81	24	79	99	259	345	23	47	155	113	81	185

There are hardly any widows below 20 in England and Wales, and their number even up to the age of 45 is almost insignificant. The particularly small number of widowers points to the facility, with which they can remarry. On the other hand the number of widowers in this Province is enormous. The fact that there is proportionately a higher number of married males in England and Wales at the ages of 35 and upwards shows that owing to longer life and late marriage the effective period of marriage in that country is much longer than here. The table also indicates in no uncertain terms the difference between the age of marriage in this Province and that in England and Wales.

Proportion of Widows Among Females of Main Religions.

120. The large number of widows presents a pathetic picture among the followers of all religions, though they are not quite uniform. The diagram given below shows the number of widows per 1,000 females in each age-period by main religions.. The scales for different age-periods are different.



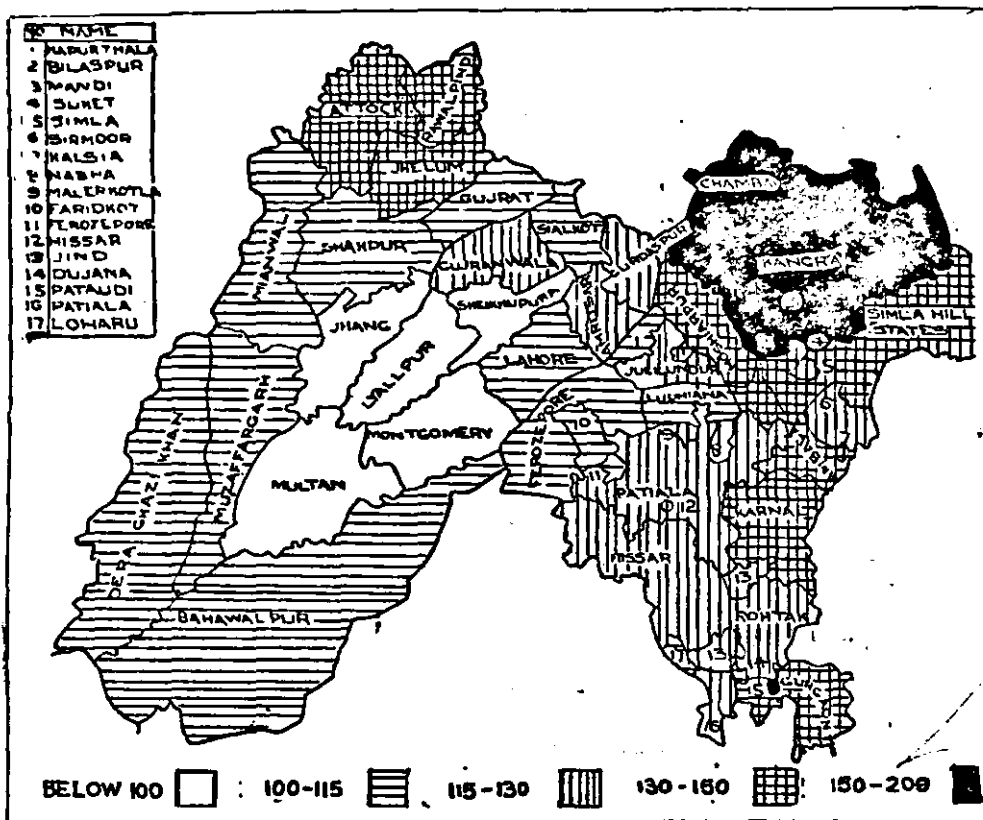
Number of Widows per 1,000 of female population of each age-period.

It will be seen that Jains have the highest proportion of widows at all ages, and Hindus the next highest. Muslims and Sikhs are nearly on the same footing, except that in the case of Sikhs the proportion for all ages is slightly higher, but lower in the child-bearing period of life and ages over 40. This is

accounted for by the smaller proportion of girls aged 0—15 among Sikhs as compared to Muslims. Consequently the rate of remarriage of widows among Sikhs would appear to be comparatively higher. The proportion of widows among Christians is the smallest.

121. The map below shows the local distribution of widows and their

Proportion of Widows in Different Areas.



Number of Widows per 1,000 of total females.

number *per mille* of total females in each district and state. The highest proportion of widows is found in Kangra District and Mandi, Suket and Bilaspur States. In the plains the small State of Pataudi heads the list. Hoshiarpur, Ambala and Gurgaon have also a fairly high proportion. In the north-west the proportion of widows in Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock with their Rajput and other martial races is not at all low, a fact which refutes the view commonly held of Muslim widows remarrying in large numbers. In this map all the colony districts (except Shahpur, which has a large *thal* area and the salt range similar in character to Jhelum and Attock, inhabited by Awans) stand out prominently as having the smallest proportion of widows. The reasons for this are not far to seek; the people of colony areas are comparatively prosperous and take into wedlock all women of marriageable age, whether widows or virgins. The heterogeneous character of the population makes it easy for the people to marry widows in the absence of prejudices peculiar to their home districts.

122. The marginal table gives the number of widows *per mille* of total

Caste.	Widows.	Caste.	Widows.
1	2	1	2
Aggarwal (Hindu)	172	Khatri (Hindu)	151
Do. (Jain)	165	Pathan (Muslim)	116
Arain (Muslim)	95	Rajput (Hindu)	181
Arora (Hindu)	134	Do. (Sikh)	95
Do. (Sikh)	111	Do. (Muslim)	118
Awan (Muslim)	115	Sayad (Muslim)	131
Biloch (Muslim)	90	Shoikh (Muslim)	103
Brahman (Hindu)	198	Christian (Total)	81
Jat (Hindu)	126	Chuhra (Hindu)	91
Do. (Sikh)	124	Do. (Sikh)	99
Do. (Muslim)	98		

females of each of the main castes, which have been arranged alphabetically. The Brahman with 198 widows out of a thousand women, or nearly one-fifth, tops the list. The Hindu Rajput with high feudal and military traditions comes next, followed by the trading Aggarwal (172), a good third. Then come Khatri (151),

Proportion of Widows Among Different Castes.

Arora (134) and Jat (125). Among Muslims the high-born Sayad (131), the martial tribes of Pathan (116) and Awan (115), and the heterogeneous collection, known as Sheikh (103), have the highest proportion of widows; while the Jat and Biloch have the smallest population. Among Sikhs the Jat (124) is the aristocrat and the Arora (111) is a mere shop-man and has a smaller proportion of widows. As compared with the figures quoted above the number of widows among Christians (81) is very small indeed.

**Widow
Remarriage.**

123. Among the followers of Islam and Christianity there is no religious tenet prohibiting widow remarriage. But social customs come into play, and among Muslims the castes and tribes enjoying high social status consider it derogatory for their widows to seek remarriage. For example Jats, Rajputs, Sayads and Pathans in many cases would not permit their widows to remarry.

Proportion of widows per mille of all females at different age-periods.

Age-period.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Difference per mille.
1	2	3	4
0-5
5-10	..	1	1
10-15	..	3	2
15-40	..	57	35
40 and over	..	457	100

Evidently they have been influenced by their long association with the Hindus. The table in the margin shows the difference between the proportions of Hindu and Muslim widows in the female population of their respective religion in various age-periods. Thus a rough idea of the extent of remarriage among Muslim widows can be formed from these figures.

The number of widow remarriages among caste Hindus is still very small as is apparent from the figures for castes given in the last paragraph. Among some Hindu castes such as Jats widow remarriage is common, as indicated by the smaller proportion of widows among them (125 *per mille* of total females as against 198 among Brahmans). The actual figures of remarriage of caste widows given below are based on the information supplied by the Vidhya Vivah Sahaik Sabha, the main society in the Province which encourages widow remarriage. The figures comprise widow remarriages in the Punjab and the N. W. F. Province, and indicate an increase from year to year, but even so the number of remarriages up-to-date is negligible in view of the enormous number of widows of marriageable ages.

Class.	1914-15.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Total.
Brahman ..	5	3	7	15	18	35	35	96	103	339	447	576	739	533	661	679	659	5,009
Kahatri ..	4	6	9	12	31	38	67	112	183	278	508	405	629	531	703	671	653	4,835
Arora ..	..	..	2	2	6	51	104	110	232	347	570	613	357	541	729	670	643	4,976
Aggarwal ..	2	2	4	7	23	53	33	41	105	108	180	377	632	626	698	803	646	4,140
Kayasth ..	1	2	2	2	3	13	10	20	19	56	76	127	189	549	401	467	524	3,301
Rajput ..	..	..	3	1	2	12	14	16	63	140	202	289	364	324	516	501	582	3,029
Sikh ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	19	6	46	251	285	402	343	457	475	484	2,736
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	3	1	7	18	38	39	121	295	429	500	894	1,002	1,238	963	1,294	6,932
Total ..	12.	13	31	40	90	220	317	453	892	1,603	2,008	3,172	4,206	4,339	5,403	5,029	5,484	33,987

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—concluded.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age-period at each of the last five Censuses.

RELIGION AND AGE.	1931.			1921.			1911.			1901.			1891.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
FEMALES—concl.															
JAIN															
0-5	997	2	1	1,000	..	..	997	2	1	999	1	..	996	4	..
5-10	965	33	2	984	15	1	980	15	5	979	20	1	957	42	1
10-15	825	171	4	806	187	7	740	243	17	677	318	6	466	524	10
15-20	230	742	28	162	810	38	123	814	63	91	881	28	31	918	51.
20-40	31	817	152	8	805	187	12	770	218	6	860	134	4	798	198
40-60	16	471	513	4	465	531	11	466	533	3	538	450	2	415	583
60 and over	6	156	838	7	172	821	13	172	815	6	159	835	2	110	879
MUSLIM															
0-5	996	4	..	999	1	..	999	1	..	999	1	..	998	2	..
5-10	934	65	1	974	25	1	970	28	2	978	22	..	962	47	1
10-15	803	194	3	812	185	3	779	216	8	802	195	3	662	332	6
15-20	272	714	14	307	678	15	281	702	17	327	661	12	146	832	22
20-40	55	875	70	30	806	74	28	895	77	30	899	71	15	874	111
40-60	17	613	370	10	650	340	11	627	362	7	637	369	6	518	470
60 and over	12	271	717	10	268	722	13	246	741	6	239	755	6	205	789
CHRISTIAN															
0-5	999	1	..	999	1	..	999	1	..	999	1	..	990	1	..
5-10	975	24	1	980	19	1	983	15	2	994	6	..	982	16	2
10-15	877	122	1	868	130	2	841	150	3	877	122	1	835	164	1
15-20	370	620	10	331	668	11	423	564	13	507	482	11	431	559	10
20-40	90	859	51	44	904	52	93	845	62	124	833	43	121	822	57
40-60	30	656	314	19	699	282	34	693	273	55	657	288	50	613	331
60 and over	22	283	695	18	315	667	24	343	633	38	277	690	21	274	705

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	MALES.																	
	ALL AGES.			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 AND OVER.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
PUNJAB.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	541	383	76	998	2	..	973	26	1	926	72	2	353	593	54	73	662	265
Hindu	514	401	35	997	3	..	961	38	1	895	102	3	324	610	60	88	625	287
Sikh	553	365	82	999	1	..	981	18	1	936	62	2	301	590	49	118	605	277
Jain	537	361	102	998	2	..	984	14	2	943	55	2	333	595	72	107	540	353
Muslim	554	378	68	998	2	..	980	19	1	944	54	2	362	588	50	52	702	246
Christian	591	343	66	999	1	..	992	8	..	972	27	1	419	531	50	42	693	265
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	532	386	82	998	2	..	965	34	1	905	92	3	340	603	57	87	622	201
Hindu	514	396	90	998	2	..	951	47	2	869	127	4	309	626	65	97	594	319
Sikh	553	363	84	999	1	..	982	17	1	930	62	2	306	555	49	122	595	283
Jain	530	368	102	998	2	..	982	16	2	932	66	2	320	608	72	103	541	356
Muslim	537	388	75	998	2	..	972	27	1	926	71	3	341	605	54	58	671	271
Christian	574	357	69	998	1	1	987	12	1	961	38	1	390	555	55	42	693	265
II.—Himalayan.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	480	443	77	992	8	..	959	40	1	906	91	3	312	633	55	60	708	228
Hindu	481	442	77	992	8	..	961	38	1	910	87	3	314	631	55	60	709	225
Sikh	454	469	77	995	5	..	958	40	2	878	114	8	279	669	52	69	683	248
Jain	598	256	146	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	944	56	..	412	470	118	194	290	516
Muslim	468	455	77	995	6	..	940	58	2	865	132	3	300	645	55	64	687	249
Christian	508	448	44	1,000	..	..	967	33	..	972	28	..	444	522	34	109	785	106
III.—Sub-Himalayan.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	542	377	81	999	1	..	976	23	1	934	64	2	359	580	56	71	652	277
Hindu	532	375	93	999	1	..	974	25	1	927	70	3	362	576	62	103	595	302
Sikh	554	358	88	999	1	..	978	21	1	933	65	2	307	550	53	125	580	286
Jain	569	327	104	1,000	..	..	992	4	4	986	12	2	402	525	73	128	534	338
Muslim	544	380	76	999	1	..	979	20	1	942	56	2	353	595	52	48	688	264
Christian	602	330	68	1,000	..	..	996	4	..	979	21	..	451	501	48	42	677	281
IV.—North-West Dry Area.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	570	371	59	998	2	..	985	13	1	960	38	2	381	573	40	53	732	215
Hindu	545	392	63	998	2	..	985	15	..	953	45	2	353	601	46	68	698	234
Sikh	559	381	60	998	2	..	982	18	..	939	59	2	355	599	46	75	706	219
Jain	511	418	71	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	977	23	..	221	715	64	29	706	265
Muslim	576	366	58	998	2	..	988	11	1	964	34	2	388	596	46	48	742	210
Christian	614	327	59	998	2	..	996	4	..	984	15	1	434	520	46	36	718	246

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—concluded.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	FEMALES.																	
	ALL AGES.			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 AND OVER.		
	Unmarried. 2	Married. 3	Widowed. 4	Unmarried. 5	Married. 6	Widowed. 7	Unmarried. 8	Married. 9	Widowed. 10	Unmarried. 11	Married. 12	Widowed. 13	Unmarried. 14	Married. 15	Widowed. 16	Unmarried. 17	Married. 18	Widowed. 19
PUNJAB.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	419	464	117	995	5	..	917	82	1	762	235	3	87	846	67	12	502	436
Hindu	379	479	142	904	6	..	879	119	2	682	313	5	53	855	92	8	435	557
Sikh	413	472	116	997	3	..	938	61	1	793	205	2	87	862	51	9	542	449
Jain	423	419	158	997	2	1	965	33	2	825	171	4	81	798	121	14	402	584
Muslim	443	452	105	998	4	..	934	65	1	803	194	3	106	837	57	16	527	457
Christian	504	415	81	999	1	..	975	24	1	877	122	1	160	799	41	28	565	407
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	411	471	118	995	5	..	904	95	1	739	258	3	78	856	66	10	500	490
Hindu	382	434	134	995	5	..	868	130	2	660	336	4	48	864	88	5	446	549
Sikh	410	471	119	997	3	..	939	60	1	799	199	2	93	857	50	10	537	453
Jain	419	420	161	999	1	..	964	35	1	814	181	5	75	802	123	12	397	591
Muslim	435	459	106	994	6	..	918	81	1	778	219	3	95	849	56	13	518	469
Christian	489	424	87	998	2	..	967	32	1	859	139	2	158	797	45	28	547	425
II.—Himalayan.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	340	498	162	991	9	..	853	144	3	640	353	7	49	850	107	11	411	578
Hindu	337	498	165	991	9	..	857	140	3	643	349	8	47	850	103	10	408	582
Sikh	359	522	119	993	7	..	851	147	2	614	379	7	30	908	62	7	420	573
Jain	465	315	220	1,000	..	..	950	50	..	762	238	..	75	775	150	..	120	808
Muslim	373	513	114	987	13	..	813	184	3	605	386	9	51	882	67	7	456	537
Christian	505	413	82	1,000	..	..	957	34	9	953	47	..	347	613	40	200	520	280
III.—Sub-Himalayan.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	408	466	126	995	5	..	905	94	1	746	250	4	80	851	96	13	488	499
Hindu	384	462	154	996	4	..	891	108	1	713	283	4	55	849	96	6	423	571
Sikh	397	430	123	997	3	..	919	80	1	747	250	3	62	879	59	5	524	471
Jain	440	414	146	992	6	2	974	21	5	886	114	..	115	774	111	23	434	543
Muslim	419	462	119	995	5	..	913	86	1	765	231	4	92	845	63	17	501	482
Christian	493	424	83	998	1	1	977	22	1	874	125	1	128	833	39	24	560	416
IV.—North-West Dry Area.																		
ALL RELIGIONS	465	440	95	997	3	..	961	38	1	848	150	2	119	825	56	17	551	432
Hindu	436	442	122	997	3	..	952	47	1	811	186	3	88	829	83	14	471	515
Sikh	458	462	79	997	3	..	961	38	1	830	168	2	89	866	45	12	611	377
Jain	445	429	126	1,000	..	..	976	24	..	789	211	..	91	833	76	..	429	571
Muslim	468	439	93	997	3	..	964	35	1	857	141	2	125	822	53	17	557	426
Christian	556	333	61	1,000	..	..	989	11	..	913	86	1	204	763	33	25	623	352

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main Age-periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

RELIGION AND AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried. 2	Married. 3	Widowed. 4	Unmarried. 5	Married. 6	Widowed. 7
PUNJAB.—ALL RELIGIONS.						
ALL AGES	5,411	3,838	756	4,194	4,686	1,170
0-10	2,731	37	2	2,924	118	2
10-15	1,123	87	3	907	280	4
15-40	1,407	2,363	213	340	3,303	260
40 and over	150	1,346	538	23	935	904
HINDU.—ALL AGES	5,144	4,008	850	3,787	4,787	1,426
0-10	2,559	51	2	2,745	164	3
10-15	1,071	122	4	814	374	5
15-40	1,330	2,532	248	214	3,429	368
40 and over	184	1,301	596	14	820	1,050
AD-DHARMI.—ALL AGES	4,758	4,439	803	3,715	5,373	912
0-10	2,760	175	2	2,802	371	3
10-15	991	318	6	674	598	6
15-40	915	2,650	240	219	3,367	157
40 and over	92	1,296	555	20	1,037	746
SIKH.—ALL AGES	5,535	3,646	819	4,133	4,719	1,148
0-10	2,619	24	1	2,844	84	1
10-15	1,126	75	2	943	244	3
15-40	1,525	2,183	191	326	3,243	192
40 and over	265	1,304	625	20	1,148	952
JAIN.—ALL AGES	5,369	3,608	1,023	4,228	4,190	1,582
0-10	2,666	19	3	2,876	45	4
10-15	1,131	66	3	1,001	208	4
15-40	1,352	2,415	294	325	3,186	482
40 and over	220	1,108	723	26	751	1,092
MUSLIM.—ALL AGES	5,535	3,780	685	4,433	4,523	1,044
0-10	2,856	29	2	3,042	97	2
10-15	1,155	65	3	952	230	3
15-40	1,423	2,313	198	411	3,253	220
40 and over	101	1,373	482	28	943	819
CHRISTIAN.—ALL AGES	5,906	3,428	666	5,040	4,153	807
0-10	2,908	12	1	3,291	37	1
10-15	1,195	34	1	1,092	152	2
15-40	1,731	2,180	209	612	3,066	156
40 and over	72	1,192	455	45	898	648

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at certain Ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	ALL AGES.			0-10			10-15			15-40			40 AND OVER.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB.															
ALL RELIGIONS	644	1,005	1,285	890	2,667	1,111	671	2,666	1,045	201	1,161	1,012	127	577	1,306
Hindu	615	998	1,401	896	2,661	1,271	635	2,564	1,140	135	1,131	1,241	64	527	1,470
Sikh	692	1,026	1,111	861	2,715	1,030	664	2,592	845	170	1,177	795	00	668	1,209
Jain	692	1,021	1,359	948	2,068	1,167	778	2,757	1,500	212	1,160	1,438	103	596	1,327
Muslim	672	1,004	1,280	894	2,819	1,012	692	2,946	1,021	242	1,181	931	231	577	1,426
Christian	685	973	973	909	2,457	828	734	3,624	1,148	284	1,124	602	498	605	1,143
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West.															
ALL RELIGIONS	628	993	1,169	884	2,408	934	659	2,274	818	178	1,104	900	87	610	1,278
Hindu	602	992	1,215	878	2,350	901	611	2,120	779	122	1,074	1,054	43	571	1,200
Sikh	686	1,026	1,115	857	2,757	868	665	2,510	747	177	1,165	776	63	689	1,217
Jain	707	1,024	1,407	968	1,833	1,000	788	2,500	1,800	204	1,155	1,494	98	608	1,371
Muslim	668	976	1,166	902	2,580	1,025	693	2,531	913	220	1,101	810	172	589	1,316
Christian	693	966	1,032	902	2,065	478	715	2,940	1,118	313	1,107	640	503	604	1,226
II.—Himalayan.															
ALL RELIGIONS	641	1,020	1,911	939	3,063	2,298	640	3,523	2,385	147	1,255	1,719	127	450	1,986
Hindu	643	1,033	1,967	943	3,059	2,342	643	3,630	2,445	143	1,283	1,707	117	453	2,033
Sikh	667	798	1,107	871	3,000	1,000	605	2,864	750	73	903	792	53	335	1,257
Jain	602	952	1,167	851	..	..	941	5,000	..	107	969	750	..	333	1,375
Muslim	678	816	1,089	884	2,851	1,800	602	2,519	2,167	111	892	709	58	376	1,234
Christian	894	830	1,683	916	1,000	..	990	1,067	..	763	1,149	1,150	1,341	485	1,025
III.—Sub-Himalayan.															
ALL RELIGIONS	638	1,046	1,315	884	3,475	1,662	658	3,199	1,404	188	1,228	1,070	138	589	1,400
Hindu	601	1,027	1,369	896	3,784	2,076	654	3,418	1,560	124	1,193	1,244	46	532	1,412
Sikh	676	1,078	1,126	865	3,106	1,806	642	3,074	1,276	125	1,272	801	31	643	1,103
Jain	630	1,030	1,149	872	6,000	1,500	738	7,667	..	240	1,233	1,274	125	568	1,101
Muslim	665	1,049	1,357	885	3,711	1,500	665	3,368	1,404	228	1,244	1,001	271	582	1,461
Christian	644	1,008	956	914	5,077	3,667	723	4,821	1,800	198	1,163	509	442	624	1,114
IV.—North-West Dry Area.															
ALL RELIGIONS	677	987	1,340	894	2,310	782	709	3,126	921	258	1,188	997	235	561	1,501
Hindu	651	918	1,557	908	2,683	2,200	702	3,373	1,540	192	1,066	1,392	151	500	1,030
Sikh	650	960	1,046	878	1,752	1,273	698	2,269	924	196	1,123	753	111	500	1,173
Jain	705	831	1,448	835	..	..	698	8,000	..	316	894	909	..	500	1,778
Muslim	682	1,003	1,348	893	2,330	640	712	3,277	855	271	1,221	969	269	567	1,527
Christian	728	942	833	917	1,944	333	786	4,958	600	356	1,106	539	403	586	966

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

(Based on Imperial Table VIII.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes.

CASTE AND RELIGION.			MALES.																				
			ALL AGES.			0-6			7-13			14-16			17-23			24-43			44 AND OVER.		
			Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PUNJAB.																							
1	AGGARWAL	Hindu	540	361	99	990	1	..	980	19	1	708	198	4	442	538	20	222	607	111	199	742	59
2	ARH	Hindu	521	384	95	999	1	..	965	34	1	756	237	7	422	556	22	146	763	101	72	538	390
3	"	Muslim	549	357	94	1,000	..	..	990	10	..	855	145	..	561	424	15	215	675	110	40	603	357
4	ARAIN	Muslim	550	380	70	995	5	..	965	33	2	851	145	4	538	444	19	164	767	79	59	657	284
5	AROBA	Hindu	545	389	66	999	1	..	988	12	..	923	75	2	601	386	13	166	765	69	55	684	291
6	"	Sikh	558	376	66	999	1	..	981	19	..	892	104	4	535	450	15	151	779	70	74	660	266
7	AWAN	Muslim	558	384	58	998	2	..	984	15	1	929	69	2	672	313	15	164	779	57	33	732	235
8	BAWARIA	Hindu	548	397	55	997	3	..	953	46	1	811	187	2	444	527	29	94	837	69	31	724	245
9	"	Sikh	528	407	65	1,000	..	..	988	12	..	830	164	6	411	577	12	154	786	60	37	682	281
10	BILOCH	Muslim	558	386	56	999	1	..	989	11	..	919	72	9	638	351	11	172	757	71	26	761	213
11	BRAHMAN	Hindu	537	364	99	999	1	..	980	19	1	878	118	4	577	404	19	230	671	99	123	539	338
12	"	Sikh	542	363	95	998	2	..	994	6	..	906	94	..	616	376	8	287	628	87	100	528	312
13	CHAMAR	Hindu	477	443	80	997	3	..	911	87	2	642	346	13	318	651	31	84	818	98	42	634	324
14	"	Sikh	505	403	92	998	2	..	942	56	2	717	274	9	406	570	24	134	759	107	60	596	344
15	CHHIMBRA	Hindu	500	372	126	998	2	..	934	61	5	769	218	13	449	509	42	192	678	132	94	488	418
16	"	Sikh	527	370	103	996	4	..	935	64	1	820	176	4	497	452	51	244	669	87	124	535	341
17	"	Muslim	521	399	80	999	1	..	963	35	2	808	185	7	454	521	25	123	788	89	46	654	300
18	CHUHRA	Hindu	522	400	78	996	4	..	934	64	2	726	263	11	415	555	30	109	788	103	41	637	322
19	"	Sikh	567	368	65	999	1	..	982	17	1	862	135	3	532	445	23	129	793	78	54	659	287
20	"	Muslim	567	368	65	1,000	..	..	987	13	..	855	142	3	508	462	30	136	778	85	48	670	282

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—continued.
(Based on Imperial Table VIII.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes.

			MALES—contd.																				
CASTE AND RELIGION.			ALL AGES.	0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43			44 and over.				
			1 Unmarried.	2 Married.	3 Widowed.	4 Unmarried.	5 Married.	6 Widowed.	7 Unmarried.	8 Married.	9 Widowed.	10 Unmarried.	11 Married.	12 Widowed.	13 Unmarried.	14 Married.	15 Widowed.	16 Unmarried.	17 Married.	18 Widowed.	19 Unmarried.	20 Married.	21 Widowed.	22 Unmarried.	23 Married.	24 Widowed.
21	DAGI AND KOLI	Hindu	427	507	66	980	20	..	916	82	2	723	268	10	422	517	31	92	837	71	36	768	196
22	DHOBI	Hindu	463	440	88	999	1	..	953	46	1	651	337	12	325	630	45	94	802	104	44	805	351
23	"	Muslim	530	381	80	999	1	..	970	29	1	830	164	6	521	451	28	142	756	102	52	656	292
24	FAQIR	Hindu	615	203	92	999	1	..	955	45	..	855	141	4	600	375	25	439	471	90	404	366	230
25	"	Sikh	647	240	113	996	4	..	993	7	..	838	146	16	643	323	34	601	318	81	514	274	222
26	"	Muslim	529	392	89	997	3	..	937	61	2	761	230	9	450	520	30	159	737	104	79	591	330
27	GUJJAR	Hindu	508	400	92	995	5	..	913	85	2	743	250	7	474	500	26	180	719	101	71	532	347
28	"	Sikh	469	430	101	995	5	..	842	158	..	592	408	..	484	508	8	225	672	103	78	622	307
29	"	Muslim	511	406	83	997	3	..	936	62	2	775	219	6	486	495	19	151	762	87	49	638	313
30	HARNI	Muslim	594	344	62	997	3	..	909	29	2	861	131	8	509	461	30	148	789	63	43	698	259
31	JAT	Hindu	493	411	96	997	3	..	895	102	3	633	358	9	388	584	28	164	723	113	98	550	352
32	"	Sikh	555	359	86	999	1	..	975	24	1	857	139	4	579	407	14	270	654	76	127	572	301
33	"	Muslim	573	367	60	998	2	..	982	18	..	906	92	2	640	348	12	200	735	65	41	708	251
34	JHWAR	Hindu	507	390	103	998	2	..	951	48	1	787	205	8	439	529	32	138	743	119	65	566	369
35	"	Sikh	547	365	88	998	2	..	977	21	2	809	186	5	453	512	35	168	729	103	84	598	318
36	"	Muslim	540	373	87	997	3	..	957	42	1	818	177	5	490	483	27	126	776	98	47	615	338
37	JULAHA	Hindu	467	453	80	995	5	..	956	43	1	801	196	3	447	528	25	122	793	85	44	688	268
38	"	Sikh	435	453	112	1,000	..	..	899	98	3	656	344	..	339	616	45	133	760	117	54	616	330
39	"	Muslim	540	375	85	999	1	..	974	26	..	861	134	5	535	433	32	150	754	96	45	643	312
40	KAMBOH	Hindu	531	383	86	999	1	..	969	31	..	816	176	8	516	467	17	149	758	93	59	599	342
41	"	Sikh	526	404	70	999	1	..	969	31	..	802	192	6	440	543	17	126	797	77	49	683	268
42	"	Muslim	535	398	67	998	2	..	963	36	1	828	168	4	474	508	20	123	800	77	48	683	269
43	KASHMIRI	Muslim	543	387	70	999	1	..	982	17	1	906	92	2	642	340	18	177	747	76	54	665	281
44	KHATRI	Hindu	508	365	67	999	1	..	989	11	..	942	56	2	690	299	11	217	715	68	94	640	266
45	"	Sikh	550	377	73	999	1	..	988	11	1	879	111	10	610	368	22	204	728	68	79	664	257
46	KUMHAR	Hindu	487	430	83	998	2	..	942	57	1	697	295	8	354	619	27	97	808	95	50	621	329
47	"	Sikh	553	367	80	997	3	..	976	23	1	803	188	9	502	472	26	166	752	92	75	621	304
48	"	Muslim	548	381	71	997	3	..	975	25	..	839	152	9	524	455	21	143	774	83	45	678	277
49	"	Hindu	495	418	87	996	4	..	946	52	2	758	235	7	458	512	30	148	753	99	61	633	308
50	"	Sikh	530	371	99	1,000	..	..	952	46	2	760	285	5	431	550	19	203	691	106	88	569	343
51	"	Muslim	540	387	73	999	1	..	964	35	1	822	173	5	495	480	25	131	784	85	53	660	287
52	MACHHI	Muslim	553	374	73	999	1	..	973	26	1	852	144	4	559	418	23	154	761	85	39	671	290
53	MEO	Muslim	518	407	75	998	2	..	966	33	1	787	205	8	403	566	31	68	835	97	13	641	346
54	MIRASI	Muslim	554	370	76	999	1	..	976	23	1	863	130	7	578	392	30	171	740	89	56	668	278
55	MOCHI	Hindu	390	526	84	1,000	..	..	831	169	..	681	319	..	394	571	35	78	812	110	39	641	320
56	"	Muslim	540	382	78	998	2	..	979	21	..	870	127	3	548	433	19	138	768	94	39	665	296
57	MUSALLI	Muslim	580	358	62	999	1	..	988	12	..	900	96	4	609	372	19	157	759	84	38	717	245
58	NAI	Hindu	495	399	106	998	2	..	952	47	1	736	258	6	426	545	29	153	726	121	78	559	363
59	"	Sikh	544	358	98	999	1	..	980	20	..	815	1741	1	510	456	34	259	644	97	118	556	326
60	"	Muslim	530	389	81	998	2	..	966	33	1	840	154	6	521	454	25	149	756	95	44	660	296
61	PAKHWARA	Muslim	541	371	88	1,000	..	..	983	14	3	898	93	9	502	461	37	139	770	91	36	620	335
62	PATIAN	Muslim	557	380	63	999	1	..	988	11	1	921	75	4	675	307	18	202	728	72	47	723	230
63	KANET	Hindu	445	485	70	981	19	..	917	81	2	760	234	6	448	529	23	136	791	73	47	742	211
64	RAJPUT	Hindu	523	396	81	999	1	..	979	21	..	879	117	4	607	376	17	206	709	85	96	631	273
65	"	Sikh	545	395	60	999	1	..	988	11	1	904	94	2	388	602	10	153	763	84	57	719	224
66	"	Muslim	566	372	62	998	2	..	980	19	1	897	99	4	644	339	17	175	760	65	45	700	255
67	RATHI	Hindu	539	355	76	999	1	..	985	15	..	895	103	2	643	339	18	191	730	79	59	688	253
68	SAINI	Hindu	509	388	103	999	1	..	958	41	1	780	216	4	472	503	25	170	722	108	85	560	356
69	"	Sikh	534	373	93	999	1	..	967	32	1	767	230	3	428	554	18	184	703	113	106	586	308
70	SANSI	Hindu	532	381	87	996	4	..	957	41	2	760	232	8	465	513	22	137	749	114	46	627	327
71	SAYAD	Muslim	551	380	69	998	2	..	985	14	1	890	108	2	641	343	16	177	742	81	47	699	254
72	SHRIKH	Muslim	520	405	75	996	4	..	960	38	2	841	152	7	552	423	25	148	761	91	44	674	282
73	SUNAR	Hindu	534	386	80	998	2	..	962	37	1	812	182	6	501	478	21	163	743	94	77	626	297
74	"	Sikh	559	371	70	999	1	..	973	27	..	815	183	2	478	495	27	208	724	68	103	618	279
75	"	Muslim	556	378	66	999	1	..	975	25	..	795	200	5	542	428	30	149	768	83	72	669	259
76	TAREHAN	Hindu	501	401	98	997	3	..	941	57	2	733	259	8	496	562	32	148	743	109	69	577	354
77	"	Sikh	533	377	90	999	1	..	975	24	1	789	205	6	484	496	20	211	696	93	85	595	320
78																							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—concluded.
(Based on Imperial Table VIII.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes.

		FEMALES.																				
CASTE AND RELIGION.	I	ALL AGES.			0-6			7-13			14-16			17-23			24-43			44 AND OVER.		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
PUNJAB.																						
1	AGGARWAL	Hindu	399	429	172	992	8	930	69	1	408	582	10	48	907	45	7	750	234	10	341	649
2	AHR	Hindu	394	482	124	997	3	871	128	1	253	742	5	18	963	19	2	870	128	1	426	573
3	"	Muslim	481	425	94	991	0	977	23	..	828	156	10	222	738	40	106	813	82	41	553	406
4	ABAIN	Muslim	451	454	95	994	6	900	99	1	485	510	5	112	875	13	23	807	80	16	407	437
5	ABORA	Hindu	434	432	134	998	2	944	55	1	502	493	5	91	884	25	29	821	150	10	397	593
6	"	Sikh	454	435	111	998	2	952	47	1	564	430	6	90	885	25	21	865	114	11	473	516
7	AWAN	Muslim	440	445	115	998	2	944	55	1	557	436	7	145	835	20	34	865	101	14	470	518
8	BAWARIA	Hindu	404	447	89	992	8	802	107	1	418	562	20	65	906	29	16	864	120	10	524	466
9	"	Sikh	503	419	78	990	1	970	30	..	728	271	3	110	850	40	20	890	81	17	578	405
10	BLOCH	Muslim	425	485	90	997	3	913	86	1	480	515	5	112	870	18	21	904	75	10	517	473
11	BRAHMAN	Hindu	365	437	198	995	5	877	121	2	381	601	18	55	890	55	10	757	233	5	321	674
12	"	Sikh	397	460	143	992	8	926	74	..	555	445	..	135	853	13	30	809	153	31	457	512
13	CHAMAR	Hindu	362	522	116	991	9	725	273	2	164	326	10	25	957	18	7	861	132	4	395	501
14	"	Sikh	308	499	103	997	3	842	157	1	320	674	0	46	944	10	5	910	85	5	474	521
15	CHIMBA	Hindu	381	484	135	992	7	792	206	2	366	629	5	31	948	21	7	863	131	6	412	583
16	"	Sikh	382	497	121	995	5	852	147	1	416	582	2	70	917	13	37	869	94	12	513	475
17	"	Muslim	431	462	107	997	3	881	118	1	452	543	5	134	843	23	20	871	103	9	490	501
18	CHUHRA	Hindu	432	477	91	992	8	839	159	2	362	632	6	73	912	15	12	875	107	12	471	517
19	"	Sikh	445	456	99	998	2	927	72	1	550	448	2	97	893	10	15	894	91	8	459	533
20	"	Muslim	492	418	90	1,000	..	950	48	2	619	377	4	180	792	28	32	874	94	8	551	441
21	DAGI AND KOLI	Hindu	328	543	129	984	16	795	202	3	208	719	13	62	911	27	13	880	102	10	380	610
22	DHOBI	Hindu	398	491	111	995	5	848	147	5	281	701	18	31	945	24	13	859	128	10	380	610
23	"	Muslim	435	461	104	996	4	913	86	1	482	511	7	120	860	20	25	873	102	21	490	480
24	FAQIR	Hindu	404	450	146	995	4	899	101	..	463	525	12	104	855	41	30	817	144	19	470	511
25	"	Sikh	380	492	128	1,000	..	897	103	..	484	505	11	144	837	19	55	880	65	45	498	457
26	"	Muslim	424	470	106	989	11	833	166	1	382	608	10	101	881	18	22	875	103	10	472	512
27	GUJJAR	Hindu	336	526	138	990	10	693	304	3	235	752	13	20	951	23	3	863	134	1	404	595
28	"	Sikh	310	563	127	990	10	564	430	6	190	810	..	47	934	19	44	872	84	9	524	467
29	"	Muslim	400	490	110	989	11	780	218	2	355	638	7	87	895	18	16	883	101	7	487	506
30	HARNI	Muslim	502	406	92	997	3	907	93	..	250	750	..	20	970	10	21	893	86	4	554	442
31	JAT	Hindu	357	518	125	991	9	743	256	1	209	786	5	28	957	15	6	896	128	3	417	530
32	"	Sikh	399	477	124	997	3	909	90	1	518	477	5	119	870	11	19	892	86	8	488	504
33	"	Muslim	455	447	98	996	4	926	73	1	568	429	5	159	827	14	30	885	85	12	490	492
34	JHWAR	Hindu	394	483	123	996	4	817	182	1	348	645	7	60	919	21	12	859	129	0	425	569
35	"	Sikh	420	470	110	999	9	913	86	1	425	563	12	85	904	11	14	894	92	7	491	502
36	"	Muslim	447	462	91	991	1	891	108	1	481	514	5	105	880	15	24	892	84	9	532	459
37	JULAHA	Hindu	330	517	153	992	8	760	236	4	178	809	13	64	907	29	9	829	162	3	364	633
38	"	Sikh	314	560	126	993	7	725	275	..	235	765	..	38	945	17	12	918	70	6	493	501
39	"	Muslim	445	451	104	996	4	907	92	1	510	484	0	123	858	19	27	878	07	13	482	505
40	KAMBOH	Hindu	424	461	115	997	3	879	120	1	514	481	5	98	880	22	15	857	128	3	461	536
41	"	Sikh	431	485	84	997	3	900	98	2	458	538	4	77	911	12	14	914	72	8	582	410
42	"	Muslim	448	460	92	995	5	892	107	1	487	507	0	91	894	15	17	897	86	8	525	497
43	KASHMIRI	Muslim	431	445	124	997	3	916	83	1	559	436	5	154	830	16	25	873	102	18	497	575
44	KHATRI	Hindu	432	417	151	998	2	963	36	1	604	390	6	115	859	20	24	814	162	12	372	616
45	"	Sikh	430	440	130	997	3	940	59	1	593	494	3	122	859	19	21	845	134	8	497	522
46	KUMHAR	Hindu	367	506	127	994	6	772	226	2	232	769	8	36	944	20	9	859	132	4	408	588
47	"	Sikh	413	462	125	990	1	920	79	1	488	507	5	92	862	46	16	891	93	10	488	592
48	"	Muslim	446	455	99	997	3	903	96	1	499	498	5	124	858	18	27	881	92	9	498	491
49	LOHAR	Hindu	357	504	139	992	8	763	234	3	279	711	10	55	922	23	15	851	134	8	377	611
50	"	Sikh	393	499	108	997	3	887	111	2	447	550	3	76	906	16	10	898	86	14	529	457
51	"	Muslim	440	460	100	995	5	888	111	1	478	515	7	107	875	18	25	881	94	10	494	490
52	MACHHI	Muslim	446	455	99	997	3	911	88	1	500	494	6	125	857	18	30	876	94	12	497	491
53	MEO	Muslim	400	490	110	995	5	865	133	2	329	692	9	30	954	16	1	872	127	1	380	611
54	MIRASI	Muslim	444	445	111	995	5	932	67	1	570	422	8	153	824	23	29	868	103	18	482	504
55	MOOHI	Hindu	404	510	80	1,000	..	854	146	..	287	704	9	117	861	22	16	873	111	12	524	46
56	"	Muslim	446	451	103	997	3	930	69	1	528	464	8	125	858	17	22	870	99	13	499	481
57	MUSSALLI	Muslim	498	425	77	998	2	951	48	1	598	397	5	179	804	17	34	892	74	12	542	441
58	NAI	Hindu	365	495	140	993	7	803	193	4	289	706	5	43	934	23	8	844	148	10	393	597
59	"	Sikh	407	471	122	999	1	922	78	..	507	488	5	95	886	19	21	876	103	11	501	481
60	"	Muslim	443	455	102	995	5	903	96	1	516	477	7	141	838	21	29	880	91	15	492	491
61	PAKHIWARA	Muslim	461	456	83	1,000	..	918	82	..	510	490	..	123	842	35	29	872	99	11	581	491
62	PATHAN	Muslim	440	444	116	998	2	947	52	1	620	373	7	158	820	22	32	859	109	12	462	521
63	KANET	Hindu	317	530	153	985	15	803	195	2	310	677	13	48	832	20	13	863	124	5	404	591
64	RAJPUT	Hindu	357	462	181	996	4	844	154	2	353	631	16	84	873	43	23	770	201	11	335	651
65	"	Sikh	438	467	95	999	1	945	54	1	503	491	6	107	872	21	17	913	70	6	479	511
66	"	Muslim	450	432	118	996	4	903	96	1	573	421	6	153	826	21	34	846	120	11	430	551
67	RATHI	Hindu	355	466	179	990	10	829	160	2	280	710	10	38	926							

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

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

The statistics relating to the four infirmities, insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy, by quinquennial age-periods for the Province are given in Imperial Table IX, Part I, and totals for all ages by each district and state are given in Part II of the same table. Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives the number of the infirm per 100,000 of the total population of each sex for the whole Province, and each Natural Division, district and state.

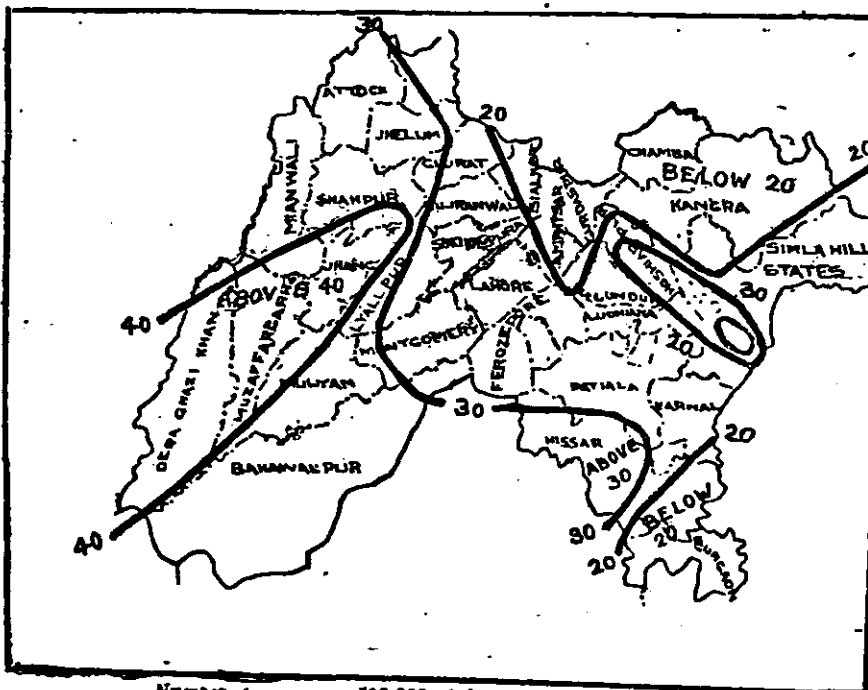
Subsidiary Table II gives the number of the infirm per 100,000 and females per 1,000 males at certain age-periods for the whole Province.

Subsidiary Table III gives age distribution of 10,000 infirm for the total Province.

124. An enquiry which deals with the various aspects of the population, General. for instance, with the number of earners, working dependants and non-working dependants, would be incomplete if it did not make an attempt to estimate what proportion of the population suffers from some physical infirmity rendering it incapable of earning a livelihood. In order to partially fulfil this purpose a column has been provided in the general schedule at each census to ascertain the number of persons, who are insane, deaf-mute, totally blind or leprosy.

The figures obtained as a result of this enquiry are given in Imperial Table IX, Parts I and II. It may be remarked that the figures of infirmities are the least dependable of all the census figures as the presence of an infirmity, especially leprosy or insanity among females, is seldom given out. The only figures comparatively reliable are those concerning blindness, an infirmity to which no stigma attaches, but here again sometimes persons with a weak eyesight or blind of one eye are returned as totally blind.

125. At this census 5,619 males and 2,720 females were recorded as Insane. insane in the Province. These figures include the congenital idiots, known in some places as "*chuhars*" (literally meaning rats) owing to the shape and smallness of their heads and features, and those who become mentally deranged later in life. The number of the insane appears to be very much smaller than it really is, as an infirmity of this type is kept carefully concealed, and strangers are unaware of its existence in a family unless it takes an acute form or the afflicted person becomes violent. The figures of past censuses were, however, affected by similar drawbacks, and the results are therefore comparable.

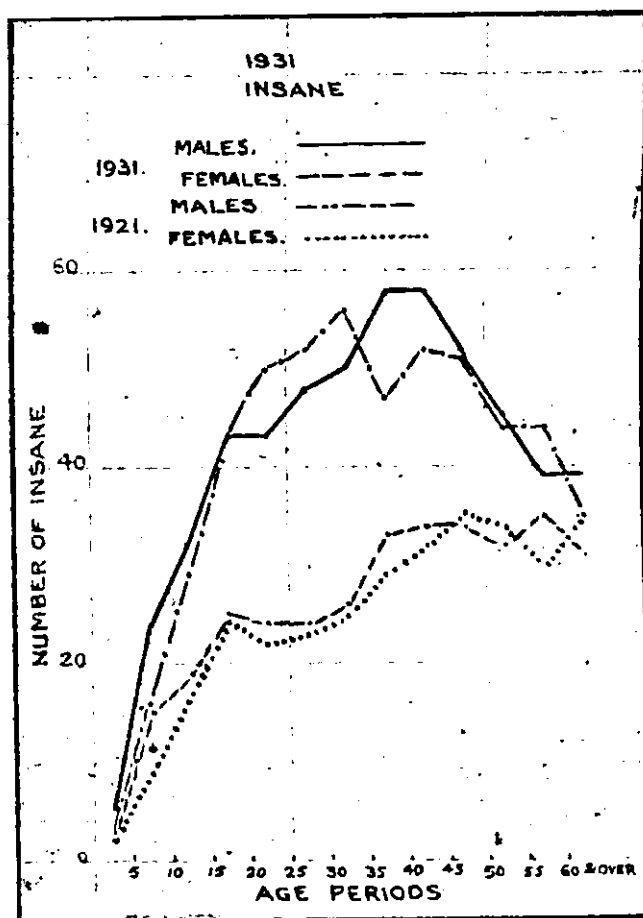


Number of insane per 100,000 of the total population. 1931.

126. The Local Distribution of Insanity. map in the margin shows the local distribution of insanity in the Province, the number of the insane of both sexes per 100,000 of the total population of each area being illustrated. The figures of Lahore Dis-

tract have been taken after excluding the inmates of the Lahore Mental Hospital born outside the district. It is apparent from the map that the highest number of insane persons is to be found in the Districts of Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. Poverty, drug habit and some peculiarity of their hot climate* may have their share, but the main cause seems to be the practice prevailing among the inhabitants to marry within a limited circle of relationship. Cousin marriages, if the process is repeated generation after generation, are in some cases directly responsible for imbecility and unsoundness of mind in children. The high proportion in some other predominantly Muslim districts also lends support to this view. The proportion obtaining to the east of the isopleth showing 30 per 100,000 for the central Punjab is small, except for an area of high proportion in Hoshiarpur District and the lower foot-hills of Kalsia. This area is also conspicuous for the smallest proportion of females, and there is possibly a connection between insanity and enforced sexual abstinence. That this is so is evidenced by the greater prevalence of insanity in youth and early manhood. This result may also be partly due to better enumeration in these areas and partly to poverty. The proportion in the other Sub-Himalayan districts and Kangra and Simla is the lowest, being less than 20 per 100,000 of the total population. Hissar has a proportion of over 30, while a little more to the south-east the figures show an improvement.

Sex Proportion and Age Distribution Among the Insane.



Number of insane per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period.

the same, and the nature of the two curves is similar except for minor variations due to the new process of smoothing the ages. The only difference at the

127. The graph in the margin shows the distribution of the insane by sex and age, the number per 100,000 of each sex at various ages being given for 1931 and 1921.

Like all other infirmities the number returned as insane is very small below the age of five, but by the age of ten the imbecility of the children would be well established. The proportion then begins to rise steadily till the ages of 35—45 when it is about highest among males. Afterwards it begins to fall rapidly among males, while among females its decline is rather slow and the highest point is reached at 55—60. The proportions for the 1921 census are about

*During the summer months the people of these localities anoint their bodies with oil as a protection against the evil effects of excessive heat.

present census is that the peaks of the curves have been slightly displaced. The general tendency of the smaller proportion of the insane at young ages, the largest proportion obtaining in middle ages, and a rapid decline in old ages, is the same in both sets of curves. The comparative difference between the male and female proportions also remains the same, and it is significant that among females the proportion of the insane is always lower than males, no doubt due partly to the concealment of the infirmity. Among women too, an increase in the proportion is apparent till the age of 20, but between 20 and 30 the proportion drops slightly, indicating thereby that at this period of a woman's life she is well treated. This particular drop in the proportion may be partly due to the increase in the number of able-bodied women at this age as a result of immigration. The female proportion again begins to rise from 30 onwards and after remaining almost steady till 55 reaches the highest point at 55—60, dropping again for all ages over 60. This should cause no surprise as the ages of the insane have to be guessed by others, and as we know most persons are erratic even in stating their own age. The higher proportion at comparatively older ages might be due partly to ill-treatment, to which old women are sometimes subjected.

The drop in the proportion of the insane of both sexes at higher ages is accountable by the fact that insanity is a derangement found in the most youthful, and the insane are for various reasons much shorter-lived than normal people.

128. There is only one Mental Hospital in the Province, which is situated

Punjab
Mental
Hospital

Year.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1922 ..	867	683	184
1923 ..	900	710	190
1924 ..	875	683	192
1925 ..	865	681	184
1926 ..	854	671	183
1927 ..	890	705	185
1928 ..	950	754	196
1929 ..	1,011	802	209
1930 ..	1,010	802	208
1931 ..	993	772	221

in Lahore. In the margin is reproduced the average daily number of inmates of this hospital for each of the ten years, 1922—31. The figures show that on an average about 1,000 persons mentally unfit are looked after in this hospital. Until recently accommodation had been much restricted, but the addition of a new section for criminals and another for women has relieved the congestion. Some improvements in sanitation to ameliorate the health conditions have also been carried out. Consequently the health statistics

have steadily improved despite the increase in the number of patients, but even then mortality amounted to 10.39 per cent. of the average daily population during the year 1929-30.

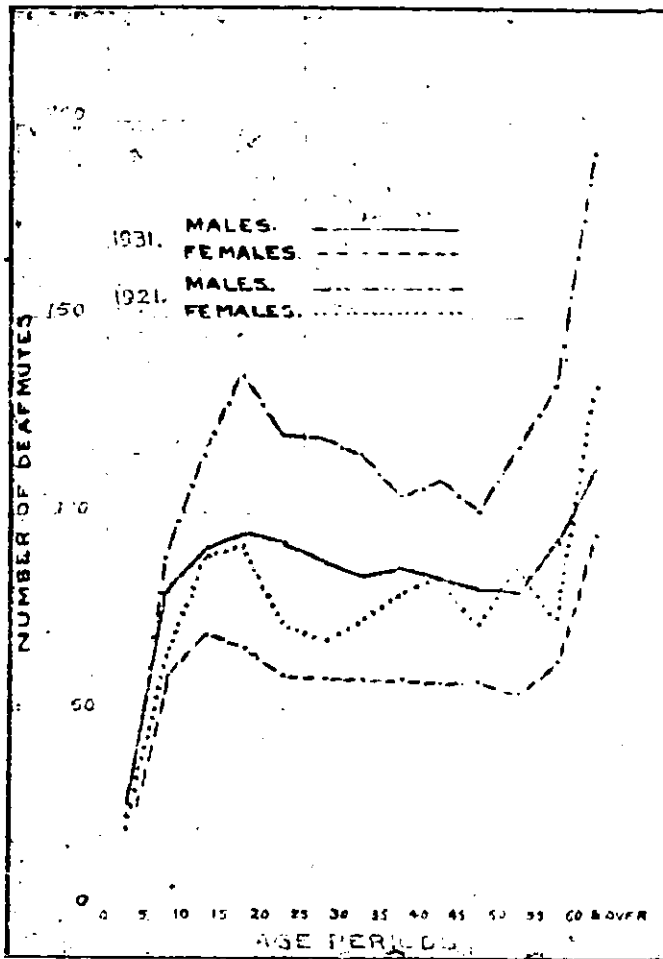
The treatment of the insane has now been brought into line, as far as possible, with modern methods. Formerly all patients were removed to their cells or barracks for two or three hours during the hotter part of the day when their attendants were off duty, while violent cases were hardly allowed full liberty even within the precincts of their section and suicidal patients were kept locked in their cells at night. A distinct improvement has been noticeable during the last decade. All cases of acute melancholia and all patients exhibiting definite suicidal tendency are kept in an open hospital ward, with trained attendants on duty day and night. While these measures cannot absolutely prevent suicides it is a fact that they have a salutary effect on the situation.

129. The deaf and dumb in the Province number 12,347 males and 7,185 females, as compared to 14,613 males and 8,145 females ten years ago. There is thus a decrease in both sexes. It was remarked in the last Census Report that some persons, who were weak of hearing only, had probably been included in the returns, especially at higher ages. The intention was to

The Deaf and
Dumb.

ascertain the number of the persons, who were both deaf and dumb, and the instructions to enumerators were made very clear on this point both in 1921 and now. The instructions appear to have been carried out more faithfully on the present occasion.

Age Distribution of Deaf-mutes.

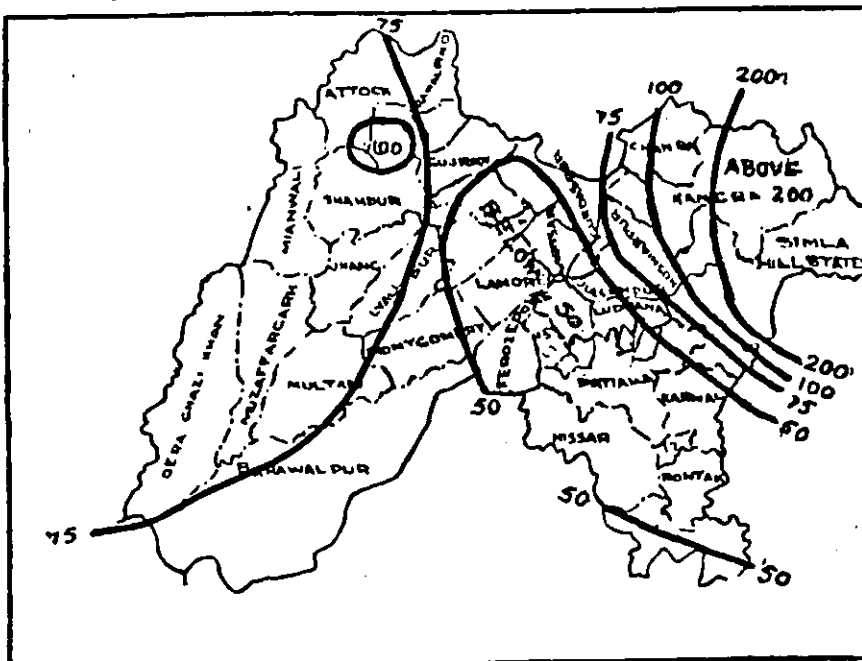


Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period.

130. The graph in the margin shows the age distribution of the deaf and dumb at this census and at the census of 1921. The proportion for both sexes has considerably fallen at all ages though it seems that the figures of ages after 55 have still been swollen by the inclusion of those who have lost their hearing or power of speech owing to extreme old age or a disease such as paralysis. In the earlier ages, of course, the figures are for the most part made up of those born deaf and dumb. The proportion as in the case of other infirmities rises up to the ages of 10—15 years, but there-

after drops gradually till the age of 55 and again rises abruptly. The drop in the proportion till the age of 55 shows that among those afflicted with this infirmity the rate of mortality is higher than in the rest of the population.

Local Distribution of Deaf-mutes.

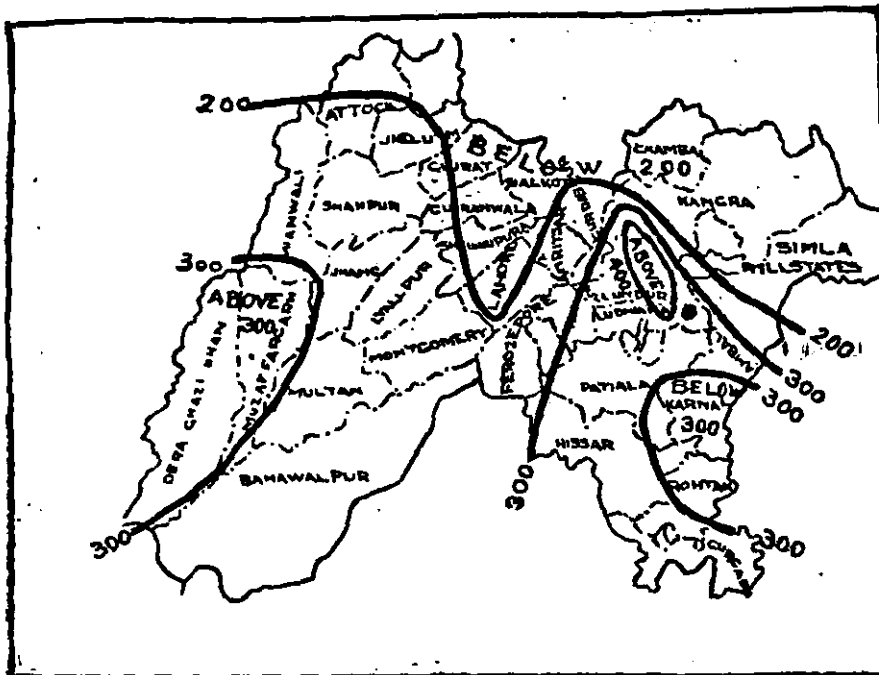


Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of the total population, 1931.

131. The map in the margin shows the local distribution of deaf-mutes. The highest proportion is met with in the Himalayas, the number evidently rising with the altitude. The prevalence of goitre in the

Himalayan areas has undoubtedly something to do with this infirmity, as also congenital syphilis. The Indo-Gangetic Plain containing the greatest proportion of Hindu and Sikh population with the wider degree of exogamy has the lowest proportion. The proportion in the western and predominantly Muslim districts is higher, the salt range area in Jhelum District showing a proportion of over 100 per 100,000. The high proportion in western districts might therefore have a good deal to do with the practice of cousin-marriage common among Muslims.

132. According to the returns there were 69,673 persons totally blind The Blind. in the Province as against 65,051 ten years ago. The increase is mainly due to the increase in the total population. The number of blind females per 1,000 blind males is 876.

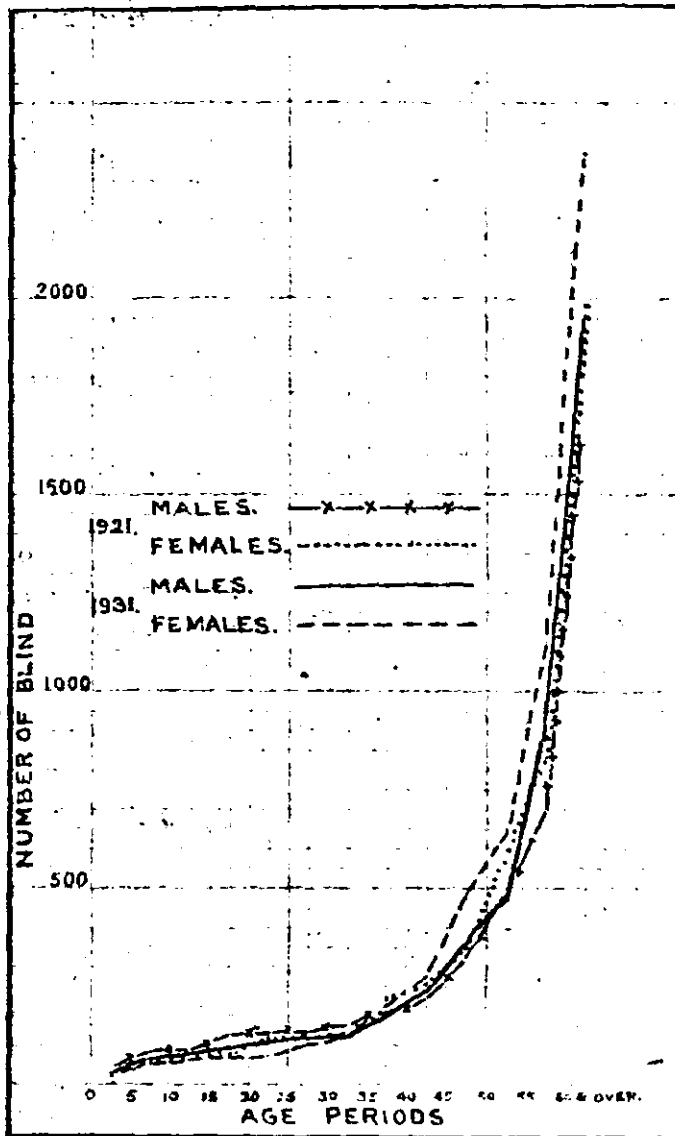


Number of blind per 100,000 of the total population.

The map in the margin shows the local distribution of the blind. The proportion of the blind per 100,000 of the total population of each area is given. It would appear that the greatest proportion of the blind is to be

found in the Hoshiarpur District, mainly resulting from small-pox which according to the statistics available caused proportionately more deaths there during the last decade than in any other district. Moreover, this district has got a particularly large proportion of the aged as is evident from the map on page 133, and old people as is well known are much more liable to lose their vision than others. The Himalayan districts and states have the smallest proportion, as also Rawalpindi and the northern part of Attock District, evidently because of the cooler climate and comparative absence of dust. The districts of eastern Punjab between the Sutlej and the Ghaggar have a higher proportion of blindness than those to the west. The proportion in the south-west of the Province is again high, evidently due to the sand and dust and the strong glare of the sun.

Age Distribution of the Blind.



Number of blind per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period.

proportion of the blind among females of younger ages, which is attributable partly to greater concealment in the case of females, and partly to the genuinely larger number of the blind among males, who are in the majority in the total population, and are comparatively more exposed to accidents. The curve for females after crossing the curve for males at 35—40 keeps a higher level to the end.

134. It will be evident from the diagram in the last paragraph that the proportion of the blind to the total population of both sexes has slightly risen since 1921, and considering that better means are now available to combat blindness, the increase may be attributable to the improvement in enumeration at the present census.

133. The diagram in the margin shows the proportion of the blind per 100,000 of each sex at various ages for this census as well as the last. The number of those born blind seems to be very small, and the fewness of blind children below 5 is mainly due to the refusal of fond parents to admit total blindness of their offspring while there is any hope of a cure. The proportion up to ages of 30 rises slowly but steadily, and afterwards begins to mount rapidly, the curve becoming very steep after 55 when senility is undoubtedly the cause.

The conditions for both sexes are similar with this difference that the curve for females keeps lower than that of males up to the age of 35 when it crosses over, indicating a smaller proportion

Measures for Combating Blindness.

Year.	Number of successful operations.	Year.	Number of successful operations.	Year.	Number of successful operations.
1	2	1	2	1	2
1901	5,204	1911	9,252	1921	11,477
1902	4,683	1912	12,065	1922	13,022
1903	4,841	1913	12,173	1923	13,127
1904	6,089	1914	12,366	1924	13,842
1905	6,403	1915	12,368	1925	16,222
1906	6,551	1916	11,682	1926	15,140
1907	5,965	1917	10,585	1927	17,781
1908	6,353	1918	9,431	1928	18,355
1909	8,116	1919	13,452	1929	19,358
1910	8,763	1920	13,606	1930	20,258

The table in the margin shows the successful operations of cataract performed in the Province annually since 1901. These figures have been supplied by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and show the progress made from year to year. But for these operations the number of the blind would be many times greater than it is. The available

Year.	Moga.	Amritsar.	Gojra.
1	2	3	4
1910	2,387	1,478	..
1911	2,534	1,643	..
1912	3,245	1,664	..
1913	3,411	1,471	..
1914	4,734	..	..
1915	4,035	2,183	..
1916	4,894	1,888	..
1917	5,008	1,215	..
1918	7,217	1,802	..
1919	7,510	2,890	..
1920	8,102	*	..
1921	*	*	..
1922	6,158	*	..
1923	6,123	761	..
1924	*	*	..
1925	*	*	..
1926	*	*	..
1927	8,398	1,783	..
1928	7,828	*	..
1929	6,537	2,204	4,321
1930	7,134	2,073	3,778

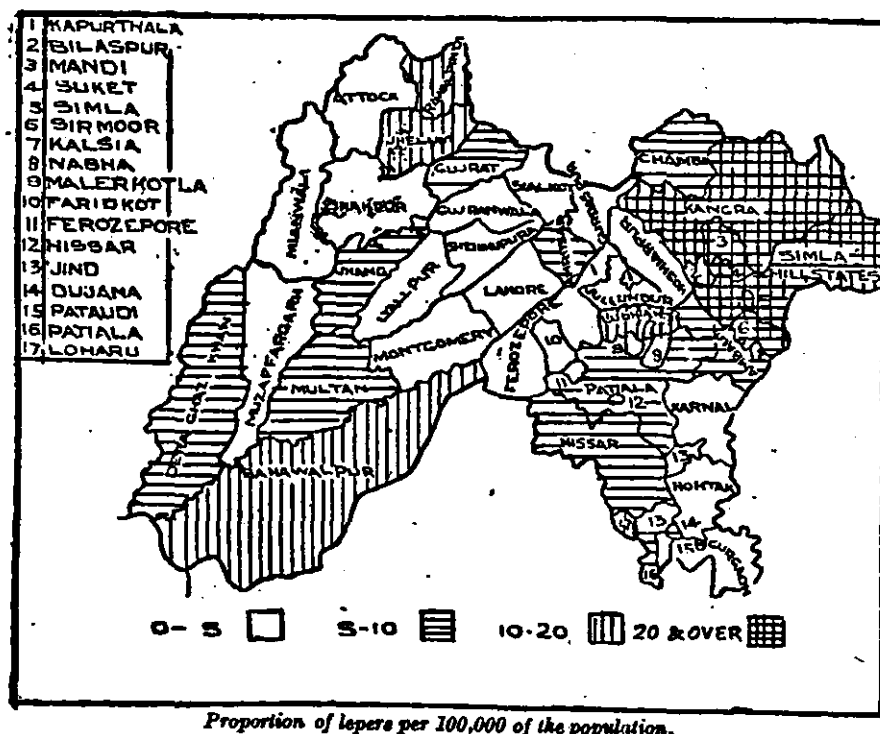
*Not available.

figures for the three well-known centres, Moga, Amritsar and Gojra, are given in the margin for general interest.

135. The figures of leprosy are the least reliable, as it is a disease which the afflicted are anxious to conceal and in many cases can conceal successfully. The instructions required the enumerators to distinguish between leucoderma and leprosy, and only to record the latter. In a large number of cases an enumerator is not competent enough to make out the disease by merely looking at the sufferer, and in the case of females he has, as a rule, to depend on the version of a male member of the family. It might therefore be pertinently asked why if the statistics of leprosy are so incomplete these

Leprosy and its Local Distribution.

are at all compiled at each census. The answer to this question has already been given, and it may be added that with a better understanding of the object of a census, which is noticeable, an increasing measure of accuracy is being attained; moreover, the figures at any rate give the comparative local distribution of the infirmity, and those who are trying to eradicate it from the land are greatly assisted if they know in what localities their attention is most needed. If it be admitted that the tendency to conceal this infirmity is uniformly strong in all parts of the Province, the high proportion of lepers in a particular area will show that the number of sufferers there is comparatively larger than elsewhere. At the same time it would become possible to locate the special cause of the disease in the particular locality.



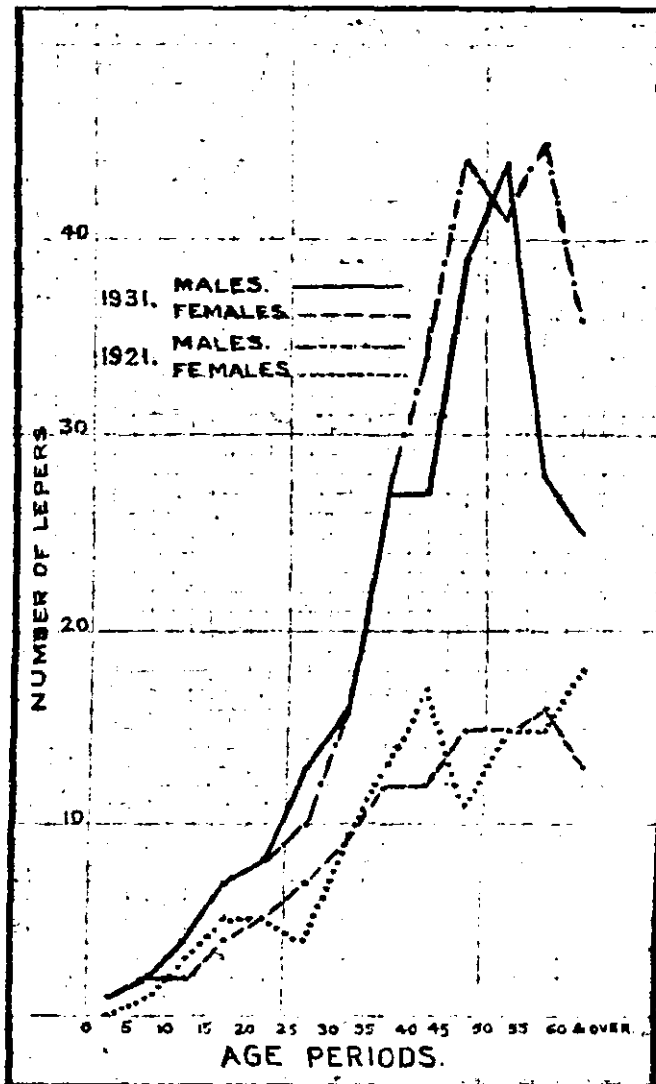
The map in the margin shows the local distribution of lepers, the number per 100,000 of total population of each area being shown. The number of foreign-born inmates of leper asylum has been excluded in each case.

The proportion of the leprosy is largest in the Himalayan Natural Division, the figures of Kangra (39) and Mandi (144) being the highest. The affliction in the hill areas arises for the most part from the prevalence of venereal diseases. The Ludhiana, Jullundur and Rawalpindi Districts and Bahawalpur State have the next highest proportion. Most of the central districts as well as the

districts in the extreme north-west and the south-east across the Ghaggar show the smallest proportion.

Leprosy at Different Ages.

136. Let us now examine the number of lepers at different ages as compared to the total population at those ages. This proportion for the present census



Number of Lepers per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period.

as well as the last is illustrated by the graph in the margin. We find that lepers form about the same proportion of the present population as they did ten years ago of the 1921 population. The proportion among both the sexes is also practically the same, the 1931 curves being generally smoother. We notice that the maximum proportion of lepers is in the population aged between 40 and 55 years. It may, therefore, be regarded as an infirmity of the middle aged, the small proportion of lepers among persons of over 50 indicating that lepers do not survive the age of 50 in considerable numbers.

Proportion of Sexes among the Lepers.

137. It will have been noticed from the diagram above that proportionately fewer females are afflicted with leprosy than males. This disparity is partly due to greater concealment

of the infirmity among females. It is quite possible that despite clear instructions an enumerator as a result of his own ignorance of the disease may put down as leprosy a person merely suffering from leucoderma, yaws or syphilis. This possibility will affect the male figures in particular and raise the proportion of male lepers higher.

In recent years a campaign has been launched to eradicate leprosy from the Province and a note on the subject, written specially by the Director of Public Health, is printed as Appendix II at the end of this Report and briefly describes the details of these activities.

Leprosy Asylums in the Province.

Leprosy Asylum.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3
Palampur (Kangra District).	30	66
Subathu (Simla District).	88	173
Tarn Taran (Amritsar District).	120	224
Ambala	108	89
Rawalpindi	52	185

138. In the margin is shown the number of patients in residence in the different asylums of the Province in 1931 and 1921. Admission to these asylums is voluntary, and lepers are maintained and treated by specialists in the disease according to up-to-date methods and free of any charge. Any leper applying for admission is admitted if accommodation

is available, but in the case of Palampur those belonging to the Kangra District are given preference. Similarly there is no compulsion for patients to stay in the asylums and they are at liberty to leave whenever they so desire. The authorities, however, have the power not to re-admit those who have proved undesirables by previous misbehaviour. Efforts are made, as far as possible, to prevent migration of lepers from one asylum to another, because this necessitates their travelling in public carriages and endangering other passengers with possible infection.

139. The extent of prevalence of the various infirmities at various

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.		INSANE.		DEAF-MUTES.		BLIND.		LEPROUS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—5 ..	1,468	1,698	212	279	458	618	181	158	141	355
5—10 ..	1,301	1,346	847	941	1,314	1,441	354	313	253	508
10—15 ..	1,214	1,191	1,062	1,055	1,394	1,474	392	340	338	444
15—20 ..	936	928	1,114	1,085	1,115	1,102	377	281	531	660
20—25 ..	924	947	1,096	1,059	1,081	1,009	404	298	606	825
25—30 ..	815	802	1,075	930	906	842	394	335	829	952
30—35 ..	738	688	1,013	860	782	722	386	342	955	977
35—40 ..	570	538	915	853	621	560	427	435	1,233	1,015
40—45 ..	487	467	735	765	514	473	483	504	1,041	939
45—50 ..	421	387	600	632	431	399	649	750	1,304	926
50—55 ..	341	311	429	471	344	303	684	806	1,177	752
55—60 ..	260	231	279	386	302	258	970	1,033	571	622
60 and over ..	525	466	573	684	738	799	4,298	4,405	1,021	1,015

periods of life is clearly brought out by the table in the margin, in which the age distribution of 10,000 suffering from each infirmity is compared to the similar age distribution of the total population. The highest

Age Distribution Among Different Infirmities and Total Population.

proportion of the insane is found during adolescence and youth, that is from the ages of 10 to 35 years. The proportion of deaf-mutes is greatest in childhood and goes on diminishing after the age of 15. The proportion of the blind rises with the years of age, while the leprous are most numerous in the middle age, i.e., from 35 to 55.

140. We can now compare the extent of the prevalence of the infirmities in this Province with that obtaining in some of the other Indian provinces and

Infirm per 100,000 of the total population.

No.	Province or State.	Insane	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers
1	Punjab ..	29	69	245	10
2	N. W. F. Province ..	31	66	102	10
3	Jammu & Kashmir ..	39	159	156	56
4	Baluchistan ..	48	67	195	6
5	Ajmer-Merwara ..	35	73	386	3
6	Rajputana Agency ..	23	28	262	5
7	Bengal ..	44	70	73	42
8	Burma ..	88	116	189	76
9	Assam ..	59	75	107	60

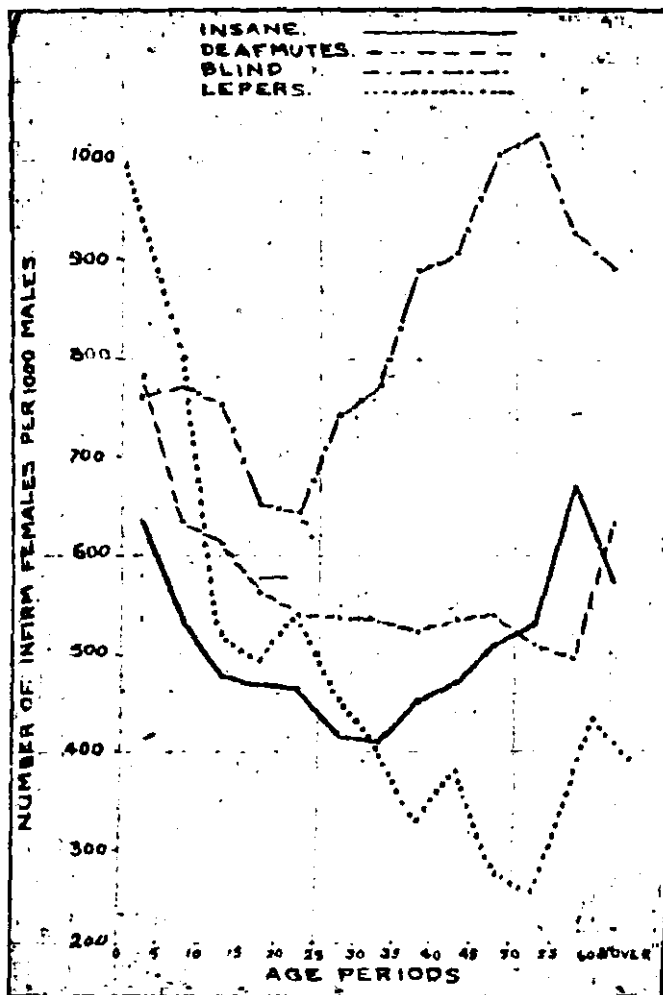
states. The marginal table may be examined for this. We find that the Punjab is very fortunate in respect of some of the infirmities. It has got about the smallest number of the insane and lepers. The number of blind is, however, very high, being only exceeded in the sandy tracts of Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana Agency. The deaf-mutes are most numerous in

Comparison of the Number of the Infirm with Other Provinces.

Kashmir, which adjoins our Himalayan Division, and it would not be improper therefore to repeat that the altitude and climate and congenital syphilis are greatly responsible for this affliction. As regards leprosy, only Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and N. W. F. Province have an advantage over the Punjab. The areas, which are the worst off in this respect, are Burma, Assam and Kashmir.

Sex Proportion by Age Among the Infirm.

141. An idea of the sex proportion among the infirm could be formed



Number of infirm females per 1,000 males by age-periods.

from the curves of the present age distribution of each sex, a reference to which was made in some of the preceding paragraphs. There, however, was shown the proportion of the infirm in the total population of each sex at various ages. The diagram in the margin gives the number of females suffering from each infirmity per 1,000 male sufferers at each age-period. The most prominent feature of these curves is that the proportion of females is everywhere less than 1,000 except that, in the case of the blind, females of 45—50 and 50—55 are in excess of the males. All the other curves including the one for the blind show a drop, sharp or gradual, at the ages of marriage, which is an indication of the need for concealment at these ages.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Infirm per 100,000 of the Population of each Sex at each of the last five Censuses.

District or State and Natural Division. 1	INSANE.										DEAF-MUTES.									
	MALES.					FEMALES.					MALES.					FEMALES.				
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
PUNJAB	38	35	31	43	38	21	20	20	26	21	79	106	95	91	115	58	72	70	66	77
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West...	36	35	31	33	31	18	17	17	17	15	52	70	58	47	71	33	42	38	29	45
1. Hissar	40	27	22	28	34	20	14	15	17	20	55	77	66	74	88	33	47	50	49	55
2. Loharu State	24	18	20	..	..	18	10	23	..	..	73	183	130	135	82	45	93	116	85	44
3. Rohtak	18	23	26	31	34	8	10	6	13	11	41	57	45	30	67	25	30	25	22	41
4. Dujana State	48	7	37	40	36	7	8	8	17	16	144	88	167	64	94	44	49	58	26	..
5. Gurgaon	19	19	19	16	18	9	10	10	8	6	43	64	65	71	59	31	40	58	41	40
6. Patnaudi State	20	..	10	35	10	..	12	..	..	22	20	52	79	87	70	34	23	21	38	44
7. Karnal	27	25	26	25	26	18	13	16	17	16	41	43	29	26	66	26	29	15	17	36
8. Jullundur	34	36	31	41	33	17	22	24	23	14	67	81	59	46	84	44	57	38	24	60
9. Kapurthala State	22	27	28	25	35	12	26	19	16	18	53	64	83	94	102	46	43	68	50	66
10. Ludhiana	32	24	25	29	32	24	19	14	21	15	50	83	58	42	80	33	37	25	31	45
11. Maler Kotla State	15	34	32	72	44	6	12	20	28	26	28	32	49	60	49	24	12	23	42	31
12. Ferozepore	26	31	27	29	34	14	18	19	17	22	60	83	59	41	73	35	46	38	23	46
13. Faridkot State	23	14	14	14	16	12	6	11	9	6	31	59	43	48	56	22	32	21	49	25
14. Patiala State	25	25	19	11	19	12	12	11	5	9	50	78	52	39	50	27	48	34	23	27
15. Jind State	16	17	19	10	20	13	5	6	2	13	51	54	54	39	67	27	35	36	23	44
16. Nabha State	33	19	12	17	15	14	8	9	9	7	62	50	67	79	77	30	24	34	58	42
17. Lahore	144	129	102	100	57	43	45	46	48	29	53	77	73	42	102	35	49	45	30	70
18. Amritsar	16	19	21	34	20	10	12	13	15	12	41	53	47	37	76	30	30	36	26	37
19. Gujranwala	23	17	20	35	36	21	13	17	19	15	68	69	74	59	86	43	43	45	35	47
20. Sheikhupura	32	29	..	..	..	19	17	..	..	..	75	96	..	..	..	45	44	..	..	..
II.—Himalayan	27	31	21	59	44	10	18	16	38	27	227	329	285	326	379	178	240	226	279	236
21. Sirmoor State	38	30	29	61	92	29	61	38	42	66	206	344	216	260	374	186	221	211	239	248
22. Simla	51	13	16	4	25	8	20	14	28	18	94	131	109	153	185	113	135	137	169	163
23. Simla Hill States	39	33	..	..	..	14	17	..	..	..	225	284	..	..	..	196	235	..	..	..
24. Bilaspur State	8	10	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	56	151	..	..	..	56	92	..	..	..
25. Kangra	14	29	26	96	46	9	13	18	64	30	335	437	437	464	477	241	303	311	356	344
26. Mandi State	19	34	9	4	34	11	17	3	10	19	131	184	61	48	177	108	122	37	31	93
27. Suket State .. .. .	..	24	7	41	18	..	8	4	4	16	81	112	107	176	137	98	51	62	233	41
28. Chamba State	4	54	34	42	64	3	25	26	24	17	12	315	258	384	460	7	276	242	375	456
III.—Sub-Himalayan	39	27	24	42	31	19	15	17	26	22	85	114	115	86	121	63	81	83	63	83
29. Ambala	32	23	36	62	49	22	13	24	37	30	70	108	125	60	132	76	86	80	39	79
30. Kalsia State	63	31	48	89	40	38	36	93	73	74	165	267	281	273	268	185	254	256	215	200
31. Hoshiarpur	42	33	24	42	26	25	12	8	25	11	118	128	115	109	132	78	91	86	82	103
32. Gurdaspur	20	23	19	30	21	13	14	17	19	9	77	108	114	62	114	59	74	72	50	62
33. Sialkot	19	17	14	27	19	11	12	11	16	10	58	92	73	46	70	36	56	55	31	43
34. Gujrat	29	30	20	40	41	12	18	12	29	29	71	107	96	77	121	45	70	65	45	70
35. Jhelum	34	34	31	57	43	36	17	15	32	39	120	140	147	88	143	82	98	99	72	112
36. Rawalpindi	28	26	22	42	44	19	16	23	29	32	76	122	144	150	142	62	96	125	110	122
37. Attock	45	40	34	..	..	26	21	30	..	..	99	107	131	..	..	72	74	96	..	..
IV.—North-West Dry Area	46	44	41	60	53	31	30	30	40	34	87	107	94	126	116	56	68	66	85	77
38. Montgomery	34	33	53	73	59	23	24	31	40	37	80	91	103	158	115	55	57	76	91	67
39. Shahpur	46	34	26	71	36	29	26	24	43	20	99	98	102	151	150	66	72	79	107	94
40. Mianwali	43	44	37	39	..	27	15	17	41	..	87	131	94	142	..	58	79	69	109	..
41. Lyallpur	34	28	25	27	..	24	18	19	16	..	69	71	56	67	..	44	42	36	44	..
42. Jhang	72	63	51	76	55	30	35	36	44	29	103	156	106	155	148	74	98	74	94	78
43. Multan	40	43	47	84	53	33	31	39	58	28	85	102	117	156	106	52	64	84	102	76
44. Bahawalpur State	44	49	33	37	52	30	43	23	29	37	87	110	65	102	64	58	69	48	62	43
45. Muzaffargarh	61	56	61	79	81	51	48	52	49	54	92	138	119	118	167	53	85	75	73	90
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	59	62	51	80	40	34	32	29	47	35	97	115	103	133	94	52	70	64	103	56

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—concluded.

Infirm per 100,000 of the Population of each Sex at each of the last five Censuses.

District or State and Natural Division.	BLIND.					LEPERS.														
	MALES.					FEMALES.														
	1831.	1821.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1831.	1821.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1831.	1821.	1911.	1901.	1891.					
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
PUNJAB.	239	259	249	298	348	252	259	261	314	361	18	15	17	26	37	6	6	8	11	12
I. Indo-Gangetic Plain West	288	303	238	340	396	282	306	306	349	409	8	7	10	15	22	3	2	4	6	4
1. Hissar	335	370	358	325	452	384	364	439	358	538	12	6	11	16	27	2	2	2	2	4
2. Loharu State	227	210	130	184	100	282	321	197	156	131	24	37	..	12	27	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rohtak	202	247	255	268	308	200	236	269	257	326	4	5	4	10	18	1	1	1	1	1
4. Dujana State	399	443	448	304	211	219	382	298	274	213	14	30	15	64	36	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurgaon	313	390	373	335	363	344	452	512	416	486	5	7	11	20	43	1	1	3	3	1
6. Patandi State	262	460	335	400	271	302	480	458	461	332	..	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
7. Karnal	277	304	290	343	436	272	202	263	351	464	4	6	12	18	23	1	1	6	2	..
8. Jullundur	341	377	376	434	520	401	411	404	493	582	1	2	6	20	34	..	1	1	6	1
9. Kapurthala State	196	302	248	278	435	218	289	276	222	373	2	5	22	16	46	..	1	8	1	1
10. Ludhiana	359	395	235	609	641	337	361	318	667	653	10	4	17	15	27	11	1	13	7	1
11. Maler Kotla State	203	206	296	601	449	161	210	232	747	337	2	..	..	2	47	..	..	..	..	..
12. Ferozepore	292	342	347	396	493	260	302	344	367	501	4	7	6	9	23	2	1	2	4	..
13. Faridkot State	301	336	275	374	483	281	307	205	367	460	2	2	3	11	17	1	..	..	..	..
14. Patiala State	325	328	266	198	275	327	315	239	135	218	7	12	14	23	18	3	4	5	6	..
15. Jind State	216	228	218	145	301	229	217	168	138	326	3	5	3	5	15	1	1	1	2	..
16. Nabha State	426	275	289	449	378	395	210	218	349	304	1	5	4	10	15	1	1	1	2	..
17. Lahore	166	235	263	336	399	194	263	297	354	425	2	3	4	6	7	1	1	1	2	..
18. Amritsar	221	270	267	404	358	253	285	309	432	330	39	18	28	20	20	17	8	17	14	1
19. Gujranwala	173	185	236	299	360	185	190	235	319	371	5	7	3	6	7	2	3	1	3	..
20. Sheikhpura	222	224	..	..	..	232	264	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
II.—Himalayan	148	173	128	130	152	167	168	144	154	161	91	110	117	163	209	35	47	50	70	8
21. Sirmoor State	204	230	174	220	302	270	252	272	266	361	144	205	234	306	308	39	58	72	103	6
22. Simla	153	98	36	70	103	362	161	116	113	181	540	227	206	298	317	226	229	144	233	24
23. Simla Hill States	175	130	..	..	..	198	131	..	..	..	92	127	..	..	..	40	56	..	..	..
24. Bilaspur State	71	67	90	80	150	40	72	108	105	154	19	19	99	161	204	6	4	48	63	8
25. Kangra	160	198	168	150	132	165	180	177	182	134	54	78	104	139	155	22	28	40	55	5
26. Mandi State	155	195	52	65	116	214	185	54	41	115	190	149	53	85	222	93	78	22	53	7
27. Suket State	78	133	117	159	61	90	66	54	171	41	55	105	121	135	65	22	35	19	51	1
28. Chamba State	35	158	96	111	195	37	158	98	171	272	13	121	171	250	449	3	77	131	145	22
III.—Sub-Himalayan	229	244	227	298	316	242	240	229	318	338	9	11	14	25	37	6	6	7	10	1
29. Ambala	316	294	284	300	462	356	390	315	424	535	13	17	19	25	52	7	9	6	4	1
30. Kasbia State	354	335	236	300	449	328	500	301	308	503	3	12	16	22	29	..	4	..	3	1
31. Hoshiarpur	377	339	272	382	390	434	346	281	480	448	3	7	16	32	51	..	1	3	10	1
32. Gurdaspur	212	274	279	331	296	194	269	278	318	272	3	7	9	14	25	2	2	2	5	1
33. Sialkot	189	212	224	293	282	178	204	213	272	256	5	6	13	19	21	4	4	4	5	1
34. Gujrat	184	222	171	290	288	190	232	170	319	317	6	8	13	25	36	4	8	7	16	1
35. Jhelum	215	238	221	206	247	223	219	216	305	310	17	17	18	30	28	14	14	12	12	1
36. Rawalpindi	113	124	134	128	173	104	106	119	122	180	34	27	26	32	46	16	16	23	18	2
37. Attock	158	169	166	..	..	184	162	189	..	..	4	7	4	..	..	4	2	3	..	..
IV.—North-West Dry Area	217	214	228	253	304	230	219	247	279	347	6	6	3	9	8	4	3	3	7	..
38. Montgomery	219	206	290	355	345	213	190	310	348	321	4	5	4	10	9	2	2	1	7	..
39. Shahpur	197	202	213	378	405	216	232	232	439	486	4	3	3	5	10	2	1	3	4	..
40. Mianwali	213	167	171	221	..	214	181	201	304	..	5	3	2	4	..	3	3	2	6	..
41. Lyallpur	212	205	173	136	..	223	188	182	124	..	3	4	2	4	..	2	..	1	3	..
42. Jhang	201	224	221	265	283	189	194	203	233	301	6	4	1	6	6	4	3	2	8	..
43. Multan	200	173	237	268	221	195	179	266	267	234	10	10	4	10	7	6	5	3	7	..
44. Bahawalpur State	201	239	182	202	263	213	225	162	219	324	10	9	5	15	6	10	5	7	11	..
45. Muzaffargarh	273	251	289	247	390	336	292	344	306	480	2	7	1	7	15	3	3	4	4	..
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	278	278	307	299	278	350	337	369	359	335	7	8	4	16	8	4	3	1	11	..

NOTE.—There are 1 Mental Hospital and 5 Leper Asylums in the Province. The corrected proportion for districts containing Leper and Lunatic Asylums after deducting the number of inmates born outside the district in which these asylums are situated, is as follows:—

Name of Asylum.	District where situated.	CORRECTED PROPORTION.	
		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Mental Hospital.			
1. Lahore	Lahore	32	21
Leper Asylums.			
2. Tarn Taran	Amritsar	11	6
3. Subathu	Simla	153	96
4. Ambala	Ambala	8	7
5. Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	19	9
6. Palampur	Kangra	51	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Infirm per 100,000 and Females infirm per 1,000 Males at certain Age-periods (1931 Census).

Age.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX FOR EACH AGE-PERIOD.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11	12	13
LL AGES	36	21	79	56	239	252	18	6	484	582	876	398
0-5	5	3	25	20	29	23	1	1	638	786	765	1,000
5-10	24	15	80	59	65	59	2	2	538	638	775	800
10-15	32	19	91	69	77	72	4	2	481	615	757	522
15-20	43	25	95	66	96	76	7	4	471	575	654	495
20-25	43	24	93	59	104	79	8	5	468	543	646	542
25-30	48	24	88	58	116	105	13	7	419	541	745	457
30-35	50	26	84	58	125	125	16	9	411	537	776	407
35-40	58	33	86	58	179	203	27	12	451	525	891	328
40-45	58	34	84	56	236	271	27	12	472	535	913	359
45-50	51	34	81	57	368	488	39	15	510	539	1,012	283
50-55	45	32	80	54	479	652	44	15	531	513	1,032	258
55-60	39	35	93	62	893	1,127	28	16	669	496	934	434
60 and over	39	31	111	95	1,952	2,377	25	13	578	630	898	396

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000 of each Sex (five Censuses).

Age-period.	INSANE.										DEAF-MUTES.									
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
0-5	212	95	73	184	301	279	155	137	219	375	458	285	323	326	640	618	392	436	409	78
5-10	847	682	627	816	1,016	941	672	676	876	965	1,314	1,224	1,463	1,305	1,431	1,441	1,367	1,433	1,475	1,51
10-15	1,082	1,009	1,051	1,267	1,171	1,055	955	1,046	1,214	1,318	1,394	1,319	1,375	1,437	1,333	1,474	1,374	1,389	1,465	1,35
15-20	1,114	1,030	1,138	1,190	1,553	1,085	964	1,156	1,311	1,441	1,115	1,091	1,173	1,193	1,441	1,102	1,008	1,181	1,136	1,48
20-25	1,096	1,098	1,236	1,067	1,200	1,059	893	1,128	957	1,052	1,081	864	1,056	994	995	1,009	811	1,049	918	92
25-30	1,075	1,209	1,282	1,139	1,222	930	938	1,010	1,008	1,066	906	922	1,038	973	957	842	771	901	910	90
30-35	1,013	1,209	1,258	1,049	834	860	964	1,151	1,043	672	782	813	919	890	609	722	786	895	914	51
35-40	915	741	747	780	865	853	743	735	683	920	621	541	526	599	665	560	567	545	531	67
40-45	785	841	810	800	458	765	969	978	763	343	514	573	626	661	321	473	697	642	605	31
45-50	600	549	511	389	485	632	628	530	364	686	431	358	338	359	467	399	356	324	302	51
50-55	429	582	469	480	216	471	774	594	576	238	344	508	422	409	203	303	546	431	420	14
55-60	279	257	192	164	344	386	260	201	187	503	302	256	148	150	436	258	176	153	156	41
60 and over.	573	698	606	675	335	684	1,079	658	799	421	738	1,246	593	734	502	799	1,149	621	759	45
Age-period.	BLIND.										LEPERS.									
0-5	181	197	193	181	306	158	148	164	120	212	141	50	54	65	355	95	163	149	9	
5-10	354	399	422	440	444	313	294	310	311	317	253	225	116	138	72	508	258	245	312	9
10-15	393	433	461	478	453	340	307	306	347	383	338	350	175	298	194	444	448	268	350	40
15-20	377	421	418	429	595	281	270	312	351	478	531	390	394	336	549	660	597	594	558	75
20-25	404	366	419	435	523	298	339	332	364	410	606	420	452	452	663	825	570	513	655	68
25-30	394	415	470	512	613	335	353	389	432	554	829	575	690	791	1,127	952	543	641	798	1,21
30-35	388	432	496	575	495	342	400	498	546	434	955	820	864	1,132	1,051	977	1,128	1,049	1,161	95
35-40	427	394	429	452	682	435	411	307	413	763	1,233	1,005	1,106	872	1,605	1,015	990	1,142	930	1,53
40-45	483	502	673	719	430	504	602	801	778	454	1,041	1,335	1,536	1,628	868	939	1,601	1,573	1,302	76
45-50	649	477	518	483	942	750	493	502	486	1,104	1,304	1,165	1,039	1,013	1,391	928	624	723	670	1,06
50-55	684	862	980	927	478	806	1,050	1,094	1,057	463	1,177	1,310	1,420	1,281	589	762	1,045	1,189	1,086	51
55-60	970	559	490	504	1,496	1,033	563	466	495	1,718	571	635	537	528	1,051	622	407	478	439	90
60 and over.	4,298	4,553	4,031	3,865	2,543	4,405	4,770	4,429	4,300	2,710	1,021	1,730	1,617	1,466	783	1,015	1,696	1,422	1,592	93

CHAPTER VIII.

OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

SECTION 1.—GENERAL.

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

SECTION 2.—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

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

SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170. Occupations of selected castes. 171. Occupations of Brahmans. 172. Female workers in each caste.

SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

173. Educated unemployment.

Reference to Statistics.

The main statistics of occupations for the total population will be found in Imperial Table X.

Imperial Table XI furnishes particulars of occupations followed by members of certain selected castes or tribes as well as Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians in areas where they are numerous. In this table the occupations are arranged under 13 main heads which closely correspond to the sub-classes in the general scheme of classification.

In addition to these tables, there are six Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter as mentioned below.

Subsidiary Table I (a) gives, for the Province as a whole, the number of workers per 10,000 of the total population, engaged in each occupation falling under each class, sub-class and order, recorded in cities and the whole Province excluding cities together with their percentage.

Subsidiary Table I (b) gives the same information as Subsidiary Table I (a) for subsidiary occupation of earners only.

Subsidiary Table II (a) gives for each Natural Division, District and State the number of non-working dependants, working dependants and earners (principal occupation) out of every 10,000 persons as well as the number, *per mille* of the total population, of earners (principal occupation) falling under 12 main sub-classes.

Subsidiary Table II (b) gives the number of earners with subsidiary occupations *per mille* of the total population in each of the 12 main sub-classes for the whole Province and each Natural Division separately.

Subsidiary Table III gives the number of female workers (earners and working dependants) per 1,000 males following occupations grouped into sub-classes, orders and certain selected groups, the groups selected being those in which either the proportion of women employed or the total number of workers is large.

Subsidiary Table IV gives comparative figures of actual workers in selected occupations for 1921 and 1931 with percentage of variation.

Subsidiary Table V gives, for selected castes, the distribution of 1,000 earners (principal occupation) in different occupations and the number of female earners per 100 males in each.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of persons (Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians according to departmental returns) employed in (a) Railways, (b) Irrigation Department, and (c) Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

Instructions About the Return of Occupations.

142. This Chapter deals with the important question of the occupations or the means of livelihood of the population of the Province. There were three columns in the general schedule relating to occupations. The instructions to enumerators with regard to filling up these were :—

Column 9 (Earner or Dependant).—Enter “ earner ” or “ dependant.” A woman who does house work is a dependant, so is a son who works in the fields but does not earn separate wages. A cultivator cultivating as a principal occupation is an earner.

Column 10 (Principal occupation of earners).—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as ‘ service ’ or ‘ writing ’ or ‘ labour ’. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or in cotton mill or earthwork, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons (whether owners or tenants) who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as “ maker and seller ” of them. *Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income indirectly must be entered in column 9 as dependants and their subsidiary occupation shown in column 11.* For non-working dependants make a × in columns 10 and 11.

Column 11 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 10 and 'fisherman' in column 11. If an actual worker has no additional occupation a cross (×) will be put in column 11. Dependants who help to support the family by subsidiary work, *e.g.*, a woman who helps in the fields will be shown in this column.

The instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the Census Code :—

Columns 9 to 11.—The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 is also a matter requiring special care. The first thing is to distinguish between an earner and a dependant. Only those women and children will be entered as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or kind. Thus a woman, whose sole business is to look after her husband's house and prepare his meal, should go in as a dependant and not as an earner; but a woman, who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung, thereby adds to the family income and should be shown as an earner. A boy, who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd and thus earns a wage in cash or kind should be recorded as an earner in column 9 and a cowherd in column 10. As a rough and ready rule it may be assumed that boys and girls over the age of 10, who actually do field labour or tend cattle, are adding to the family income and should therefore be entered in column 10 or 11 according to whether they earn pay or not. Boys at school and college should be shown as dependants, though they may help to pay their own way by private tuition; in this case, *i.e.*, "private tuition" will be entered in column 11 against their names. Dependants who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependants in column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in column 11. Thus a woman who regularly works in the fields for her husband is a dependant and should be entered as such in column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation of cultivation, which will be recorded in column 11. Household work, done by a woman in her house, will not count as a subsidiary occupation. Women and children, who are doing no manual work, should be entered as 'dependants' in column 9 but not at all in either column 10 or 11.

Domestic servants must be entered in column 9 as earners, not dependants, and in column 10 as cook, *bahishti*, etc.

Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown in column 9 as earners and in column 10 as following their previous occupation.

When a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year (whether followed throughout the year or during a part of it). For instance, if a man is a potter by profession but he does the work of date-picker in the date season, the entry in column 10 should be potter and that in column 11 date-picker (*charha*). And if a man is a shopkeeper but keeps making mats in his spare time, the two occupations should be entered in columns 10 and 11, respectively.

Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 11.

Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as rent-receivers (*i.e.*, non-cultivating owners, and lessees and tenants who have sub-let their land), cultivating owners, cultivating tenants or agricultural labourers. Where a person cultivates part of his land and sub-lets part, he should be shown in column 10 as cultivator and in column 11 as rent-receiver, if he gets the greater part of his income from the self-cultivated land, and *vice versa* otherwise. If such a person has a third profitable source of income, as, for instance, legal or medical work, then that source from which he derives the greatest part of his income will be entered in column 10, that source from which he derives the next greatest part of his income in column 11, whilst the third source of income (whichever it may be) will not be shown. Gardeners or growers of special products, such as vegetables, mangoes, etc., must be shown separately. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land, their occupation being noted as house-rent (*kiraya-makan*), etc.

Persons who have mortgaged their land with possession and derive no profit therefrom are not agriculturists in respect of that land. Agricultural labourers should be distinguished from tenants; the former receive their wage in cash or kind, the latter pay rent (*batai* or cash) to the landlord.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shopkeeping". The enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office, and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, *e.g.*, in the case of Government service, whether Collector, or Army Officer, or Civil Court Clerk, or Police Inspector, Patwari, Constable, etc.; in the case of Railway service:—Engine-driver, Stationmaster; in Municipal service:—Octroi Moharrir, Sanitary Inspector; in Village Service:—Chaukidar, etc. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must also be shown, *e.g.*, lawyer's clerk. Bank clerk, *Sahukar ka gumashta*.

Whenever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind, special instructions should be given to the enumerators to enter not only the word "earth-work" but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road, canal, etc.), in connection with which it is being done. Pensioners should be shown Civil, Military or Political, as the case may be.

For shopkeepers and traders the nature of the articles sold should be stated, *e.g.*, "general merchant", "cloth merchant", "seller of food-stuffs." In the case of industries the precise nature of the industry should be given as "cotton-weaver", "carpet-maker", "silk-weaver", "maker of glass bangles."

Mortgagees and persons who live mainly on money lent at interest, or on stocks, bonds or other securities, such as shares in companies, should be entered as capitalists (*sahukars*).

Persons who live by the receipt of alms should be recorded as religious mendicants, professional beggars, vagrants, etc., as the case may be.

The above instructions in the Code were supplemented during the period of enumeration by means of circular letters, dealing with the mistakes which came to my notice in the course of my inspections in various districts and states. Some of these are quoted below.

(a) A person was entered as "earner" in column 9 and his occupation was shown in column 11 and not in column 10. An earner's occupation or

source of income *must* be entered in column 10, and if he has a second occupation that should be entered in column 11.

(b) In some cases an earner's occupation was entered as cultivation (*kasht-kari*). I have always tried to emphasize the fact that agriculturists are divided into four groups, viz., (1) cultivating owner (*malik khud-kasht*), (2) rent receiver (*lagan-girindah*), (3) tenant (*muzara*) and (4) agricultural labourer (*zaraati mazdur*). Earners must belong to one of these groups, and the particular name of the group should be noted in the column of occupation as the case may be. For dependants, who assist the family by cultivating land, the entry in column 11 should be "cultivation."

(c) One patwari had put down a dependant as *zaraati mazdur* (agricultural labourer) in column 11. If a person is an agricultural labourer, which means that he receives a wage, he must go in as "earner" and not as "dependant." Evidently the entry in this case should have been "cultivation" and not "agricultural labourer."

(d) In some cases an earner was put down as *lagan-dahinda*. As pointed out in clause (b) above the entry should be *muzara* (tenant). In another case I noticed that the entry about an earner in column 10 was *thekedar* (lessee). There is no such group of agriculturists, and the proper entry should have been *lagan girindah* if the lessee did not cultivate the land himself, and a *muzara* if he was himself the cultivator.

(e) In a few cases the grown up sons of a land-owner were entered as earners in column 9 and *malik khud-kasht* or *muzara* in column 10. The entry about them should have been "dependant" in column 9 and "cultivation" in column 11. If however a land-owner's son is living separately from his father and cultivates a piece of land, which his father has set apart for him, he should be shown in column 9 as earner and in column 10 as *malik khud-kasht*.

(f) In a few cases I noticed that the entry in column 10 was merely "dukan". It has been pointed out in the instructions that the entry in the column of occupation must be clear and comprehensive. It should clearly state, in the case of shopkeepers, what shop or trade is theirs, e.g., cloth merchant, general merchant, broker, etc. Similarly, I found that a man was entered in column 10 as *chowkidar*. About him too it should be specified whether he is a village *chowkidar* or *chowkidar* of a Rest House or *chowkidar* of a Bank. *Chowkidar* by itself is not an adequate entry.

(g) In one case a patwari entered as "dependant" a child, who had inherited his father's land and was therefore obviously possessed of a source of income, i.e., rent-receiving. He should have been entered as "rent-receiver" if his land was being cultivated by tenants; and "cultivating owner" (*malik khud-kasht*) if his land was cultivated by a relative of his, who did not pay any rent, or by an agricultural labourer.

(h) In several cases I found that a person's occupation, shown in column 10, was repeated in column 12, which is solely meant for employees in factories, companies or other organized industries. For example, a village *mochi* was entered as such in column 10 as well as in column 12.

143. Before explaining the data collected about occupations it seems preferable to deal with the points in which the present returns differ from those of 1921. Three columns (9, 10 and 11) were provided in the general schedule at last census, column 9 for principal occupation of workers, column 10 for their subsidiary occupation (if any) and column 11 for the means of subsistence of a

Changes in
Instructions
since 1921.

dependant. The instructions about the filling-up of each column were as follows :—

Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers).—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as 'service' or 'writing' or 'labour'. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill or lac factory, or earthwork, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent, *i.e.*, between *Malik* and *Muzara*. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as maker and seller of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependants.

Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a 'boatman' but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 9 and 'fisherman' in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word 'none.' This column will be blank for dependants.

Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependants).—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers.

It will be seen that in place of 'workers' we have now earners and working dependants. The definition of 'earner' has been framed so as to include those only who receive a wage or salary or derive an income from property or money investment. Under this definition even an infant, who has income from house-rent, rent of land, or from shares or a fixed deposit in a bank, is an earner. The majority of women and children, who work and augment the family income only indirectly, are classed as working dependants; only those who work regularly in the fields or in the case of boys, who earn a separate wage as agricultural labourers or cowherds, are recorded as earners. In the case of non-working dependants the means of subsistence, or in other words the occupation of the person on whom they depend, has been omitted altogether.

Another departure made at the present census is that all occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to the main occupation have been tabulated and not merely the number of workers who were 'partly agriculturists' in addition to some other occupation as their principal means of livelihood, as was the case at last census.

The net result is that in 1921 were tabulated the figures of workers of both sexes engaged in each occupation as well as the number of those who depended upon them. The number of workers engaged in each occupation with agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood was also tabulated.

At this census we have tabulated the number of persons who are earners, working dependants engaged in different occupations, non-working dependants, and earners who follow an occupation subsidiary to some other. In other words the present figures give a greater detail about workers than was possible in 1921, but the number of non-working dependants supported by each occupation is not available. This information is, however, of minor im-

portance as compared with a better classification of workers. The classification of non-working dependants besides entailing a very great amount of labour, had another defect inasmuch as in some cases these seem to have been unwittingly included in workers. A reference will be made to this presently after the method of classification of occupations adopted at this census has been described.*

144. The system of classification adopted at this census which has been practically the same since 1911 was to divide the thousands of occupations met with in actual life into 4 Classes, 12 Sub-classes, 55 Orders and 195 Groups. The classes and sub-classes have remained unchanged since 1911, but there have been slight modifications in the number of orders and groups. At the 1921 census there were 56 Orders and reduction in their number by one in 1931 was due to the amalgamation of the three Orders of 'mines,' 'quarries of hard rock,' and 'salt' into two Orders of 'metallic' and 'non-metallic minerals.' The number of groups has been increased from 191 to 195, mainly to improve the classification by the separation of certain occupations having no essential connection, or by amalgamating others.

The names of the Classes and Sub-classes are given below :—

Classes.	Sub-classes.
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	2. Exploitation of minerals.
C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	3. Industry.
	4. Transport.
	5. Trade.
	6. Public Force.
	7. Public Administration.
D.—MISCELLANEOUS.	8. Professions and Liberal Arts.
	9. Persons living on their income.
	10. Domestic service.
	11. Insufficiently described occupations.
	12. Unproductive.

It may be mentioned that the compilation of the occupations table is one of the most difficult of all the census undertakings. An elaborate revised index showing the classification of all occupations returned at former censuses was made available in the Administrative Volume of 1921, while the Census Commissioner for India supplied another index. It will, however, be admitted that no index could be exhaustive enough adequately to provide for the diversity of the returns that were met with at the time of sorting. The entries not only depend on the fancy of the persons questioned but also on that of the enumerator. However complete the training, to which the huge army of enumerators is subjected, it is not possible to suppress individual freaks altogether. As a result some of the most amusing occupations were recorded. In some cases the columns of occupation contained such entries as 'school-boy' and 'godka,' a most unusual term which meant an infant in arms and gave any amount of trouble to the establishment of the sorting office to decipher. Even the wives of British Army officers were found to have returned the occupation of their husbands such as 'Captain in the Army' or just 'husband.' In some cases the entry about political prisoners or Europeans in the column of occupation was 'refuses to disclose further particulars.' Sometimes the occupation recorded was 'guest,' and a new departure made at this census was the entry of 'Congress,' 'National Worker,' 'Volunteer,' or 'Bande Matram' as the occupation of an earner. These cases are quoted to give an idea of the entries which are met with and which are more or less unavoidable. The total number of such entries is however small, and even if some returns have been wrongly recorded the final results of the census could not be materially

* The total non-working population of the Province and each of its units can be ascertained by subtracting the workers (earners principal occupation and working hours) from the total population.

affected by the few queer returns like these. Every attempt has been made to classify the new occupations, and the revised index of occupations will be found in Part IV of this Volume.

Comparison
with the
Figures of
Last Census.

145. In spite of the changes in instructions described above, the figures of occupations are on the whole comparable with those of 1921. Thus for example 58·5 per cent. of the male and 9·1 per cent. of the female population were recorded as workers in 1921; the percentage of earners and working dependants in 1931 is 57·9 among males and 11·5 among females. The figures correspond as closely as could be expected. The small decrease in the proportion of male workers may be explained by the large increase in the number of children. The proportion of female workers has on the whole increased and is accountable by the large increase in the number of females engaged in class A, particularly agriculture, as we shall presently see.

We can now take the absolute figures (British Territory) of classes B and C, where the proportion of female workers is small to show that some non working dependants were included among workers in 1921. The table in the

Occupations.	Total earners and working dependants, 1931.	Total workers 1921.	Variation Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Class B.			
Both sexes ..	2,290,002	2,218,961	+71,031
Males ..	2,016,407	1,893,488	+132,939
Females ..	237,595	335,503	-61,908
Class C.			
Both sexes ..	338,275	335,147	+3,128
Males ..	318,394	310,220	+8,174
Females ..	19,881	24,927	-5,046

margin gives the number of worker in 1921 by sex as well as the number of earners and working dependants in 1931. We find that there is a decrease in female employed in both classes. The figures of males show a normal in-

crease during the last decade, while there was no reason for the female figure to decline as females in many places are believed at present to be taking more active part in bread-winning. The decrease in the number of female workers therefore must be due to the inclusion of some non-working dependants in the workers of 1921. The entry about occupation for both worker and dependant was the same; in the case of the latter was to be entered the occupation of the worker on whom he or she depended. These entries in their turn were copied in adjoining columns of a small slip and there was thus a chance for a mistake to creep in.

We can now compare the number of workers of 1921 with the number of earners and working dependants engaged in different occupations at this census.

The distribution of 1,000 workers (both sexes).

Occupation.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,000	1,000
A.—Production of Raw Materials	587	636
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	580	635
(a) Cultivation	580	608
(b) Cultivation of special crops	2	1
(c) Forestry	1	2
(d) Stock-raising	23	24
(e) Raising of small animals	1	1
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1	1
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	283	251
III.—Industry	198	171
IV.—Transport	20	21
V.—Trade	65	59
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	41	40
VI.—Public Force	13	10
VII.—Public Administration	6	9
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	22	21
D.—Miscellaneous	89	73
IX.—Persons living on their income	3	3
X.—Domestic service	31	26
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	26	23
XII.—Unproductive	20	21

stage. The table in the margin shows the division of 1,000 workers into the various classes and sub-classes of occupations at the two censuses. Sub-classes has been further divided into main heads to show the results in somewhat greater detail.

of earners and working dependants engaged in different occupations at this census. In 1921 there were 8,029,900 male and 1,035,271 female workers. There are at the census 7,980,049 males and 536,641 females recorded as earners, while 1,027,900 males and 948,610 females are recorded as working dependants giving 9,007,949 males and 1,485,251 females as active workers. The case of earners with a subsidiary occupation will be dealt with at a later

The overwhelming importance of agriculture as an occupation in a Province like the Punjab is self-evident. The disconcerting feature is that the number of workers engaged in cultivation has increased from 560 *per mille* of workers in 1921 to 608 now. To these figures is to be added a small number of persons returned in class D 'Miscellaneous' to which we will revert in paragraph 154. Besides this, 24 *per mille* as against 23 in 1921 are now engaged in stock-raising.

There is a regrettable decrease in the proportion of those employed in Industry and Trade though the result is partially due to the accidental inclusion of non-working women in the figures of 1921 as explained above. There is an increase under 'Transport' though it will be realised how small a proportion of workers are engaged in it as compared with those engaged in 'trade' or 'industry.' It seems that 'transport' which has been very much in the public eye gives a false impression as to its size or the rate of its increase. There is a fairly large increase in the absolute figures, no doubt, but not at a rate out of all proportion to other progressive occupations. As compared to this the increase in the number of persons employed in agriculture is really enormous. This increase remains more or less unnoticed, being for more reasons than one of an unobtrusive character, and is only brought out by a periodical census.

In the next class, namely, C-Public Administration and Liberal Arts, there is a small reduction primarily due to the demobilization of a considerable portion of the Army carried out during the last decade. The proportion in Public Administration proper shows an increase. This sub-class has increased by 3 *per mille* of workers, and represents the real expansion made in all the departments of the State during the last ten years, a period which was one of great prosperity except towards the close.

Of the miscellaneous professions there is a big decrease in domestic service, due probably to better classification and also perhaps to the need for economy felt by all well-to-do people since the recent economic depression set in. There is a welcome decrease in insufficiently described occupations, and here the results of certain districts are very much better than of others owing to the varying degrees of care with which the work was done. There is also a considerable decrease in the proportion of persons engaged on non-productive industries.

146. We may now examine briefly how the number of earners compares with that of working dependants. In the marginal table is given the distribution of 1,000 'workers' between earners and working dependants, engaged in different occupations. In other words this is merely a further splitting up of the figures in column 3 of the table in paragraph above. Thus out of 1,000 workers, that is earners and working dependants, 812 are earners as against 188 working dependants. The table also indicates that the

Distribution of 1,000 earners and working dependants in 1931.

Occupation.	Earners.	Working-dependants.
TOTAL (All Occupations) ..	812	188
A.—Production of Raw Materials ..	475	161
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	475	160
(a) Cultivation ..	454	154
(b) Cultivation of special crops ..	1	..
(c) Forestry ..	2	..
(d) Stock-raising ..	17	7
II.—Exploitation of Minerals ..	1	..
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ..	230	21
III.—Industry ..	154	17
IV.—Transport ..	21	..
V.—Trade ..	56	3
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..	39	1
VI.—Public Force ..	9	1
VII.—Public Administration ..	9	..
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ..	20	1
D.—Miscellaneous ..	68	5
IX.—Persons living on their income ..	3	..
X.—Domestic service ..	24	2
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ..	22	1
XII.—Unproductive ..	19	2

Earners and Working Dependants

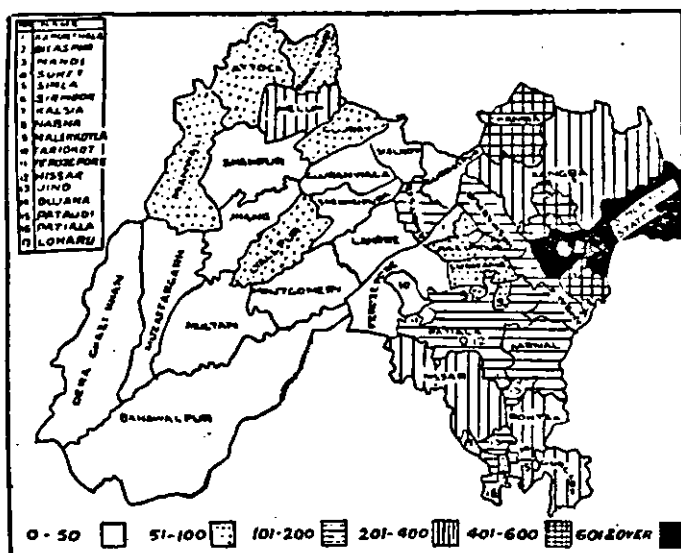
with that of working dependants. In the marginal table is given the distribution of 1,000 'workers' between earners and working dependants, engaged in different occupations. In other words this is merely a further splitting up of the figures in column 3 of the table in paragraph above. Thus out of 1,000 workers, that is earners and working dependants, 812 are earners as against 188 working dependants. The table also indicates that the

bulk of working dependants is engaged in Cultivation (81·6 per cent.) and the majority of the rest in Industry (9 per cent.) and Stock-raising (3·6 per cent). In other occupations such as trade and domestic service there are very few working dependants, and practically none in transport and Public Administration. The ratio of females to males among working dependants is as high as 923 *per mille*, while among earners it is no more than 67 *per mille*.

It is sometimes not at all easy to draw a line between working dependants and earners. For instance, the proportion of working dependants in the total population of Jammu and Kashmir (see table in paragraph 148) is greater than the proportion of earners themselves. This difficulty is partly due to the habit in this country on the part of joint families to return only the head of the family as the earner. Even the grown-up sons of a family, employed in various occupations, in numerous cases hand over their earnings to the head of the family, receiving occasionally sums of money to meet their own expenses. This applies with particular force to the children of cultivators in cases in which the father owns the land and the sons merely cultivate the fields as working dependants. Though every endeavour was made, as is apparent from the extracts given in the first paragraph of this Chapter, to obtain uniformity in the return of occupations, the results of certain areas are slightly affected by the differences in the interpretation of the instructions on the subject. Separate entries for working dependants are however not valueless as they show, within reasonable limits, the extent of the share taken in bread-winning by the women and children in different areas. A clearer view of this will, however, be obtained if we confine ourselves to a study of the local distribution of women workers.

Female
Workers.

147. The bulk of the female population of this Province is undoubtedly constantly engaged in numerous kinds of work, which comprise among other duties cleaning and plastering the house, bringing up children, cooking, milking of cows and buffaloes, spinning, sewing and mending of clothes, agricultural labour, embroidery of clothes and shoes, etc. All these activities though of the utmost importance, would be regarded at the census as no work at all, and the women engaged in them would be treated as 'non-working dependants.' The rule that the producers of economic utility alone should be treated as workers is, however, very difficult to interpret and apply. A reference to this was made in the following quotation reproduced from the India Census Report of 1921 (page 236, paragraph 202). "The distribution between worker and dependant and between primary and subsidiary occupation involves subtleties of interpretation which continually gave trouble in individual cases, and the extent to which the occupations of women and children actually contribute to the income of the family must always be a matter of opinion and give rise to inconsistencies in the return. The work of classification is further hampered by the different attitude in different areas of the people and enumerator towards the 'dignity of labour.'" Further it is not at all easy to choose the principal occupation of working dependants who are often engaged in various kinds of work at different periods of the year. On the whole even if the matter of classification is regarded as giving too small or too high proportion of female workers the results obtained are of some value as an indication of the relative share in economic work now taken by women, a



Number of female workers per 1,000 of total females.

compared with the past, or in different parts of the Province and in different occupations. We shall deal first with the second of the three possible avenues of enquiry. The marginal map shows the number of female workers *per mille* of total females in each district or state. It can be safely said that

proportionately a larger number of women are engaged in economic work in the Himalayan Natural Division than in the plains, and that in the latter the women of south-eastern districts, such as Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, take a greater share in such work than the women of the central districts with one or two exceptions and the districts and states of the south-west. In the Himalayas as well as in the south-east of the Province women take a large share in agricultural work, and in some localities are believed to do it even better than their husbands. Women of the north-western districts are also fairly active workers.

Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter gives the proportion of

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	Absolute figures of female workers.	Number of females per 1,000 male workers.	female workers engaged in important occupations per 1,000 males similarly engaged.
1	2	3	4	5
15.	Tea	493	504	are given the absolute figures as well as proportions for certain groups, in which there are more than 500 female workers per 1,000 males. There are thus actually more female workers in the three groups, (71) flour grinder, etc., (72) grain parchers, etc., and (172) mid-wives, etc. In the work of scavenging too females have a large share, partly because in numerous households they are employed in preference to men, and partly because a male sweeper very often takes up odd jobs, particularly agricultural.
19.	Collectors of forest products	1,121	830	
46.	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	1,051	506	
50.	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	485	734	
71.	Rice pounders and huskers and flour-grinders	12,754	1,455	
72.	Grain-parchers, etc.	8,106	1,145	
81.	Others	6,687	586	
	Order 17, Miscellaneous and unclassified industries	111,704	559	
100.	Scavenging	110,219	826	
172.	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs	7,958	1,856	
194.	Procurers and prostitutes	1,142	5,031	

Subsidiary Occupations.

148. As noted in the first paragraph of this Chapter the instructions required the enumerators to record in column 11 the subsidiary occupation of earners. If an earner had several subsidiary occupations only the most lucrative was to be entered. This choice having perforce been left to the person enumerated would to some extent affect the returns of principal occupations, as for instance a police constable may return his principal occupation as rent-receiver and his subsidiary occupation as policeman. Thus the total number of persons engaged in police service can only be obtained by adding the figures of those

who have returned police service as their principal as well as of those who have returned it as their subsidiary occupation. As a matter of fact, Public Administration has been recorded as a subsidiary occupation of very few persons, which indicates that either the salary of a public servant is his principal means of livelihood or he considers it more dignified to return public service as his principal occupation. In some cases though he is deriving a larger income from trade, a public servant will take care not to return it as an occupation, being debarred from trading by the rules of his service. The chief occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to some others are cultivation, industry or trade. Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter shows the number of earners having some subsidiary occupation per 10,000 of the total population. An

Per 10,000 of the total population.

Occupation.	Earners principal occupation.	Earners subsidiary occupation.
All occupations ..	2,989	289
Cultivation ..	1,673	171
Industry ..	566	45
Trade ..	204	20

extract from this table in respect of the important occupations is given in the margin, similar proportion for earners with principal occupations being added. These figures imply that if the whole population of the Province were assumed as 10,000 persons,

289 of them would be earners with some subsidiary occupation, 171, 45 and 20 being earners with agriculture, industry and trade as their subsidiary occupations, respectively. Compared to these there would in all be 2,989 persons who are earners with one occupation, or in another way out of every 10,000 earners only 968 have some subsidiary occupation. The ratio of females to 1,000 males among earners with some subsidiary occupation is 46 as compared to 67 among total earners.

In the detailed examination of occupations which we shall undertake in section 2, only workers who have returned each occupation as their principal means of livelihood will be referred to, or be designated along with the working dependants as workers, except in certain important cases, in which the number of persons following it as a subsidiary occupation will be particularly mentioned.

Comparison of the Population of Workers with other Provinces.

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Who are:—								
EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS).								
Both sexes	299	314	378	418	221	355	275	
Males	280	304	349	331	206	258	244	
Females	19	10	30	87	15	97	31	
Working Dependants.								
Both sexes	69	40	44	69	306	69	13	
Males	36	30	16	11	61	32	6	
Females	33	10	28	58	245	37	7	
Total Workers ..								
Both sexes	368	354	422	487	527	424	288	
Males	316	334	364	342	267	290	250	
Females	52	20	58	145	260	134	38	
Non-working dependants.								
Both sexes	632	646	578	513	473	576	712	
Males	230	209	217	183	265	220	270	
Females	402	437	361	330	208	356	442	

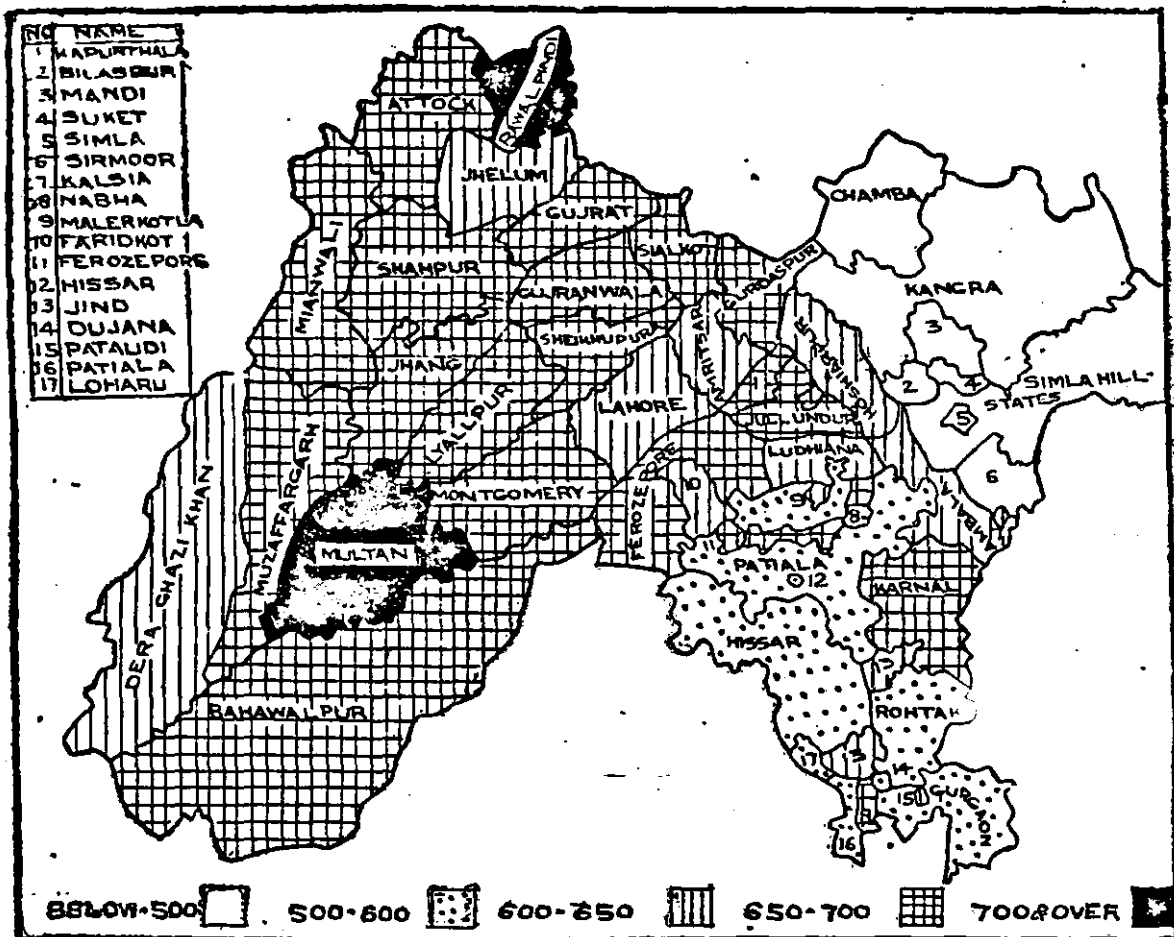
149. Before we take up further examination of the figures of earners with principal occupations and working dependants it will be of interest to know the proportion of these in the total population of the Province and to compare it with similar proportions in other provinces. Such comparison is afforded by the figures in the marginal table.

It will be noticed that except in the case of Bengal and N. W. F. P. the proportionate number of workers is smallest in this Province. If we turn to earners alone we find that their proportion in the North-West Frontier Province is larger than in this Province, but is very much smaller in Bengal, while Kashmir State with a large proportion of workers has a smaller proportion of earners. We have already referred to the case of female workers, and it may be remarked here that the number of these is insignificant in this Province as compared to certain other provinces such as the United Provinces and Burma or Kashmir

State. The only provinces where there is a still smaller proportion of female workers are the N.-W. F. P. and Bengal. Though the difference in these proportions might partly be due to different interpretations of instructions, yet it cannot be denied that they indicate in some measure the main characteristics of the people of the provinces, a subject to which we shall revert after examining the conditions in the different parts of our own Province.

150. In order to ascertain the comparative industry of the various localities, we may examine the proportion of non-working dependants in the total population of each district or state of the Province. The map below shows the non-working dependants *per mille* of the total population in each district and state. The Himalayan tracts appear to have the smallest number of non-working dependants, *i.e.* below 400 *per mille* of total population, and consequently a larger proportion of workers [see also Subsidiary Table II (a)].

Distribution of Non-working Dependants.



Non-working dependants per 1,000 of the total population.

The proportion of non-working dependants is again comparatively small in the eastern districts, such as Hissar, Gurgaon and Rohtak, while Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Ambala, Ludhiana, Faridkot and Maler Kotla as well as Jhelum and Dera Ghazi Khan have less than 650 non-working dependants *per mille* of the total population. The proportion in Karnal and Ferozepore and Jullundur is higher than 650. In Karnal this may partly be due to the bad climate of the district, and in Ferozepore and Jullundur to a comparatively larger population under 15 years of age and to migration of able-bodied persons to the colonies. The proportion in the central Punjab districts, mentioned above, would be still lower but for the large amount of emigration from them. The proportion of non-working dependants is higher than 650 *per mille* in the rest of the districts to the west of the Ravi. These districts are predominantly Muslim, and their female population, particularly the women of well-to-do families, are secluded and do no out-door work. After this it should

not be difficult to connect the causes of the small number of workers in this Province and N. W. F. Province and Bengal, the provinces with a Muslim majority.

SECTION 2—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

Detailed Examination of Occupational Distribution.

151. We can now take up some of the most important occupations individually. In a survey such as this it is only possible to touch the most important items, and what follows is intended as an explanation of the census statistics rather than any comprehensive attempt to discuss the changes or to ascertain their causes, much less to suggest remedies.

Cultivation.

152. In the premier industry of the Province, namely, cultivation, are employed 5,340,486 males and 1,040,228 females; of these 4,537,644 males and 229,878 females are recorded as earners, and 802,842 males and 810,350 females as working dependants, while 466,995 males and 19,486 females follow this industry as subsidiary to some other occupation.

The groups included in the category are 1—8, namely:—

(A) CULTIVATION.

1. Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind.
2. Estate agents and managers of owners.
3. Estate agents and managers of Government.
4. Rent collectors, clerks, etc.
5. Cultivating owners.
6. Tenant cultivators.
7. Agricultural labourers.
8. Cultivators of *Jam, lavngya* and shifting areas.

No one in this Province has been returned in group No. 8 while the entries of groups 2, 3 and 4 are relatively very small.

The following extract from Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter

Group No.	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION.	Total actual 1931.	Number of workers in 1921.	Percentage variation 1921—31.
1	2	3	4	5
	A.—CULTIVATION	6,380,714	5,074,554	+25.7
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	320,673	337,779	-5.1
2, 4	Estate agents and manager of owners, rent collectors, clerks, etc.	3,546	7,342	-51.7
5, 6	Cultivating owners and tenants cultivators	5,320,303	4,265,527	+24.7
7	Agricultural Labourers	736,028	463,906	+58.7

gives the actual figures of workers engaged in each of these groups, and compares them with the figures of 1921. Groups 2 and 4 and 5 and 6 have been amalgamated in order to facilitate

comparison. Cultivation has shown a very big increase. :

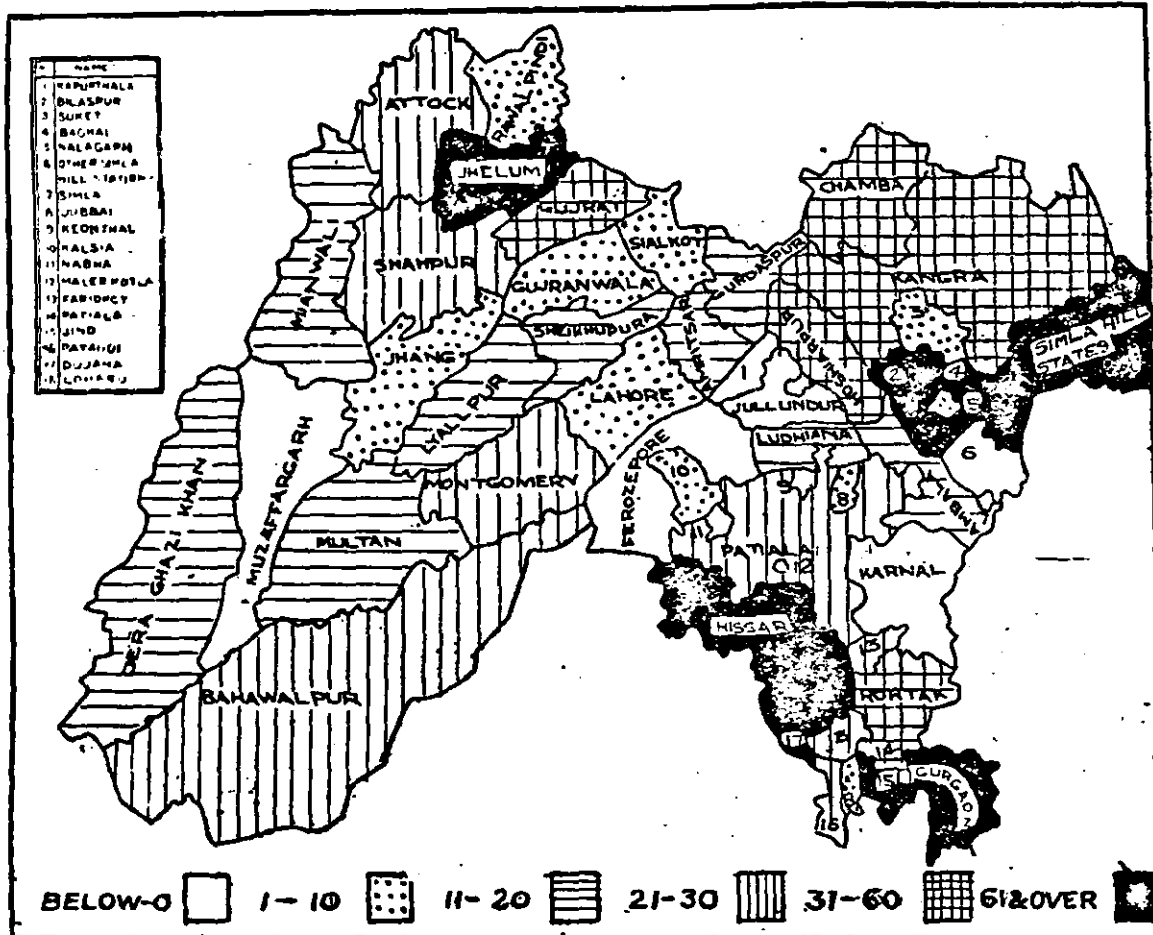
Rent-receivers.

It will be seen that there is a decrease of 5.1 per cent. among non-cultivating proprietors who receive rent in money or kind. In the first instance one might be disposed to urge that rent-receivers are not workers and their figures should be excluded from cultivators altogether and included in class D, meant for those who live on their income. But rent-receiving is directly associated with agriculture, and a landlord as well as a tenant can be a rent-receiver if he leases out his land to another man. As a matter of fact a great majority of rent-receivers are also cultivators of some portion of their land, though they prefer to return the more dignified occupation of rent-receiving as their principal or only occupation.

There are almost half as many more persons returning rent-receiving as their subsidiary occupation (143,616) and no doubt there should be some more in this group who are now included in group 185 as "Jagirdrs," many of whom are in reality either rent-receivers or actual cultivators.

153. There has been a very big increase in the already numerous category of cultivators. The subject is of vital importance to the Province, and the map below shows the percentage increase in the number of cultivators including tenants since 1921 in each district and state.

Cultivating Owners and Tenants.



Increase per cent. among cultivating owners and tenant cultivators (1921-31).

The increase is biggest in Simla and adjacent hill states and the districts of Gurgaon, Hissar and Jhelum. It is fairly big in Rohtak, Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Gujrat. In all these districts the demobilization of men serving in the Army may partly account for the increase, while in Gujrat the expansion of cultivation is the main cause. The increase is between 20 and 30 per cent. in Patiala, Montgomery, Bahawalpur, Shahpur and Attock, due to the first cause, especially in Patiala, Shahpur and Attock and to the large increase in cultivation in Montgomery and Bahawalpur. The increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Sheikhpura, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Ambala is between 11 and 20 per cent. or about the same as the general rise in population during the last decade. An increase of 10 per cent. or less is only found in Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Jhang, Lahore, Faridkot, Nabha and Mandi; while Jullundur, Karnal, Ferozepore, Muzaffargarh, Kapurthala and Sirmoor show a decrease. The conclusion to be drawn is that in these last-named areas the limit has been reached, beyond which the land is unable to yield a return to the labour of cultivators. The main reason for the total increase, no doubt, is that in this

country agriculture is the mainstay of the people. The other resources of the Province are obviously not keeping pace with the rate of increase in the population. Agriculture when pressed beyond a certain limit is said by economists to give diminishing returns for the capital and labour expended on it. The increasing pressure on land, unaccompanied by any great advance in the methods of agriculture or introduction of improved implements resulting in increased output, must re-act on the economic condition of cultivators.

Agricultural Labourers.

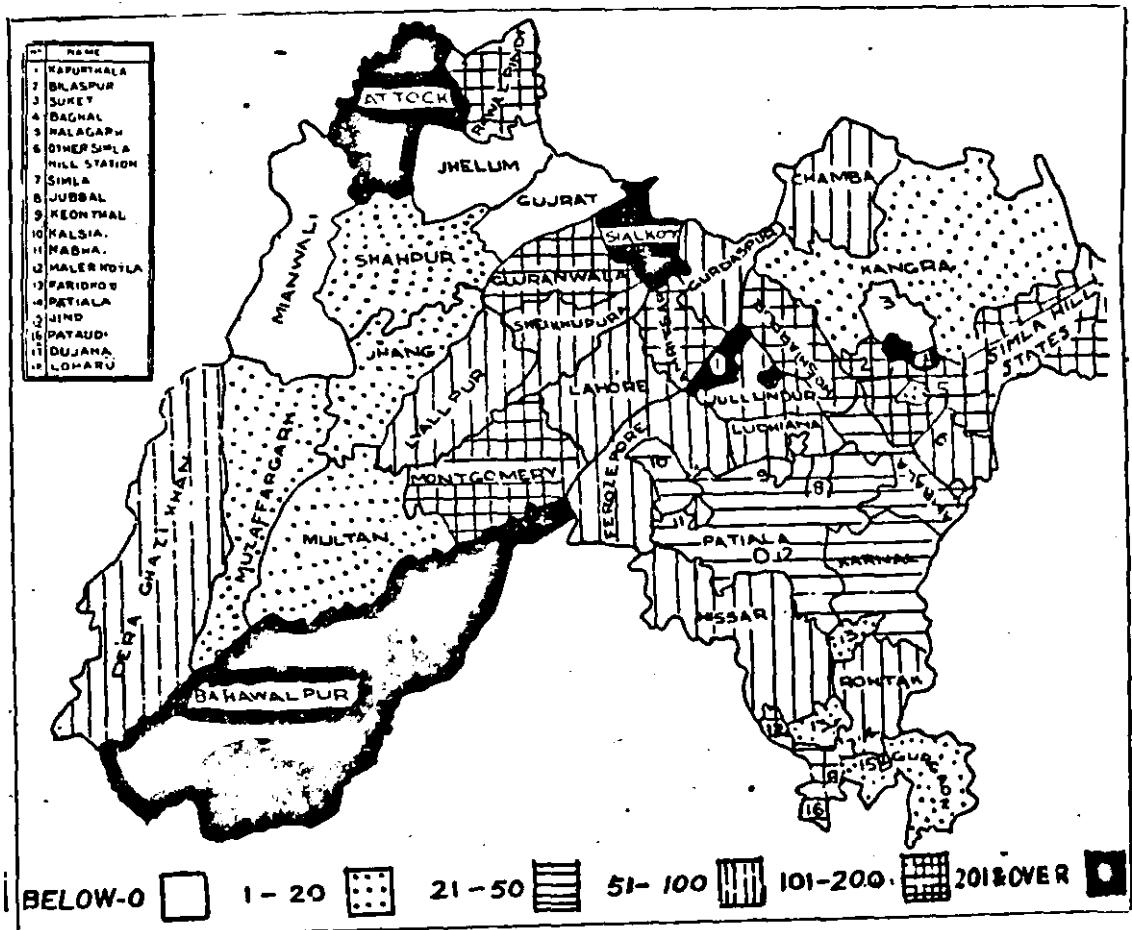
154. The increase among agricultural labourers is the next noticeable figure. The number of these in British Territory is 591,960 males and 63,485 females inclusive of subsidiary workers, and 539,018 males and 58,944 females exclusive of these. The number for the whole Province exclusive of subsidiary workers is given in the table in paragraph 152, which shows an intercensal increase of 58·7 per cent. The variation in the number of agricultural labourers has to

Occupation.	1931.	1921.	Variation, increase (+) or decrease (-).
Agricultural labourers	736,028	463,906	+58·7
Labourers unspecified	219,737	220,572	-4

be examined along with the number returned as unspecified labourers, because the figures of the two are apt to get mixed up. These figures for the two censuses are given in the margin,

and indicate an enormous increase in the number of agricultural labourers.

The map below shows the percentage increase among agricultural labourers in each district and state.



Percentage increase among agricultural labourers (earners with principal occupation and working dependants of 1931 as compared to actual workers of 1921).

There is an increase of over 200 per cent. in Bahawalpur State, Attock, Sialkot, Kapurthala and Suket. The actual number of field-labourers in other areas except Sialkot was never very large, so the percentage increase is not a

true criterion of increase. Moreover, in the case of such occupations it is difficult to vouch for the accuracy of each individual item for each district. It is possible that there may be wrong classification of particular class of cultivators as agricultural labourers. In numerous cases a rent-paying tenant is put down as an agricultural labourer and *vice versa*, more often the former. Also tenants of Crown lands in the canal colonies are likely to have been returned as mere cultivators, and as such would be included among field-labourers. The increase in Montgomery, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Simla Hill States has been over cent. per cent., and a large part of it must be real, particularly in Montgomery where cultivated area has largely increased during the last decade. Rohtak, Hissar Ferozepore, Lahore, Sheikhpura, Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan show an increase of between 50 and 100 per cent., and when the results for two or more of the neighbouring districts are similar, they furnish a strong testimony of the veracity of the figures. In Patiala, Karnal and Ambala (all contiguous there has been an increase of between 20 and 50 per cent. There is an increase of less than 20 per cent. in the districts of Shahpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Gurgaon, while there is an actual decrease in Mianwali, Jhelum Gujrat and Mandi. This may be due to emigration or only to the local differences in the interpretation of the terms.

On the whole it will be safe to say that agricultural labourers have very greatly increased since last census.

155. At this census cultivating owners have for the first time been tabulated separately from tenants.

Statement showing the number of Jamabandi holdings, owners for the year 1930-31 and Total cultivating owners given in Table No. X (Occupation).

Cultivating Owners and Co-sharers in Holdings.

Serial No.	District.	Number of Jamabandi holdings for the year 1930-31.	Number of Co-sharers for the year 1930-31.	Total cultivating owners given in Table X (Occupation).
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hissar	90,004	139,703	73,657
2	Rohtak	137,714	165,767	93,716
3	Gurgaon	165,687	144,817	77,940
4	Karnal	127,238	171,536	74,816
5	Ambala	161,376	161,858	67,792
6	Simla	7,511	9,083	4,375
7	Kangra	261,479	387,465	175,263
8	Hoshiarpur	190,273	226,277	96,878
9	Jullundur	229,505	261,092	81,892
10	Ludhiana	165,350	149,210	84,435
11	Ferozepore	181,473	177,004	87,283
12	Lahore	93,232	135,891	70,130
13	Amritsar	137,108	158,670	75,084
14	Gurdaspur	174,404	173,748	96,999
15	Sialkot	185,444	173,327	83,296
16	Gujranwala	71,144	81,592	37,902
17	Sheikhpura	55,167	85,041	43,742
18	Gujrat	163,971	192,311	110,449
19	Shahpur	85,379	108,640	49,804
20	Jhelum	150,581	150,051	72,854
21	Rawalpindi	212,165	189,025	51,229
22	Attock	117,425	105,313	51,059
23	Mianwali	87,763	135,986	40,561
24	Montgomery	46,766	72,893	24,283
25	Lyallpur	72,026	105,751	90,345
26	Jhang	62,122	123,589	36,062
27	Multan	83,603	123,571	36,039
28	Muzaffargarh	139,795	206,749	48,515
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	103,388	248,563	36,547
	British Territory	3,759,183	4,587,123	1,972,947

ted separately from tenants. The number of cultivating owners inclusive of subsidiary earners is 1,870,116 males and 102,831 females in British Territory, and the number of tenants is 1,706,964 males and 449,850 females. The number of cultivating owners will of course not be equal to the total number of owners of land entered as such in the records of rights, as all the co-sharers in a *khewot* (joint holding) do not cultivate the land, while many owners are joint in some and separate in other holdings. The table in the margin shows the number of holdings in each district of British Territory together with the number of co-sharers as well as the total

number of cultivating owners according to our tables. It would seem that some of the sons of the owners, though separately cultivating part of the ancestral land have been returned as tenants, etc.

The average size of an agricultural holding in each district is very difficult to determine.* But even when correctly determined, the mere size is of

District.	Cultivated acres per worker engaged in cultivation (Sub-Class I Sub-Order a).	District.	Cultivated acres per worker engaged in cultivation (Sub-Class I Sub-Order a).
1	2	1	2
British Territory ..	6.4	Karnal ..	6.7
Simla ..	1.0	Muzaffargarh ..	6.7
Kangra ..	1.7	Lahore ..	7.1
Hoshiarpur ..	2.9	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	7.4
Jullundur ..	3.7	Lyallpur ..	7.5
Gurgaon ..	4.5	Gujranwala ..	8.1
Amritsar ..	4.5	Sheikhpura ..	8.1
Rohtak ..	4.7	Hissar ..	8.3
Gurdaspur ..	4.8	Attock ..	8.9
Sialkot ..	5.0	Montgomery ..	9.1
Ambala ..	5.1	Jhang ..	9.5
Rawalpindi ..	5.1	Ferozepore ..	9.9
Ludhiana ..	5.3	Multan ..	10.2
Gujrat ..	5.5	Shahpur ..	11.0
Jhelum ..	6.1	Mianwali ..	13.2

little value if the number of persons supported by each holding is not available. Thus in districts like Multan, Shahpur and Attock where holdings are fairly large, the average size of a holding will give an untrue picture of the conditions under which a cultivator works. The table in the margin shows the number of acres of cultivated land falling to the share of each worker engaged in cultivation whether

as owner, tenant or agricultural labourer. The figures of workers only of Order I (a) have been taken as they are all workers in ordinary agriculture. The district with the smallest holding appears first. The districts seem to be more or less in the same order as in the table in paragraph 53 (page 74) arranged according to the incidence of rural population on matured area. It will be realised that the average area per agricultural worker nowhere exceeds 13.2 acres, the average for the Province working out to no more than 6.4 acres.

The figures of persons who have cultivation as a subsidiary means of livelihood have not been included in the above calculations. In 1921 there were 149,230 persons, recorded as 'partially agriculturists'. At this census there are 486,481 persons who being earners with a principal occupation have cultivation as their subsidiary means of livelihood. These half a million people and their dependants share the agricultural resources of the Province and the increase in their number is remarkably great.

The other groups under cultivation, namely, estate agents and managers of owners and Government, rent-collectors, clerks, etc., contain too few entries to require special notice. The decrease among them is due to the more or less complete absence of Settlement operations, the Settlement officials being usually the chief contributors to these groups.

Cultivation of Special Crops, etc.

156. The Sub-Order (b) of Order I, namely, "cultivation of special crops," is only notable for the small part it plays in the economic conditions of the Province. There are 8,035 workers (7,100 males, 935 females) of all kinds returned as engaged in it.

Forestry.

In Sub-order (c) of Order I, the number of Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (group 17) and wood-cutters, charcoal-burners and collectors of forest produce (group 18) has increased by cent. per cent. and 61.1 per cent., respectively. In Kangra the figures for Forest officers, guards, etc., are larger than those of wood-cutters, as the latter migrate to other places during the winter and were absent at the time of the census.

157. In Sub-Order (d) of Order I, the total number of workers with stock-raising as their principal occupation has increased from 210,116 in 1921 to 256,564 in 1931. In addition to this there are 16,616 earners who are engaged

Stock-Raising.

Particulars.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Earners ..	14,814	1,192
Working Dependants ..	981	815
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation ..	1,845	22

*See Calvert's Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab, page 74, where some of the difficulties are described.

in this work as subsidiary to some other occupation. The districts with the greatest number are Karnal, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan. In the groups under this sub-order there is an intercensal decrease among cattle-breeders, but the number of breeders of animals for transport, herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals has increased.

158. In Sub-order (e) of Order I, the number of keepers of birds and bees is almost negligible, though it shows an increase over the figures of the last census.

Birds and Bees.

159. In the main group of Order 2, there are only 4,653 workers whose principal occupation is fishing as compared to 4,011 at last census, which means an increase of 16 per cent. There are 990 more earners who have fishing as an occupation subsidiary to some other. Fishing appears to be a spare-time job of Jhiwars and boatmen, who do not often care to return it.

Order 2. Fishing.

160. The number of persons engaged in the exploitation of minerals is very small. The only considerable figure belongs to the Rawalpindi Division where the coal and salt mines, cement rock and petroleum fields are situated. There is a decrease in

Sub-class II. Order 3. Exploitation of Minerals.

	Males.	Females.
Earners	4,936	616
Working Dependants	260	73
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation.	193	1

this sub-class since 1921 owing no doubt to the recent depression. Mining of metals like iron, lead, silver, zinc and manganese is entirely unknown, while the handful of persons returned as mining gold are either "Nayariyas" or persons presumably employed on gold fields in Mysore, who happened to be home on leave at the time of the census. As regards the non-metallic minerals, there are

Group 40, Non-metallic minerals, Salt, etc.	Males.	Females.
	2,448	609

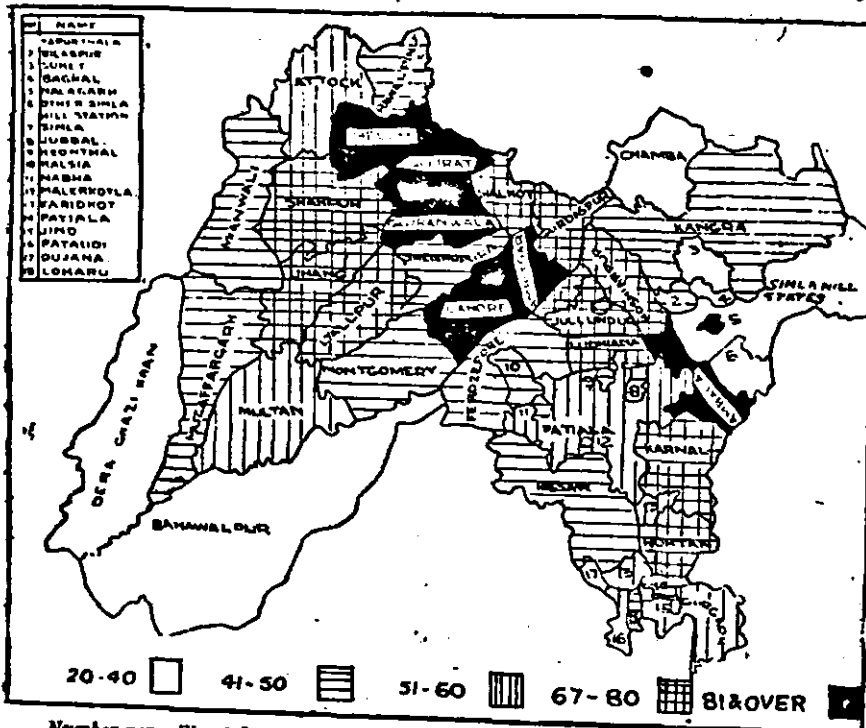
salt workers of the salt range, situated in the Jhelum and Shahpur Districts, and workers in the washing of saltpetre, etc., chiefly in the Ambala Division. There are also some coal mines in Jhelum District, but the figures seem to

Group 41, Other mines	Males.	Females.
	276	..

be obscured by the return of a vague term "kan men kam karna" (working in mine).

161. So far we have been dealing with Class A or with "the supply of raw material by exploitation of the surface of the earth, animals or vegetation." We shall now proceed with the next class B, that is with "the preparation and supply of material substances" or in other words Industry, Transport and Trade. We shall take each of the sub-classes individually.

Class B.



162. The map in the margin shows the population per mille of each district and state engaged in Industry. The proportion is highest in Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Gujrat, Jhelum and Gujranwala. Remote areas

Sub-Class III. Industry.

Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners with principal occupation and working dependants engaged in Industry, 1931.

like Kangra, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur, Chamba, the Simla Hill States and other states in the neighbourhood being the most backward in this respect. The chief industries are confined to the supply of the primitive needs of agriculture or household.

The figures of workers in Industries show a decrease of one per cent., which may be due partly to an increase in group No. 188, a portion of whose figures,

Occupations.	Principal occupation (Different kinds of Industry.)	Total number of actual workers.		Increase+ or decrease—
		1931.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class III	Industry ..	1,791,609	1,793,162	-1
Order 5	Textiles ..	400,628	400,258	+1
Order 6	Hides and Skins ..	16,992	22,858	-25.8
Order 7	Wood ..	196,891	173,890	+13.1
Order 8	Metals ..	83,847	77,296	+21.4
Order 9	Ceramics ..	168,710	94,730	+14.8
Order 10	Chemical Products ..	47,806	51,581	-7.7
Order 11	Food Industries ..	87,206	88,938	-1.9
Order 12	Industries of dress and the toilet ..	454,859	441,203	+3.1
Order 13	Furniture Industries ..	1,099	1,551	-29.1
Order 17	Miscellaneous ..	311,091	343,811	-9.3
Group 188	Manufacturers, businessmen, contractors otherwise unspecified.	11,256	6,563	+71.5

if properly recorded, would undoubtedly have been included in some of the orders under Industry. The table in the margin gives the main figures of the various kinds

of industries, the figures of group 188 being also shown.

Textiles.

The number of persons recorded as workers in textile industry is about the

	Males.	Females.
Earners ..	304,038	45,516
Working Dependants ..	16,733	32,341
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation ..	25,951	4,365

same as in 1921 while the total population of the Province has risen by 13.5 per cent. This may be partly due to the introduction of labour-saving devices

and does not necessarily mean any decrease in output. The only industry to

Metals.

	Males.	Females.
Group 59, Blacksmiths		
Total workers 1931 ..	91,314	1,775

show a real increase in personnel is

“Metals,” under which the main occupations are blacksmithy, implement-making and the making of metal utensils for domestic use. The increase therefore is merely due to the expansion of local

	Males.	Females.
Groups 60 and 61, Utensil makers		
Total workers 1931 ..	7,321	57

requirements as the industry carried on by the ‘lohar’ (blacksmith) and

‘thathiar’ (utensil-maker) is primarily to meet local needs.

Ceramics.

	Males.	Females.
Group 63, Pottery.		
Total workers 1931 ..	108,441	5,881

increase in total population is ceramics,

which has pottery as its chief item.

The need supplied by the potter is evidently increasing at the same rate as the population.

Wood.

	Males.	Females.
Group 55, Carpentry, etc.		
Earners ..	149,571	1,974
Working Dependants ..	7,997	884
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation ..	14,553	40

rise in the population. The main group

in this order is that of carpenters and turners, and the carpenter like the blacksmith and the potter is just as much in demand as before.

Food Industries and of Dress and Toilet.

These industries seem to be more or less stationary. It may be added that those engaged in food industries are in most cases also the sellers, and thus the figures are liable to a slight interchange. There is a small increase for instance among sellers of sweetmeats, and part of it is possibly due to this interchange.

Hides and Skins.

These industries show a large decrease, and very probably numerous persons engaged in tanning, mainly Chamars, have returned some agricultural occupation.

Chemical Products.

The Chemical industry does not seem to be flourishing, having declined by about 8 per cent.

There is a decrease of 9.3 per cent. in miscellaneous industry, mainly accountable by a larger decrease from 280,784 to 243,616 or 13.2 per cent. in the chief item of this order, namely scavenging. The decrease in the figures for scavenging may be due to an increasing dislike for the work itself or for its return as an occupation. When a Chuhra becomes a *Mazhabi* (Sikh) or a *Mussalli* (Muslim) he as a rule gives up the work of scavenging. There are 8,350 males and 2,098 females with scavenging as a subsidiary occupation. Other industries in this order, namely, makers of jewellery, printers, engravers, etc., show a slight increase.

Miscellaneous.

163. The number of persons employed in transport of all kinds shows an increase of 23.2 per cent. The transport by air is at present quite negligible in amount. Transport by water which enjoyed a considerable patronage in the past is decreasing owing to the improvement in transport by road and rail, and most of the persons included in the present figures are the employees of the irrigation department, some of whom are possibly included in groups 189 and 191. The figures of other main heads under transport are given in

Sub-Class IV.
Transport.

	1931.	1921.	Variation.
Sub-Class IV .. Transport	226,361	183,741	+23.2
Order 20 .. Transport by Road	114,955	88,066	+30.5
.. 21 .. Transport by Rail	83,328	66,657	+25.0
.. 22 .. Post, Telegraph and Telephone services	11,256	8,055	+39.7

tion department, some of whom are possibly included in groups 189 and 191. The figures of other main heads under transport are given in

the margin for this as well as the 1921 Census.

This branch of transport has made great progress during the last decade. Its importance, so far as public utility is concerned, is very much greater than the number of persons actually engaged in it. The indirect advantages resulting from the development in transport far outweigh the disadvantages of some unemployment caused among muleteers, tonga and bullock-cart drivers, etc.

Transport by Road.

Transport by rail shows an increase of 25 per cent. over the figures of 1921. That both the figures of 1921 and 1931 are incomplete and some persons employed in Railway workshops or railway construction might have been included in other groups, particularly group 191, is shown by the figures of railway employees given in Subsidiary Table VI at the end of this Chapter and reproduced in the margin. It may be pointed out that the North Western Railway, which has supplied these figures, extends over this Province as well as the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Sind and parts of the United Provinces, and the figures are possibly not fully adjusted.

Transport by Rail.

Railway Department.

1. Total number of persons employed	106,067
2. Officers	332
3. Subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 p.m. or over	1,338
4. Subordinates on scales of pay rising from Rs. 30 to Rs. 240 p.m.	38,070
5. Subordinates on scales of pay under Rs. 30 p.m.	66,327

It may be pointed out that the North Western Railway, which has supplied these figures, extends over this Province as well as the North-West Frontier Province,

British Baluchistan, Sind and parts of the United Provinces, and the figures are possibly not fully adjusted.

The number of workers in these services inclusive of those having one or the other of the services as a subsidiary occupation show an increase of 39.7 per cent. The figures as supplied by the department inclusive of Delhi give a total of 14,000 employees as against 13,000, the aggregate in the census tables.* The difference is very slight and may be due to some employees, especially branch post-masters, who are very often school-teachers and shopkeepers of villages, not having returned Postal service as their means of livelihood. The Postal Administration like the Railway is not co-terminous with this Province, the N.W. F. Province, Delhi and even Kashmir State being included in the Punjab Postmaster-General's circle.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services.

* Inclusive of Delhi Order 12 has got 12,850 persons.

Sub-Class V.
Trade.

164. The last sub-class of Class B is trade, and the number of persons

Sub-Class or Order.	Occupation.	Actual Workers.		Variation per cent.
		1931.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class V.	Trade	617,118	583,428	+5.8
Order 23	Banking and Exchange ..	43,479	44,503	-2.3
Order 24	Brokerage and Commission Agents ..	10,299	10,979	-3.0
Order 25	Trade in Textiles ..	53,478	40,893	+30.6
Order 26	Trade in Skins ..	11,222	9,401	+19.4
Order 27	Trade in Wood ..	11,334	7,212	+57.2
Order 28	Trade in Metals ..	4,160	1,735	+139.0
Order 29	Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles ..	3,034	339	+795.0
Order 30	Trade in Chemical Products ..	5,819	8,906	-34.7
Order 31	Trade in Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants ..	12,855	4,084	+214.8
Order 32	Trade in pulse and food stuff	167,788	317,943	-47.2
Order 33	Trade in Toilet articles and Clothing ..	9,445	8,224	+14.8
Order 34	Trade in Furniture ..	2,898	4,659	-37.9
Order 35	Trade in Building materials ..	964	512	+88.3
Order 36	Trade in means of Transport	13,864	21,567	-35.7
Order 37	Trade in Fuel ..	7,785	2,517	+209.3
Order 38	Trade in articles of luxury ..	5,973	6,713	-11.0
Order 39	Trade in other Sorts ..	252,721	93,531	+170.2

Commerce.

employed therein shows an increase, which is really larger than is indicated by the figures owing to an inaccuracy in the 1921 figures. Some of the figures are reproduced in the margin for facility of reference. Orders 23 and 24 which deal mainly with commerce show a decrease as compared with the figures of 1921, which can be explained only by a decrease among money-lenders. It is rather striking that the number of persons engaged in commerce should be relatively so small.

Money-lenders.

According to the present returns, there are in group 115 (which includes bank managers, money-lenders, money-changers, etc.) in the British Territory 30,923 males and 1,191 females returned as such in the column of principal occupation. In addition to this there are 4,661 males and 88 females returned as working dependants. These must be persons, who follow this occupation in order to assist the head of the family in his daily business. Thus the total number of persons engaged in money-lending, etc., as principal occupation is 36,863 persons (35,584 males and 1,279 females). There are, moreover, 11,513 males and 86 females, with whom money-lending is a subsidiary occupation, and apparently the majority of these are agriculturist money-lenders. The number of workers in the corresponding group in 1921 was 38,132 persons (35,043 males and 3,089 females), and there is thus a decrease among money-lenders pure and simple. The census returns, however, may not be quite complete as the occupation of money-lending has become unpopular in many places and may therefore not have been returned as such.

In the Provincial Banking Inquiry Report (1930) at page 129 we find the following remarks:—

“The chief problem of banking in the Punjab is the problem of the money-lender. In 1922, Mr. Calvert calculated the number of money-lenders at about 40,000. This estimate appears to have been based upon various statistical returns, mainly relating to income-tax and none later than 1918-19. Little account can have been taken of either the agriculturist or the female money-lender, because the latter has probably never appeared in the income-tax returns, and the former has only begun to do so since 1921, when income-tax administration became more efficient. We shall see presently that agriculturist money-lenders, excluding those who advance only against mortgage, number about 19,000. It is impossible to calculate the number of women who lend, but the evidence of the Inspectress, Co-operative Societies, shows that it must be considerable, for about 5 per cent. of the 2,000 members of women's co-operative societies apparently make a practice of it. The Census Report for

1921, on the other hand, states that the number of ordinary money-lenders has almost certainly declined. If we set off the number of women who lend against this decline, we are still left with 59,000 money-lenders. Tentatively, therefore, but cautiously, we may say that in the Punjab there must be at least 55,000 who depend solely or in part upon money-lending. We are upon surer ground when we add that after agriculture money-lending is the most important industry in the Province, and that in 1928-29 it paid 36 per cent. of the total income-tax by business and industry.....”

On page 133 of the same Report the reasons given for the decline in money-lending business are summed up as follows:—

“ All agree that the *sahukar* is reducing his business. For this many reasons are assigned, the most important of which are the following:—

- (a) The legal protection given to the peasant proprietor borrower, combined with a greater tendency on his part to take full advantage of it ;
- (b) the rise of the agriculturist money-lender ;
- (c) the rapid growth of co-operative credit societies, and
- (d) the counter-attractions of trade.”

Trade in textiles has shown a fairly big increase. This order includes the “ *Bazaz* ” (cloth merchant), who has plied a profitable trade during the prosperous years of the last decade.

Order 25.
Trade in
Textile.

This industry appears to have declined, but the trade in skins which is the chief item in this order shows an increase of 19·4 per cent.

Order 26.
Trade in Skins,
Leathers
and Furs.

There is an increase in the trade in wood, pottery, bricks and tiles, but the trade in chemical products like the industry shows a decline. The comparatively small trade in metals seems to be growing.

Wood, etc.

Hotels, cafes and restaurants show a big increase indicative of a new social development. Formerly taking refreshments and meals at hotels and restaurants was almost unknown, but with the increased facilities of travelling the habit is spreading and promises to play a prominent part in the social life. Thus in a place like Lahore the house-wife could in many cases be considerably relieved of her ordinary duties and will find more leisure for handicrafts such as embroidery, knitting and spinning.

Order 31.
Hotels, etc.

There is a decrease in this order due almost entirely to the transfer of “ *dukan nun-tel* ” (a popular term for the village general merchant) from group 134 to group 150. The village general merchant deals in all kinds of commodities for daily use, from sugar candy to medicinal herbs, from paraffin oil to rat poisons, and what not.

Order 32.
Trade in
Food Stuff.

This order deals with the “ *bisati* ” *par excellence*, and shows an increase nearly proportionate to the general rise in the total population.

Order 33.
Trade in
Clothing and
Toilet Articles
Smaller
Trades.

The figures of Orders 34, 35 and 36 are too small to need any comment except that trade in building material seems to be on the increase. The decrease in Order 35 is due probably to the great decline in the number of sellers of *ekkas*, tongas and other carts, and also to the centralization of the motor trade in large towns.

Trade in fuel has grown though its figures are even now rather small. This trade is generally combined with some other trade such as selling of *blusa* (straw). The trade in articles of luxury has declined, there being a big decrease

Fuel etc.

in sellers of bangles, necklaces, etc. There is an increase in Order 29, Trade of other sorts, due to the reasons referred to above, namely, the inclusion in it of village shopmen.

Class C.
Adminis-
tration.
Public Force.

165. The next class of occupation C is "Public Administration and Liberal

Class, Sub-Class or Group. 1	Total number of actual workers.		Increase or decrease per cent. 4
	1931. 2	1921. 3	
Class C.	413,763	374,175	+10.6
VI.—Public Force ..	103,020	117,415	-11.7
153 Imperial Army ..	40,346	74,014	-43.9
154 State Army ..	9,863	9,515	+3.7
155 Navy ..	..	24	-100.0
156 Air Force ..	137	208	-34.1
157 Police ..	29,209	23,865	+22.4
158 Watchman (village) ..	24,065	9,189	+161.9
VII.—Public Administration ..	96,716	56,313	+70.2
159 Service of the State ..	50,864	30,092	+69.0
160 Service of Indian and .. Foreign States	14,325	11,311	+26.6
161 Service of Local Bodies..	15,624	6,125	+171.4
162 Village Service ..	14,903	9,285	+60.5

Arts." The main figures are given in the margin. There is a large decrease in the Imperial Army, and a slight decrease in the Air Force, while the figures for the Indian States Army show a small increase. In the British Territory there were 41,609 persons, both principal workers and with subsidiary occupation, in the Police, or 2

per mille of the total population. Village watchmen show a big increase, partly due to the increase in the number of villages, and work out at one *per mille* of the total rural population.

Service of the
State.

166. There is a big increase under Public Administration. In British Territory the number of servants of the State works out at 2 *per mille* of the total population, while their proportion in the Punjab States is 3 *per mille*. There is also a very big increase in the number of servants employed in local bodies. It is possible however that some of the servants of local bodies have been included in State service or *vice versa*. The classification of Public Service is difficult as vague terms such as "*naukar sarkar*" creep in and are difficult of allocation to different departments. It is perhaps needless to add that every endeavour has been made to include in this category all State servants except the employees of the Irrigation and Postal Departments as well as the P. W. D. officials engaged on roads and buildings, professors, teachers and doctors, who go under other heads. The figures are also obscured by some of the State servants choosing to return rent-receiving, *Jagir*, bank interest, etc., as their principal and subsidiary occupations.

Professions
and Liberal
Arts.

167. The sub-class VIII shows an increase of 6.7 per cent. over the figures

Sub-Class VIII.	Professions and Liberal Arts.	1931.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Order 45 ..	Religion ..	102,252	119,711	-14.5
" 46 ..	Law ..	10,237	5,621	+82.1
" 47 ..	Medicine ..	29,685	17,608	+68.6
" 48 ..	Instructions ..	39,023	21,652	+80.2
" 49 ..	Letters, Arts and Sciences ..	32,230	35,355	-8.8

of 1921. The main figures for the two censuses are given in the margin. There is a marked increase in Law,

Medicine and Instructions, though Religion shows a decrease. If the groups in each order are examined we find the biggest increase among lawyers and teachers. In Order 49, Letters, Arts and Sciences, there is an increase of 38.8 per cent. among journalists, etc. (group), but the total number is still no more than 3,298. The most numerous category of musicians, etc., (group 178), shows a decline, in no way unexpected, while astrologers, acrobats, etc., (group 181), have increased.

Class D.
Miscel-
laneous.

168. The last class D contains "miscellaneous occupations." The important items of this class are "domestic service," "insufficiently described" and "non-productive" occupations. The class on the whole has shown a small

decrease. The main figures are given in the margin. There is an increase in

Class, Sub-class or Group. 1	Principal Occupation. 2	1931. 3	1921. 4	Variation per cent. 5
Class D		769,904	807,281	-4.8
Sub-Class IX	Persons living on their income	33,415	23,898	+39.8
Sub-Class X	Domestic Service	268,534	278,905	-3.7
Sub-Class XI	Insufficiently described occupations	242,089	239,388	+1.1
Group 188	(a) Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	11,256	6,563	+71.5
Group 189	(b) Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and their employees	9,691	11,108	-12.8
Group 191	(c) Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	210,737	220,572	-4
Sub-Class XII	Unproductive	225,866	285,040	-14.8

the comparatively small number of persons (sub-class IX) living on their income. In addition, 28,228 persons have this occupation as a subsidiary means of livelihood. There is a decrease

under 'domestic service' as already alluded to. There is a small but unfortunate increase in sub-class XI (insufficiently described occupations), though only confined to group 188. This group should rightly belong to Industry, group 189* to Commerce and the major portion of group 191† to Cultivation. Fortunately the last two groups show a decrease since last census.

169. The unproductive occupations (sub-class XII) show a decline especially among the number of beggars and vagrants; the latter now number 208,616 though some part of the decrease may possibly be accounted for by an increase in group 165, in which are included religious mendicants, and in group 166, which includes servants of religious edifices. But even if the whole increase in those two groups were due to the inclusion of beggars, which is improbable, beggars it is satisfactory to note have decreased by 29,570 or by 11.8 per cent. Beggars and vagrants still form 7 *per mille* of the total population, but in this connection it has to be borne in mind that unlike the rest of the population in their case almost every male, female or child is a 'worker.'

Beggars and Vagrants.

SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170. We can now take up the subject of the occupations followed by members of the most numerous or important castes. The absolute figures according to occupations for these are given in Imperial Table XI in which the occupations have been grouped under 13 main heads. The extent to which the members of each caste are workers or non-working dependants is of some interest, as also the question as to what proportion of all workers is engaged in the traditional occupation now as compared with the past. The table below furnishes the necessary statistics.

Occupations of Selected Castes.

Caste by Religion and traditional occupations. 1	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in traditional occupation. 2 3		Number of workers per 1,000 of the total strength. 4 5		Caste by Religion and traditional occupations. 1	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in traditional occupation. 2 3		Number of workers per 1,000 of the total strength. 4 5	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.		1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
Cultivation.									
Jat (Hindu) ..	937	827	378	500	Dhobi (Muslim) ..	740	608	347	338
" (Sikh) ..	939	843	363	371	Chuhra (Hindu) ..	677	575	435	469
" (Muslim) ..	795	756	317	330	Julaha (Hindu) ..	465	227	478	538
Rajput (Hindu) ..	806	741	421	478	" (Muslim) ..	782	701	382	353
" (Muslim) ..	822	736	325	328	Tarkhan (Hindu) ..	611	446	361	402
Arain (Muslim) ..	830	768	328	323	" (Muslim) ..	563	683	317	315
Awan (Muslim) ..	789	750	316	337	Kumhar (Hindu) ..	539	362	369	401
Meo (Muslim) ..	970	782	332	553	" (Muslim) ..	632	557	322	318
Ahir (Hindu) ..	908	720	433	483	Lohar (Hindu) ..	538	345	391	463
					" (Muslim) ..	713	636	311	316
Industrial Occupations.					Trade.				
Chamar (Hindu) ..	482	185	368	442	Aggarwal (Hindu) ..	791	745	328	312
" (Sikh) ..	511	276	569	355	Arora (Hindu) ..	651	655	330	308
Mochi (Muslim) ..	776	612	335	327	Khatri (Hindu) ..	580	558	335	305
Chhimba (Hindu) ..	695	188	381	418	Sheikh (Muslim) ..	298	348	352	335
" (Muslim) ..	616	386	345	340					

*The full heading is "Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops."

†The full heading is "Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified."

To take up the traditional occupations first, it can be said that with the exception of Muslim Tarkhans (carpenters) and Sheikhs, and Hindu Aroras the proportion of workers of each and every caste following traditional occupation has fallen. The castes most conspicuous in discarding the traditional occupations are Chamar, both Hindu and Sikh (proportionately more Hindus than Sikhs), Chhimba (both Muslim and Hindu), Hindu Julaha, Hindu Tarkhan and Lohar.

Turning to the proportion of workers in the total population we find that Hindu Jat, Ahir and Rajput have a high proportion of workers, no doubt due to their industriousness as well as to the large number of women workers among them. Muslim Rajputs are comparatively indolent, and their women as a rule do not work, mainly because of the *purdah* system. Meos seem to be fairly hardworking now, and the effect of uplift work would appear to be more lasting than some people imagine. In Industrial occupations the proportion of Chuhra, Chamar, Tarkhan, Lohar and Kumhar workers is still very high, and though they have considerably discarded their traditional occupations Chuhras and Chamars are not thereby becoming idle. In the case of Chamars the biggest increase is among field-labourers and under the head 'Transport,' but the figures for these Orders are not quite comparable with those of 1921 as on the present occasion only principal occupations of "earners" have been tabulated for all occupations other than traditional. Among the artisan classes the proportion of workers among Hindus is higher than among Muslims, see for instance, *Kumhar, Lohar and Tarkhan*. So it is not the number of female workers alone which is responsible for this disparity, but Hindus are probably more industrious and another drawback from which Muslims suffer is the comparatively larger number of children who are necessarily dependants.

Among the castes which have trade as their traditional occupation the total workers range between 305 and 312 *per mille* of the total population. Aggarwal, a caste of the eastern Punjab, has a somewhat larger proportion than Arora or Khatri. Sheikhs, with trade as their traditional occupation, would at first sight appear to be more industrious than their Hindu brethren, but only a few of them are really traders. Sheikh is an all-embracing term and comprises followers of all sorts of occupations, particularly industrial.

171. Due to their pre-eminence among castes, Brahmans deserve special

Occupations
of Brahmans

Brahman (Hindu).

OCCUPATION.	(1931 CENSUS.)	
	EARNERS.	
	Actual figures.	Proportional figures.
1	2	3
All Occupations	330,197	1,000
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	167,969	509
2. Exploitation of minerals	278	1
3. Industries	9,071	27
4. Transport	10,529	32
5. Trade	39,343	119
6. Public force	3,043	9
7. Public administration	8,156	25
8. Arts and professions	60,076	182
9. Persons living on their income	2,142	6
10. Domestic service	15,549	47
11. Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	1,825	6
12. Labourers unspecified	4,870	15
13. Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	7,346	22

percentage (18·2) of Brahmans, which is higher than that for all other castes except Sayads, is engaged in Arts and professions, mainly in callings connected with religion, which in their case is the traditional occupation. Earners engaged in trade amount to 11·9 per cent. of the total, while 4·7 per cent. are domestic servants and 2·7 per cent. are employed in Industries and 2·5 in Public Administration.

mention in respect of their occupations. In the marginal table are given the number of earners following each occupation as well as the proportion per 1,000 of the total earners in each case. Brahmans in this Province are mainly agriculturists, more than 50 per cent. of the earners being engaged in exploitation of animals and vegetation and 44 per cent. in cultivation pure and simple. The next highest

172. It will not be without interest to examine the extent to which women of different castes

Female Workers in each Caste.

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.

Caste.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Caste.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.	Caste.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.
1		1		1	2
Aggarwal ..	56	Gujjar ..	183	Mussalli ..	145
Ahir ..	428	Harni ..	46	Nai ..	114
Arain ..	72	Jat ..	121	Pakhiwara ..	129
Arora ..	39	Jhiwar ..	276	Pathan ..	75
Awan ..	141	Julaha ..	173	Kanet ..	748
Bawarja ..	194	Kamboh ..	64	Rajput ..	137
Biloch ..	45	Kaabmiri ..	71	Rathi ..	796
Brahman ..	264	Khatri ..	47	Saini ..	162
Chamar ..	271	Kumhar ..	116	Sansi ..	308
Chhimba ..	147	Lohar ..	145	Sayad ..	65
Chuhra ..	362	Maohhi ..	195	Sheikh ..	62
Dagi and Koli ..	799	Meo ..	652	Sunar ..	65
Dhobi ..	120	Mirasi ..	124	Tarkhan ..	93
Faqir ..	104	Mochi ..	84	Teli ..	103

are found to be workers or non-working dependants. The table in the margin shows the number of female workers per 1,000 male workers among 42 of the most numerous or other selected castes.

The hill-women of the Rathi, Kanet and Dagi and Koli castes seem to be real amazons, and as many as 740 to 799 *per mille* of males are recorded as workers. Among the plain-dwellers the *Meo* women of Gurgaon have a share in the men's work in large numbers (652 *per mille*). The Ahir women of the south-east are also very hard-working, as also the Brahman women. Brahmans abound in the south-east of the Province, where they are not priests but agriculturists. The *Chuhra* women too are a hardworking class, as also the *Jhiwar* and the *Chamar*. The Sansi women also appear to be comparatively more numerous as out-door workers. I have used the term 'out-door work' because in the majority of these cases women assist in cultivation or other work, and if they did only domestic work however hard or profitable they would not be treated as workers according to the census classification. Among the castes with the smallest number of female workers, Arora, Biloch, Aggarwal and Khatri are conspicuous. Only a small proportion of the Pathan, Sayad and Sheikh women has been returned as workers, chiefly owing to the *purdah* system prevailing among them. The proportion of female workers *per mille* of male workers in 1921 for Arain and Kamboh is 52 and 45, respectively, and the present results are not much different. The Arain and Kamboh women may thus be regarded as taking very little share in the work of their husbands in the fields.

SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

173. On the next page appears Table XII of this census, the only Imperial Table to be printed in this part of the Volume. The figures contained in it are abstracted from special schedules, filled up by those whose minimum educational qualification was Matriculation standard, and who were unemployed or dissatisfied with their jobs and wishful for employment. These schedules were distributed by the enumerators in the course of the preliminary enumeration and collected when they went round their blocks on the final census night. The filling-up of the schedules was voluntary, and the response was extremely meagre. The figures in the table consequently do not at all represent the extent of the educated unemployment. It is difficult to draw definite conclusions from the figures, but it may be safely remarked that the greatest unemployment exists among the matriculates, aged between 20 and 24 years. The next highest figures are among the Arts graduates of the same age. The number among other classes is very small. These remarks relate to Part II of the Table. The only indication of the figures in Part I is that among the unemployed the proportion of those unemployed for longer than a year and those who are the sons of cultivators is the highest.

Educated Un-employment.

TABLE XII.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. This is a new Table and is divided into two parts. Part I shows the educated unemployed by class and Part II by degree.

2. There being no separate column in Part II for persons, who have passed the Intermediate Examination, their figures have been included in those of Matrics and are shown separately in the following statement:—

INTERMEDIATE PASSED.			Total.	Aged 20—24.	Aged 25—29.	Aged 30—34.	Aged 35—39.
1			2	3	4	5	6
F.A.	..	..	28	22	3	3	..
F.Sc.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..

TABLE XII.

Part I.—Educated Unemployment by Class.

CLASS.	Total Unemployed.	AGED 20—24.		AGED 25—29.		AGED 30—34.		AGED 35—39.	
		Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.	Unemployed for less than one year.	Unemployed for one year or more.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmans ..	126	20	67	7	26	1	4	..	1
Depressed Hindus ..	39	8	21	1	5	2	1	1	..
Other Hindus ..	548	76	328	12	80	8	34	1	9
Muslims ..	529	70	327	13	83	6	23	2	5
Anglo-Indians ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other classes ..	177	18	94	4	42	1	14	1	3
Total ..	1,423	198	840	37	236	18	76	5	18

Total of English knowing unemployed under 20 years ..	608
Total of English knowing unemployed over 40 years ..	36
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers ..	35
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were cultivators ..	785
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were artisans ..	76
Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were menials or servants ..	196
Total number of educated unemployed passed Matric or S. L. C. who though not totally unemployed failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied..	320

TABLE XII.

Part II.—Educated Unemployment by Degree.

DEGREES.	Total (unemployed).	Aged 20—24.	Aged 25—29.	Aged 30—34.	Aged 35—39.
1	2	3	4	5	6
British Degrees ..	1	..	1	..	..
Continental Degrees ..	..	..	..	..	..
American Degrees ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Foreign Degrees ..	1	..	..	1	..
Indian Degrees ..	1,421	1,033	272	93	23
Medical ..	2	1	..	1	..
Legal ..	5	3	2	..	..
Agricultural ..	1	1	..	..	..
Commarce ..	..	..	..	..	..
M.A. ..	7	3	4	..	..
M.Sc. ..	1	1	..	..	..
B.A. ..	66	42	18	5	1
B.Sc. ..	6	4	2	..	..
B.Eng. L.C.E. ..	..	..	..	..	..
B.T. or L.T. ..	5	2	3	..	..
S.L.C. or Matric ..	1,328	976	243	87	22
Total ..	1,423	1,033	273	94	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (a).

General Distribution of Earners (Principal Occupation) and Working Dependants.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	Number per 10,000 of the total population.	Percentage recorded.	
		In cities.	In the whole Province ex- cluding cities.
1	2	3	4
Non-working dependants	6,317	3	97
All occupations, earners (principal occupation) and working dependants ..	3,683	3	97
A.—Production of Raw Materials	2,343	..	100
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	2,341	..	100
1. Pasture and Agriculture	2,339	..	100
(a) Cultivation	2,240	..	100
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	3	15	85
(c) Forestry	6	5	95
(d) Stock raising	90	1	99
(e) Raising of small animals and insects .. .. .	..	21	79
2. Fishing and hunting	2	2	98
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	2	2	99
3. Metallic minerals .. .. .	..	..	108
4. Non-metallic minerals	2	2	98
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	925	7	98
III.—INDUSTRY	829	5	95
5. Textiles	141	3	97
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	6	5	95
7. Wood	69	4	96
8. Metals	33	8	92
9. Ceramics	47	2	98
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	17	3	97
11. Food industries	31	6	94
12. Industries of dress and the toilet	160	4	96
13. Furniture industries .. .. .	..	59	41
14. Building industries	15	8	92
15. Construction of means of transport .. .. .	..	28	72
16. Production and transmission of physical force	1	34	66
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	109	5	95
IV.—TRANSPORT	79	16	84
18. Transport by air .. .. .	..	..	100
19. Transport by water	6	7	93
20. Transport by road	40	9	91
21. Transport by rail	29	31	69
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	4	14	86
V.—TRADE	217	10	90
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	15	6	94
24. Brokerage commission and export	4	31	69
25. Trade in textiles	19	12	88
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs	4	14	86
27. Trade in wood	4	8	92
28. Trade in metals	1	15	85
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	1	3	97
30. Trade in chemical products	2	18	82
31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	5	36	64
32. Other trade in food stuffs	59	12	88
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	3	10	90
34. Trade in furniture	1	38	62
35. Trade in building materials .. .. .	..	40	60
36. Trade in means of transport	5	2	98
37. Trade in fuel	3	10	90
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	2	17	83
39. Trade of other sorts	89	6	94
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	145	11	89
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	36	13	87
40. Army	18	17	83
42. Air Force .. .. .	..	13	87
43. Police	19	9	91
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	34	19	81
44. Public Administration .. .. .	..	..	..
VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	75	7	93
45. Religion	36	3	97
46. Law	4	21	79
47. Medicine	10	10	90
48. Instruction	14	8	92
49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	11	10	90
D.—Miscellaneous	270	7	93
IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	12	8	92
50. Persons living principally on their income .. .. .	..	..	..
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	94	9	91
51. Domestic Service .. .. .	..	..	..
XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	85	9	91
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation .. .. .	..	..	..
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	79	4	96
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	6	24	76
54. Beggars and vagrants and prostitutes	74	2	98
55. Other unclassified non-productive industries .. .. .	..	1	99

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (b).

General Distribution of Earners as Subsidiary Occupations.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	Percentage recorded.		
	Number per 10,000 of total population.	In cities.	In the whole Province excluding cities.
1	2	3	4
Earners as Subsidiary Occupation	239	1	99
A.—Production of Raw Materials	178	..	100
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION	178	..	100
1. Pasture and agriculture	178	..	100
(a) Cultivation	171	..	100
(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers) .. .. .	..	..	..
(c) Forestry	1	..	100
(d) Stock raising	6	1	99
(e) Raising of small animals and insects .. .. .	..	..	100
2. Fishing and Hunting .. .. .	..	..	100
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS .. .. .	..	..	100
3. Metallic minerals .. .. .	..	..	100
4. Non-metallic minerals .. .. .	..	..	100
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	71	1	99
III.—INDUSTRY	45	1	99
5. Textiles	11	1	99
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom .. .. .	..	1	99
7. Wood	6	1	99
8. Metals	2	1	99
9. Ceramics	3	1	99
10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	2	..	100
11. Food industries	3	..	100
12. Industries of dress and the toilet	12	..	100
13. Furniture industries .. .. .	..	..	100
14. Building industries	1	..	100
15. Construction of means of transport .. .. .	..	16	84
16. Production and transmission of physical force .. .. .	..	1	99
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	5	1	99
IV.—TRANSPORT	6	1	99
18. Transport by air .. .. .	..	..	100
19. Transport by water .. .. .	..	..	100
20. Transport by road	5	..	100
21. Transport by rail	1	13	87
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services .. .. .	..	2	98
V.—TRADE	20	2	98
23. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	5	..	100
24. Brokerage commission and export .. .. .	..	16	84
25. Trade in textiles	1	1	99
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs .. .. .	..	1	99
27. Trade in wood .. .. .	..	..	100
28. Trade in metals .. .. .	..	..	100
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .. .. .	..	..	100
30. Trade in chemical products .. .. .	..	2	98
31. Hotel, Cafes, Restaurants, etc. .. .. .	..	31	69
32. Other trade in food stuffs	5	1	99
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles .. .. .	..	3	97
34. Trade in furniture .. .. .	..	..	100
35. Trade in building materials .. .. .	..	..	100
36. Trade in means of transport	1	..	100
37. Trade in fuel .. .. .	..	..	100
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences .. .. .	..	2	98
39. Trade of other sorts	6	4	96
C.—Public Administration and liberal arts	18	..	100
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	3	..	100
40. Army	1	..	100
42. Air Force .. .. .	..	..	100
43. Police	2	..	100
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7	..	100
44. Public Administration .. .. .	..	..	100
VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	8	..	100
45. Religion	5	..	100
46. Law .. .. .	..	8	92
47. Medicine	1	1	99
48. Instruction	1	1	99
49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	1	1	99
D.—Miscellaneous	22	1	99
IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	10	2	98
50. Persons living principally on their income .. .. .	..	..	100
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	4	..	100
51. Domestic Service .. .. .	..	..	100
XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	4	1	99
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation .. .. .	..	..	100
II.—UNPRODUCTIVE	4	..	100
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses .. .. .	..	..	100
54. Beggars and vagrants and prostitutes	4	..	100
55. Other unclassified non-productive industries .. .. .	..	..	100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (a).

Distribution of Earners (Principal Occupation) and working Dependents by Sub-Classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States.

1	TOTAL 1,000.			NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OCCUPIED AS EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDANTS IN											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	Non-working Dependents.	Working Dependents.	Earners (Principal occupation).	Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.	Sub-class II—Exploitation of Minerals.	Sub-class III—Industry.	Sub-class IV—Transport.	Sub-class V—Trade.	Sub-class VI—Public Force.	Sub-class VII—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX—Persons living on their Income.	Sub-class X—Domestic Service.	Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations.	Sub-class XII—Unproductive.
PUNJAB	633	69	299	234	..	63	3	23	4	3	7	1	9	9	3
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	623	75	302	233	..	66	9	24	4	4	3	2	11	3	3
1. Hissar ..	527	210	263	379	..	44	7	21	2	2	6	..	5	2	5
2. Loharu State ..	556	173	271	381	..	27	1	9	3	2	3	2	3	2	11
3. Rohtak ..	570	161	269	312	..	69	4	23	2	1	5	1	5	2	6
4. Dujana State ..	596	104	300	265	..	60	1	24	3	2	5	2	5	1	6
5. Gurgaon ..	563	156	281	330	..	56	6	22	2	2	5	1	5	1	7
6. Patnaudi State ..	641	23	336	232	..	60	3	26	6	2	9	3	7	..	6
7. Karnal ..	668	49	233	211	..	67	7	22	2	1	7	..	3	1	6
8. Jullundur ..	652	67	281	198	..	73	4	22	5	3	10	2	13	11	7
9. Kapurthala State ..	666	8	326	202	..	69	3	14	6	6	7	2	10	6	9
10. Ludhiana ..	636	35	329	215	..	72	6	19	3	3	10	3	13	11	9
11. Maler Kolla State ..	649	43	308	158	..	70	12	41	14	6	10	3	11	14	12
12. Ferozepore ..	683	33	284	201	..	46	6	19	3	2	5	1	11	12	3
13. Faridkot State ..	618	58	324	258	..	41	7	24	5	9	8	1	11	10	6
14. Patiala State ..	550	90	360	321	..	58	5	23	5	2	10	2	8	7	6
15. Jind State ..	637	111	252	261	..	52	6	15	5	2	4	1	6	5	6
16. Nabha State ..	657	61	282	228	..	50	10	20	4	3	9	3	5	1	10
17. Lahore ..	645	17	338	132	..	83	29	34	7	12	11	2	18	17	10
18. Amritsar ..	632	67	301	159	..	99	13	38	3	3	10	2	18	12	11
19. Gujranwala ..	665	30	365	161	..	83	11	30	2	2	9	1	13	12	11
20. Sheikhupura ..	694	30	276	183	..	57	8	18	2	3	6	..	9	10	10
II—Himalayan	416	270	314	508	..	37	5	10	3	2	5	1	6	4	3
21. Sirmoor State ..	418	262	320	513	..	34	3	8	4	3	4	..	6	4	3
22. Simla ..	346	168	486	295	..	93	73	49	30	21	23	4	44	20	2
23. Simla Hill States ..	318	384	298	635	..	20	2	7	2	2	3	..	4	4	3
24. Bilaspur State ..	410	259	331	524	..	43	1	8	1	2	3	1	3	..	4
25. Kangra ..	486	184	330	428	1	47	4	10	3	1	6	2	7	2	3
26. Mandi State ..	385	328	287	548	..	28	3	7	1	3	5	1	4	12	3
27. Suket State ..	300	373	327	645	..	26	1	10	2	3	7	..	2	2	2
28. Chamba State ..	358	400	242	586	..	25	1	8	2	5	3	2	3	5	2
III—Sub-Himalayan ..	652	53	295	207	..	73	7	19	5	2	9	2	10	6	3
29. Ambala ..	607	52	341	218	..	81	14	27	8	3	10	1	19	5	7
30. Kalsia State ..	609	55	336	234	..	84	9	25	4	2	9	1	13	1	9
31. Hoshiarpur ..	619	82	299	256	..	77	3	13	2	2	7	2	8	4	7
32. Gurdaspur ..	669	37	294	192	..	71	6	20	2	3	9	1	12	5	10
33. Sialkot ..	684	33	283	184	..	78	5	24	7	2	8	1	11	7	9
34. Gujrat ..	652	55	293	206	..	84	8	18	2	2	10	1	5	6	6
35. Jhelum ..	612	80	308	227	3	84	7	19	9	2	10	5	7	7	8
36. Rawalpindi ..	708	31	261	182	..	41	7	16	8	2	8	1	10	12	5
37. Attock ..	669	57	274	212	2	60	5	15	3	2	8	..	6	8	9
IV.—North-West Dry Area ..	663	24	293	191	..	54	8	22	2	5	6	..	3	12	9
38. Montgomery ..	699	18	283	187	..	47	7	18	1	5	5	..	10	14	7
39. Shahpur ..	667	22	311	186	..	68	7	25	1	5	7	1	9	14	10
40. Mianwali ..	695	34	271	204	1	47	10	14	2	2	5	1	4	9	9
41. Lyallpur ..	676	47	277	191	..	67	5	21	2	4	6	..	9	12	7
42. Jhang ..	693	19	288	156	..	76	7	30	1	3	9	..	9	7	11
43. Multan ..	713	17	270	154	..	59	6	22	4	7	6	..	9	12	8
44. Bahawalpur State ..	659	12	329	229	..	31	9	24	4	6	4	..	7	16	11
45. Muzaffargarh ..	694	20	286	198	..	47	12	17	2	5	6	..	3	8	8
46. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	633	27	340	251	..	40	11	32	2	3	6	..	5	9	8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (b).

Distribution of Earners (Subsidiary Occupation) by Sub-Classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States..

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.		NUMBER PER MILLE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EARNERS HAVING A SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION IN.													
		Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.	Sub-class II—Exploitation of Minerals.	Sub-class III—Industry.	Sub-class IV—Transport.	Sub-class V—Trade.	Sub-class VI—Public Force.	Sub-class VII—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income.	Sub-class X—Domestic Service.	Sub-class XI—Insufficiently Described occupations.	Sub-class XII—Unproductive.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
PUNJAB	18	..	5	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
L—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	17	..	6	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
1. Hissar	18	..	9	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
2. Loharu State	18	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Rohtak	27	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dujana State	34	..	7	..	10	2	3	3	4	..	..	1
5. Gurgaon	20	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
6. Patnaudi State	32	..	3	1	2	1	4	4	3	..	..	1
7. Karnal	15	..	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..
8. Jullundur	19	..	5	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..
9. Kapurthala State	33	..	6	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..
10. Ludhiana	14	..	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	1
11. Maler Kotla State	14	..	5	1	6	6	1	4	1	1	1	1
12. Ferozapore	15	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	3	3	..	..
13. Faridkot State	21	..	4	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..
14. Patiala State	27	..	8	..	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	1
15. Jind State	16	..	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	..	1
16. Nabha State	17	..	4	3	3	3	..	2	2	3	..	1
17. Lahore	6	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
18. Amritsar	13	..	4	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
19. Gujranwala	13	..	5	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
20. Sheikhupura	12	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
II.—Himalayan	32	..	11	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	..
21. Sirmoor State	20	..	6	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
22. Simla	35	..	18	4	7	..	2	2	6	..	11	..
23. Simla Hill States	11	..	11	1	3	1	3	3	..	1	1	..
24. Bilaspur State	23	..	9	1	2	1	4	2	2	..	..	..
25. Kangra	30	..	11	1	2	..	1	1	4	4	1	..
26. Mandi State	111	..	17	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	1	1
27. Suket State	10	..	8	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	1	..
28. Chamba State	13	..	14	..	2	..	2	3	1	1	2	..
III.—Sub-Himalayan	16	..	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..
29. Ambala	20	..	4	2	4	1	2	1	3	1	..	..
30. Kalsia State	20	..	7	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	..	..
31. Hoshiarpur	22	..	6	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	1	..
32. Gurdaspur	14	..	5	1	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
33. Sialkot	17	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
34. Gujrat	10	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
35. Jhelum	15	..	8	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
36. Rawalpindi	10	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
37. Attock	21	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
IV.—North-West Dry Area	17	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
38. Montgomery	13	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
39. Shahpur	17	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
40. Mianwali	29	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
41. Lyallpur	12	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
42. Jhang	16	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
43. Multan	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
44. Bahawalpur State	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
45. Muzaffargarh	26	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	25	..	2	1	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
Occupations of Females by Sub-classes, orders and selected groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	Actual Workers.		Number of Female workers per 1,000 Male
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	5,612,968	1,055,692	188
	<i>Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture</i>	5,607,616	1,055,556	188
	ORDER 1 (a).—CULTIVATION	5,340,486	1,040,228	195
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ..	247,227	73,446	297
5	Cultivating owners	2,543,071	280,508	110
6	Tenant Cultivators	1,894,617	611,507	324
7	Agricultural Labourers	661,292	74,736	113
	ORDER 1 (b).—CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS, FRUITS ETC. (PLANTERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS AND LABOURERS) ..	7,100	935	132
15	Tea	979	493	504
	ORDER 1 (c).—FORESTRY	15,785	2,007	127
19	Collectors of forest produce	1,351	1,121	830
	ORDER 1 (d).—STOCK RAISING	244,184	12,380	51
	ORDER 1 (e).—RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS AND INSECTS ..	51	6	118
24	Birds, bees, etc. <i>Order 2.—Fishing and hunting</i>	5,252	136	26
	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals	5,196	689	133
	<i>Order 3.—Metallic minerals</i>	14	4	286
34	Other metallic minerals	11	4	364
	<i>Order 4.—Non-metallic minerals</i>	5,182	685	132
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	2,392	608	254
	Sub-class III.—Industry	1,508,551	283,058	188
	<i>Order 5.—Textiles</i>	320,771	79,857	249
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	33,089	4,017	121
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	253,853	67,846	267
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	1,017	330	324
45	Rope twine, string and other fibres	11,625	3,691	318
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	2,077	1,051	506
47	Silk spinning and weaving	980	247	252
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	17,469	2,190	125
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	661	485	734
	<i>Order 6.—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom</i>	15,155	1,337	121
51	Working in leather	15,086	1,831	121
	<i>Order 7.—Wood</i>	187,249	9,442	50
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers, and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	24,338	6,488	267
	<i>Order 8.—Metals</i>	92,031	1,816	20
	<i>Order 9.—Ceramics</i>	126,538	7,837	62
65	Other workers in ceramics	1,521	215	141
	<i>Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous</i>	44,875	2,931	65
	<i>Order 11.—Food industries</i>	59,298	27,908	471
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	8,763	12,754	1,455
72	Grain parchers, etc.	7,082	8,106	1,145
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco	542	177	327
81	Others	11,823	6,687	566
	<i>Order 12.—Industries of dress and the toilet</i>	416,042	33,817	93
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	63,633	12,598	198
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	1,138	386	339
	<i>Order 13.—Furniture industries</i>	1,045	54	52
	<i>Order 14.—Building industries</i>	41,284	847	21
	<i>Order 15.—Construction of means of transport</i>	1,361	1	1
	<i>Order 16.—Production and transmission of physical force</i>	2,915	7	2
	<i>Order 17.—Miscellaneous and undefined industries</i>	199,987	111,704	559
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy etc.)	5,424	776	143
100	Scavenging	133,397	110,219	826
	Sub-class IV.—Transport	222,608	3,758	17
	<i>Order 19.—Transport by Water</i>	16,530	235	17
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals ..	2,455	257	105
	<i>Order 20.—Transport by road</i>	112,076	2,879	26
	<i>Order 21.—Transport by rail</i>	82,763	565	7
	<i>Order 22.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services</i> ..	11,227	29	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concluded.

Occupations of Females by Sub-classes, orders and selected groups.

Group No.	Occupation.	Actual Workers.		Number of Female workers per 1,000 Males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	592,849	24,769	42
	Order 23.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	41,911	1,568	37
	Order 24.—Brokerage, Commission and Export	10,260	30	3
	Order 25.—Trade in textiles	52,676	802	15
	Order 26.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	11,093	129	12
	Order 27.—Trade in wood	10,587	767	73
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce	30	11	367
	Order 28.—Trade in metals	3,311	840	256
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.			
	Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2,652	382	144
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles			
	Order 30.—Trade in chemical products	5,775	44	8
	Order 31.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	12,742	112	9
	Order 32.—Other trade in food stuffs	154,825	12,063	84
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	5,632	2,401	426
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	72,180	8,389	116
	Order 33.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	9,318	127	14
	Order 34.—Trade in furniture	2,303	95	34
	Order 35.—Trade in building materials	912	58	57
	Order 36.—Trade in means of transport	13,754	110	8
	Order 37.—Trade in fuel			
145	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	6,266	1,519	242
	Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	5,264	709	135
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing-tackle, flowers, etc.	3,124	707	226
	Order 39.—Trade of other sorts	248,211	4,510	18
	Sub-Class VI.—Public Force	108,579	41	..
	Order 40.—Army	50,290	0	..
	Order 43.—Police	58,242	32	1
	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration	95,691	1,025	11
	Order 44.—Public administration			
	Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	189,953	23,474	124
	Order 45.—Religion	93,924	8,328	89
105	Other religious workers	5,277	816	155
	Order 47.—Medicine	21,126	8,550	405
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	4,287	7,058	1,856
	Order 48.—Instruction	34,884	4,139	119
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	32,704	3,801	116
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	2,180	338	155
	Order 49.—Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	20,782	2,448	82
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	10,674	2,063	195
183	Managers and employes of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, and clubs	175	25	143
	Sub-Class IX.—Persons Living on their Income	28,843	4,572	159
185	Order 50.—Persons living principally on their income Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners			
	Sub-Class X.—Domestic Service	228,065	40,439	177
	Order 51.—Domestic service			
187	Other domestic service	224,388	40,438	180
	Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations	221,066	20,223	91
	Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	199,705	20,032	100
191	Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive	193,355	27,511	139
	Order 53.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	15,526	169	11
	Order 54.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	182,654	27,331	150
193	Beggars and vagrants	182,427	26,180	144
194	Procurers and prostitutes	227	1,142	5,031
	Order 55.—Other unclassified non-productive industries	176	11	63

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921.

1 Group number as in 1931.	2 Occupation.	3 Total number of actual workers in 1931.	4 Total number of actual workers in 1921.	5 Percentage vari- ation 1921— 1931.
	CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	6,674,445	5,323,440	+25.4
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	6,668,560	5,313,850	+25.5
	<i>Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture</i>	6,663,172	5,309,077	+25.5
	(a) Cultivation	6,380,714	5,074,554	+25.7
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	320,673	337,770	-5.1
2, 4	Estate Agents and Managers of owners. Rent collectors, clerks, etc.	3,546	7,342	-51.7
5, 6	Cultivating owners. Tenant cultivators	5,320,303	4,265,527	+24.7
7	Agricultural labourers	736,028	463,906	+58.7
	(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (Planters, mana- gers, clerks and labourers,)	8,035	13,789	-41.7
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	6,583	10,773	-39.1
	(c) Forestry	17,802	10,586	+68.2
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	3,778	1,886	+100.3
18, 19	Wood cutters and charcoal burners. Collectors of forest produce	14,014	8,700	+16.1
	(d) Stock raising	256,564	210,116	+22.1
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	39,642	43,762	-9.4
22	Breeders of transport animals	19,611	961	+1,940.7
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	197,311	165,393	+19.3
	(e) Raising of small animals and insects	57	32	+78.1
	<i>Order 2.—Fishing and hunting</i>	5,388	4,782	+12.7
27	Fishing and pearling	4,653	4,011	+16.0
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	5,885	9,590	-33.6
	<i>Order 3.—Metallic minerals</i>	18	1,158	-98.4
	<i>Order 4.—Non-metallic minerals</i>	5,867	8,432	-30.4
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	3,000	4,471	-32.9
	CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	2,635,088	2,580,331	+2.9
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY	1,791,609	1,793,162	-1
	<i>Order 5.—Textiles</i>	400,628	400,258	+1
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	37,106	30,915	+20.0
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	321,699	344,518	-6.6
45	Rope twine, string and other fibres	15,316	14,744	+3.9
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	3,128	3,924	-20.3
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	19,659	2,713	+624.6
	<i>Order 6.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal king- dom</i>	16,992	22,898	-25.8
51	Working in leather	16,917	22,724	-25.6
	<i>Order 7.—Wood</i>	196,691	173,890	+13.1
54	Sawyers	5,439	5,890	-7.7
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	160,426	137,105	+17.0
56	Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	30,826	31,953	-3.5
	<i>Order 8.—Metals</i>	93,847	77,296	+21.4
59	Blacksmiths and other workers in iron, makers of implements etc.	86,199	67,312	+28.1
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	4,884	8,437	-42.1
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	2,287	569	+301.9
	<i>Order 9.—Ceramics</i>	134,375	128,343	+4.7
63	Potters, and makers of earthen-ware	108,710	94,730	+14.8
64	Brick and tile makers	23,929	31,943	-25.1
	<i>Order 10.—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous</i>	47,806	51,581	-7.3
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	44,704	49,285	-7.4
	<i>Order 11.—Food industries</i>	87,206	88,936	-1.9
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	21,517	34,766	-38.1
72	Grain parchers, etc.	15,188	14,474	+4.9
73	Butchers	15,684	12,395	+26.5
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	14,062	15,888	-11.5
81	Others	18,510	9,485	+95.2
	<i>Order 12.—Industries of dress and the toilet</i>	454,859	441,203	+3.1
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog-makers	224,479	218,215	+2.9
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	76,231	59,618	+27.9
85	Washing and cleaning	52,268	65,588	-20.3
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers	100,059	96,190	+4.0
	<i>Order 13.—Furniture industries</i>	1,099	1,551	-29.1
90	<i>Order 14.—Building industries</i>	42,131	62,260	-32.3
	<i>Order 15.—Construction of means of transport</i>	1,362	505	+169.7
94	<i>Order 16.—Production and transmission of physical force</i>	2,922	630	+363.8
	<i>Order 17.—Miscellaneous and undefined industries</i>	311,691	343,811	-9.3
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	3,537	1,946	+81.8
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	56,463	54,845	+3.0
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	6,200	3,796	+63.3
100	Scavenging	243,616	280,784	-13.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—continued.

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921.

Group number as in 1931.	Occupation.	Total number of actual workers in 1931.	Total number of actual workers in 1921.	Percentage variation in 1921—1931.
1	2	3	4	5
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT	226,361	183,741	+23.2
	Order 18.—Transport by air	7	138	-94.9
	Order 19.—Transport by water	16,815	20,826	-19.3
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc. ships brokers, boatmen and towmen	36,766	6,663	-44.8
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots	10,427	11,312	-7.8
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	2,712	2,850	-4.8
	Order 20.—Transport by road	114,955	88,066	+30.6
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	2,694	1,074	+150.8
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	8,294	3,046	+127.4
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	7,684	2	+3,841.0
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	25,625	10,608	+140.2
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers	45,714	53,792	-15.0
111	Porters and messengers	23,005	17,971	+31.4
	Order 21.—Transport by rail	83,328	66,667	+25.0
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	526,980	50,148	+5.1
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	30,638	16,500	+85.0
114	Order 22.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	11,256	8,055	+39.7
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE	617,118	583,428	+5.8
115	Order 23.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	43,479	44,503	-2.3
116	Order 24.—Brokerage, commission and export	10,299	10,679	-3.6
117	Order 25.—Trade in textiles	53,478	40,893	+30.8
118	Order 26.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	11,222	9,401	+19.4
	Order 27.—Trade in wood	11,334	7,212	+57.2
119 to 122	Trade in wood, barks, bamboos and canes, thatches etc.	11,334	7,212	+57.2
123	Order 28.—Trade in metals	4,160	1,735	+139.8
124	Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	3,034	339	+795.0
125	Order 30.—Trade in chemical products	5,819	8,906	-34.7
	Order 31.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	12,855	4,084	+214.8
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	4,231	3,007	+38.0
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc. (and employees)	2,723	1,017	+167.7
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	5,001	..	..
	Order 32.—Other trade in food stuffs	167,788	317,943	-47.2
129	Grain and pulse dealers	38,637	24,541	+57.4
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	14,025	3,024	+363.8
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	21,010	12,968	+62.0
132	Dealers in animals for food	2,876	5,810	-50.6
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	8,033	8,507	-5.8
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	80,579	260,191	-69.0
135 to 137	Dealers in tobacco, opium, ganja,	2,628	2,002	-9.4
138	Order 33.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	8,445	8,224	+14.8
	Order 34.—Trade in furniture	2,898	4,669	-37.9
	Order 35.—Trade in building materials	964	612	+58.3
	Order 36.—Trade in means of transport	13,864	21,567	-35.7
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	12,376	20,995	-41.1
145	Order 37.—Trade in fuel	7,785	2,517	+209.3
	Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	5,973	6,713	-11.0
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	3,831	5,501	-31.1
	Order 39.—Trade of other sorts	252,721	93,531	+170.2
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	245,724	87,866	+179.0
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	3,177	4,613	-31.1
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	3,481	663	+433.1
	CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	413,763	374,175	+10.6
	SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	103,620	117,415	-11.7
	Order 40.—Army	50,209	84,129	+40.3
153	Army (Imperial)	40,346	74,614	-43.9
154	Army (Indian States)	9,863	9,515	+3.7
	Order 42.—Air Force	137	208	-34.1
	Order 43.—Police	53,274	33,654	+61.2
157	Police	29,209	23,865	+22.4
158	Village watchmen	24,065	9,189	+161.9
	SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	90,716	56,813	+70.2
	Order 44.—Public administration	50,884	30,002	+69.0
159	Service of the State	14,325	11,311	+26.6
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	16,624	6,125	+171.4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—concluded.

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921.

Group number as in 1931.	Occupation.	Total number of actual workers in 1931.	Total number of actual workers in 1921.	Percentage variation in 1921—1931.
1	2	3	4	5
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	14,903	9,285	+60.5
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	213,427	199,947	+6.7
	<i>Order 45.—Religion</i>	<i>102,262</i>	<i>119,711</i>	<i>-14.5</i>
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	73,056	106,121	-31.2
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	3,779	2,112	+78.9
165	Other religious workers	6,093	2,716	+124.3
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	19,324	8,762	+120.5
	<i>Order 46.—Law</i>	<i>10,237</i>	<i>5,621</i>	<i>+82.7</i>
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law-Agents and Mukhtars ..	5,279	2,477	+113.1
168	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	4,958	3,144	+57.7
	<i>Order 47.—Medicine</i>	<i>29,686</i>	<i>17,608</i>	<i>+68.6</i>
169, 173	Registered Medical Practitioners including oculists, dentists, veterinary surgeons	10,887	9,139	+19.1
170	Other persons, practising the healing arts without being registered	6,553	..	..
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ..	12,245	8,469	+44.6
	<i>Order 48.—Instruction</i>	<i>39,023</i>	<i>21,652</i>	<i>+80.2</i>
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	36,505	20,359	+79.3
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	2,518	1,293	+94.7
	<i>Order 49.—Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)</i>	<i>32,230</i>	<i>35,355</i>	<i>-8.8</i>
178 to 180	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers. Artists, sculptors and image-makers. Scientists, astronomers, botanists, etc.	3,298	2,375	+38.8
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, and dancers, etc.	21,737	24,648	-11.8
181, 184	Horoscope casters, astrologers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, reciters, etc.	5,886	5,568	+5.0
	CLASS D.—MISCELLANEOUS	769,904	807,231	-5.0
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME			
	<i>Order 50.—Persons living principally on their income</i>	<i>33,415</i>	<i>23,898</i>	<i>+39.8</i>
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners.	268,534	278,905	-3.7
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE			
	<i>Order 51.—Domestic Service</i>			
186	Private-motor drivers and cleaners	3,708	879	+321.8
187	Other domestic service	264,826	278,026	-4.7
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	242,089	239,388	+1.1
	<i>Order 52.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation</i>			
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	11,256	6,563	+71.5
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	9,691	11,108	-12.8
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	219,737	220,572	-.4
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	225,866	265,040	-14.8
192	<i>Order 53.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses</i>	<i>15,694</i>	<i>13,505</i>	<i>+16.2</i>
	<i>Order 54.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes</i>	<i>209,985</i>	<i>251,529</i>	<i>-16.5</i>
193	Beggars and vagrants	208,616	250,415	-16.7
195	<i>Order 55.—Other unclassified non-productive industries</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>+3,016.7</i>

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.
Occupations of Selected Castes.
(Based on Imperial Table XI.)

Serial No.	CASTE.	(H)	I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.																II.—Extraction of Minerals.		III.—Industries.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
			Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents, managers of landed estates, etc.	Field laborers wood cutters, etc.	Raisers of live-stock, etc.	Fishing and hunting.	Others	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.	Number of female earners.
1	Aggarwal	(H)	88	8	19	33	64	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Ahir	(H)	875	4	..	..	826	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Arain	(M)	843	3	..	..	764	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Arora	(H)	134	3	38	10	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Arora	(S)	144	5	27	1	90	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Awan	(M)	806	6	..	..	750	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bawaria	(H)	646	6	3	33	316	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Biloch	(M)	738	1	33	10	575	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Brahman	(H)	509	7	41	39	440	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chamar	(H)	590	12	2	35	230	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Chamar	(S)	463	2	4	18	170	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Chhimba	(H)	264	3	4	30	214	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Chhimba	(S)	328	2	18	29	240	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chhimba	(M)	262	2	6	16	158	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Chuhra	(H)	307	2	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Chuhra	(S)	640	2	..	..	138	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Dagi and Koli	(H)	904	8	..	..	785	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Dhobi	(M)	163	2	7	12	107	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Faqir	(M)	306	4	13	19	175	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Gujjar	(H)	872	4	14	113	829	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Gujjar	(M)	893	3	22	35	838	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Harni	(M)	745	1	90	1	552	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Jat	(H)	939	4	19	78	888	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Jat	(S)	940	3	21	25	897	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Jat	(M)	859	3	9	25	762	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Jhiwar	(H)	248	5	5	23	128	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Jhiwar	(S)	114	3	5	17	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Jhiwar	(M)	151	2	..	..	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Julaha	(H)	512	10	6	45	371	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Julaha	(M)	144	2	6	15	78	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Kamboh	(S)	923	3	..	..	880	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Kamboh	(M)	769	3	6	30	697	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Kashmiri	(M)	144	3	11	21	92	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Khatri	(H)	98	6	34	14	45	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Khatri	(S)	185	7	57	20	109	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Kumhar	(H)	291	5	..	..	220	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Kumhar	(S)	358	2	15	23	260	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Kumhar	(M)	197	2	..	..	112	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Lohar	(H)	407	7	12	33	294	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Lohar	(S)	257	5	33	18	122	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Lohar	(M)	209	3	10	26	113	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Maohhi	(M)	272	2	..	..	182	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Meo	(M)	970	5	11	73	873	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Mirasi	(M)	103	4	4	11	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Mochi	(H)	29	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Moohi	(M)	143	3	5	19	78	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Mussalli	(M)	376	4	..	..	130	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Nai	(H)	180	4	6	31	143	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Nai	(S)	262	2	21	18	173	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Nai	(M)	131	4	7	21	83	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Pakhiwara	(M)	491	11	13	20	172	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Pathan	(H)	511	5	40	4	427	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Rajput	(M)	792	7	9	56	707	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Rajput	(S)	608	4	7	23	570	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Rajput	(M)	812	4	23	52	728	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Rajput	(K H)	858	6	4	200	904	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Rajput	(K B)	915	22	..	..	808	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Rajput	(R H)	957	7	..	..	920	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Saini	(H)	867	4	21	68	788	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Saini	(S)	977	4	18	18	869	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Sansi	(H)	434	6	..	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Sayad	(M)	387	4	61	24	286	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Shoikh	(M)	189	4	16	24	102	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Sunar	(H)	71	8	7	20	55	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Sunar	(S)	73	3	14	13	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Sunar	(M)	84	7	10	22	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Tarkhan	(H)	347	6	10	71	263	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Tarkhan	(S)	290																							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—continued.

Occupations of Selected Castes.

(Based on Imperial Table XI.)

Serial No.	CASTE.	III.—Industries concluded.				IV.—Transport.			Others.	V.—Trade.	VI.—Public Force.			VII.—Public Administration.		
		Others.		Transport.		Owners, Managers, Ship's Officers etc.	Labourers, etc.	Trade.		VI.—Public Force.		VII.—Public Administration.				
		Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.		Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.
1	Agarwal (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	784	2	..	..	..	..	17	..
2	Ahir (H)	..	..	35	1	..	..	32	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Arsin (M)	..	..	24	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Arora (H)	2	1	22	3	..	..	15	1	7	6	643	13	4	..	..
5	Arora (S)	..	..	17	..	..	..	12	..	5	..	680	3	..	..	..
6	Awari (M)	..	..	27	1	..	..	25	1	2	..	..	..	18	..	..
7	Bawaria (H)	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	10	..	..	..
8	Biloch (M)	..	..	143	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
9	Brahman (H)	1	5	32	1	..	..	21	1	11	1	119	1	9	25	..
10	Chamar (H)	..	..	30	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Chamar (S)	..	..	73	6	..	..	73	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Chhimba (H)	3	80	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	2	..	..	..	..
13	Chhimba (S)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	..
14	Chhimba (M)	2	..	18	7	..	..	13	1	5	27	22	1	..	..	..
15	Chuhra (H)	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Chuhra (S)	..	..	29	17	..	..	29	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Dagi and Koli (H)	56	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Dhobi (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..
19	Faqir (M)	..	..	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	..	..
20	Gujjar (H)	..	..	37	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Gujjar (M)	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..
22	Harni (M)	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..
23	Jat (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Jat (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
25	Jat (M)	..	..	22	..	..	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Jhiwar (H)	2	77	30	3	..	..	27	2	3	10	49	18	..	..	..
27	Jhiwar (S)	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	..	..	..
28	Jhiwar (M)	..	..	18	3	..	..	17	4	1	..	32	3	..	..	..
29	Julaha (H)	1	..	31	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..
30	Julaha (M)	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..
31	Kamboh (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..
32	Kamboh (M)	1	..	39	3	..	..	..	..	..	54	8	17	..	..	..
33	Kashmiri (M)	3	..	46	..	..	..	37	..	9	126	1	..	..	31	4
34	Khatri (H)	3	4	54	..	..	..	30	24	1	566	2	9	..	21	..
35	Khatri (S)	3	1	37	1	..	..	22	1	15	468	4	..	..	44	..
36	Kumbar (H)	..	..	91	4	..	..	87	4	4	31	4	..	..	41	..
37	Kumbar (S)	..	..	143	..	..	..	142	..	1	86	1	..	..	14	10
38	Kumbar (M)	..	18	89	1	..	..	88	1	1	32	4	..	..	..	..
39	Lohar (H)	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Lohar (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Lohar (M)	1	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	..	..
42	Machli (M)	..	..	20	2	..	..	19	1	1	3	20	3	..	..	..
43	Meo (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Mirasi (M)	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..
45	Mochi (H)	..	..	73	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	..	..
46	Mochi (M)	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..
47	Mussalli (M)	2	..	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Nai (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..
49	Nai (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	..
50	Nai (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Pakhiwara (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	5	..	..	..	..
52	Pathan (M)	1	54	63	1	..	..	52	2	11	77	4	46	..	34	..
53	Rajput (H)	2	2	32	1	..	..	28	1	4	28	3	18	..	16	..
54	Rajput (S)	..	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	55	3	..	..	1	..
55	Rajput (M)	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	13	..	..	..
56	Rajput (K H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
57	Rajput (K B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Rajput (R H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Saini (H)	2	..	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	..	..	10	1
60	Saini (S)	..	..	13	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Sansi (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	43	13	..	..	..
62	Seyad (M)	..	..	42	..	..	..	33	..	9	35	1	34	..	44	1
63	Sheikh (M)	2	8	57	1	..	..	48	1	9	356	3	21	..	38	..
64	Sonar (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	6	..	..	..	..
65	Sonar (S)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	3	..	..	..	..
66	Sonar (M)	3	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	..	..	..	..
67	Tarkhan (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..
68	Tarkhan (S)	..	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..
69	Tarkhan (M)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2	..	..	..	..
70	Teli (M)	..	..	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..
71	Europeans	..	..	45	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	785	..	45	13
72	Anglo-Indians	13	18	250	1	218	1	32	..	..	60	21	209	2	6	17
73	Armenians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	250	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—concluded.

Occupations of Selected Castes.

(Based on Imperial Table XI.)

Serial No.	CASTE.	VII.—Public Administration, <i>concl'd.</i>		VIII.—Arts and Professions.					IX.—Persons living on their Income.	X.—Domestic Service.	XI.—Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, etc.	XII.—Labourers, unspecified.	XIII.—Beggars, Prostitutes and inmates of jails and asylums, etc.		
		Others.	VII.—Arts and professions.	Lawyers, Doctors and Teachers.	Religion.	Others.	Persons living on their income.	Domestic Service.	Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, etc.	Labourers, unspecified.	Beggars, Prostitutes, inmates of jails, and asylums.	Others.			
1		Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.	Number per 1,000 earners.	Number of female earners per 100 males.
1	Aggarwal (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	28	23	2	..	..	45	4
2	Ahir (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	26	3	47	17
3	Arain (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	12	..	..	48	9
4	Arora (H)	..	..	21	7	..	..	..	..	34	6	46	21	24	8
5	Arora (S)	..	..	40	6	..	..	12	19	23	7	21	21	13	8
6	Awan (M)	..	..	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	60	8
7	Bawaria (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	34	28	7
8	Biloch (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	40	12	14	35
9	Brahman (H)	..	..	182	9	..	147	10	35	47	5	15	7	13	0
10	Chamar (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	20	35	31
11	Chamar (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	26	22	11
12	Chhimba (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	25	35	10
13	Chhimba (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	11
14	Chhimba (M)	..	..	19	14	..	..	..	..	17	15	20	17	14	1
15	Chuhra (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	46	34
16	Chuhra (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	50	14	23	13
17	Dagi and Koli (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	12
18	Dhobi (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	28	15	26	32
19	Faqir (M)	..	..	42	17	..	24	3	18	22	4	22	15	16	6
20	Gujjar (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	41	2	22	14
21	Gujjar (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	67	1
22	Harni (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	20	39
23	Jat (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	48	6
24	Jat (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	6
25	Jat (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	20	12	89	8
26	Jhiwar (H)	..	..	31	8	..	..	..	..	30	8	20	16	18	14
27	Jhiwar (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	7	..	..	60	30
28	Jhiwar (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	23	34	47	35	63
29	Julaha (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	47	16	30	21
30	Julaha (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	24	25	28	12
31	Kamboh (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	26	54	1
32	Kamboh (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	40	3	31	7
33	Kashmiri (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	7	102	8	82	6
34	Khatri (H)	..	..	41	7	33	7	19	14	54	5	25	16	8	5
35	Khatri (S)	..	..	63	7	34	9	27	12	35	6	..	..	64	13
36	Kumhar (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	27	20	17	12
37	Kumhar (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	..	..	26	8
38	Kumhar (M)	..	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	9	14	41	16	10	20
39	Lohar (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	13
40	Lohar (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	17
41	Lohar (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	22	35	11
42	Machhi (M)	..	..	12	76	..	..	21	13	..	..	33	12	20	11
43	Meo (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	13
44	Mirasi (M)	..	..	82	10	..	..	..	..	27	14	24	11	15	4
45	Mochi (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	102	5	13	15
46	Mochi (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	19	40	32	12
47	Mussalli (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11	111	14	25	7
48	Nai (H)	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	..	24	82
49	Nai (S)	..	..	31	7	..	..	..	..	18	17	..	..	44	9
50	Nai (M)	..	..	10	18	..	..	..	..	13	16	14	28	30	8
51	Pakhiwara (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	54	14	52	10	55	7
52	Pethan (M)	..	..	24	8	..	..	..	..	48	8	70	5	18	24
53	Rajput (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	5	30	7	27	14
54	Rajput (S)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	6	52	23	60	6
55	Rajput (M)	..	..	15	9	..	..	..	..	16	6	22	11	18	13
56	Rajput (K H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	12
57	Rajput (K B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8
58	Rajput (R H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	16
59	Saini (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	6	11	19	24	9
60	Saini (S)	..	..	16	6	..	..	..	..	17	1	45	20	51	9
61	Sansi (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	9	26	19
62	Soyad (M)	..	..	302	5	31	6	265	5	26	4	38	6	7	1
63	Sheikh (M)	..	..	45	8	21	6	10	3	55	5	10	58	22	6
64	Sunar (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	12
65	Sunar (S)	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	20
66	Sunar (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	39	41	15
67	Tarkhan (H)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	25	22	12
68	Tarkhan (S)	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	11	5	14	17	21	6
69	Tarkhan (M)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	20	33	13
70	Toli (M)	..	..	10	39	..	..	..	..	16	0	37	12	24	10
71	Europeans	18	22	75	106	37	119	23	68	15	163	..	..	25	52
72	Anglo-Indians	123	7	183	82	105	78	52	58	26	209	24	23	14	10
73	Armenians	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

H—Hindu. M—Muslim. S—Sikh. J—Jain.
 K. H.—Kanat Hindu. K. B.—Kanat Buddhist. R. H.—Rathi Hindu.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of persons employed on the 26th February 1931, on the Railways and in the Irrigation Department in the Punjab.

CLASSES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. 1	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indians.
	2	3
Railways.		
Total number of persons employed	1,821	104,448
Officers	178	154
Subordinates on scales of pay rising to Ra. 280/- p.m. or over	683	655
Subordinates on scales of pay rising from Ra. 30/- to Ra. 240/ p.m.	708	37,362
Subordinates on scales of pay under Ra. 30/- p.m.	52	66,276
Irrigation Department.		
Total persons employed	108	68,461
Persons directly employed	107	23,167
Officers	86	245
Upper subordinates	2	548
Lower subordinates .. .. .	..	299
Clerks	16	1,171
Peons and other servants	3	14,018
Coolies .. .. .	..	6,291
Persons indirectly employed	1	45,294
Contractors	1	2,041
Contractors' regular employees .. .. .	..	3,494
Coolies .. .. .	..	39,769

Number of persons employed in the post-office, Telegraph and Engineering Departments on the 26th February 1931, in the Punjab and Delhi.

Class of persons employed. 1	Post-office.		Telegraph office.		Engineering department.	
	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indians.	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indians.	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indians.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Posts and Telegraphs.						
Total Persons employed	49	18,724	253	715	75	1,176
Supervising officers (including probationary superintendents and inspectors of Post offices and assistant and deputy superintendents of telegraphs and of all officers of higher rank than these)	11	91	17	7	54	27
Post masters including deputy, assistant, Sub and Branch post masters	13	760	..	..	..	..
Signalling establishment including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employees .. .. .	..	37	234	219	..	..
Miscellaneous agents, school masters, station masters, etc.	3	2,938	..	..	..	..
Clerks of all kinds	22	2,100	2	188	1	125
Postmen .. .. .	..	3,197	..	..	..	..
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, machanic, sub-inspectors, linemen, and line riders and other employees .. .. .	..	5	..	8	20	926
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards, battery men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees .. .. .	..	1,127	..	343	..	98
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syce, coachmen, bearers and others .. .. .	..	1,537	..	..	..	..
II. Railway Mail Service.						
Total Persons employed .. .. .	..	1,872	..	..	..	..
Supervising officers (including superintendents and inspectors of sorting) .. .. .	..	24	..	..	..	..
Clerks of all kinds .. .. .	..	15	..	..	..	..
Sorters .. .. .	..	832	..	..	..	..
Mail guards, mail agents, Van peons, porters, etc. .. .. .	..	501	..	..	..	..
III. Combined Officers.						
Total Persons employed .. .. .	..	560	..	..	..	..
Signallers .. .. .	..	232	..	..	..	..
Messengers and other servants .. .. .	..	328	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER IX

LITERACY.

174. General. 175. Local distribution of literacy. 176. Literacy in cities and selected towns. 177. Literacy by main religions. 178. Progress of literacy in the younger generation. 179. Returns of Education Department. 180. Adult literacy, 181 Literacy by selected castes. 182. Literacy in English. 183. English literacy by castes. 184. Literacy in vernaculars. 185. Comparison with other provinces.

Reference to Statistics.

The absolute figures for literacy by age, sex and religion are given in Imperial Table XIII; Part A contains the provincial summary, and Part B the details for each district and state, while Part C shows the details for cities and selected towns. Imperial Table XIV gives the details of literacy by certain selected castes, tribes and races.

The Provincial Tables, in Part III of this volume, are XIII.A., giving the statistics of literates in the four vernaculars, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman by religion for the whole Province, its main political divisions and each district and state, and XIV.A. giving literacy figures of the three sects of Vedic Dharm, Brahma and Dev Dharm.

Of the nine Subsidiary Tables which show derivative figures of literacy and are briefly described below, eight appear at the end of this Chapter.

Subsidiary Table I gives the literacy *per mille* by age-groups, sex and religion for the whole Province as well as the number of total literates in English *per mille* of the population, aged 5 years and over. This is reproduced in the text.

Subsidiary Table II gives the number of literates *per mille* by age, sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division.

Subsidiary Table III gives by religion, sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division the total literacy *per mille* of the population, aged 5 years and over, the number of literates in certain vernaculars and the number of the primary-passed per 1,000 literates.

Subsidiary Table IV gives by sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division the number of literates in English per 10,000 of the population in the four age-periods, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over for the 1931 Census as well as the number of total literates (for each sex separately) in English per 10,000 of the population aged 5 years and over for the four decades, 1891 to 1931.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the two censuses of 1931 and 1921 the number of literates *per mille* as well as the number of literates in English per 10,000 of each selected caste.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of literates of both sexes *per mille* of the total population in each of the six censuses since 1881 and for the three age-groups, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over, for the last two censuses for each district, state and Natural Division, separately.

Subsidiary Table VII gives by sex, the absolute figures of population, literacy and literacy in English for four age-periods, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over, for the whole Province.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows the growth in the number of educational institutions, scholars and expenditure on education from 1889-90 to 1930-31, based on departmental returns.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the total number of schools and scholars by tahsil and district as well as the average number of scholars per school in each case according to the information supplied by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. These figures relate to the year 1930-31.

General.

174. The instructions to enumerators with regard to the return of literacy were as follows :—

“ Col. 16 (*literate or illiterate*).—If literate in Urdu write Urdu; if literate in Hindi write Hindi; if literate in Gurmukhi write Gurmukhi; if a person can read and write in Roman characters write “Roman.” Otherwise enter against all persons, who can both read and write a letter in any other language the word “literate.” If not, make a cross (×).”

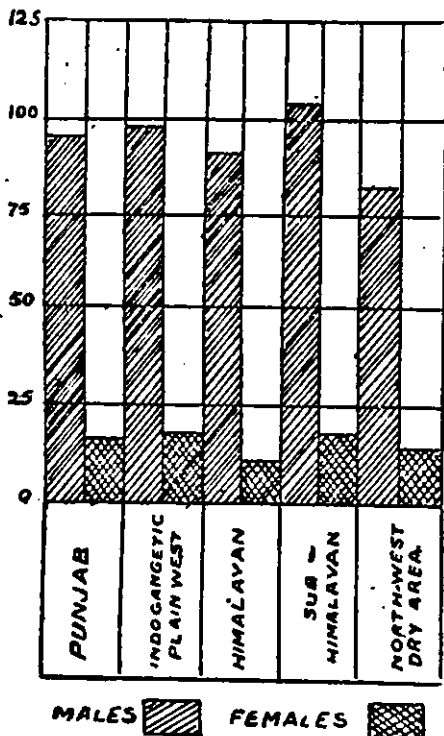
The test of literacy, which was the same as at the last three censuses,

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	LITERATE AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER 1931.			
	Males.	Females.	Proportion <i>per mille</i> of each sex.	
			Males.	Females.
Punjab	1,258,742	163,200	95	15
British Territory	1,097,044	150,713	100	17
Punjab States	161,698	12,487	70	7

was thus simple enough, *i.e.*, the ability to read and write a letter. The actual figures of literates in the Province and its two main political divisions are given in the margin: together with the proportion of literates 5 years

and over *per mille* of each sex. Even according to the simple test of ability to read and write a letter, the number of literates in the whole of British Territory is 1,097,044 males and 150,713 females, or 100 and 17 *per mille* of the total population aged 5 years and over of each sex, respectively, as compared with 77 and 10 *per mille* at last census. The intercensal increase in literates amounts to 45.4 and 92.9 per cent. among males and females, respectively, as against 13.9 and 14.1 per cent. increase in the actual population of each sex. In spite of the large increase in the number of literates the amount of illiteracy is still very great, the actual number of illiterates aged 15 and over in British Territory (15,608,462) being greater than in 1921 (14,148,817).

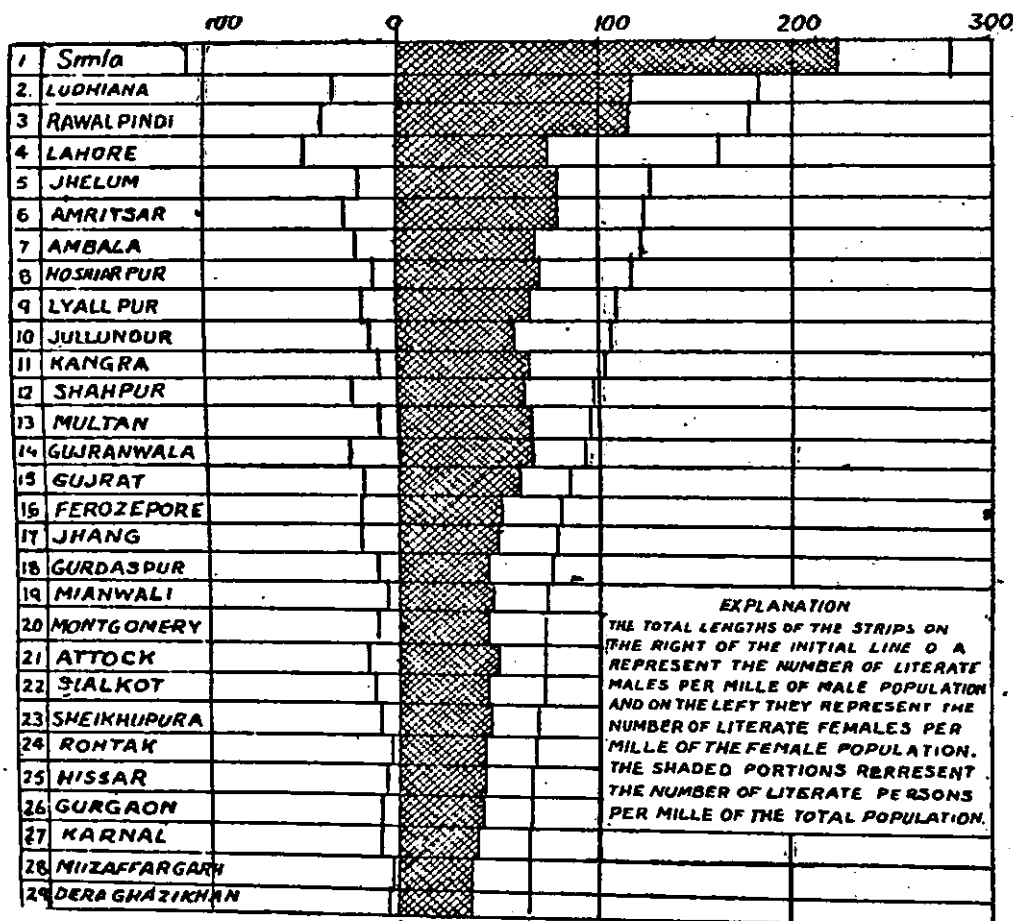
175. The distribution of literates may first be examined by Natural Divisions. The diagram in the margin shows by means of rectangles the number of literates *per mille* of each sex in each Natural Division. The Sub-Himalayan Division shows the highest amount of literacy, both male and female. The Indo-Gangetic Plain comes next, followed by the Himalayan, the North-West Dry Area being the most backward. This distribution is indicative of the fact that a high proportion of literacy obtains in areas, whose development took place several decades before the canal colonies in the North-West Dry Area came into existence.



Number of persons per 1,000 who are literates in each Natural Division.

The diagram below shows the distribution of literacy *per mille* of the total population of all British districts. The literacy of males *per mille* of the male population is shown by the entire length of the rectangles on the right side of line O A, its shaded portion representing literacy *per mille* for both sexes. The smaller rectangles on the left represent female literacy.

The smaller rectangles on the left represent female literacy.

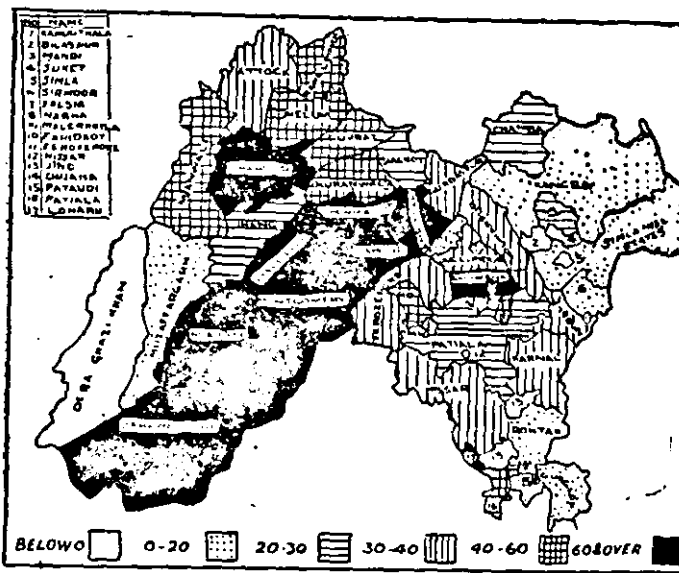


EXPLANATION
 THE TOTAL LENGTHS OF THE STRIPS ON THE RIGHT OF THE INITIAL LINE O A REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE MALES PER MILLE OF MALE POPULATION AND ON THE LEFT THEY REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE FEMALES PER MILLE OF THE FEMALE POPULATION. THE SHADED PORTIONS REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Extent of literacy generally and among males and females per mille by districts.

The districts have been arranged in the order of male literacy, and we find that Simla with a large number of persons engaged in Public Administration

has the largest proportion of literacy, both male and female. Of the districts in the plains, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jhelum, Amritsar, Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Kangra, Shahpur and Multan appear at the top in point of male literacy. With the exception of Lahore, which is the capital of the Province and the biggest educational and a large business centre, the high percentage of literacy in these districts seems to be considerably affected by the large number of ex-soldiers residing in those districts or owing to the existence of cantonments. The high incidence of literacy in Ludhiana is mainly due to its being a small compact district, with a large Sikh population, which finds it comparatively easy to become literate in their peculiar script, Gurmukhi. The same applies to the Sikh population of Rawalpindi. The returns of some districts might slightly be affected by bogus returns, a fact to which reference will be made later in this Chapter. The most backward districts in point of literacy would seem to be Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Karnal, Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak.



Variation per cent. among literates of all ages (1921—1931).

The map in the margin shows the increase per cent. for the last decade in literates of all ages and of both sexes in each district and state of the Province. There has been a big increase in literacy in the central districts, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Lahore, the colony districts, Sheikhpura, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan and Shahpur, and Bahawalpur State. In these areas the increase in total population has also been about the biggest. The increase in the three first-named districts is solely due to an advancement in literacy on the part of the population, a factor probably only secondary in the case of colony districts, where the main cause is immigration. A big natural increase, which means a replacement of the old population by children, might easily result in retrogression so far as "proportional" literacy is concerned, but immigration which for the most part adds adults to the population often causes the opposite result. Men in the various branches of public service, lessees, land-agents, shopkeepers, etc., whose number goes up with the colonization of a tract, mean so many literates added to the population of a locality.

Of the districts named above Ludhiana and Shahpur, and most of the districts with the next highest percentage of increase, namely, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Mianwali, also owe the increase in literacy to the return home of demobilized soldiers, who very often pick up reading and writing in Roman or in one of the vernaculars in the course of their military career. The large percentage increase among literates in Mianwali is due to the recent prosperity, consequent upon a large rise in cultivated area during the last decade.

The percentage increase in Gujranwala, Nabha and Chamba too, is high, and though in Gujranwala like Amritsar and Lahore this represents an

advancement in literacy, the increase in the case of the two states is more apparent than real. For instance, the number of literates in Chamba has only risen from 3,238 in 1921 to 4,610 in 1931 and even now only 36 persons *per mille* are literate.

The increase in literacy in Attock, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ambala, Maler Kotla, Ferozepore, Hissar and Karnal is very considerable, and all these districts with the exception of Attock belong to the eastern half of the Province. The increase in Jhang, Sialkot, Mandi and Patiala is quite small, and in Sialkot, as remarked in Section 7 of Chapter I, rural population has decreased during the last decade. The smallest increase in literacy is to be found in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Kangra, Muzaffargarh, Sirmoor and the Simla Hill States. The only district which has registered a decrease in literacy is Dera Ghazi Khan.

176. The table below gives the absolute as well as the proportionate

TOWN.	TOTAL LITERATES.			LITERATES IN ENGLISH.			NUMBER OF LITERATES <i>per mille</i> OF THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total Literacy.			English Literacy.		
							Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Lahore	100,885	81,631	19,254	42,916	37,438	5,478	269	333	149	114	153	42
Amritsar	39,937	32,643	7,294	12,288	10,485	1,803	174	231	82	53	74	20
Multan	15,301	13,596	1,705	5,035	4,640	395	147	225	39	48	77	9
Rawalpindi	27,523	24,769	2,754	12,397	11,158	1,239	264	364	76	119	164	34
Sialkot	12,054	10,987	1,067	4,844	4,145	699	140	210	32	56	79	21
Jullundur	14,028	11,607	2,421	4,262	3,823	439	183	259	76	66	85	14
Ambala	16,180	13,479	2,701	6,367	5,954	413	214	293	91	84	129	14
Ludhiana	11,898	8,891	3,007	4,772	4,173	599	200	251	124	80	118	25
Ferozepore	12,210	10,126	2,084	4,550	4,164	386	216	292	96	81	120	18
Lyallpur	14,546	11,190	3,356	4,621	4,022	599	389	453	264	124	163	47
Sargodha	7,517	5,494	2,023	2,324	2,159	165	327	378	240	101	149	20

Literacy in Cities and Selected Towns.

figures of literates *per mille* of the population in each of the cities and selected towns of the Province, the figures for literacy in English being also shown. So far as the absolute figures are concerned, Lahore City—the educational centre of the Province—is at the top both in respect of general literacy and literacy in English. Nearly one-fourth of its inhabitants can read and

write, but only 43,000 inhabitants are literate in English, about one-eighth of whom are females. From the standpoint of the proportion of literates in the total population Lyallpur eclipses Lahore both in respect of literacy of all kinds and literacy in English. Even the town of Sargodha seems to be better off than Lahore in respect of the proportion of literates *per mille* of the total population. These facts need not occasion a surprise, as the causes responsible are not difficult to locate. For example, a contributory cause may be the different interpretations of instructions or the overzeal of a citizen to return himself as literate. Moreover, according to the census definition a University graduate as well as a *Mahajan* knowing only *Lande* or *Hindi Mahojani* (business script) is returned as literate, and Lyallpur and Sargodha are the chief colony towns, crowded with businessmen, and have also a large proportion of persons employed in occupations connected with Public Administration and the Liberal Arts and Professions as compared with Lahore, which has a large proportion of old residents.

The amount of literacy in other towns requires no special notice except that the figures for towns with cantonments are comparatively higher. For example, the number of literates in Rawalpindi and Ambala seems to be particularly affected by this cause.

177. The absolute figures of literacy are given by religions and main age-periods in Table XIII. Subsidiary Table I below shows the proportional distribution of literates *per mille* by age for each religion and sex for the whole

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Literacy by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION.	NUMBER <i>per mille</i> * WHO ARE LITERATE.											NUMBER <i>per mille</i> AGED 5 AND OVER, WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	All ages 5 and over			5—10		10—15		15—20		20 AND OVER.		Total.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Punjab All Religions	59	95	15	27	8	63	16	137	26	113	15	17	19	2
Hindu ..	90	147	21	40	12	90	23	186	35	178	20	15	27	1
Ad-Dharmi ..	10	27	4	9	2	19	3	39	0	32	4	1	2	..
Sikh ..	82	126	26	36	14	83	27	164	45	151	25	13	22	2
Jain ..	302	494	78	143	54	298	92	582	137	608	60	47	82	6
Buddhist ..	65	121	13	13	5	22	3	102	15	162	15	3	0	1
Zoroastrian ..	529	555	484	265	300	400	412	452	375	633	534	400	445	323
Muslim ..	34	55	8	19	4	43	8	86	13	62	7	7	12	1
Christian ..	102	123	75	34	36	59	64	170	100	154	86	65	78	49
(European) ..	626	690	453	337	331	454	400	778	449	700	473	400	533	303
(Indian) ..	66	72	60	26	28	50	54	97	90	86	66	30	37	35
Jew ..	250	400	143	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	500	..	83	..	143

*Proportion is calculated on the population of the age-period concerned and not on the total population.

Province. Europeans and Anglo-Indians naturally have the largest proportion, while Zoroastrians (Parsis) are a good second. In general literacy Hindus and Sikhs are nearly equal but very much behind Jains who as a rule belong to the trading classes, mainly Aggarwal. The literacy among Muslims is about the lowest, being even lower than that among Indian Christians, whose females are particularly well advanced. The amount of literacy is not only small among Muslims of all ages, but the number of literates *per mille* of (school-going) ages 5—10 and 10—15, is even now less than half that of Hindus. In the higher ages the proportion drops to about one-third. Ad-Dharmis can lay no claim to literacy to any considerable extent, and their proportion is nearly half that for Muslims. Buddhists dwell mainly in the remoter parts of Kangra District and the Simla Hill States, and most of them are illiterate.

One of the important causes for the comparatively small number of literates among Muslims is that unlike Hindus and Sikhs they do not, to any appreciable extent, acquire literacy without going to school. The only sphere of life, which gives them an opportunity to become literate in adult age, is military service. In the case of Hindus and Sikhs their occupations very often help them in learning to read and write. This is borne out by the high proportion of literates among Jains. The proportion of literates among the trading class of Hindus, such as Arora and Khatri, is similarly very high. Among Sikhs a large number of artisans pick up reading and writing in their every-day business, and numerous Sikh women are literate in Gurmukhi, which is not at all difficult to learn. The proportion of literacy is higher among Sikh females than among the Hindu, and it is even more pronounced among the young generation (female children aged 5—10). As compared with Muslims the proportion of literates among Hindus and Sikhs becomes higher at ages over 15. This may be due to several causes, such as the greater possibility of relapse into

illiteracy among Muslims or the greater advance made by them only in recent years. A corroborative fact is that the proportion of the primary-passed is smaller among Hindu and Sikh literates than among the Muslim.

Proportion of primary-passed per 1,000 literates.

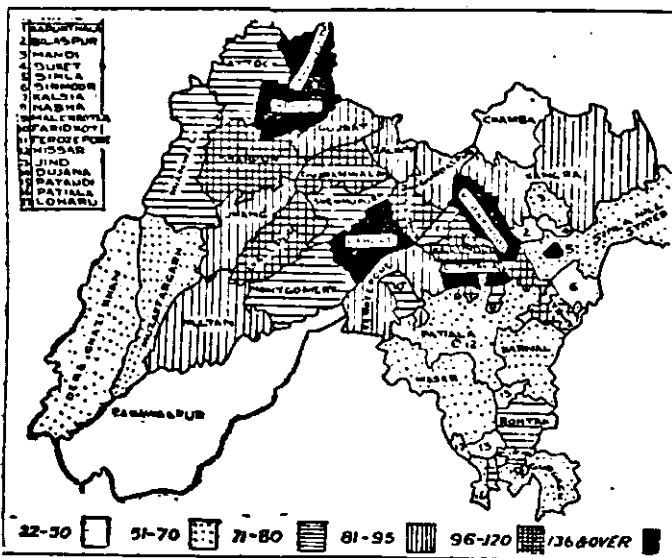
LOCALITY.	HINDU.		SIKH.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Punjab ..	512	239	406	118	755	650	302	420
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain ..	524	293	364	127	740	678	353	490
II.—Himalayan ..	395	73	436	150	741	448	244	171
III.—Sub-Himalayan ..	589	241	478	108	762	694	203	313
IV.—North-West Dry Area ..	487	189	436	113	771	506	495	624

In the marginal table are given the proportions of the primary-passed* *per mille* of all literates belonging to the main religions in each Natural Division. It shows that more Muslim literates of both sexes are primary-passed than literates of all other religions. Very few of the literate Sikh females are primary-passed indicating that they pick up Gurmukhi at home.

females are primary-passed indicating that they pick up Gurmukhi at home.

178. The advance made in literacy during the last decade, no doubt mainly

Progress of Literacy in the Younger generation.



Male literates aged 10—20 per mille of the Boys of the same age (1931).

due to the activities of the Education Department, is confined mainly to persons aged over 10 and under 20. It is believed to be mainly responsible for the proportion of literates in ages 10—20. The map in the margin shows the proportion of literate males of these ages *per mille* of all males of those ages enumerated in each district or state. This proportion would seem to be highest in Lahore, Hoshiarpur, Simla, Ludhiana, Jhelum and Rawalpindi (136 and over *per mille*), the next highest proportion (over 95 *per mille*) obtaining in Shahpur, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ambala. The districts with a proportion lower than 95 *per mille* are Multan, Jhang, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Ferozepore and Kangra, followed by Rohtak, Montgomery, Sheikhpura, Mianwali and Attock and the States of Nabha, Pataudi, Faridkot and Kapurthala. The proportion of literates is very small in the Districts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan and the States of Patiala and Mandi, the Simla Hill States and Sirmoor, while the remaining states show a still smaller proportion. It is unsafe to generalize about the amount of literacy imparted in schools, *pathshalas* and *maktabs* at present in existence have not turned out male literates from amongst the members of the younger generation (aged 10—20) in excess of 95 *per mille*, which is the average proportion of male literacy in the Province for all ages. In these districts literacy is hardly making any headway, and the hope of spreading education in the backward tracts in order to raise the provincial proportion of literacy seems to be far from realization. When this younger

*Primary-passed was defined as a person, who passed the fifth class in or before 1919 and the fourth class after that year. The primary standard was reduced from five to four classes on 1st April 1919.

generation grows up, the position of the Province will, I am afraid, not be substantially better than it is now. The census figures of literacy could not be materially wrong, and if an error at all exists it would be due rather to the overzeal on the part of a community to swell the figures of its literates. In the face of these facts the view expressed in the Annual Report on the Progress of Education (1930-31, p. 12) quoted below might occasion some surprise.

"Time was when we heard much of the backwardness of the Multan Division and in particular the ill- of Muzaffargarh but our Inspector of the Multan Division writes:—

"The percentage of boys at school to the male school-going population ranges from 61 to 81 as shown in the following table:—

Montgomery	..	..	..	..	81 per cent.
Jhang	..	..	..	..	81 "
Lyallpur	..	..	..	..	77 "
Multan	..	..	..	..	75 "
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	..	..	69 "
Muzaffargarh	..	..	..	..	61 "

"These figures again approach what we used to hope to achieve only through compulsion. The second class in this Division is 44 per cent. of the first, and the fourth class is 78 per cent. of the enrolment in the third."

Returns of
Education
Department.

179. It will be of interest if we could here summarize the position

Number of pupils (males and females) in schools by stages.

YEAR.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Literates below 20 surviving at the time of census (taking $\frac{2}{3}$ of Class IV and allowing 15 per mille as death-rate annually).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921-22	225,517	91,245	69,280	50,496	29,119
1922-23	313,608	99,899	75,402	57,221	33,569
1923-24	317,520	108,268	78,871	64,229	38,323
1924-25	338,849	121,505	86,450	67,442	40,915
1925-26	409,644	140,249	93,490	73,720	45,461
1926-27	410,561	178,109	90,132	82,911	51,958
1927-28	457,046	203,316	105,812	84,244	53,636
1928-29	412,140	218,690	117,981	90,266	58,372
1929-30	443,370	232,897	128,536	97,954	64,323
1930-31	474,622	242,303	134,691	106,619	71,079
Total literates below 20 estimated from departmental returns (1922-31)					457,636
Literates below 20 according to the 1931 Census (British Territory)					393,842
Difference					63,794

of the Province from the standpoint of educational progress as gathered from the statistics published by the Education Department in their annual reports. The figures given in the margin show the number of scholars (both sexes) in the different stages in all the schools in British Territory for each year of the last decade. According to the view expressed by the Indian Statutory Commission* a sustained course of instructions for a minimum period of four years is essential to establish a literacy that lasts. About two-thirds of the scholars in the fourth stage may thus be regarded as becoming literate every year. If the figures at one stage are compared with the figures for the next higher stage in the following year the amount of 'stagnation' will be evident.

The figures of literates turned out during the last nine years very approximately give the total literates below 20 at this census after an allowance is made for the deaths during the last decade. In the last column of the table above an estimate of the survivors has been made on the assumption of an annual death-rate of 15 per mille. The number actually returned as literates below 20 at this census has also been given. The difference between the estimated outturn and the actual figure might be regarded as due to relapse into illiteracy of boys, who passed their fourth class in the early years of the decade, and to some of them being now above 20, which is not at all improbable. The primary standard was reduced from 5 to 4 classes in 1919, and the amount of relapse during the last decade would naturally be greater than before.

*Report of the Indian Statutory Commission, Vol. I, P. 384.

Number of girls in schools by stages.

YEAR.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
1	2	3	4	5
1922-23	36,488	10,142	7,260	5,055
1923-24	35,594	10,075	7,543	5,293
1924-25	36,823	10,387	7,933	5,395
1925-26	42,079	11,208	8,336	5,752
1926-27	47,295	12,374	8,700	6,130
1927-28	58,683	14,200	9,776	6,627
1928-29	59,777	16,072	11,763	8,191
1929-30	69,550	18,941	12,732	8,977
1930-31	77,823	21,480	14,815	10,546

The table in the margin shows the figures of girls at school during the last nine years of the decade. It appears that in the case of girls the extent of decline in numbers at each higher stage is even greater than that among boys.

180. The view has been held in Educational circles that an important

Adult Literacy.

YEAR.	Number of adult scholars.	Literacy certificates granted in the Punjab British Territory.					
		DIVISIONS.					
		Total.	Multan.	Lahore.	Rawalpindi.	Ambala.	Jullundur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1921-22 ..	1,783	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922-23 ..	17,776	80	80	..	..	..	..
1923-24 ..	40,883	356	356	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	61,991	1,613	1,570	43	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	85,422	3,161	2,788	267	63	20	23
1926-27 ..	98,467	4,405	3,092	903	147	107	156
1927-28 ..	90,834	4,858	2,663	1,258	332	605	..
1928-29 ..	Not available	4,113	2,413	1,075	278	200	147
1929-30 ..	48,997	4,402	2,083	1,013	515	681	110
1930-31 ..	45,788	5,211	2,391	1,705	462	476	177
Total ..	491,941	28,197	17,436	6,262	1,797	2,089	613

means of fighting illiteracy among the masses in this country is by the education of adults. The Co-operative Department has also been paying considerable attention to adult education. Numerous night schools were opened during the last decade, most of them being conducted by the local bodies with the assistance of Government grants and some by the Co-operative Department. The statement in the margin shows

the annual number of scholars in these institutions and the number of literacy certificates granted by the Education Department to adult scholars at some of these schools. It is very probable that the presence of these schools has given a great stimulus to adults acquiring literacy on their own account, as the figures which we shall soon examine admit of no other satisfactory explanation. According to this statement the number of adults, who have acquired literacy during the last decade (about 30,000), though in a way gratifying, is negligible. We shall now endeavour with the aid of census statistics to form an idea of the attainment of literacy by adults.

The total number of literates aged 20 and over in 1931 should obviously be less than that of literates aged 10 and over in 1921. Their number

Locality.	Literates aged 20 and over in 1931.	Literates aged 10 and over in 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
1	2	3	4
Punjab ..	894,464	871,278	+23,186
British Territory ..	768,475	745,118	+23,357
Punjab States ..	125,989	126,160	-171
Madras ..	3,086,013	3,531,448	-445,435

is less in Punjab States but considerably in excess in British Territory. The actual figures are given in the margin, and it will be useful to compare these with similar figures of an educationally advanced province like Madras, where the forces operating in this Province

were probably absent. It is apparent that in Madras Presidency the existing literacy among males and females aged 20 and over is considerably less than the 1921 literacy in the population aged 10 and over.

The main cause for the excess in the figures of literates in British Territory is acquisition of literacy by adults. Another reason is that many pupils in the primary classes aged 10 or above in 1921 attained literacy subsequently. This result may also be due partly to a fictitious return of

literacy in some vernacular on account of the communal tension and the Urdu-Hindi-Gurmukhi controversy. Perhaps the fact that on the present occasion specific instructions were issued about the recording of literacy in commercial scripts (*Lande, Sarrafe and Hindi Mahajani*) as well as in Roman may also be a contributory cause.

Before examining by religions the figures of adult literacy, we may discuss

Male Literacy figures for some districts.

District.	Literates 20 years and over in 1931.	Literates 10 years and over in 1921.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
Ludhiana ..	40,171	31,679	8,492
Lahore ..	78,844	63,103	15,741
Amritsar ..	44,806	36,079	8,727
Gujranwala ..	22,708	21,027	1,681
Sheikhupura ..	16,874	13,326	3,548
Gujrat ..	28,648	25,630	2,918
Shahpur ..	26,622	21,294	4,328
Montgomery ..	26,019	19,848	6,171
Lyallpur ..	35,911	27,746	8,165
Multan ..	39,492	30,170	9,322
Mianwali ..	10,348	9,761	587

them by locality. We shall for the present ignore the literacy among females, as it will be admitted that among them the age of attainment of literacy even at school is higher than among males, and many a female now over 20 has in fact acquired it at school during the last decade as a result of general awakening among females. The table in the margin shows the figures for districts, in which male literates aged 20 and

over exceed the total male literates aged 10 and over in 1921 without any allowance having been made for deaths during the decade. In Mianwali and Gujranwala the excess is negligible. The increase in Montgomery is mainly due to the large influx of immigrants from the various parts of the Province, many of whom were literates. The large increase in Lahore is mainly due to an enormous adult immigration to the capital of the Province during the last decade. A similarly satisfactory explanation is not available for the increase in the figures for Lyallpur, Multan, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Shikhpura, Gujrat and Shahpur, but in these districts the increase may partly be due to the fact that many boys in the primary classes in 1921 attained literacy after the age of ten. The increase in Amritsar, Multan, Lyallpur and Ludhiana is particularly marked, and may in these places more than elsewhere be due in part to the Urdu-Hindi-Gurmukhi controversy.

We shall now proceed to discuss the figures of literacy by main religions. The figures given below show literacy by religions for the districts of Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Shahpur and Multan.

Literacy among certain religions and districts.

DISTRICT.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Literates aged 20 and over in 1931.	Survivors of liter- ates aged 10 and over in 1921.	Excess.	Literates aged 20 and over in 1931.	Survivors of liter- ates aged 10 and over in 1921.	Excess.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BRITISH TERRITORY, TOTAL ..	768,475	633,350	135,125	65,440	62,970	22,470
Hindu ..	357,472	332,335	25,137	34,276	26,333	7,443
Muslim ..	233,541	173,135	60,406	22,762	15,789	6,973
Sikh ..	160,695	102,492	48,203	20,432	11,214	9,218
Jain ..	6,851	6,910	-1,059	617	645	72
Christian ..	17,017	17,967	-950	6,218	8,440	-1,522
LUDHIANA (Total) ..	40,171	26,927	13,244	4,066	3,324	742
Hindu ..	10,196	11,149	-953	1,180	1,038	142
Muslim ..	5,413	4,746	667	1,167	827	340
Sikh ..	24,025	10,382	13,643	1,414	1,198	216
LAHORE (Total) ..	78,844	63,638	25,205	13,198	8,860	4,336
Hindu ..	30,815	24,443	6,372	3,088	3,617	371
Muslim ..	34,082	19,036	15,046	5,043	2,847	3,096
Sikh ..	9,020	6,764	2,256	1,000	604	435

Literacy among certain religions and districts—concluded.

DISTRICT.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
			Literates aged 20 & over in 1931.	Survivors aged 10 & over in 1921.	Excess.	Literates aged 20 & over in 1931.	Survivors aged 10 & over in 1921.	Excess.
Religion.								
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	
AMRITSAR (Total)		44,806	30,667	14,139	6,486	2,750	3,736	
Hindu		17,498	12,418	5,080	1,827	765	1,062	
Muslim		12,893	7,458	5,435	2,324	563	1,761	
Sikh		14,024	9,978	4,046	2,024	985	1,039	
SHEIKHUPURA (Total)		16,374	11,327	5,547	1,582	816	766	
Hindu		8,377	4,664	1,813	743	235	508	
Muslim		5,204	3,725	1,479	172	169	3	
Sikh		5,084	2,771	2,313	598	208	390	
GUJRAT (Total)		28,598	21,785	6,813	2,873	2,117	756	
Hindu		8,403	6,649	1,754	974	624	350	
Muslim		11,456	9,179	2,277	541	730	—189	
Sikh		8,619	5,867	2,752	1,289	692	597	
SHAHPUR (Total)		25,822	18,950	6,672	4,315	2,666	1,649	
Hindu		10,591	8,924	1,667	1,727	1,236	491	
Muslim		9,802	6,559	3,243	658	438	220	
Sikh		5,048	3,346	1,700	1,842	936	906	
LYALLPUR (Total)		35,911	23,584	13,327	4,484	1,979	2,505	
Hindu		13,449	10,438	3,011	1,910	915	995	
Muslim		10,781	7,220	3,561	1,212	537	675	
Sikh		10,676	5,860	5,116	1,100	432	668	
MULTAN (Total)		39,492	25,644	13,848	2,461	2,109	352	
Hindu		22,079	15,826	6,453	1,335	888	447	
Muslim		12,861	6,694	6,167	457	767	—300	
Sikh		3,472	2,132	1,340	389	195	194	

The second column of the table shows the figures of male literates aged 20 and over in 1931. In column 3 are shown the figures of literates who would be still surviving out of the 1921 literates aged 10 and over, the death-rate of 150 *per mille* during the last decade having been applied to obtain their number. It will be conceded that the assumed death-rate is not at all excessive and should at the same time leave enough margin for slight movements of population that might have occurred. Column 4 gives the excess of the figures in column 2 over those in column 3, while columns 5, 6 and 7 show similar results for females. It is evident that figures of all religions show an excess of varying magnitude, being due mainly to adults having acquired literacy.

We have dealt so far with the districts, in which the excess in literacy figures among persons aged 20 and over was transparent. The figures for other districts may also contain a small increase in adult literacy, but not large enough to wipe out the effect of deaths among literates during the last decade and thus to show an actual excess in the present figures. Details for each district need not be gone into, but a reference to the total figures for British Territory is necessary. The figures in the first six lines of the table above give the information for the total British Territory similar to that about the districts appearing in the table. The figures for Christians and Jains, which have also been added, do not show any acquisition of literacy by adults. Jains become literate in early life while numerous Indian Christians have occupations which

afford no opportunity for acquiring literacy in adult age. On the whole we find from columns 4 and 7, in respect of literacy among adults, an increase of 135,125 in males and 22,476 in females of all religions, while the degree of increase varies

	Sikh.	Hindu.	Muslim
Persons ..	700	32	23
Males ..	100	25	29
Females ..	100	39	17

in the case of the three main religions. Assuming the excess to be 100 among Sikhs the proportions of increase will be as given in the margin. It has, however, to be remembered that many literate Hindus who adopt Sikhism at each census swell the figures of literacy among Sikhs. Hindus come next in this respect, while Muslims, especially their females, seem very apathetic.

In paragraph 156 of the 1921 Report, Mr. Jacob made a forecast of the number of literate males above the age of 20 at this census. He estimated an annual increase of 50,000 as a result of the attainment of fresh literacy by boys at school. To the probable survivors of these he added the probable survivors of the literates of 1921, and thus obtained the figure of 814,808 as the total number of male literates over 20 in British Territory at this census. His surmise about the number of literates, turned out by the schools during the last decade, has proved to be fairly correct, but what he seems to have overlooked is that a great majority of these boys would be still below 20 in 1931. The literates now aged 20 and above comprise (1) the survivors of all literates aged 10 and over of 1921, (2) the persons who became literate in adult age during the decade, and (3) a certain number of boys who attained literacy at school during the first year or two of the last decade. The number of literates of the last two categories could not have been predicted with any amount of precision.

Literacy by
Selected
Castes.

181. The table below shows the literates *per mille* of the total population of certain selected castes for the 1921 and the present census.

Statement showing the number per mille of the total strength of each sex who are literate among certain castes.

Caste.	1931.		1921.		Caste.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I.—Agriculturist									
1. Abir ..	25	3	21	1	3. Dhobi ..	28	4	19	2
2. Arain ..	44	7	28	3	4. Juleha ..	26	2	20	1
3. Awan ..	48	5	36	1	5. Kumhar ..	17	2	9	1
4. Biloch ..	19	1	16	1	6. Kashmiri ..	115	25	64	11
5. Gujjar ..	27	2	19	1	7. Lohar ..	41	4	29	2
6. Jat ..	45	6	31	3	8. Mochi ..	16	1	9	1
7. Kamboh ..	49	7	26	2	9. Nai ..	39	3	27	2
8. Meo ..	17	..	12	..	10. Sunar ..	158	16	140	15
9. Pathan ..	114	20	94	13	11. Tarkhan ..	56	7	38	5
10. Rajput ..	68	8	57	5	12. Teli ..	19	2	13	1
11. Saini ..	76	7	61	4	V.—Criminal Tribes				
II.—Priests									
1. Brahman ..	225	27	208	17	1. Bawaria ..	16	3	3	..
2. Sayad ..	175	26	161	23	2. Harni ..	23	..	6	..
III.—Traders									
1. Aggarwal ..	402	27	371	16	3. Pakhiwara ..	35	3	31	1
2. Arora ..	294	50	284	29	4. Sansi ..	13	2	50	6
3. Khatri ..	360	91	373	60	VI.—Others				
4. Sheikh ..	163	34	136	25	1. Chuhra ..	10	2	4	..
IV.—Artisans									
1. Chhimba ..	53	5	57	4	2. Faqir ..	47	3	37	2
2. Chamar ..	11	1	9	..	3. Jhiwar ..	33	3	21	2
					4. Machhi ..	14	1	7	1
					5. Mirasi ..	39	2	28	1
					6. Mussali ..	5	..	2	..
					7. Dagi and Koli ..	8	..	9	..

In each and every caste except Sansi, whose 1921 figures seem to be excessive, there is an increase in the number of literates, both male and female.

The table also shows how certain castes, such as Aggarwal, Khatri and Arora, have stood out at both the censuses with a prominently high percentage of literacy. The figures of these castes would compare favourably even with those of Europeans, Anglo-Indians or Zoroastrians, if the comparison were confined to persons between the ages of 15 and 40. Brahmans, Sayads and Sheikhs seem to be literate in fairly large numbers, and to a lesser extent Pathans and Kashmiris. The agricultural castes are, of course, very backward, but Rajputs, who receive large accretions from the well-to-do and educated members of lower castes, and Sainis are proportionately better educated; while of the others Kambohs, Jats, Awans and Arains are almost on the same level. The Ahirs, Gujjars and Meos are in the background, though the two last-named have made much progress during the last decade. As regards the artisan castes, such as Lohar and Tarkhan, there is not much to choose between them and their agriculturist neighbours Jat and Arain, while the Sunar (goldsmith) is comparatively much better off. Of the village menials, *Kumhar*, *Mochi*, *Teli*, *Machhi* and *Dhobi* are still backward, and the criminal tribes under State supervision have drawn level with them, the Pakhiwara actually claiming a higher proportion of literacy. The depressed classes, namely, Dagi and Koli, Chamar and Chuhra, and their Muslim counterparts, Mochi and Mussalli, are the most backward of all.

182. In British Territory there are now 230,390 males and 19,217 females who are literate in English as compared with 128,242 males and 11,293 females in 1921. Excluding the Europeans and Anglo-Indians the literates in English comprise 222,006 males and 17,117 females, or 22 and 2 *per mille* of the population of each sex over 5 years old, respectively.

Literacy in English.

The progress of English literacy is shown below by an extract from Subsidiary Table IV, the figures of general literacy being also shown side by side.

Natural Division.	Total number of literates per mille.*								Literates in English per 10,000 of each sex aged over 5.							
	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Punjab	95	15	74	9	62	6	64	3	188	19	118	12	92	12	71	7
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain	98	17	74	9	62	6	59	3	206	24	128	25	104	13	75	7
West																
II.—Himalayan	91	8	83	9	61	5	67	4	109	9	85	26	58	24	48	16
III.—Sub-Himalayan	104	17	85	11	65	7	68	4	241	21	155	16	115	13	90	9
IV.—North-West Dry Area	82	13	62	7	60	4	69	3	126	9	70	4	54	4	46	3

* The proportion of literates for 1931 and 1921 has been worked out on the basis of the population of each sex aged over 5, and for 1911 and 1901 on the basis of the total population.

English literacy like that in vernaculars is making progress everywhere with this difference that in its case the Himalayan Division is more backward than the North-West Dry Area.

183. The literacy in English is most widespread among the castes noted

Statement showing the number per 10,000 of the total strength of each caste.

Literate in English.

Caste.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aggarwal	383	13	258	7
Arora	350	23	255	10
Brahman	379	17	312	7
Kashmiri	336	26	167	7
Khatri	1,048	67	976	37
Pathan	291	17	212	7
Sayad	392	20	297	4
Sheikh	448	34	385	12

in the marginal table, which compares the number of literates in English per 10,000 of the total strength of each caste with that of 1921. The castes are arranged alphabetically. The Khatri, both male and female, have the largest proportion of literates in English. The Sheikhs, Sayads, Aggarwals, Brahmans and Aroras come next in the order. The Kashmiris take the seventh place, having doubled their proportion since

English Literacy by Castes.

last census, and are followed by Pathans.

Literacy in
Vernaculars.

184. As already stated, literacy in four main vernaculars, namely, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman, was recorded at this census. Roman is Urdu or Punjabi written in English characters. The figures of other scripts like *Hindi Mahajani* and *Lande* though recorded were not tabulated for reasons of economy. Table XIII-A, printed in Part III of this Volume, gives the literacy in each of the important vernaculars by religion for each district and state. The Provincial Summary is reproduced below for facility of reference.

Literacy in certain Vernaculars by Religion.

RELIGION.	LITERATE IN						
	Punjab.					British Territory.	
	All Vernaculars.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Gurmukhi.	Roman.	All Vernaculars.	Urdu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL RELIGIONS ..	1,272,301	908,521	216,298	198,484	6,587	1,183,022	839,259
Males ..	1,118,047	840,529	176,044	148,157	6,415	990,150	774,589
Females ..	154,254	67,992	40,252	50,327	172	142,842	64,663
HINDU ..	582,126	362,142	198,464	51,861	3,554	503,694	326,550
Males ..	516,402	346,391	161,394	36,196	3,515	444,038	312,024
Females ..	65,724	15,751	37,080	15,665	40	59,656	14,526
AD-DHARMI ..	5,540	2,073	338	3,228	9	5,413	2,060
Males ..	4,988	1,878	244	2,941	9	4,868	1,865
Females ..	552	195	94	287	..	545	195
SIKH ..	246,375	112,696	11,533	141,171	1,202	212,671	104,556
Males ..	207,257	108,252	9,573	107,017	1,175	176,963	100,304
Females ..	39,118	4,444	1,960	34,154	27	35,708	4,162
MUSLIM ..	411,925	409,048	2,084	1,778	1,632	386,468	384,494
Males ..	371,626	368,914	2,022	1,640	1,596	347,899	346,045
Females ..	40,299	40,134	62	129	36	38,569	38,449
CHRISTIAN ..	17,434	16,804	369	334	166	17,062	16,452
Males ..	10,222	9,763	224	270	97	9,969	9,525
Females ..	7,212	7,041	145	64	69	7,093	6,927

RELIGION.	LITERATE IN							
	British Territory.			Punjab States.				
	Hindi.	Gurmukhi.	Roman.	All Vernaculars.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Gurmukhi.	Roman.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL RELIGIONS ..	178,198	167,112	3,959	139,279	69,269	48,103	38,372	2,628
Males ..	137,422	113,826	3,818	127,867	65,940	38,622	34,331	2,597
Females ..	35,771	46,286	141	11,412	3,329	4,481	4,011	31
HINDU ..	159,090	40,974	2,089	78,432	35,592	39,404	10,837	1,465
Males ..	126,228	26,101	2,064	72,364	34,367	35,156	10,008	1,450
Females ..	32,832	14,873	25	6,068	1,225	4,248	792	15
AD-DHARMI ..	335	3,121	9	127	13	3	107	..
Males ..	242	2,838	9	120	13	2	103	..
Females ..	93	283	..	7	..	1	4	..
SIKH ..	9,363	114,536	735	33,704	8,140	2,170	26,035	367
Males ..	7,522	83,606	721	30,294	7,858	2,051	23,411	454
Females ..	1,841	30,930	14	3,410	282	119	3,224	18
MUSLIM ..	1,241	1,071	954	25,457	24,554	343	707	678
Males ..	1,190	958	918	23,757	22,809	832	601	678
Females ..	51	113	30	1,700	1,085	11	16	..
CHRISTIAN ..	353	322	151	372	352	26	12	16
Males ..	19	262	85	253	238	5	8	12
Females ..	134	60	66	119	114	11	4	3

The number of persons literate in these vernaculars is smaller than the detail given under each vernacular as some persons are literate in more vernaculars than one and have been included in the figures for each. The detail of dual literacy appears on the fly-leaf to the above-mentioned Table.

A large majority of the people are literate in Urdu, their number being double that of literates in other vernaculars put together. The strength of Hindi and Gurmukhi is about equal, while literates in Roman are comparatively few. Roman is being taught in the Army to illiterate soldiers, and at next census the number of literates in this script is bound to increase. The number

of literates among Hindus despite their numerical inferiority is much greater than that among Muslims, the latter claiming a larger number of literates in Urdu. Only very few Muslims and Christians are literate in Hindi and Gurmukhi, while the number of Hindus literate in Hindi is one-half of those literate in Urdu. Gurmukhi is, of course, the vernacular of Sikhs, and actually more Sikhs are literate in Gurmukhi than in Urdu, more particularly so in the Punjab States.

185. The table in the margin shows the number of literates *per mille* among

Comparison
with other
Provinces.

PROVINCE.	Literates aged 5 and over <i>per mille</i> of the population aged 5 and over.	
	Males. 2	Females. 3
Punjab	95	15
Delhi	226	72
N. W. F. Province	80	12
United Provinces	94	11
Rajputana	78	6
Jammu and Kashmir State	70	6
Hyderabad State	85	12
Central Provinces and Berar	110	11
Central India Agency	92	9
Bihar and Orissa	95	8
Ajmer-Merwara	203	35
Bombay	167	29
Madras	188	30
Bengal	180	32
Assam	152	23
Burma	560	165

those aged over 5 years in this Province and some other provinces and states of India. The proportion of literacy is higher in this Province than in the contiguous provinces and states, such as the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana Agency, Jammu and Kashmir State and the United Provinces. The proportion of literates in the Presidencies is, however, very much greater, Madras having a proportion of literates almost twice as large as the Punjab. The proportions for provinces with a large urban population like Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara are

also higher.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER per mille WHO ARE LITERATE										
	All ages 5 and over.			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUNJAB	59	95	15	27	8	63	16	131	26	113	15
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	62	98	17	28	9	63	17	123	27	113	16
1. Hissar	40	68	5	17	3	41	5	86	8	86	5
2. Loharu State	18	32	3	7	1	13	1	35	8	44	3
3. Rohtak	41	72	4	20	2	49	4	99	6	87	4
4. Dujana State	24	45	2	9	1	24	1	63	4	59	2
5. Gurgaon	40	68	6	20	3	46	6	91	9	82	6
6. Pataudi State	58	102	8	25	4	65	7	134	13	126	8
7. Karnal	39	64	6	17	3	41	6	78	9	70	7
8. Jullundur	65	104	17	36	7	85	18	167	34	115	17
9. Kapurthala State	42	66	12	21	7	49	14	101	22	75	12
10. Ludhiana	115	180	31	62	21	140	37	250	55	204	28
11. Maler Kotla State	65	108	11	26	6	57	11	127	15	134	11
12. Ferozepore	58	92	15	29	10	57	18	112	25	113	14
13. Faridkot State	57	95	8	18	3	44	7	112	14	123	8
14. Patiala State	49	82	7	13	3	33	6	88	12	108	8
15. Jind State	29	48	5	9	1	22	4	53	9	65	6
16. Nabha State	56	91	12	22	8	48	13	103	19	116	11
17. Lahore	114	160	48	49	29	101	51	209	69	188	48
18. Amritsar	79	120	27	38	14	84	26	165	46	140	27
19. Gujranwala	64	94	25	35	14	74	28	131	44	107	24
20. Sheikhpura	47	75	11	21	5	51	12	104	20	90	11
II.—Himalayan	52	91	8	22	5	48	9	106	13	111	8
21. Sirmoor State	37	60	7	12	6	25	11	60	12	75	6
22. Simla	226	289	107	137	70	231	104	302	132	310	110
23. Simla Hill States	42	75	5	17	3	38	5	84	7	90	6
24. Bilaspur State	29	52	2	9	..	19	1	49	3	68	3
25. Kangra	58	103	9	27	5	63	9	132	15	125	8
26. Mandi State	55	98	7	15	5	36	8	104	12	128	7
27. Suket State	23	41	2	11	2	21	3	38	4	51	2
28. Chamba State	36	64	6	9	4	22	6	60	8	85	6
III.—Sub-Himalayan	65	104	17	33	9	77	19	157	31	130	17
29. Ambala	78	120	23	33	13	76	23	160	34	142	23
30. Kalsia State	45	71	12	17	5	39	12	82	22	90	11
31. Hoshiarpur	67	114	12	40	7	96	14	196	23	123	12
32. Gurdaspur	51	82	13	27	6	63	13	121	24	94	12
33. Sialkot	48	75	14	25	8	59	17	122	25	84	12
34. Gujrat	58	93	15	25	8	61	18	130	30	113	14
35. Jhelum	74	123	20	45	11	103	25	203	42	135	18
36. Rawalpindi	114	179	36	65	20	134	38	260	57	202	37
37. Attock	47	76	15	20	7	49	16	110	26	93	15
IV.—North-West Dry Area	51	82	13	22	6	53	14	119	23	99	12
38. Montgomery	49	78	12	18	5	47	11	105	22	97	13
39. Shahpur	66	98	26	32	13	72	31	140	53	115	24
40. Mianwali	45	79	7	17	4	48	8	121	14	98	7
41. Lyallpur	68	107	19	37	7	86	18	165	37	121	20
42. Jhang	55	85	20	27	10	63	22	128	33	100	20
43. Multan	59	98	10	22	4	54	10	133	17	123	10
44. Bahawalpur State	27	45	4	11	2	25	4	63	5	56	4
45. Muzaffargah	37	63	4	12	2	30	4	80	7	83	4
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	37	62	5	12	3	32	8	90	12	76	5
Cities	220	286	108	109	64	216	114	345	148	315	109
Selected Towns	205	289	72	115	44	216	79	355	103	318	71
Total Cities and Selected Towns	215	287	95	111	56	216	101	349	131	316	95

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

(Aged 6 and over.)

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	A.—NUMBER <i>per mille</i> WHO ARE LITERATE.										B.—NUMBER OF LITERATES IN CERTAIN VERNACULARS PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATES.				
	HINDU.		SIKH.		JAIN.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.		HINDU.		SIKH.		JAIN.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB	147	21	126	26	494	78	55	8	123	75	869	948	906	993	747
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	130	18	103	16	501	69	66	13	116	79	849	912	850	986	701
1. Hissar	77	5	76	5	579	46	34	3	215	229	716	895	923	1,000	606
2. Loharu State	29	2	1,000	..	833	667	44	4	..	1,000	733	563	1,000	..	1,000
3. Rohtak	69	3	313	85	475	55	66	6	55	30	789	818	1,000	1,000	672
4. Dujana State	41	1	1,000	..	..	..	61	4	1,000	1,000	822	1,000	1,000	..	..
5. Gurgaon	76	6	226	76	608	78	44	3	337	255	898	985	1,000	1,000	863
6. Pataudi State	96	6	..	..	891	95	106	13	1,000	1,000	973	1,000	..	..	902
7. Karnal	66	5	81	13	543	35	53	8	153	134	711	890	991	1,000	431
8. Jullundur	241	51	85	13	333	80	81	10	411	167	985	593	999	1,000	986
9. Kapurthala State	164	41	71	12	444	..	36	5	37	44	957	990	991	988	1,000
10. Ludhiana	284	58	226	26	446	106	79	23	271	401	978	994	540	1,000	946
11. Maler Kotla State	171	14	77	8	579	30	76	9	224	64	793	882	897	978	705
12. Ferozepore	226	37	84	14	586	158	40	6	419	174	910	975	982	984	958
13. Faridkot State	303	27	80	7	590	68	36	2	24	16	708	984	987	1,000	974
14. Patiala State	121	7	64	9	416	21	42	5	209	174	600	939	809	907	495
15. Jind State	47	3	65	16	287	41	32	3	624	1,577	871	954	942	969	816
16. Nabha State	118	9	83	13	631	92	42	17	111	33	675	993	999	1,000	573
17. Lahore	297	85	105	20	564	191	124	37	220	161	970	994	986	999	970
18. Amritsar	267	51	106	22	285	190	79	21	60	72	967	961	995	998	940
19. Gujranwala	304	88	136	50	552	141	55	12	17	10	962	998	981	1,000	1,000
20. Sheikhpura	251	58	127	22	583	135	39	2	7	6	912	554	976	999	1,000
II.—Himalayan	90	7	289	62	686	123	81	12	661	696	873	971	970	984	760
21. Sirmoor State	57	7	155	19	875	615	69	9	524	381	870	970	989	1,000	929
22. Simla	273	55	576	324	1,000	..	245	102	734	781	979	927	979	983	1,000
23. Simla Hill States	74	5	152	30	696	94	72	9	672	652	936	962	962	952	563
24. Bilaspur State	51	2	211	10	..	..	29	..	1,000	..	948	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
25. Kangra	107	8	318	51	514	..	58	9	495	539	928	987	989	1,000	1,000
26. Mandi State	95	6	466	145	..	..	91	12	762	744	646	959	931	971	..
27. Suket State	40	2	333	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	877	964	800	..	..
28. Chamba State	65	5	586	325	..	..	48	6	435	379	553	949	941	1,000	..
III.—Sub-Himalayan	168	29	178	45	450	124	66	6	159	83	959	969	990	999	928
29. Ambala	127	20	115	15	594	147	89	19	621	458	935	988	997	1,000	907
30. Kalsia State	84	16	98	20	494	29	40	3	182	286	723	1,000	989	1,000	750
31. Hoshiarpur	147	17	163	21	548	154	70	4	30	42	978	997	998	999	882
32. Gurdaspur	132	24	82	11	750	1,000	61	7	32	20	967	998	999	1,000	1,000
33. Sialkot	95	18	95	23	205	133	63	8	97	38	986	928	998	1,000	1,000
34. Gujrat	341	67	428	98	..	83	47	3	85	78	967	997	993	999	..
35. Jhelum	447	110	523	177	571	80	80	6	507	421	992	982	998	1,000	1,000
36. Rawalpindi	485	119	492	263	477	35	102	6	734	595	951	880	983	1,000	996
37. Attock	377	83	499	142	1,000	..	41	5	795	565	891	978	923	992	1,000
IV.—North-West Dry Area	300	49	178	51	504	82	37	3	64	34	831	986	965	997	900
38. Montgomery	250	43	146	32	864	..	33	3	53	28	819	982	936	999	947
39. Shahpur	353	93	383	247	714	200	48	5	43	33	920	994	964	1,000	600
40. Mianwali	403	42	449	93	727	125	30	1	313	234	974	998	990	980	1,000
41. Lyallpur	324	86	163	27	547	87	59	7	28	13	888	994	991	997	690
42. Jhang	330	78	267	196	..	..	39	6	64	32	873	977	962	975	..
43. Multan	349	38	226	43	454	73	41	2	224	118	746	990	924	997	940
44. Bahawalpur State	140	14	71	6	800	250	26	1	202	205	803	951	1,000	1,000	1,000
45. Muzaffargarh	350	22	155	44	..	..	23	1	207	160	732	966	922	1,000	..
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	348	35	179	80	389	98	28	1	500	333	808	981	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cities { Lahore	395	163	438	176	600	275	265	116	612	520	975	998	993	1,000	1,000
{ Amritsar	291	69	308	104	368	135	166	80	335	418	962	946	986	997	892
{ Multan	337	54	503	157	448	74	139	14	683	671	838	998	982	1,000	936
Towns { Rawalpindi	543	23	553	164	478	15	148	31	759	606	949	1,000	967	998	991
{ Sialkot	145	61	119	96	118	118	194	3	645	241	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
{ Jullundur	394	131	531	183	238	75	161	41	432	463	974	995	999	838	990
{ Ambala	291	81	426	171	560	169	210	53	863	698	964	987	993	1,000	965
{ Ferozepore	329	113	407	251	566	160	189	45	715	317	958	963	975	902	984

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concluded.

Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

(Aged 5 and over.)

1 DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	B.—NUMBER OF LITERATES IN CERTAIN VERNACULARS PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATES.					C.—NUMBER OF PRIMARY PASSED PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATES.									
	JAIN.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.	HINDU.		SIKH.		JAIN.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.	
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
UNJAB	926	981	951	426	685	512	239	406	118	489	239	755	650	802	420
—Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	914	966	948	510	775	524	293	364	127	464	218	740	678	353	480
1. Hisar	945	990	908	728	640	361	137	384	92	436	127	806	708	583	170
2. Loharu State	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	30	63	..	..	400	..	322	200	..	..
3. Rohtak	790	995	988	982	930	644	157	767	118	434	84	763	942	883	789
4. Dejana State .. ..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	..	1,000	..	..	..	329	111	1,000	1,000
5. Gurgaon	916	1,000	997	851	645	511	211	661	143	465	217	844	545	245	432
6. Patavdi State	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	246	..	..	..	171	..	372	63	..	..
7. Karnal	770	988	982	932	943	492	227	513	177	345	393	877	983	718	686
8. Jullundur	977	999	981	730	727	666	269	508	58	700	233	888	834	161	186
9. Kapurthala State .. ..	..	982	834	813	824	544	182	378	123	..	..	762	326	813	824
10. Ludhiana	1,000	986	937	984	966	671	231	250	114	677	86	763	607	150	64
11. Maler Kotla State	887	947	918	200	333	251	91	109	11	694	67	567	473	133	..
12. Ferozepore	1,000	982	906	292	529	414	169	361	51	584	57	725	646	224	405
13. Faridkot State	1,000	994	1,000	500	..	393	125	328	126	576	467	901	976	500	..
14. Patiala State	793	875	963	415	247	189	90	137	29	200	69	590	104	106	54
15. Jind State	833	953	831	207	111	335	117	312	166	430	125	706	542	138	111
16. Nabha State	1,000	815	188	750	..	391	152	306	114	404	273	545	117	760	..
17. Lahore	990	966	968	436	783	781	518	618	587	819	705	641	738	382	603
18. Amritsar	890	909	921	622	899	677	530	500	60	470	121	809	650	800	376
19. Gujranwala	1,000	992	988	974	897	656	166	685	116	531	268	773	718	738	773
20. Sheikhpura	1,000	987	903	891	752	590	64	385	68	714	400	764	487	709	486
II.—Himalayan	846	970	790	348	254	385	73	436	150	531	..	741	448	244	171
21. Sirmoor State	1,000	975	1,000	636	750	246	52	117	118	607	..	634	364	545	375
22. Simla .. ..	..	999	952	188	153	513	162	488	150	1,000	..	700	440	112	120
23. Simla Hill States	600	961	1,000	644	121	353	68	364	..	438	..	594	438	556	34
24. Bilaspur .. ..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	274	61	314	..	..	..	800	..	1,000	..
25. Kangra .. ..	..	985	586	710	688	460	64	520	196	632	..	933	536	500	432
26. Mandi State .. ..	..	981	947	359	99	292	96	561	206	..	..	735	368	313	34
27. Suket State .. ..	..	846	..	..	..	94	..	100	..	..	..	128	..	..	..
28. Chamba State .. ..	..	774	542	1,000	909	144	14	382	154	..	..	434	125	700	545
III.—Sub-Himalayan	959	997	953	275	452	589	241	478	108	608	292	762	694	303	318
29. Ambala	945	989	807	184	266	570	134	460	78	569	193	753	503	122	202
30. Kaisa State	1,000	988	1,000	1,000	1,000	142	152	379	62	675	..	876	435	1,000	1,000
31. Hoshiarpur	1,000	998	960	1,000	966	676	74	548	50	625	89	946	708	923	879
32. Gurdaspur .. ..	..	998	984	839	688	610	190	559	74	1,000	..	851	744	728	566
33. Sialkot	991	998	978	384	975	623	335	554	213	882	598	820	815	271	530
34. Gujrat	1,000	1,000	990	960	882	644	187	285	22	..	..	694	674	661	705
35. Jhelum	1,000	1,000	999	358	561	687	155	472	114	923	..	723	607	233	561
36. Rawalpindi	1,000	1,000	974	95	120	358	707	544	162	376	..	677	560	70	109
37. Attock .. ..	..	984	977	231	371	589	89	431	138	1,000	..	733	857	190	352
IV.—North-West Dry Area	955	986	971	692	836	487	169	436	113	512	455	771	606	495	624
38. Montgomery .. ..	..	987	992	932	901	400	89	346	98	474	..	736	600	879	297
39. Shahpur	1,000	972	986	869	851	574	63	495	116	600	..	718	460	676	619
40. Mianwali	1,000	997	1,000	321	313	678	110	623	94	1,000	1,000	939	940	107	63
41. Lyallpur	500	998	950	830	991	498	202	482	76	655	500	769	408	611	716
42. Jhang .. ..	..	993	973	1,000	1,000	355	347	331	107	..	..	803	592	400	500
43. Multan	1,000	995	991	491	787	496	237	378	178	369	538	770	554	444	754
44. Bahawalpur State	1,000	963	1,000	740	632	499	242	371	117	1,000	..	676	281	644	632
45. Muzaffargarh .. ..	..	965	927	1,000	1,000	441	108	482	157	..	..	790	743	917	933
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	1,000	999	896	1,000	1,000	514	167	742	190	619	250	925	748	..	..
Cities .. { Lahore	1,000	981	952	365	771	854	558	926	823	893	722	657	802	351	633
{ Amritsar	667	854	913	467	883	664	708	501	75	500	100	769	675	236	354
{ Multan	1,000	1,000	986	363	816	579	231	422	215	385	538	724	690	357	797
Towns .. { Rawalpindi	1,000	995	984	79	101	282	393	426	106	359	..	431	371	57	24
{ Sialkot	1,000	996	1,000	210	947	615	443	316	216	188	..	848	699	150	232
{ Jullundur	968	997	999	943	731	656	484	791	85	890	290	905	867	241	200
{ Ambala	1,000	989	979	98	310	569	226	442	214	601	265	694	551	55	226
{ Ferozepore	1,000	984	950	176	354	616	202	563	39	781	118	838	631	143	270

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality. Four Decades.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.															
	1931.								All ages 5 years and over.							
	5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.		1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	1 Males.	2 Females.	3 Males.	4 Females.	5 Males.	6 Females.	7 Males.	8 Females.	9 Males.	10 Females.	11 Males.	12 Females.	13 Males.	14 Females.	15 Males.	16 Females.
PUNJAB	30	8	105	17	344	32	219	20	183	19	118	12	92	12	71	7
L.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	30	9	107	21	300	42	244	26	206	24	123	25	104	13	75	7
1. Hisar	9	1	35	1	114	8	97	4	76	4	44	3	32	3	31	3
2. Loharu State	..	..	12	7	25	..	29	4	21	3	14	2	15	..	12	..
3. Rohtak	13	1	59	3	182	6	109	4	95	4	53	3	34	1	23	1
4. Dujana State	..	..	10	..	47	8	26	2	21	2	21	..	39	..	23	..
5. Gurgaon	11	2	46	1	162	5	100	5	85	4	48	3	30	3	29	2
6. Patnauli State	8	..	62	..	214	..	103	..	95	..	26	..	43	1	12	..
7. Karnal	13	2	52	3	154	4	119	4	98	3	50	2	33	2	44	2
8. Jullundur	33	5	154	22	519	41	246	13	228	16	170	12	96	8	82	5
9. Kapurthala State	41	4	138	11	315	19	152	10	151	10	103	6	76	3	17	1
10. Ludhiana	58	7	273	23	789	61	348	29	346	28	167	15	120	11	61	4
11. Maler Kotla State	26	6	82	13	243	14	168	8	145	9	181	4	58	8	25	3
12. Ferozapore	37	13	94	22	296	33	210	12	178	16	107	12	85	8	63	3
13. Faridkot State	9	1	39	2	198	4	159	2	125	2	43	1	33	..	14	1
14. Patiala State	6	1	33	3	139	7	102	5	83	4	67	4	52	3	65	3
15. Jind State	9	3	28	9	96	22	89	14	68	12	70	6	37	7	24	4
16. Nabha State	9	1	48	2	160	3	119	2	98	2	43	1	17	1	15	..
17. Lahore	87	53	271	109	950	191	753	132	623	123	459	66	374	82	219	35
18. Amritsar	45	15	153	28	520	84	341	53	290	47	148	11	116	12	74	9
19. Gujranwala	26	3	113	19	341	55	209	26	183	24	136	14	73	2	66	3
20. Sheikhupura	16	1	62	5	193	14	124	7	105	6	50	3	..	..	..	..
II.—Himalayan	16	4	56	7	194	10	126	11	109	9	35	26	58	24	48	16
21. Sirmoor State	11	..	33	3	109	5	76	2	67	2	54	4	42	5	29	3
22. Simla	229	188	483	322	1,048	337	1,283	393	1,107	352	1,129	1,310	1,160	1,221	859	775
23. Simla Hill States	13	3	50	4	148	10	91	10	82	8	62	2	23	3	14	1
24. Bilaspur State	5	..	19	..	72	..	38	..	35	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kangra	18	2	66	2	232	4	112	4	104	3	48	2	30	2	31	2
26. Mandi State	6	3	35	3	147	8	100	7	85	6	48	2	8	..	..	..
27. Suket State	6	..	9	..	42	..	26	1	23	..	13	..	9	1	4	..
28. Chamba State	3	..	16	..	82	1	53	1	44	1	42	3	17	2	16	1
III.—Sub-Himalayan	51	11	155	21	466	34	272	21	241	21	155	16	115	33	90	9
29. Ambala	61	20	175	32	527	39	335	27	297	28	218	36	205	31	123	17
30. Kalsia State	5	..	29	..	140	..	88	3	73	1	45	..	36	..	26	1
31. Hoshiarpur	22	1	129	3	502	8	178	3	178	3	110	2	54	2	41	1
32. Gurdaspur	28	5	105	11	331	22	173	12	157	12	112	11	63	7	46	4
33. Sialkot	45	13	125	23	341	44	204	25	182	24	138	12	104	4	72	6
34. Gujrat	39	2	103	4	323	8	203	5	173	5	89	4	59	3	49	2
35. Jhelum	40	6	122	18	360	34	205	12	183	14	122	5	76	6	72	3
36. Rawalpindi	223	55	541	95	1,239	131	881	100	778	96	420	73	367	59	227	27
37. Attock	9	4	44	7	230	12	138	6	111	7	61	4	57	4	..	..
IV.—North-West Dry Area	17	3	66	3	241	17	151	10	126	9	70	4	54	4	46	3
38. Montgomery	14	2	60	6	225	14	170	7	134	7	66	4	45	3	37	1
39. Shahpur	35	5	135	19	343	40	196	10	176	13	76	3	69	4	73	2
40. Mianwali	19	1	76	2	250	5	135	3	117	3	92	5	49	2	26	1
41. Lyallpur	25	3	103	7	376	26	230	22	193	17	104	4	55	4	35	3
42. Jhang	14	6	55	15	210	32	107	20	94	18	69	1	26	1	49	1
43. Multan	17	7	66	12	292	17	200	12	162	12	85	12	120	15	112	12
44. Bahawalpur State	6	1	20	2	105	4	73	3	58	2	34	3	29	3	10	1
45. Muzaffargarh	3	..	12	1	63	2	56	1	42	1	46	1	34	..	20	1
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	8	..	34	..	138	2	98	2	79	1	47	1	25	2	39	2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Literacy by Caste. 1921 and 1931.

1 Serial No.	2 CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 AGED 7 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF EACH SEX WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBER PER 1,000 AGED 7 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF EACH SEX WHO ARE LITERATE.		
		1931.		5 Females.	1921.		8 Females.	1931.		11 Females.	1921.		14 Females.
3 Total.	4 Males.	6 Total.	7 Males.		9 Total.	10 Males.		12 Total.	13 Males.				
1	Aggarwal	284	490	34	209	371	16	624	468	17	144	258	7
2	Ahir	18	30	2	12	21	1	28	49	1	14	25	1
3	Arain	35	56	8	17	28	3	66	112	9	39	52	1
4	Arora	227	384	64	172	294	29	250	435	39	142	255	10
5	Awan	36	60	6	20	36	1	53	98	3	23	43	..
6	Bawaria	13	21	4	2	3	..	6	11	..	1	1	..
7	Biloch	14	24	2	9	16	1	13	23	1	6	12	..
8	Brahman	164	268	34	122	208	17	261	453	20	174	312	7
9	Chamar	8	14	1	5	9	..	4	7	..	1	2	..
10	Chhimbe	39	66	6	33	57	4	30	53	2	19	34	..
11	Chuhra	8	13	3	2	4	..	10	14	4	2	4	..
12	Dagi and Koli	5	9	1	5	9	..	4	7	..	3	5	..
13	Dhobi	22	35	5	11	19	2	20	32	6	6	10	..
14	Faqir	35	59	4	21	37	2	15	26	..	6	11	1
15	Gujjar	20	34	3	11	19	1	27	47	2	10	17	..
16	Harni	17	28	..	3	6	..	34	56	..	..	..	..
17	Jat	34	55	7	19	31	3	44	76	3	20	34	1
18	Jhiwar	25	42	4	12	21	2	22	39	2	13	22	..
19	Julaha	19	32	3	11	20	1	16	29	1	6	10	..
20	Kamboh	37	61	9	15	26	2	46	30	6	15	27	1
21	Kashmiri	94	140	32	39	64	11	243	409	33	92	167	7
22	Khatri	295	438	114	231	373	60	750	1,277	85	559	976	37
23	Kumbar	13	21	2	5	9	1	12	21	1	4	7	..
24	Lohar	30	51	5	17	29	2	31	55	3	20	36	1
25	Maohhi	10	17	2	4	7	1	11	19	1	3	5	..
26	Meo	12	21	..	6	12	..	6	11	..	2	4	..
27	Mirasi	23	41	3	16	28	1	16	28	1	9	17	1
28	Mochi	12	20	2	6	9	1	9	16	..	2	4	..
29	Mussalli	4	6	1	1	2	..	2	3	..	1	1	..
30	Nai	29	48	4	16	27	2	28	50	1	13	24	1
31	Pakhiwara	27	45	4	17	31	1	42	73	..	..	..	..
32	Pathan	90	140	26	57	94	13	210	356	21	119	212	7
33	Rajput	50	84	9	33	57	5	83	147	7	46	80	5
34	Saini	55	93	9	35	61	4	90	162	2	45	82	1
35	Sensi	11	17	3	32	50	8	3	5	..	118	178	35
36	Sayad	133	216	33	97	161	23	274	483	26	164	297	4
37	Sheikh	131	198	43	87	136	25	328	545	43	222	385	12
38	Sunar	117	196	21	82	140	15	84	150	5	38	68	2
39	Tarkhan	42	70	9	23	38	5	64	95	3	17	30	1
40	Teli	14	24	2	7	13	1	14	24	1	6	9	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Progress of Literacy since 1881.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER OF LITERATE per mille.																								
	All ages.								10-15				15-20				20 AND OVER.								
	MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.						
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
PUNJAB	81	64	62	64	71	61	13	8	6	3	2	1	63	53	16	12	181	96	26	17	113	94	15	9	
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	84	64	62	59	67	60	14	3	6	3	2	1	63	51	17	12	128	92	27	17	118	94	16	9	
1. Hissar	58	49	46	50	50	49	4	3	2	1	1	1	41	33	5	3	86	76	8	6	86	77	5	3	
2. Loharu State	27	12	26	38	22	33	2	2	1	2	1	1	13	14	1	6	35	18	8	4	44	15	3	2	
3. Rohtak	61	53	49	50	59	56	4	3	2	1	1	1	49	48	4	3	99	78	6	5	87	79	4	4	
4. Dujana State	38	32	41	45	38	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	13	1	..	63	51	4	2	59	53	2	1	
5. Gurgaon	58	54	42	49	56	52	5	3	2	1	1	1	46	45	6	4	91	69	9	7	82	80	6	4	
6. Patwadi State	87	60	53	64	86	73	6	3	2	1	1	1	65	45	7	2	134	55	13	9	126	94	8	3	
7. Karnal	55	42	41	43	52	47	5	3	2	1	1	1	41	25	6	4	78	55	9	6	79	65	7	4	
8. Jullundur	90	78	63	64	80	68	15	11	6	3	3	2	85	57	18	20	167	137	34	28	115	101	17	12	
9. Kapurthala State	57	59	66	55	65	54	10	6	5	3	2	1	49	56	14	9	101	87	22	12	75	83	12	8	
10. Ludhiana	156	89	85	83	82	63	20	16	9	4	3	2	140	116	37	34	250	160	55	38	204	134	28	17	
11. Maler Kotla State	94	67	79	69	58	44	9	4	6	2	1	1	57	53	11	7	127	77	15	6	134	95	11	6	
12. Ferozepore	79	61	60	67	71	52	13	7	5	3	2	2	57	48	18	13	112	92	25	19	113	93	14	9	
13. Faridkot State	82	60	67	58	54	37	7	4	1	2	1	1	44	25	7	3	112	77	14	10	123	99	8	5	
14. Patiala State	70	61	62	42	59	61	6	5	4	1	1	1	33	35	6	5	88	71	12	10	108	94	8	6	
15. Jind State	41	46	44	50	49	43	4	4	2	2	1	1	22	27	4	4	53	65	9	8	65	72	6	5	
16. Nabha State	79	58	49	74	73	61	10	4	3	1	1	1	48	31	13	4	103	64	19	8	116	88	11	5	
17. Lahore	138	100	95	74	81	73	39	23	25	7	6	4	101	81	51	36	209	148	69	49	188	139	48	27	
18. Amritsar	103	69	72	74	77	68	22	8	8	5	4	3	84	50	26	15	165	93	46	17	140	105	27	10	
19. Gujranwala	80	62	62	73	73	20	12	5	4	2	2	2	74	62	28	19	131	98	44	27	107	82	24	13	
20. Shiekhupura	63	46	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	4	..	..	51	30	12	6	104	62	20	12	90	72	11	5
II.—Himalayan	79	74	61	67	71	58	7	7	5	4	4	2	48	56	9	11	106	92	13	12	111	104	8	8	
21. Sirmoor State	53	49	47	61	67	44	6	4	4	3	2	1	25	24	11	6	60	44	12	8	75	72	6	4	
22. Simla	268	211	236	222	220	195	92	156	131	85	75	58	231	244	104	244	302	255	132	242	310	227	110	162	
23. Simla Hill States	66	56	48	41	47	34	5	3	3	3	2	2	38	30	5	3	84	63	7	5	90	80	6	4	
24. Bilaspur State	46	62	32	21	46	46	2	3	1	..	..	..	19	34	1	3	49	68	3	4	68	89	3	3
25. Kangra	89	85	74	84	81	68	7	6	3	3	2	1	63	73	9	10	132	117	15	11	125	120	8	6	
26. Mandi State	85	76	32	47	66	38	6	3	2	1	2	..	36	51	8	6	104	80	12	4	126	117	7	4	
27. Suket State	36	48	43	40	25	56	2	3	1	..	1	2	21	27	3	4	38	42	4	8	51	69	2	3	
28. Chamba State	56	41	34	38	48	38	5	3	1	2	2	1	22	25	6	3	60	39	8	3	85	59	6	3	
III. Sub-Himalayan	89	73	65	68	73	59	15	9	7	4	3	1	77	70	19	14	157	117	31	20	120	103	17	17	
29. Ambala	104	85	81	75	74	56	19	14	7	4	3	2	76	71	23	20	160	114	34	27	142	117	23	16	
30. Kalsia State	61	58	50	68	69	47	10	4	3	3	1	..	39	38	12	4	82	74	22	6	90	84	11	6	
31. Hoshiarpur	98	82	69	73	79	69	10	7	5	2	1	1	96	95	14	12	196	144	23	17	123	108	12	8	
32. Gurdaspur	69	58	50	51	58	56	10	8	4	2	2	1	63	64	13	14	121	98	24	20	94	81	12	9	
33. Sialkot	64	55	53	52	66	55	11	8	5	3	3	2	59	54	17	13	122	99	25	19	84	76	12	8	
34. Gujrat	79	60	54	61	60	49	12	7	4	3	2	1	61	59	18	10	130	96	30	15	113	85	14	8	
35. Jhelum	105	85	79	82	75	55	17	8	6	4	2	1	103	86	25	14	203	153	42	23	135	122	18	9	
36. Rawalpindi	152	120	101	92	96	75	31	19	20	9	6	3	134	92	38	28	260	176	57	35	202	169	37	23	
37. Attock	64	57	54	..	..	..	12	6	5	..	..	..	49	46	16	8	110	81	26	12	93	89	15	7
IV.—North-West Dry Area	69	53	60	69	51	70	10	6	4	3	2	1	53	41	14	9	119	85	23	13	99	81	12	7	
38. Montgomery	65	51	57	69	74	63	10	6	5	4	2	1	47	33	11	8	105	70	22	15	97	82	13	7	
39. Shahpur	83	58	66	72	82	64	22	10	8	7	3	1	72	51	31	17	140	91	53	23	115	85	24	12	
40. Mianwali	66	62	60	67	..	..	6	2	2	2	3	..	48	35	8	2	121	73	14	5	98	83	7	2
41. Lyallpur	89	52	52	45	..	..	16	6	4	1	..	..	86	49	18	9	165	96	37	12	121	76	20	7
42. Jhang	71	73	71	97	88	84	17	8	4	5	2	1	63	53	22	12	128	113	33	19	100	114	20	9	
43. Multan	82	63	86	101	98	93	8	7	5	4	3	2	54	45	10	10	133	95	17	15	123	95	10	8	
44. Bahawalpur State	38	27	37	51	64	51	3	2	2	..	1	1	25	17	4	2	63	40	5	3	56	42	4	2	
45. Muzaffargarh	54	52	67	65	81	75	3	4	2	2	1	2	30	36	4	5	80	83	7	8	83	78	4	4	
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	53	57	48	67	84	62	4	4	1	2	1	1	32	41	8	10	99	98	12	10	76	85	5	4	

NOTE.—In the Columns giving the figures of 1881 and 1891, persons over 15 years of age, who were returned as "learning" on those occasions have been treated as literate.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.
Absolute figures of Literacy at certain Ages with 000's omitted.

AGE-GROUP.	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL LITERATE.			TOTAL LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB									
5-10	3,765	2,025	1,740	70	56	14	7	6	1
10-15	3,428	1,889	1,539	144	119	25	22	20	2
15-20	2,657	1,457	1,200	221	190	31	54	50	4
20 and over.	14,160	7,906	6,254	987	894	93	185	173	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 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.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1889-1890.					1890-1891.					1891-1892.				
	INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.			INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.			INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	7	..	439	..	7	..	468	..	7	..	534	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	1	..	102	..	1	..	124	..	1	..	144	..	..
GENERAL	250	24	44,512	1,437	257	26	44,778	1,646	259	28	48,709	1,811	..		
SCHOOL EDUCATION	1,677	299	84,738	8,556	1,726	299	83,249	9,012	1,733	313	88,972	10,112	..		
SPECIAL	5	..	316	..	5	..	342	..	6	..	357	..	..
PRIVATE	8	..	788	15	7	..	782	..	7	..	937	..	..
INSTITUTIONS	944	..	12,995	..	794	..	9,408	..	688	..	9,320	..	..
	6,453	806	93,986	9,693	5,520	998	83,905	11,999	5,755	611	91,002	8,111	..		
	9,345	1,129	237,471	19,704	8,317	1,323	223,056	22,657	8,456	952	240,065	20,111	..		
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 24,32,855.					Rs. 25,33,609					Rs. 2,670,499.				
1895-1896.															
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	9	..	1,070	..	9	..	1,171	..	10	..	1,187	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	1	..	220	8	1	..	231	7	1	..	200	..	..
GENERAL	296	31	55,976	2,422	315	31	58,600	2,528	339	32	60,764	2,611	..		
SCHOOL EDUCATION	2,468	328	109,862	11,055	2,453	317	108,333	10,713	2,423	319	100,763	11,212	..		
SPECIAL	6	..	344	..	6	..	352	..	6	..	328	..	..
PRIVATE	9	1	1,356	42	10	2	1,593	241	10	3	1,654	..	..
INSTITUTIONS	488	..	7,125	..	504	..	7,264	..	445	..	6,612	..	..
	4,381	645	66,771	9,364	4,340	519	67,167	7,753	4,100	506	63,016	7,111	..		
	7,658	1,005	242,724	22,891	7,638	869	244,680	21,242	7,334	860	240,522	22,211	..		
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 30,27,066					Rs. 30,72,714					Rs. 31,50,514				
1901-1902.															
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	13	..	1,331	..	15	..	1,312	..	15	..	1,340	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	3	..	404	12	3	..	455	..	3	..	496	..	..
GENERAL	351	34	62,679	2,795	351	32	64,887	2,678	344	35	64,098	2,611	..		
SCHOOL EDUCATION	2,257	326	100,663	12,334	2,452	353	108,177	13,654	2,462	360	109,343	13,112	..		
SPECIAL	5	..	261	..	5	..	255	..	5	..	248	..	..
PRIVATE	11	3	1,692	132	15	4	1,841	209	16	6	2,012	..	..
INSTITUTIONS	251	..	4,645	39	342	..	5,305	..	354	..	5,351	..	..
	3,050	549	49,917	11,219	3,809	674	60,237	10,468	3,031	716	58,356	12,111	..		
	5,941	912	221,592	26,531	6,992	1,063	242,470	27,069	6,830	1,117	241,854	29,111	..		
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 32,53,827					Rs. 37,63,088					Rs. 41,16,698				
1907-1908.															
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	10	..	1,725	..	10	..	1,860	..	10	..	2,022	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	3	..	572	34	4	..	578	53	5	..	590	..	..
GENERAL	291	40	67,220	3,338	296	44	71,683	3,808	304	42	81,028	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	3,343	596	146,290	21,615	3,408	600	149,542	22,672	3,345	602	157,946	21,111	..		
SPECIAL	5	1	305	37	5	1	371	25	5	1	300	..	..
PRIVATE	21	11	2,420	660	23	11	2,468	720	25	10	2,848	..	..
INSTITUTIONS	208	..	4,215	..	168	..	3,710	85	183	..	3,259	..	..
	2,510	595	43,958	10,419	2,022	508	35,413	9,584	2,054	643	30,490	..	..
	6,391	1,235	266,765	35,098	5,936	1,167	265,625	36,951	5,981	1,392	285,430	4,111	..		
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 56,36,126					Rs. 55,59,278					Rs. 58,43,382				
1913-1914.															
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	9	1	3,163	13	9	1	3,496	18	9	1	3,673	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	6	1	792	37	6	1	838	36	6	1	921	..	..
GENERAL	352	59	98,680	7,744	387	63	102,713	8,338	413	71	107,390	1,111	..		
SCHOOL EDUCATION	4,158	793	219,798	37,199	4,552	878	227,800	38,757	4,757	922	234,192	4,111	..		
SPECIAL	23	7	795	111	24	9	861	176	24	10	900	..	..
PRIVATE	31	5	2,956	527	36	5	3,124	507	37	5	3,330	..	..
INSTITUTIONS	226	..	3,961	38	182	..	3,104	..	192	..	3,228	..	..
	2,263	1,003	45,626	18,518	1,992	939	39,073	16,983	2,067	802	40,402	..	..
	7,068	1,869	376,760	65,187	7,188	1,926	381,094	64,815	7,505	1,873	394,305	..	..
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 93,21,575					Rs. 1,07,18,807					Rs. 1,12,10,765				
1915-1916.															
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	12	1	4,568	38	15	1	4,266	33	15	1	4,472	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	8	1	1,501	27	9	1	1,676	35	9	1	1,690	..	..
GENERAL	835	93	164,870	13,761	976	99	189,655	13,936	1,053	96	208,604	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	5,162	1,001	228,404	45,855	5,369	1,017	238,074	47,212	5,627	1,048	270,153	..	..
SPECIAL	15	12	1,062	300	18	12	1,305	359	18	12	1,472	..	..
PRIVATE	36	6	3,197	691	35	6	3,017	699	34	6	3,304	..	..
INSTITUTIONS	140	8	2,596	185	147	8	2,901	188	144	7	2,650	..	..
	1,615	716	39,221	11,715	1,551	680	40,363	12,700	2,004	1,329	47,089	..	..
	7,823	1,838	445,417	72,572	8,121	1,818	481,857	75,132	8,904	2,499	540,094	..	..
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 1,41,93,952					Rs. 1,84,06,424					Rs. 1,89,02,287				
1925-1926.															
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	21	2	7,383	84	28	2	8,805	77	30	2	9,728	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	7	1	1,729	32	7	1	1,827	27	8	1	1,846	..	..
GENERAL	2,227	108	422,384	18,271	2,633	114	491,693	20,509	3,055	120	552,143	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION	5,714	1,162	377,315	55,993	5,912	1,232	393,176	61,480	6,684	1,395	386,520	..	..
SPECIAL	27	11	2,299	397	32	12	2,851	445	42	14	3,083	..	..
PRIVATE	3,241	7	89,087	528	3,859	27	104,072	1,104	3,416	30	97,042	..	..
INSTITUTIONS	2,589	1,797	54,387	32,912	2,707	2,206	58,117	38,532	2,797	2,509	54,978	..	..
	13,328	3,088	954,584	108,216	15,178	3,594	1,060,543	122,174	16,042	4,017	1,109,544	..	..
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 2,56,22,044					Rs. 2,87,65,763					Rs. 3,02,10,555.				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—concluded.

Showing the growth in the number of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930-31 from returns of the Educational Department.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1892-1893.				1893-1894.					1894-1895.			
	INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.		INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.			INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Arts Colleges	8	..	661	..	9	..	870	..	9	..	1,003	..
	Professional Colleges	1	..	158	..	1	..	180	..	1	..	211	..
	Secondary Schools	271	27	48,812	1,898	283	28	51,328	2,048	290	29	52,632	2,109
	Primary Schools	1,762	325	83,381	10,414	1,787	322	85,611	10,774	2,446	333	108,426	10,909
	Training Schools	6	..	321	..	6	..	278	..	6	..	342	..
	All Others	8	..	1,050	..	7	..	1,100	..	8	..	1,366	..
	Advanced	660	..	7,677	..	585	..	7,957	..	493	..	6,745	..
Elementary	5,151	1,025	84,210	12,517	5,275	1,023	87,188	14,082	4,109	918	62,660	12,202	
Total	7,867	1,377	226,270	24,829	7,953	1,373	231,521	26,901	7,362	1,230	233,385	25,302	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 28,07,953				Rs. 29,81,125					Rs. 27,70,430			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Arts Colleges	10	..	1,250	..	11	..	1,272	..	13	..	1,251	..
	Professional Colleges	1	..	200	8	1	..	175	13	1	..	167	..
	Secondary Schools	339	33	61,697	2,550	348	35	64,541	2,605	372	34	65,392	2,600
	Primary Schools	2,350	321	102,458	11,070	2,339	308	104,349	11,271	2,367	315	105,352	12,000
	Training Schools	6	..	322	..	6	..	344	..	6	..	322	..
	All Others	10	3	1,718	173	13	3	1,940	189	13	2	2,013	100
	Advanced	449	..	6,687	..	418	..	6,192	60	378	..	6,541	..
Elementary	4,111	515	64,335	8,629	3,905	480	60,811	8,531	3,505	473	54,456	8,700	
Total	7,276	672	238,667	22,430	7,011	826	239,624	22,695	6,655	824	235,494	23,600	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 32,20,666				Rs. 33,23,282					Rs. 33,02,046			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Arts Colleges	15	..	1,378	..	10	..	1,396	..	10	..	1,598	..
	Professional Colleges	3	..	605	24	3	..	524	34	3	..	629	..
	Secondary Schools	338	36	64,785	3,003	288	36	59,500	2,956	290	39	64,350	3,000
	Primary Schools	2,514	364	112,410	13,814	2,930	459	127,057	16,770	3,151	542	141,345	20,200
	Training Schools	5	..	363	40	5	..	422	53	5	..	401	250
	All Others	17	8	2,179	438	17	12	2,179	567	18	13	72	67
	Advanced	306	..	4,950	124	226	..	3,907	36	248	3	4,008	16
Elementary	3,682	635	59,086	11,764	2,845	565	47,633	11,707	2,772	688	48,095	13,070	
Total	6,880	1,046	245,756	29,207	6,324	1,074	242,624	32,123	6,497	1,238	262,954	37,280	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 43,37,615				Rs. 49,65,576					Rs. 51,06,890			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Arts Colleges	11	..	2,270	..	11	..	2,650	..	9	..	2,770	..
	Professional Colleges	5	..	667	42	6	..	860	30	6	..	840	30
	Secondary Schools	307	50	87,277	5,168	312	52	93,326	6,002	317	56	93,885	7,110
	Primary Schools	3,321	599	164,081	20,174	3,417	637	179,410	29,269	3,689	709	197,230	32,110
	Training Schools	6	..	382	55	7	..	452	48	20	..	672	80
	All Others	24	12	2,755	747	24	19	2,785	1,236	25	5	2,617	40
	Advanced	166	..	3,817	97	176	..	4,486	59	186	1	3,877	90
Elementary	2,053	716	38,386	15,022	1,867	875	43,226	17,175	2,384	908	50,498	18,170	
Total	5,393	1,385	229,635	47,305	5,820	1,591	327,204	53,909	6,636	1,638	352,389	58,700	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 60,57,056				Rs. 68,64,909					Rs. 84,20,780			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Arts Colleges	10	1	4,214	22	11	1	4,593	28	12	1	4,540	30
	Professional Colleges	6	..	1,115	39	6	..	1,332	38	6	..	1,461	20
	Secondary Schools	422	75	111,541	10,970	434	80	112,050	11,286	462	89	116,460	13,740
	Primary Schools	4,918	935	244,790	43,055	5,084	954	242,335	43,254	5,172	951	246,771	42,910
	Training Schools	16	..	912	224	13	..	804	290	18	..	911	290
	All Others	40	5	3,594	591	38	6	3,402	630	39	5	3,854	610
	Advanced	175	..	3,313	67	167	..	2,740	65	149	..	2,444	20
Elementary	1,868	872	37,581	14,734	1,671	709	33,743	12,247	1,380	667	31,502	11,000	
Total	7,455	1,902	407,036	69,702	7,124	1,817	400,999	67,840	7,238	1,727	407,043	69,920	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 1,08,03,320				Rs. 1,14,72,852					Rs. 1,24,02,186			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Arts Colleges	16	2	4,856	71	17	2	5,527	96	21	2	6,721	110
	Professional Colleges	7	..	1,442	35	7	..	1,641	30	7	..	1,714	20
	Secondary Schools	1,095	90	247,013	13,522	1,306	92	284,696	14,027	1,658	100	337,790	15,410
	Primary Schools	5,738	1,046	350,434	50,974	5,979	1,016	351,446	50,428	5,562	1,039	353,258	51,150
	Training Schools	23	..	2,116	418	25	..	2,213	438	25	..	2,184	370
	All Others	663	5	21,365	525	1,554	8	44,720	546	2,402	6	65,941	560
	Advanced	2,573	1,523	67,931	26,576	2,712	1,816	56,504	29,596	2,661	1,715	56,128	28,250
Elementary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,115	2,680	684,357	92,121	11,300	2,949	746,747	95,169	12,336	2,875	823,745	95,900	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 2,20,38,296				Rs. 2,15,53,875					Rs. 2,34,05,266			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	Arts Colleges	32	2	10,691	128	33	2	11,806	161	32	2	12,052	200
	Professional Colleges	8	1	1,908	39	8	1	1,971	34	8	1	1,868	60
	Secondary Schools	3,363	132	573,078	25,681	3,654	151	622,074	31,968	3,778	163	657,946	36,630
	Primary Schools	5,520	1,409	363,490	73,937	5,594	1,528	374,733	81,907	5,700	1,638	399,046	90,180
	Training Schools	42	..	4,172	628	43	..	4,251	761	35	..	3,422	840
	All Others	2,246	46	59,694	1,619	2,247	37	58,061	1,489	2,044	36	55,232	1,520
	Advanced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elementary	2,770	2,512	56,380	49,306	3,309	2,853	70,068	54,076	3,528	3,170	70,242	56,590	
Total	13,981	4,118	1,069,413	151,338	14,878	4,590	1,142,964	170,396	15,125	5,029	1,199,808	186,010	
Expenditure on Education	Rs. 3,07,81,835				Rs. 3,14,73,203.					Rs. 3,28,40,628.			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Showing the number of Schools and Scholars by Tahsil and District according to the returns as supplied by the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1930-31.

DISTRICT OR TAHASIL	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.		Average number of Scholars per School.	DISTRICT OR TAHASIL	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.		Average number of Scholars per School.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
HISSAR	465	42	25,565	1,605	54	SIALKOT	384	104	47,291	7,938	113
Hissar	111	14	6,377	603	56	Sialkot	85	32	13,313	3,956	148
Hansi	90	7	5,484	278	59	Pasur	93	21	10,909	1,243	107
Bhiwani	70	11	4,932	410	59	Narowal	94	21	11,097	1,303	108
Fatehabad	77	6	3,081	146	39	Dasaka	112	30	11,972	1,436	94
Sirsa	108	4	5,691	168	52	GUJRANWALA	336	71	35,957	5,713	102
ROHTAK	415	55	36,634	1,821	82	Gujranwala	136	36	13,815	3,440	100
Rohtak	114	15	10,566	732	88	Wazirabad	112	23	13,213	1,401	108
Jhajjar	144	17	13,300	461	85	Hafizabad	88	12	8,920	812	97
Gohana	70	3	5,359	306	73	SHRIKHPURA	366	39	31,126	2,523	83
Sonepat	87	15	7,409	322	76	Sheikhupura	137	24	12,855	1,613	90
GURGAON	357	22	25,641	1,052	70	Nankana Sahib	132	7	10,647	572	81
Gurgaon	58	5	4,827	275	81	Shahdara	97	8	7,024	343	76
Ferozpur-Jhirka	65	2	4,151	71	63	GUJRAT	322	54	36,649	3,769	107
Nuh	51	2	3,895	78	67	Gujrat	103	23	14,249	1,953	129
Palwal	58	6	3,935	348	75	Kharian	114	15	12,737	1,038	100
Rewari	80	4	5,787	170	71	Phalia	105	16	9,063	778	86
Balagarh	45	3	3,046	110	66	SHAHPUR	451	73	40,392	5,193	87
KARNAL	528	40	27,634	1,478	51	Shahpur	77	13	6,928	917	87
Karnal	172	14	9,139	622	52	Khushab	126	21	10,912	1,174	82
Panipat	118	10	5,842	272	48	Bhalwal	106	17	10,031	1,149	91
Kaithal	145	9	7,124	363	49	Sargodha	142	22	12,521	1,033	88
Thanesar	93	7	5,520	221	58	JHELUM	309	63	34,979	3,857	106
AMBALA	390	46	38,014	2,810	94	Jhelum	100	17	12,384	1,278	117
Ambala	75	18	9,256	1,152	112	Pind Dadan Khan	89	20	9,028	796	90
Kharar	114	12	10,231	689	87	Chakwal	120	25	12,907	1,783	102
Jagadhri	57	4	5,195	252	89	RAWALPINDI	339	73	42,144	6,405	118
Naraingath	55	3	5,167	202	93	Rawalpindi	113	37	16,091	4,376	142
Rupar	89	9	8,165	515	89	Gujar Khan	88	18	12,086	1,195	125
SIMLA	69	11	4,155	601	59	Murree	65	8	5,305	343	77
Simla	39	11	2,833	601	69	Kahuta	73	10	7,762	491	99
Kot Khai	30	..	1,322	..	44	ATTOCK	377	115	27,036	5,031	65
KANGRA	503	50	41,816	2,415	80	Attock	94	25	7,239	1,598	74
Kangra	83	11	5,999	483	69	Pindigob	140	40	7,958	1,002	53
Dehra	88	9	7,377	443	81	Talagang	69	17	5,847	561	75
Nurpur	51	8	5,234	520	98	Fatehjang	74	33	5,992	1,270	68
Hamirpur	101	3	9,502	228	94	MIANWALI	297	35	28,322	1,966	91
Palampur	107	13	7,683	522	68	Mianwali	125	20	12,729	1,102	95
Kulu	73	6	6,021	219	79	Bhakkar	127	11	11,006	622	84
HOSHIAFPUR	444	76	54,289	4,529	118	Isa Khol	45	4	4,687	242	99
Hoshiarpur	125	28	17,685	2,292	131	MONTGOMERY	449	39	47,598	2,540	103
Dasuya	88	14	12,073	895	127	Montgomery	160	14	18,200	1,114	111
Garhsankar	114	18	13,077	763	112	Okara	104	11	10,090	557	100
Una	117	16	10,554	579	84	Dipalpur	89	7	10,271	382	111
JULLUNDUR	430	69	49,576	5,247	110	Pakpattan	96	7	8,125	487	84
Jullundur	132	36	19,317	3,032	133	LYALLPUR	583	75	61,104	5,630	101
Nawanshahr	88	8	9,145	577	101	Lyalpur	174	30	10,440	2,890	106
Phillaur	89	10	9,274	716	101	Samundri	128	10	11,842	559	90
Nakodar	121	15	11,840	922	94	Toba Tek Singh	154	17	17,247	1,580	110
LUDHIANA	370	65	33,305	5,377	89	Jaranwala	127	12	12,566	692	95
Ludhiana	135	30	14,327	2,956	105	JHANG	345	70	35,039	4,805	92
Jagraon	129	26	10,722	1,324	81	Jhang	165	39	10,240	2,791	93
Samrala	106	9	8,256	597	77	Chiniot	110	10	10,456	952	95
FEROZEPUR	410	84	37,206	6,251	88	Shorkot	90	21	8,337	1,062	85
Ferozepore	81	20	7,853	2,149	99	MULTAN	448	50	46,900	4,235	103
Zira	51	13	5,730	645	100	Multan	116	20	15,398	2,396	131
Moga	92	25	8,850	2,047	93	Shujabad	71	6	6,666	380	90
Muktsar	92	13	7,136	713	75	Lodhran	59	6	5,095	284	83
Fazilka	94	13	7,637	697	78	Mailsi	37	2	3,072	123	97
LAHORE	412	88	55,824	11,652	135	Khanewal	77	10	8,311	765	104
Lahore	216	64	38,547	10,633	175	Kabirwala	88	6	7,858	287	87
Chunian	100	10	7,715	356	73	MUZAFFARGARH	375	59	26,538	2,762	68
Kasur	96	14	9,562	763	94	Muzaffargarh	125	11	8,263	529	65
AMRITSAR	514	118	53,567	10,833	110	Alipur	80	14	6,220	772	74
Amritsar	262	80	34,692	8,811	127	Kot Adu	69	17	5,045	660	60
Tarn Taran	152	27	14,211	1,398	87	Loial	101	17	7,070	801	67
Ajndala	100	11	9,664	624	93	DERA GHAZI KHAN	431	51	26,810	3,330	62
GURDASPUR	424	67	44,524	4,145	99	Dera Ghazi Khan	159	10	10,554	1,352	70
Gurdaspur	115	21	12,061	1,290	98	Sanghar	108	26	6,515	1,218	58
Batala	140	19	15,969	1,752	111	Rajapur	78	7	4,254	265	53
Pathankot	61	11	5,249	581	81	Jampur	80	6	5,287	475	61
Shakargarh	108	16	11,245	522	95						

CHAPTER X.

LANGUAGE.

186. General. 187. Scheme of Classification of languages. 188. The Linguistic families. 189. Indo-European languages. 190. Tibeto-Chinese languages. 191. Linguistic division. 192. Punjabi. 193. Lahnda or Western Punjabi. 194. Hindustani. 195. Western Pahari. 196. Rajasthani. 197. Pashahto. 198. Balochi. 199. English. 200. Tibeto-Chinese languages. 201. Kashmiri. 202. Sindhi. 203. Nepali. 204. Minor languages. Odiki. 205. Persian. 206. Bhili. 207. Bengali. 208. Gujarati. 209. Marhatti. 210. Tamil and Telugu. 211. Arabic. 212. Central Pahari. 213. Other minor languages. 214. Bilingualism. 215. Literary activity in different languages.

Imperial Table XV gives the absolute figures, Part A. containing the mother-tongue of persons living in the Province and Part II showing the number of persons who habitually use some other language as subsidiary to their mother-tongue. Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives the distribution of the population by mother-tongue for the whole Province according to the censuses of 1931 and 1921, languages being arranged according to the main heads in Sir George Grierson's Scheme. An additional column, showing for each language the number of speakers *per mille* of the population according to the 1931 Census, is inserted in this table.

Subsidiary Table II (a) gives the total number of speakers of each of the eight important languages, returned in the Province as mother-tongues, and the number of persons using each of these languages purely as their mother-tongue per 10,000 of the population for each natural division, district and state.

Subsidiary Table II (b) gives the number per 10,000 of the speakers of each mother-tongue, who speaks some other language in addition to it for each natural division, district and state.

Subsidiary Table III shows the number of books published annually in each language from 1922 to 1931.

186. The instructions to enumerators with respect to the return of language were as follows:— General.

“Column 14 (*Language*).—Enter each person's mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes the language of the mother should be entered.

“Column 15 (*Subsidiary language*).—Enter the language or language habitually spoken by each person in addition to his mother-tongue in daily intercourse.”

No column was provided for subsidiary languages at last census. The instructions about the entry of mother-tongue are the same as those issued in 1921 except that they were supplemented by a direction that Urdu and Hindi should be recorded as Hindustani. It is quite impossible to draw a definite line between Urdu and Hindi as spoken. In fact the discrimination between the two had been given up in other provinces at previous censuses because it was held that the distinction could not be drawn, depending as it did on a choice of vocabulary rather than any clearly defined linguistic test.

At this census the return of language was one of those things, in which many people, particularly in towns, took a keen interest. Below are reproduced the contents of a handbill distributed far and wide on the eve of the preliminary enumeration.

REMEMBER !

CENSUS OPERATIONS HAVE BEGUN.

<i>Question!</i>	<i>You Should</i>	<i>Answer.</i>
Religion	..	Vedic Dharm.
Sect	..	Arya Samajist.
Caste	..	Nil.
Race	..	Aryan.
Language	..	Arya Bhasha (Hindi).

**The Census Committee, Arya
Samaj, Wachhowali, Lahore.**

No doubt this sort of propaganda had a certain amount of effect, particularly on the figures of urban areas. The District Officers of several districts have mentioned in their reports on the census enumeration that numerous persons in some admittedly Punjabi-speaking urban areas, both Hindus and

Muslims, insisted upon returning Hindi or Urdu as their mother-tongue. Efforts were made by the enumerating agency to explain to them that under the instructions Urdu and Hindi would be recorded in the census schedule as Hindustani and therefore it was no use returning either as mother-tongue in place of Punjabi. In a town in the Gujranwala District I myself had to remonstrate with certain persons, who were in possession of the above-quoted handbill and wanted to return Hindi in place of Punjabi as their mother-tongue. In Lyallpur Town a Muslim barrister interviewed me while the preliminary enumeration was in progress and enquired whether he could return Urdu as his mother-tongue, because the language as spoken by him contained many Arabic and Persian words, and was therefore more akin to Urdu than Punjabi. I pointed out that Punjabi did not cease to be Punjabi even if it became polished in the manner described. I wonder whether my advice found favour with him at the time of actual enumeration. There is no doubt in my mind that many persons returned Urdu or Hindi as their mother-tongue in place of Punjabi, and thus the figures of Hindustani have been unduly swollen at the expense of Punjabi.

The difficulties in the way of a correct return of languages have been referred to in all the previous census reports. The stumbling block is the uncertainty, on the part of the speakers themselves, as to the name of the language or dialect spoken. I cannot do better than quote the remarks of Sir Edward Maclagan in his Report on the 1891 Census, which still hold good.

"The chief difficulty lies in the matter of names. The orders to enumerators were that the mother-tongue of each person should be entered under the name applied to it by that person, and supervising officers were fiercely cautioned against substituting names of their own. But the peasant as little knows that he is talking Punjabi or Hindi as M. Jourdain knew he was talking prose; and it would be very difficult to get any definite answer from him without a certain degree of prompting. The question is whether such prompting should be officially recognised, or whether the official notification of the name under which the language of the district is to be returned is not a greater evil than that which it is intended to cure. That such official notifications are given out by local officers in spite of all instructions is obvious. In Karnal for instance, Hindi and Urdu were under orders entered as Hindustani; in Rajanpur the common dialect of the people was under orders entered as Jatki; and the large prevalence of entries of Marwari in Narnaul, Hindi in Loharu and Punjabi and Hindi in Bahawalpur, which will be noticed later, show clearly enough that the enumerators were working under some general orders on the subject. Mr. Younghusband, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, writes strongly in favour of some system by which, when different words are applied to the same language, one should by authority be selected and the people asked "Is your mother-tongue such and such a language, and if not, what is it?" I think myself that in following such a prescription we should be ill of the medicine as we were before of the disease, but am not myself prepared to recommend any way out of the difficulty other than that of omitting the language returns altogether as being untrustworthy and unnecessary."

In this connection the following remarks of Mr. Rose in the 1901 Census Report will also be of much interest.

"It was, however, clearly the best and safest course to record in the actual Census, the dialects as returned by the people themselves, leaving their final classification to a linguistic expert. But there are two great obstacles to a complete record on this simple basis. In the first place a man will seldom admit that his language is jangli, or if he is at all educated, Punjabi, just as few people in England will plead guilty to a provincial accent. It is always the people a little further on, a little deeper in the hills,—whose speech is jangli or pahari—of the desert or of the mountains. In the next place every official is more or less of a linguistic expert himself and quite ready to inform you how each dialect should be classified, with the result that all detail, as it were, disappears, and many minor but distinct dialects are not fully returned."

I am disposed to agree with Sir Edward Maclagan that the return of language should be omitted altogether and more attention paid instead to the entries of age, literacy or occupation. The figures of the language table are so much affected by the difficulties of classification that the results are in some places very difficult to explain. We shall, however, endeavour to elucidate them as far as possible.

187. The scheme of classification of languages is almost the same as that adopted at the last three censuses, being based on the "Linguistic Survey of India" by Sir George Grierson. The revised classification as far as applicable to this Province is reproduced in Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter together with the figures of the present and the last census. The only important change that has now been made in this classification is the substitution of Hindustani for Urdu and Hindi.

The Linguistic Families.

188. All the languages of the Punjab belong almost entirely to the Aryan branch of the Indo-European family. There are 28,392,000 persons who return these languages as their mother-tongue, or in other words these are spoken by 996 out of every 1,000 people of this Province. If to this were added the speakers of European sub-families the number of speakers of Indo-European languages would rise to 997 *per mille* of the population. Of the remaining 3 *per mille* of the population, 2 *per mille* speak the languages of Tibeto-Chinese family and the remainder all the other languages, such as Odki (unclassified Gypsy family), Arabic (Semitic family), and Tamil and Telugu (Dravidian family).

Indo-European Languages.

189. The chief languages of this family belong to the Aryan sub-family and fall almost entirely in the category of the Indo-Aryan branch. These are the mother-tongues of 990 *per mille* of the population, while the languages coming under the Eastern group of the Eranian branch, *viz.*, Bilochi and Pashto, are spoken by 2 and 3 *per mille*, respectively. The Dardic branch, to which belongs Kashmiri, is the mother-tongue of the remaining 1 *per mille*. Taking up the sub-branches of the Indo-Aryan branch we find that Lahnda belonging to the Western group of the outer sub-branch is spoken by 259 *per mille* of the people, while of the languages falling under the Central group of the inner sub-branch, Hindustani is spoken by 140, Rajasthani by 22 and Punjabi by 509 *per mille*, the Western Pahari of the Pahari groups of this (inner) sub-branch being spoken by 59 *per mille*. The only language, spoken by about 5,000 persons and falling under unclassified gypsy languages of India, is Odki.

Tibeto-Chinese Languages.

190. The only other languages spoken by any considerable number of people are those belonging to the Himalayan sub-branch of Burman-Tibeto sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family. Such languages are Tibetan spoken by about 5,000 persons and unspecified Bhotia spoken by about 4,000 persons. These two languages belong to the Tibetan group of this sub-branch, while Lahuli and Kanauri belonging to its pronominalized Himalayan group are spoken by 27,000 and 26,000 persons, respectively. The total number of speakers of the Tibeto-Chinese languages, as already noticed, forms only 2 *per mille* of the total population. The proportion of speakers of languages other than Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese is thus only 1 *per mille*.

We can now take up the individual distribution of the most important languages. The Linguistic Map in the beginning of this Chapter shows by means of rectangles the number of persons speaking the different languages in each district and state of the Province, and gives a fair idea of the linguistic distribution. Languages spoken by less than 5 per cent. of the population in each area have been omitted. The Map also shows bilingualism by means of double hatching, or in other words by the hatching representing a subsidiary language being placed over the hatching representing the mother-tongue.

191. The chief languages of the Province are Hindustani, Rajasthani, Punjabi, Lahnda, Western Pahari, Balochi and Pashto. Of these, Hindustani is spoken in the south-east of the Province, and on its southern border passing through Gurgaon, Hissar and Ferozepore it comes into contact with Rajasthani. Punjabi is spoken in most of the Sub-Himalayan and central districts, Lahnda (Western Punjabi) in the bulk of the North-West Dry Area, and Western Pahari in the Himalayan Natural Division. Balochi is in vogue in the western parts of Dera Ghazi Khan, while speakers of Pashto are found in the trans-Indus portion of Mianwali and some riparian villages of Attock.

Linguistic Division.

There are no sharp divisions separating one linguistic area from another, but where physical features of the country undergo an abrupt change the border

becomes well marked. For instance, the Lahnda-speaking tract is separated from the Pashto and Balochi tracts by the barrier provided in the case of the former by the Indus and in the case of the latter by the hills of the Suleman range. Similarly we find that the Punjabi-speaking tract is separated from the Western Pahari tract by the lower ranges of the Himalayas. In the south-east the Ghaggar may be regarded as the dividing line between the Punjabi and the Hindustani speaking tracts. The border lines between Punjabi proper and Lahnda and between Hindustani and Rajasthani are comparatively less distinct.

Punjabi.

192. Punjabi is spoken by 14,515,090 persons or as already remarked by 509 *per mille* of the population. The intercensal increase in the number of Punjabi-speakers in most districts is about equal to the increase in the total

Variation in Punjabi and Pahari, 1921—1931.

Locality.	Actual decrease in Punjabi-speakers.	Actual increase in Pahari-speakers.
Kangra ..	380,256	307,777
Bilaspur ..	86,854	89,842
Chamba ..	27,272	29,348
Simla Hill States ..	19,892	42,286

population, but in Kangra and the States shown in the margin there is a large decrease accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of Pahari-speaking people. The obvious explanation is that at this

census in many cases Pahari has been correctly returned as the language instead of Punjabi. Besides this, at other places on the border line the figures of Punjabi have been affected on this occasion by interchange with Lahnda as explained below.

Lahnda or Western Punjabi.

193. The figures of Lahnda in Imperial Table XV are not in accordance with actual returns, but are based on an estimate carefully made. According to Sir George Grierson the dividing line between Lahnda and Punjabi passes through the districts of Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Montgomery. All the persons born and enumerated in the tracts, which according to Sir George Grierson's survey are Lahnda-speaking, have been treated as speakers of Lahnda even if their mother-tongue, as happened in most cases, was recorded as Punjabi. Our justification for this step is that the return of Lahnda in the

Census.	(In millions).	
	Actual returns.	Estimates.
1881 ..	1.5	..
1891 ..	1.4	..
1901 ..	2.8	3 to 5*
1911 ..	4.3	6†
1921 ..	4.3	..
1931 ..	3.1	7.4

past censuses had little value as the figures in the margin will indicate. The actual figures differed greatly from the estimates of such great authorities on the subject as Dr. Jukes and Sir George Grierson due to the return of Punjabi as the mother-tongue of persons who admittedly spoke Lahnda. The actual returns of Lahnda are given below and

*Jukes. "Punjabi and English Dictionary," Preface, p. iv.
 †Grierson. "Linguistic Survey of India," Vol. VIII, Part I, p. 244.

District or State affected.	PART I.		PART II.								
	Speakers of Lahnda (Actual Returns).		NUMBER OF PERSONS USING A LANGUAGE SUBSIDIARY TO LAHENDA.								
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		PUNJABI.		HINDUSTANI.		PAHARI.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Punjab Province ..	1,666,724	1,420,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Territory ..	1,666,654	1,420,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab States ..											
Having political relations with the Government of India. ..			70	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujranwala ..			21	12	..	..	..	Not affected	..	..	..
Sheikhpura ..			21	1	..	..	..	Not affected	..	..	..
Gujrat ..			3	1	..	..	..	Not affected	..	..	..
Shahpur ..			2,226	1,898	..	..	..	Not affected	..	..	..
Jhelum ..			5	4	3	2	2	1	..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..			125	13	65	18	2	44	..	3	..
Attock ..			15	7	0	6	0	6	..	..	..
Mianwali ..			148,922	135,781	..	..	..	Not affected	..	..	..
Jhang ..			239	114	..	..	..	Not affected	..	..	..
Bahawalpur ..			66	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

the difference between these and the corresponding figures in Imperial Table XV are to be added to the figures of Punjabi in order to get its actual figures. Lahnda according to our estimate is spoken by 7,378,252 persons, but according to actual returns by 3,087,048. The various dialects classified as Lahnda are Lahnda proper, *Jatki* of Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang, *Awan-kari* and *Hindko* of Attock and Mianwali, *Pothowari* and *Jhelumi* of Jhelum, *Thalochari* of Mianwali and Shahpur, *Kachhari* and *Chanhaori* of Jhang, and *Bar-di-boli*, *Landhokar* and *Jangli* of Shahpur. Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura, Montgomery and Lyallpur. This list is not at all exhaustive, and in many districts several local dialects bear different names. The figures of Lahnda and Punjabi can only be compared with the past when combined.

194. The difficulties attending a correct classification of Hindustani Hindustani. have been considerable like those in the case of Lahnda as acknowledged in the past census reports. A further complication has been introduced by the repercussions of the Urdu-Hindi controversy. Hindustani is an all-embracing term, covering the language spoken in Delhi and Lucknow, the less polished speech of all the real town-dwellers to the south of Ambala and the rough dialects of the country-folk in the bulk of the Ambala Division. The language spoken in rural tracts is called *Deswali* (meaning peculiar to the country or of the country), as opposed to *Bagri*; other names for it in various localities are Hindustani, Hindi or Urdu, or terms indicating the tribes speaking the dialect, such as *Jatki*, a term merely implying the language spoken by *Jats*. All these names or the dialects returned were at the time of sorting classified into the wide term, Hindustani, and the returns represent, at least in the area where the language is indigenous, all the persons actually speaking one or other of its numerous dialects. Hindustani so classified is spoken by 3,988,000 persons in the Province as against 3,561,000 speaking its equivalents, Urdu and Hindi, at the last census, an increase of 12 per cent. The number of Hindustani-speaking persons in the Ambala Division is 3,182,000 as against 2,864,000 in 1921, an increase of 11.1 per cent. The increase in the rest of British Territory is 38,000 or 17.8 per cent. which is mainly the outcome of the Urdu-Hindi controversy and only partly due to immigration. In British Territory there are 132,298 persons, who have returned their birth-place as the United Provinces or Delhi and who are evidently Hindustani-speaking. Compared to this the number of those returned as Hindustani-speakers is 249,036, and though we must make allowance for the children of immigrants from those Provinces, who though born in this Province have Hindustani as their mother-tongue, the large difference in the figures indicates that the Punjabi-speaking people of this Province, particularly in large urban areas, have returned Urdu or Hindi as their mother-tongue. It must, however, be remarked that many Punjabi families in large towns have discarded Punjabi in favour of Hindustani, and their children would naturally return the latter as their mother-tongue.

195. Western Pahari is spoken by 1,691,000 people as compared with 1,097,000 at last census. The main cause of the variation is, as already remarked in paragraph 192 above, the return of Punjabi in place of Pahari in 1921 by a large number of Pahari-speaking people, the other cause being, of course, the natural increase in the population. The Pahari spoken in the Province is known in linguistic phraseology as Western Pahari, the Eastern being spoken in Nepal and the Central in Kumaon and Garhwal hills.

196. Rajasthani is spoken by 613,000 persons as against 703,000 in 1921. Rajasthani. Reason for the decrease is interchange of the figures with those of

Hindustani, as for instance in Lohary State this language was returned in 1921 by 20,232 persons, but by none now, while the figure for Hindustani has risen from 387 to 23,370. The variation in the returns of Gurgaon District though smaller in proportion is of even bigger magnitude. Rajasthani is now returned there as mother-tongue by 159,777 persons as compared to 266,209 in 1921, which means a decrease of 106,432 or 40 per cent. while the number of Hindustani-speakers has increased by 164,331 or 39·6 per cent. The main dialects classified into this language are Bagri of the Ferozepore and Hissar border, and Mewati or the language of the Meos of Gurgaon, among the other dialects returned in small numbers being Jaipuri, Marwari, etc. The border line between Rajasthani and Hindustani would thus seem to be rather vague.

Pashto.

197. Pashto is spoken by 93,000 persons as compared with 59,000 at last census. The difference is mainly due to the fact that Povindahs, who migrate from the trans-frontier tracts into this Province during the winter, were still present in large numbers at the time of the census which was held in the end of February about three weeks earlier than in 1921. Another reason may be the return of Pashto as mother-tongue by many residents of Attock and Mianwali who speak both Lahnda and Pashto. The speakers of Pashto number 27,483 in Mianwali and 22,634 in Attock, and 42,437 in the rest of the Province. The other districts, which have returned Pashto as mother-tongue in considerable numbers, are Multan 8,000, Shahpur and Montgomery 6,000 each, Lahore 5,000, and Dera Ghazi Khan, Rawalpindi and Bahawalpur 2,000 each. Of the persons with Pashto as their mother-tongue 13,646 have returned Punjabi, 1,806 Hindustani and 4,105 other vernaculars of the Province, as subsidiary languages. Those who have returned Pashto as their language subsidiary to Punjabi number only 156.

Balochi.

198. Balochi has been returned as the mother-tongue of 61,000 persons as compared to 57,000 at the last census. The return for Dera Ghazi Khan is 57,367, the other places with any considerable number being Multan (1,868) and Bahawalpur (1,176). The strength of the Biloch tribe in the Province is 624,695 or ten times the number of those having Balochi as their mother-tongue. This shows that the bulk of the Biloch tribe does not speak Balochi, and no doubt many persons have been returned as Biloches merely because they are camel-drivers.

English.

199. English has been returned as the mother-tongue of 26,204 persons as against 23,724, which is the total number of Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians in the Province, with some of whom English is not the mother-tongue. The difference is evidently due to a certain number of Indians, especially Christians, who speak English from their cradle and have returned it as their mother-tongue. Of the persons having English as their mother-tongue 4,067 speak Punjabi, 3,474 Hindustani and 410 some other vernaculars of the Province as a subsidiary language.

Tibeto-
Chinese
Languages.

200. We have already referred to the figures of Kanauri, which is spoken only in Bashahr, and Lahuli and Tibetan, which are spoken in the Kulu subdivision of Kangra District. Tibetan is also returned as mother-tongue by a certain number of immigrants sprinkled here and there over the Province.

Kashmiri.

201. Kashmiri is spoken by 22,000 people as compared with 4,679 in 1921. As against this, 79,691 persons have returned Jammu and Kashmir as their birth-place. The increase is mainly due to the fact that the annual winter visitors from Kashmir had not begun their homeward march at the time of the census, which was on the present occasion held comparative^{ly}

The number of persons returned as Kashmiris according to the Caste table is 202,920 or 9 times as many as those who return Kashmiri as mother-tongue, which gives an estimate of the number of persons hailing from Kashmir who have settled permanently in the Province. Numerous persons with Kashmiri as mother-tongue have returned Punjabi as subsidiary language (8,269), and most of these are the Kashmiris, who have been staying for some years past in large urban areas, particularly Amritsar. Hindustani has been returned by 2,268 persons and other vernaculars of the Province by 855 as subsidiary languages. Kashmiri has been returned as a subsidiary language by 6,650 persons, who returned Punjabi as their mother-tongue.

202. Sindhi is the mother-tongue of 12,000 persons as against 20,000 in 1921. The chief decrease is to be found in Bahawalpur State where their number has come down from 16,732 in 1921 to 9,328 in 1931. Of other places claiming Sindhi-speakers Lahore has 811 and Lyallpur 782, while small numbers are found in nearly all other districts and states.

Sindhi.

203. The language next in numerical strength is Nepali, which has about 8,000 speakers. As compared to this there are 7,000 persons with Nepal as their birth-place, and the rest were probably born in the hills of the United Provinces, or they may be the children of Nepalis born in this Province. The number of persons speaking Eastern Pahari in 1921 was 9,243. The decrease, however, may be due to the return of Pahari as mother-tongue by some Gurkhas, who could not make the enumerator comprehend the difference between the two languages, or to a decrease in the number of Gurkha units stationed in the Province at the time of the census.

Nepali.

204. Odki has been returned as mother-tongue by about 5,000 persons as against 3,000 at last census. Compared to this, there are 32,719 persons returned as Ods, a fact which tends to show that all Ods are not keen on the return of this language, as many of them are now regarded as permanent residents of this Province and their children have Punjabi as their mother-tongue. As a matter of fact most of the vagrant tribes have their own peculiar languages besides being conversant with the language of the areas frequented by them.

Minor
Languages
Odki.

205. Persian has been returned as the mother-tongue of 4,000 persons as against 2,000 in 1921. The main figures relate to Lahore (1,215), Amritsar (1,168) and Ludhiana (735). Of the persons with Persian as their mother-tongue 1,486 have returned Punjabi, 649 Hindustani and 77 other vernaculars of the Province as their subsidiary language, and most of these are no doubt more or less permanent settlers in the Province. Persian is spoken as a subsidiary language by 975 persons who have returned Punjabi as mother-tongue. Most of these are evidently Afghan refugees, who have settled down permanently in the Punjab, particularly in Ludhiana and Lahore. Those who have returned Afghanistan as their birth-place number about 15,000, but with most of these Pashto is the mother-tongue. The number of persons with Persia as their country of birth is only 900.

Persian.

206. The main language among those classed as Bhili is Bawari, returned by 2,942 persons, mainly in Faridkot State. The number of Bawarias in the Province is 32,527, and it is evident that most of the Bawarias are now permanent settlers in the Punjab and speak Punjabi or Hindustani. This language was returned by only five persons at the last census. Of course, numerous members of the Bawaria tribe have a mysterious dialect of their own, used when talking to each other.

Bhili.

Bengali.

207. Bengali has been returned as the mother-tongue of 2,667 persons as against 2,181 in 1921. Bengali-speakers are found in all districts except Muzaffargarh. The largest figures relate to Lahore (902), Simla (343), Amritsar (208), Rawalpindi (193), Sialkot (177), and Ambala (141). There are 235 persons who speak Bengali as a language subsidiary to Hindustani or Punjabi, while 4,600 persons have returned Bengal as their birth-place and they evidently include some Punjabis.

Gujarati.

208. Gujarati is mostly returned as the mother-tongue of Parsis or immigrants from Gujarat, Baroda, etc. It is spoken by 2,521 persons as compared with 1,895 in 1921. These are scattered all over the Province, the chief returns relating to the districts having cantonments. In addition, there are 91 persons who speak Gujarati as a language subsidiary to Hindustani or Punjabi.

Marhatti.

209. Marhatti has been returned as the mother-tongue of 973 persons as against 1,375 in 1921; it is the subsidiary language of only 9. The decrease may be due to the larger return of Gujarati, with which this language is liable to be confused by a Punjab enumerator, or it may be due to the movements of the troops. The largest return of 541 is found in Lahore, there being a mere sprinkling in other districts.

Tamil
and
Telugu.

210. Tamil, one of the chief vernaculars of Madras, is the mother-tongue of 852 persons in this Province, mainly returned from Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. Telugu, the most widely spoken of all Madras languages, has been returned as the mother-tongue of only 124 persons in this Province.

Arabic.

211. Arabic is the mother-tongue of 675 persons (426 males and 249 females). The number of those with Arabia, Iraq, Egypt and Syria as their countries of birth is 460. The majority of the returns are thus genuine, but a number of local Muslims conversant with Arabic seem to have returned it as mother-tongue instead of a subsidiary language. The chief figures of Arabic relate to Lahore (456) and Gurdaspur (53), in which Qadian (the holy place of Ahmadis) is situated. Of the persons with Arabic as their mother-tongue 343 speak Punjabi and 286 Hindustani as subsidiary languages. Some of these might have reversed the returns, while others with Arabic genuinely as their mother-tongue have picked up the vernaculars of the Province. Arabic has been returned as a subsidiary language by 300 persons, whose mother-tongue is Punjabi or Hindustani, which would corroborate that some Punjabis returned Arabic as their mother-tongue.

Central
Pahari.

212. Central Pahari has been returned as the mother-tongue of 454 persons, found scattered in the Jullundur and Lahore Divisions, who are mainly soldiers or domestic servants.

Other Minor
Languages.

213. The speakers of Indian languages grouped as 'others' in the Imperial Table are Assamese 10, Burmese 196, Gondi 1, Khasi 1, Malayalam (of Malabar) 23, Oriya (of Orissa) 128, and Sanskrit 21.

Other Asiatic languages returned in small numbers are Chinese 160, found mostly in Lahore and Rawalpindi, Japanese 4, Javanese 7, Malayan 3, Siamese 1, Singhalese 1, Syriac 1 and Turkish 17. Persons recorded as 'Other Asiatics' are much more numerous, but have probably returned English or some other language as their mother-tongue.

The figures of foreign languages found in small numbers are unspecified African (7) in Lahore and Jullundur, Irish (51) mostly in Rawalpindi, and Gaelic (Scotch) (95) in Rawalpindi and Ambala. In addition to these, Portu-

guese (51), French (82), German (30), and Italian (26) are found sprinkled here and there. Flemish is the mother-tongue of 42 persons, chiefly returned from Lyallpur, Sheikhpura, Sialkot and Gurdaspur, the persons concerned being mostly Christian missionaries.

European languages grouped among 'Other languages' are Danish (1), Dutch (1), Norwegian (4), Russian (6), Spanish (6), Swedish (2), and Welsh (3).

214. As already remarked in the beginning of this Chapter, column 15 of the general schedule was meant for the entry of the language (one or more), habitually spoken by the person enumerated in addition to his mother-tongue. This information was intended to obtain an estimate of the amount of bilingualism. The absolute figures of bilingualists, or those who speak any

Bilingualism.

Mother-tongue.	SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES.							
	1. Punjabi.	2. Lahnda.	3. Hindustani.	4. Western Pahari.	5. Rajasthani.	6. Pashto.	7. Balochi.	8. Kashmiri.
Punjabi	..	..	121,118	2,976	377	156	..	6,650
Lahnda	..	..	1,716	..	299	6,564	57,668	..
Hindustani	69,326	951	..	483	340	100	..	74
Western Pahari	3,797	..	6,797	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthani	3,200	3,131	3,853	..	..	..	..	..
Pashto	16,033	3,567	2,379	17	..	..	..	..
Balochi	..	10,599	82	..	..	..	..	..
Kashmiri	9,422	..	3,104	1,245	..	24	..	..

two or more of the main vernaculars of the Province, namely, Pashto, Balochi, Lahnda, Punjabi, Pahari, Hindustani and Rajasthani, appear in Part II of Imperial Table XV, a summary of which is quoted in the

margin. In addition to the figures in this table there are some people, whose mother-tongue is a foreign language, such as Gujarati or English, and who speak some of the vernaculars of this Province in every-day life. On the other hand, many Punjabis with Punjabi or Hindustani as their mother-tongue speak English or some other foreign language as a matter of habit. Their figures have not been tabulated, as only those languages could be considered to combine as mother-tongue and subsidiary, which exist in the Province or its immediate neighbourhood. Such languages appear in the table above, but English, French and Bengali have their homes remote from this Province and they have not been taken into consideration for the purpose of bilingualism. It may be remarked that Punjabi and Lahnda also do not combine as mother-tongue and subsidiary language, as Lahnda is in reality another name of Punjabi spoken in the western Punjab and cannot be treated as a distinctly separate language.

As already mentioned, the Linguistic map in the beginning of this Chapter shows bilingualism by the transposition of the hatching of each subsidiary language on the hatching of the mother-tongue concerned. The area so double-hatched represents the amount of bilingualism. It is evident from the map that the amount of bilingualism is very small. The only places where there is any bilingualism worth the name are Lahore, which has a large number of immigrants, and Dera Ghazi Khan where Balochi is spoken as a language subsidiary to Lahnda and *vice versa*. Hindustani is spoken as subsidiary to Punjabi in parts of Ferozepore and Patiala. The use of Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi or *vice versa* in areas like Lahore does not indicate any real linguistic border but only the presence of immigrants from remote places. Another striking thing is the almost entire lack of bilingualism in districts or states, through which the linguistic borders pass, except in the solitary case of Dera Ghazi Khan referred to above. Thus Ambala and Hissar, through which passes the Punjabi-Hindustani border, show very few bilingualists, while the figures of Patiala though slightly larger probably contain a mistake.

The number of persons, who speak Hindustani as mother-tongue and Punjabi as a subsidiary language, is smaller than of those who speak Hindustani as subsidiary to the mother-tongue, Punjabi. The reason for this may be the comparative ease with which a Punjabi can pick up Hindustani, or it may be the zeal of the Punjabi to return Urdu or Hindi as his mother-tongue. Besides this Hindustani is the *lingua franca* in the various Provinces, and numerous educated Punjabis, particularly those in large urban areas, use it as the medium of speech in their official capacity or in social intercourse.

We might now examine the causes of the small amount of bilingualism on the linguistic borders. Ordinarily persons living on such borders ought to be able

District or State. 1	PERSONS SPEAKING	
	Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi. 2	Punjabi as subsidiary to Hindustani. 3
Ambala ..	3,034	1,322
Hissar ..	398	312
Karnal ..	1,167	101
Patiala ..	11,609	5,377
Jind ..	221	733

to speak both languages fluently. The table in the margin gives the figures of speakers of Hindustani as subsidiary to the mother-tongue, Punjabi, and *vice versa* for the districts of Ambala, Hissar and Karnal and the States of Patiala and Jind. The figures are very small, the number of those speaking Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi being

comparatively larger, mainly due to Punjabi immigrants to these areas picking up Hindustani. The explanation is in the words of the Census Superintendent, Patiala, as follows:—

"Apparently, it would seem likely that the people of villages situated on the border line of the linguistic blocks, should be more prone to bilingualism. But when we examine the returns, we find that contiguity exercises no influence whatsoever. To meet the requirements of daily life, it is easier to supplement one's own language by adopting important words from the neighbour's language than to learn his language entirely. Thus proximity works perhaps more towards corrupting the two languages than induce their learning. I am supported in this view by the statistics."

The Hindustani-Punjabi, Hindustani-Rajasthani, and Punjabi-Pahari borders pass through Patiala State, and what has been remarked above in respect of Punjabi-Hindustani is also true of Hindustani-Rajasthani border. The figures of bilingualism for the past censuses are not available, and no comparison can therefore be made.

The figures of bilingualism are of interest also from another point of view inasmuch as they indicate to what extent the persons with a foreign language

Mother-tongue. 1	Total speakers. 2	Speakers using vernaculars of the Punjab as subsidiary. 3
Pashto ..	92,554	19,557
English ..	20,204	7,951
Kashmiri ..	21,822	11,392
Persian ..	4,000	2,212
Arabic ..	676	634

as their mother-tongue are mere visitors to or have developed a closer interest in this Province. The figures in the margin relate to the most numerous returns. The speakers of foreign languages pure and simple are probably mere visitors, while those who have picked up one of the vernaculars of this Pro-

vince as a subsidiary language are semi-permanent or permanent immigrants.

215. The comparative statement in the margin shows the number of

Year. 1	Total a	English. b	Urdu. c	Gurmukhi. d	Hindi. e	Mixed Languages. f
1891. ..	74	4	64	1	3	2
1901 ..	166	17	135	5	7	2
1911 ..	229	25	177	17	9	1
1921 ..	270	45	181	27	13	4
1931 ..	579*	81	375	56	24	42

*Includes one weekly paper in Persian entitled "Afghanistan" which ceased publication during the year 1931.

newspapers and periodicals published in different languages during each census year since 1891. It is apparent that Urdu is the most popular medium of circulation for news, the number of Urdu papers having risen from 64 to 375 during the last four decades. There is also a great deal of literary activity in other languages, indicative of the general awakening among the masses.

Many periodicals are communal in their character, and these generally deal with matters concerning the community whose cause they espouse.

The statistics in the above table depict the journalistic enterprise of the

Particulars.	CIRCULATION.		Total.	English.	Urdu.	Gurmukhi.	Hindi.	Bilingual.	Trilingual.	Polyglot.
	Total.	Average per paper.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Daily ..	108,575	3,619	30	5	22	2	1	..	..	..
Weekly ..	161,100	1,151	140	11	109	16	2	..	..	..
Monthly ..	201,755	1,035	195	39	107	16	13	8	8	4
Others ..	39,930	634	63	14	25	3	2	8	7	4
Total ..	511,360	1,195	428	69	263	37	18	18	15	8

Province, and in 1931 the number of 'live' papers circulating in the Province was 428 including dailies, weeklies, monthlies, etc., as against 236 in 1923. The detail of

the live papers together with the amount of circulation is given in the margin.

The dailies have the largest circulation, the average working out at nearly

4,000 per paper. The amount of circulation of the more prominent English and Urdu dailies during the year 1931 is noted in the margin. The total circulation of the current

Name of paper.	Circulation.	Name of paper.	Circulation.
<i>English.</i>		<i>Urdu.</i>	
Civil & Military Gazette	12,700	Milap	11,000
Tribune	12,525	Partap	10,000
Daily Herald	9,000	Zamindar	5,000
Eastern Times	3,000	Inqilab	5,000
		Bande Matram	5,000

dailies is 108,575 or one paper for every 11 literates, aged 15 years and over.

Urdu ..	9,169	Sanskrit ..	172
Punjabi ..	7,248	Pashto ..	81
English ..	2,235	Multani ..	78
Hindi ..	1,557	Polyglot ..	58
Bilingual ..	1,490	Kashmiri ..	56
Persian ..	336	Sindhi ..	35
Arabic ..	270	Others ..	34
Trilingual ..	177		
		Total ..	22,096

The number of books published during the decade, 1922—31, is shown in the margin together with the languages in which they were published. The detail for each year of the decade is shown in Subsidiary

Table III at the end of this Chapter. Over 75 per cent. of the total number of books published in the Punjab are in Urdu and Punjabi, while those published in English are nearly 10 per cent. The number of Urdu books has risen by about 50 per cent. as compared with the previous decade.

The news-agency has become greatly improved during the last decade. Any important event occurring in India is in the possession of newspaper readers before sunrise on the following day, in many cases accompanied by comments offered on it by foreign newspapers. Similarly, the news telegraphed from the different parts of the world is printed in the newspapers during the night and is at the disposal of readers early next morning. The cricket Test matches between England and Australia are now being played in the latter country, and a full description of the day's play becomes available for newspaper readers in India early on the following morning.

Two leading English dailies in Lahore have two editions, *dak* and local. The former is despatched to out-stations by trains leaving Lahore at about 9 p.m. or later and contains all news received till dusk. The local edition is completed during the night and contains all news received up to about 3 a.m. The *dak* edition is available in the *muffassil* in the morning, while the local edition is in the hands of readers in Lahore before sunrise, being distributed by news-boys on cycles. The price is generally one anna per copy, having come down during the last decade by 50 per cent.

An innovation, introduced recently and much appreciated by the public, is for the leading English dailies to illustrate the news by means of photographs. On the whole the newspapers are very much improved both in respect of the style and the matter.

Some of the Urdu dailies are quite as up-to-date in the publication of the news as their English contemporaries, and have many subscribers among the people of all classes, particularly shopkeepers and businessmen. Whenever any news of special importance has to be published a supplementary edition is issued and finds a ready sale.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by mother-tongue according to Census of 1931.

LANGUAGE (WITH MAIN HEADS IN ACCORDANCE TO SIR GEORGE GREYERSON'S SCHEME).	Total Number of speakers (000's omitted).		Number per mille of the population.	Where chiefly spoken.
	1931.	1921.		
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	28,491	25,101		
Part A.—Vernaculars of India.				
TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY	62	38	2	
Tibeto-Burman Sub-family	62	38	2	
Tibeto-Himalayan branch	62	38	2	
(a) Tibotan Group	9	9	..	
i. <i>Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan</i>	5	5	..	Simla, Bashahr, Keonthal, Jubbal, Chamba and Mandi.
ii. <i>Bhotia Unspecified</i>	4	4	..	Kangra.
(b) Pronominalized Himalayan Group	53	29	2	
i. <i>Kanauri</i>	26	22	1	Bashahr.
ii. <i>Lahuli</i>	27	7	1	Chamba and Kangra.
I.—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	28,392	25,031	996	
Aryan Sub-family	28,392	25,031	996	
Eranian Branch	154	116	5	
Eastern Group	154	116	5	
i. <i>Balochi</i>	61	57	2	Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Bahawalpur.
ii. <i>Pashto</i>	93	59	3	Attock, Mianwali, Shahpur, Multan and Montgomery.
Dardic Branch	22	5	1	
Dard Group	22	5	1	
Kashmiri	22	5	1	Simla, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi and Chamba.
Indo-Aryan Branch	28,216	24,910	990	
1. Outer Sub-Branch	7,395	4,329	260	
(a) North Western Group	7,390	4,323	259	
i. <i>Lahnda or Western Punjabi</i>	7,378	4,303	259	Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Shahpur, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur.
ii. <i>Sindhi</i>	12	20	..	Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur.
(b) Southern Group	2	4	..	
i. <i>Marathi</i>	1	1	..	Ambala, Lahore and Amritsar.
ii. <i>Others</i>	1	3	..	
(c) Eastern Group	3	2	..	
<i>Bengali</i>	3	2	..	Simla, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi.
2. Inner Sub-Branch	20,821	20,581	731	
(a) Central Group	19,122	19,474	671	
i. <i>Hindustani</i>	3,988	3,561	140	Ambala Division, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan, Dujana, Patiala, Kalsia, Sirmoor, Patiala, Loharu, Jind, Nabha and Bahawalpur.
ii. <i>Rajasthani</i>	613	703	22	Hissar, Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Patiala, Faridkot and Bahawalpur.
iii. <i>Gujarati</i>	3	2	..	Lahore, Amritsar, Sheikhupura, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Multan.
iv. <i>Bhili</i>	3	..	..	Faridkot.
v. <i>Punjabi</i>	14,515	15,208	509	Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur, Hooshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore Division, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Kalsia, Bilaspur, Nalagarh, Sirmoor, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur.
(b) Pahari Group	1,699	1,107	60	
i. <i>Central Pahari</i>	..	1	..	Lahore and Mandi.
ii. <i>Eastern Pahari or Nepali</i>	8	9	..	Ambala, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Chamba and Mandi.
iii. <i>Western Pahari</i>	1,691	1,097	59	Simla, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Montgomery, Simla Hill States, Mandi, Chamba, Sirmoor, Bilaspur, Suket and Patiala.
II.—UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES	5	3	..	
Gipsy languages	5	3	..	
<i>Odkh</i>	5	3	..	Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Muzaffargarh.
Part B.—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa.				
I.—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	4	2	..	
Aryan Sub-Family	4	2	..	
Eranian Branch	4	2	..	
Persian Group	4	2	..	
<i>Persian</i>	4	2	..	Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Mandi.
II.—SEMITIC FAMILY	1	..	..
<i>Arabic</i>	1	..	..	Lahore.
Part C.—European Languages.				
I.—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	26	27	1	
Teutonic Group	26	27	1	
<i>English</i>	26	27	1	Ambala, Simla, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Multan and Patiala.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—PART I.

Distribution by language of the population of each district.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHO SPEAK															
	Punjabi as mother-tongue.		Lahnda as mother-tongue.		Hindustani as mother-tongue.		Western Pahari as mother-tongue.		Rajasthani as mother-tongue.		Pashto as mother-tongue.		Bilochi as mother-tongue.		Kashmiri as mother-tongue.	
	Total.	As mother-tongue only.	Total.	As mother-tongue only.	Total.	As mother-tongue only.	Total.	As mother-tongue only.	Total.	As mother-tongue only.	Total.	As mother-tongue only.	Total.	As mother-tongue only.	Total.	As mother-tongue only.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PUNJAB	5,094	5,049	2,590	2,566	1,400	1,375	593	590	215	210	32	25	21	13	3	3
I.—INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN WEST.	6,697	6,616	200	200	2,591	2,550	31	30	443	435	3	3	..	..	13	3
1. Hissar	2,443	2,438	..	..	5,401	5,398	..	..	2,154	2,117	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Loharu State	7	2	..	..	9,992	9,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rohtak	7	3	..	..	9,991	9,991	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dujana State	5	5	..	..	9,993	9,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurgaon	12	3	..	..	7,825	7,825	..	..	2,150	2,158	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Patandi State	1	1	..	..	9,998	9,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Karnal	193	179	..	..	9,803	9,801	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Jullundur	9,955	9,945	..	..	27	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
9. Kapurthala State ..	9,984	9,971	..	..	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ludhiana	9,780	9,632	..	..	182	154	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	17	6
11. Maler Kotla State ..	9,907	9,963	..	..	32	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Ferozepore	9,029	9,019	..	..	404	380	..	..	528	512	13	12	..	..	8	7
13. Faridkot State	9,495	9,468	..	..	290	133	..	..	35	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Patiala State	8,529	8,457	..	..	294	261	236	235	939	919	1	..	..	..	..	..
15. Jind State	2,054	2,047	..	..	7,935	7,912	1	1	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nabha State	7,089	7,089	..	..	2,903	2,854	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lahore	9,202	8,672	3	1	613	393	5	2	6	4	37	11	1	1	43	9
18. Amritsar	9,807	9,791	..	..	101	51	3	..	8	3	4	2	..	..	52	21
19. Gujranwala	7,823	7,816	2,123	2,123	27	16	2	..	1	1	12	6	..	..	9	4
20. Sheikhupura	8,451	8,443	1,443	1,443	77	55	..	..	3	1	16	9	..	..	4	3
II.—HIMALAYAN	452	427	..	..	175	169	8,964	8,923	2	2	5	4	..	..	22	10
21. Sirmoor State	790	786	..	..	1,624	1,620	7,530	7,534	10	10	3	2	..	..	7	7
22. Simla	1,445	1,025	..	..	1,474	1,246	6,142	5,220	11	5	29	27	..	..	300	89
23. Simla Hill States ..	1,072	1,053	..	..	28	26	7,983	7,897	1	..	9	8	..	..	3	2
24. Bilaspur State	1,069	1,068	..	..	2	2	8,928	8,928	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kangra	164	151	..	..	16	15	9,405	9,400	2	2	2	2	..	..	7	6
26. Mandi State	166	153	..	..	9	8	9,679	9,675	1	1	8	7	..	..	32	29
27. Suket State	133	127	..	..	2	1	9,844	9,843	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
28. Chamba State	147	73	..	..	3	3	9,577	9,539	..	..	2	1	..	..	99	10
III.—SUB-HIMALAYAN	6,137	6,107	2,920	2,920	853	841	7	4	2	1	44	32	..	..	4	2
29. Ambala	3,561	3,520	..	..	6,345	6,326	17	11	15	10	9	5	..	..	1	1
30. Kalsia State	1,763	1,758	..	..	8,221	8,218	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
31. Hoshiarpur	9,979	9,979	..	..	16	11	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
32. Gurdaspur	9,894	9,891	..	..	34	20	27	11	..	..	4	2	..	..	9	4
33. Sialkot	9,946	9,945	..	..	19	15	..	..	1	1	5	4	..	..	2	1
34. Gujrat	6,836	6,772	3,068	3,068	74	46	1	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	4	..
35. Jhelum	1,086	963	8,860	8,855	27	17	..	..	..	..	18	9	..	..	2	..
36. Rawalpindi	436	406	9,187	9,183	226	213	7	6	..	..	32	20	..	..	14	..
37. Attock	292	181	9,371	9,317	28	23	..	..	..	..	388	301	2	..	1	..
IV.—NORTH-WEST DRY AREA.	2,518	2,513	7,142	7,057	95	84	7	7	56	50	73	61	53	65	..	..
38. Montgomery	4,297	4,289	5,355	5,351	173	156	45	44	62	59	63	57	1	1	1	..
39. Shahpur	2,813	2,803	7,000	6,999	113	93	1	1	..	..	69	45	..	..	1	..
40. Mianwali	178	162	9,196	9,096	11	8	..	..	1	..	668	612	2	2	1	..
41. Lyallpur	8,076	8,073	1,798	1,795	90	69	..	..	15	9	11	7	..	..	1	..
42. Jhang	490	489	9,485	9,485	8	7	3	3	..	..	11	7	..	..	2	1
43. Multan	1,129	1,124	8,625	8,621	109	105	..	..	17	13	64	50	16	16	..	..
44. Bahawalpur State ..	753	746	8,632	8,627	177	162	..	1	312	279	19	14	12	6	..	..
45. Muzaffargarh	64	62	9,884	9,872	22	21	1	1	7	7	14	11	..	..	..	..
46. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	48	48	8,775	8,654	2	1	..	..	3	2	36	19	1,102	911	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—PART II.

Distribution by language of the population of each district. (Subsidiary Languages.)

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE SPEAKERS OF EACH MOTHER-TONGUE WHO SPEAK A SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE.															
	<i>Punjabi as mother tongue.</i>						<i>Lahnda as mother tongue.</i>				<i>Hindustani as mother tongue.</i>					
	With Hindustani as Subsidiary.	With Western Pahari as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Pashto as Subsidiary.	With Kashmiri as Subsidiary.	With Hindustani as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Pashto as Subsidiary.	With Balochi as Subsidiary.	With Punjabi as Subsidiary.	With Lahnda as Subsidiary.	With Western Pahari as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Pashto as Subsidiary.	With Kashmiri as Subsidiary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
PUNJAB ..	83	2	..	..	5	8	..	9	78	174	8	1	1	..	..
I.—INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN WEST.	112	..	..	..	8	2	..	11	..	161	1	..	1	..	..
1. Hissar ..	18	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
2. <i>Loharu State</i> ..	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rohtak ..	5,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. <i>Dujana State</i> ..	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurgaon ..	7,249	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. <i>Pataudi State</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Karnal ..	710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
8. Jullundur ..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3,485	..	..	..	..	..
9. <i>Kapurthala State</i> ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ludhiana ..	161	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,508	..	1	..	1	..
11. <i>Maler Kotla State</i> ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,895	..	75	..	..	..
12. Ferozepore ..	10	..	..	..	..	270	..	..	..	545	22	..	28	1	..
13. <i>Faridkot State</i> ..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,429	..	..	..	..	..
14. <i>Patiala State</i> ..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,126	..	..	..	..	..
15. <i>Jind State</i> ..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
16. <i>Nabha State</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lahore ..	529	3	..	..	44	1,142	..	6,207	22	3,547	7	9	15	1	5
18. Amritsar ..	8	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	4,979	4	..	..	..	..
19. Gujranwala ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,101	..	..	..	..	..
20. Sheikhupura ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,895	..	..	..	..	..
II.—HIMALAYAN ..	247	313	..	..	1	2,500	..	..	..	225	..	104	2	..	..
21. <i>Sirmoor State</i> ..	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	3	3	..	..
22. Simla ..	2,756	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,044	..	503	..	..	..
23. <i>Simla Hill States</i> ..	98	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	545	..	33	..	..	..
24. <i>Bilaspur State</i> ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kangra ..	68	703	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	281	..	305	..	..	..
26. <i>Mandi State</i> ..	143	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	937	..	313	..	..	..
27. <i>Suket State</i> ..	231	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,846	..	..	..
28. <i>Chamba State</i> ..	46	4,989	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	833	..	..	..	..	..
III.—SUB-HIMALAYAN ..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	142	..	1	..	..	1
29. Ambala ..	115	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	28	..	1	..	..	..
30. <i>Kalsia State</i> ..	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
31. Hoshiarpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,118	..	..	..	..	..
32. Gurdaspur ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,155	..	12	..	..	..
33. Sialkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,947	..	..	..	..	..
34. Gujrat ..	93	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3,891	..	..	..	..	..
35. Jhelum ..	1,119	3	..	..	7	..	..	5	..	3,606	..	62	..	21	..
36. Rawalpindi ..	683	8	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	527	1	22	..	1	23
37. Attock ..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	1,661	..	..	..	55	..
IV.—NORTH-WEST DRY AREA.	21	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	110	1,009	112	..	1	9
38. Montgomery ..	16	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	858	63	..	..	24	..
39. Shahpur ..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,815	1	..	..	..	..
40. Mianwali ..	887	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	1,812	206	..	..	23	..
41. Lyallpur ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2,305	29	..	1	3	..
42. Jhang ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090	..	..	..	19	..
43. Multan ..	43	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	147	165	..	3	9	..
44. <i>Bhakawalpur State</i> ..	98	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	619	178	..	..	..	..
45. <i>Muzaffargarh</i> ..	254	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	429	233	..	15	16	..
46. <i>Dera Ghazi Khan</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,262	..	6,748	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—PART II.—concluded.

Distribution by language of the population of each district (Subsidiary Languages.)

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE SPEAKERS OF EACH MOTHER-TONGUE WHO SPEAK A SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE.														
	Western Pahari as mother-tongue.		Rajasthani as mother-tongue.			Pashto as mother-tongue.					Bilochi as mother-tongue.		Kashmiri as mother-tongue.		
	With Punjabi as Sub-sidiary.	With Hindustani as Sub-sidiary.	With Punjabi as Sub-sidiary.	With Lahnda as Sub-sidiary.	With Hindustani as Sub-sidiary.	With Punjabi as Sub-sidiary.	With Lahnda as Sub-sidiary.	With Hindustani as Sub-sidiary.	With Western Pahari as Sub-sidiary.	With Lahnda as Sub-sidiary.	With Hindustani as Sub-sidiary.	With Punjabi as Sub-sidiary.	With Hindustani as Sub-sidiary.	With Western Pahari as Sub-sidiary.	With Pashto as Sub-sidiary.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
PUNJAB ..	28	40	184	51	68	1,782	885	257	2	1,788	18	4,818	1,422	571	11
I.—INDO-GANGETIC PALIN WEST.	161	59	115	..	60	4,000	1	1,451	2	516	65	5,555	1,472	5	14
1. Hissar ..	..	5,714	13	..	160	1,500	..	4,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Loharu State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rohtak ..	..	..	..	..	8,203	..	..	3,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dujana State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurgaon ..	..	2,000	..	..	2	..	..	6,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Patwadi State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Karnal ..	..	7,000	..	..	1,559	278	..	6,389	..	..	..	3,857	..	..	..
8. Jullundur ..	526	..	3,333	..	..	2,830	..	3,774	..	..	..	4,808	..	..	..
9. Kapurthala State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ludhiana ..	2,128	638	3,168	..	373	2,222	..	2,148	..	..	10,000	2,623	3,603	..	..
11. Maler Kotla State ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Ferozepore ..	4,583	1,250	282	..	18	934	..	..	..	..	..	677	..	..	..
13. Faridkot State ..	..	..	6,049	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Patiala State ..	7	1	214	..	..	2,451	..	3,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Jind State ..	1,822	..	130	..	..	4,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nabha State ..	3,333	..	..	..	..	3,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lahore ..	3,508	1,800	2,706	..	711	4,731	2	2,220	4	355	..	7,024	2,570	5	34
18. Amritsar ..	6,591	2,479	6,008	..	432	4,634	..	1,403	..	..	..	5,653	391	..	..
19. Gujranwala ..	8,321	..	3,731	..	448	5,402	..	141	..	5,000	..	4,838	203	..	..
20. Sheikhupura ..	5,000	..	6,216	..	..	4,218	..	79	..	10,000	..	2,761	37	..	..
II.—HIMALAYAN ..	8	37	53	..	749	512	..	905	83	..	..	168	2,050	3,106	3
21. Sirmoor State ..	..	6	..	..	129	..	..	1,895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Simla ..	167	1,333	..	..	5,500	286	..	236	..	..	..	35	7,057	..	0
23. Simla Hill States ..	21	87	1,176	..	1,765	199	..	993	33	..	..	..	482	..	..
24. Bilaspur State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	1,667	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kangra ..	4	2	..	..	68	389	..	1,222	222	..	..	660	151	434	..
26. Mandi State ..	4	..	..	..	..	1,124	..	592	59	..	..	316	30	532	..
27. Suket State ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Chamba State ..	1	39	..	..	..	2,581	..	645	..	..	..	48	..	8,030	..
III.—SUB-HIMALAYAN ..	3,876	866	699	..	2,250	2,538	1	179	..	3,844	3,263	3,850	397	26	4
29. Ambala ..	1,388	2,204	562	..	2,514	1,013	..	2,876	..	..	..	789	1,711	..	..
30. Kalsia State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
31. Hoshiarpur ..	1,405	..	2,453	..	..	1,733	..	867	..	..	7,000	6,316	..	..	..
32. Gurdaspur ..	5,688	256	2,812	..	6,250	4,085	..	1,103	..	..	..	4,758	372	11	..
33. Sialkot ..	..	..	161	..	..	850	..	965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Gujrat ..	6,000	333	..	..	..	7,092	..	679	..	..	..	5,362	121	..	..
35. Jholum ..	..	..	3,333	..	..	4,732	..	144	..	5,000	..	5,254	85	..	85
36. Rawalpindi ..	193	628	..	..	..	3,234	10	408	..	..	..	3,093	587	67	..
37. Attock ..	..	10,000	..	..	..	2,219	..	21	..	7,905	..	6,857	286	..	..
IV.—NORTH-WEST DRY AREA.	243	114	377	759	29	916	665	73	2	1,734	1	2,176	87	..	58
38. Montgomery ..	123	110	445	38	24	580	272	40	13	2,667	..	7,714	..	..	..
39. Shahpur ..	4,500	167	4,000	..	..	3,247	2	276	..	2,857	..	2,340	..	..	..
40. Mianwali ..	..	..	1,250	..	417	73	754	4	..	462	..	1,250	417	..	833
41. Lyallpur ..	769	..	3,898	87	312	2,816	497	176	..	2,500	..	2,241	245	..	..
42. Jhang ..	387	48	..	..	..	4,215	..	91	..	1,250	..	3,143	..	..	..
43. Multan ..	..	..	170	1,058	150	1,917	204	153	..	21	22	..	..	..	..
44. Bahawalpur State ..	..	..	178	891	2	1,918	355	120	..	4,660	..	..	..	..	..
45. Muzaffargarh ..	..	645	183	..	298	119	1,891	392	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
46. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	2,269	..	..	..	4,680	..	..	1,730	..	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Showing the number of books published annually in each language from 1922 to 1931.

Language.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Total 1922 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. English	200	271	247	212	228	206	265	287	197	122	2,235
2. Arabic	40	48	43	28	23	21	27	27	1	12	270
3. Buran .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Sanskrit	13	20	21	11	22	15	12	27	14	17	172
5. Persian	17	58	35	23	60	58	44	17	11	13	336
6. Urdu	679	929	977	945	1,121	1,202	871	1,036	795	614	9,169
7. Punjabi	966	894	670	600	838	606	712	775	582	506	7,248
8. Hindi	101	156	131	183	156	195	165	214	130	126	1,577
9. Sindhi	3	5	6	2	8	5	3	2	1	..	35
10. Multani	12	14	15	4	7	5	..	10	6	5	78
11. Pashto	8	16	14	2	11	13	1	..	5	11	87
12. Kashmiri	16	6	10	11	5	1	3	..	..	4	56
13. Lando and Mahajani ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	10
14. Mandiali (Hill dialect)	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	14
15. Garhwali .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
16. Prakrit	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17. Tankra .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18. Tibetan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
19. Bilingual	136	118	212	156	188	182	173	149	90	86	1,490
20. Trilingual	26	9	25	16	16	13	30	31	9	2	177
21. Polyglot	1	1	2	3	7	12	14	9	8	1	58
TOTAL	2,224	2,548	2,418	2,208	2,696	2,537	2,324	2,537	1,849	1,610	22,996

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION.

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

216. General. 217. Attitude of the public towards religion figures. 218. Proportion of numerical strength by religion. 219. Revolt of untouchables.

SECTION 2.—HINDUS.

220. Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab. 221. Causes of decreasing number of Hindus. 222. Child marriage and its effect on fecundity. 223. Effect of residence in Towns. 224. Effect of food on fecundity. 225. Present condition of the Hindus. 226. Brahman, Khatri and Arora. 227. Hindu Rajputs and Jats. 228. Decrease among Hindu occupational castes. 229. Hindu sects. 230. New sects returned among Hindus at this census.

SECTION 3.—SIKHS.

231. General. 232. Variation in number of Sikhs at past censuses. 233. Sikh growth due to absorption of Hindus. 234. Percentage increase of Sikhs in smaller units. 235. Strength of Sikh sects.

SECTION 4.—AD-DHARMIS.

236. General.

SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237. General. 238. Muslim sects.

SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239. General. 240. Local distribution of Christians.

SECTION 7.—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241. Jain. 242. Buddhists. 243. Zoroastrians. 244. Jews. 245. Indefinite beliefs.

Reference to Statistics.

The numerical strength of each religion returned is given in Imperial Table XVI for each district and state and Imperial Table XIX, which is divided into two parts, gives the age-distribution of Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians. The distribution of the population of tahsils by principal religions is shown in Provincial Table II.

In addition to these tables, Table XVI-A, printed in part III as an appendix to the Imperial Table XVI, contains details of sects of Hindus, Muslims, Jains and Sikhs.

At the end of this Chapter will be found an Appendix, which is the key to the Social Map and four Subsidiary Tables, described below.

Subsidiary Table I gives by Natural Divisions the actual number of each religion in 1931 and the proportion of each per 10,000 of the total population at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent. during each decade as well as the percentage of net variation that each religion has exhibited during the last half century.

Subsidiary Table II gives by Natural Division, district and state the proportion of each main religion per 10,000 of the population for six censuses.

Subsidiary Table III gives the actual number of Christians, by Natural Division, district and state for six censuses and the variation per cent. they have shown during each decade since 1881 as well as the percentage of net variation during the last fifty years.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the distribution of 10,000 of urban and rural population by main religions for the whole Province and its four Natural Divisions.

SECTION I.—GENERAL.

General.

216. Enough has been said in previous Census Reports on the origin and beliefs of the various religions, and it is unnecessary to traverse the same ground

Religion.	000's OMITTED.					
	PUNJAB.		BRITISH TERRITORY.		PUNJAB STATES.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim ..	12,813	14,930	11,444	13,332	1,369	1,597
Hindu ..	8,800	8,600	6,579	6,329	2,220	2,271
Sikh ..	3,107	4,072	2,294	3,064	813	1,007
Christian ..	333	419	329	415	4	5
Others ..	48	470	38	441	10	29

over again. The table in the margin shows the numerical strength of the followers of each religion (according to the present census) in the Province and its main political divisions; the corresponding figures for the 1921 census are also given.

The Social Map in the beginning of this Report depicts the distribution of the various religions in the Punjab, and what is indicated by means of coloured rectangles in that map is illustrated in figures in Appendix I at the end of this Chapter. Hindus are in a majority in six districts (Hissar, Gurgaon, Rohtak,

Karnal, Simla and Kangra), their proportion ranging between 91 per cent. (Kangra) and 65 per cent. (Hissar); while in two districts (Ambala and Hoshiarpur) they are most numerous as a community, the proportion being 47 and 40 per cent., respectively. Muslims predominate in 17 districts,* their proportion varying between 91 per cent. (Attock) and 51 per cent. (Gurdaspur), while in three districts (Jullundur, Ferozepore and Amritsar) their numerical strength is greater than that of any other community, the proportion being 44, 45 and 47 per cent., respectively. The Sikhs have a clear majority in no district, and in Ludhiana alone they are more numerous than Hindus or Muslims, their proportion being 47 per cent. In the Punjab States Sikhs predominate in Faridkot and Patiala with proportions of 57 and 39 per cent., respectively, and Muslims in Bahawalpur, Kapurthala and Maler Kotla with proportions of 81, 57 and 38, respectively. Of the remaining states Hindus enjoy a vast majority in ten, their proportion ranging between 99 per cent. (Suket) and 75 per cent. (Jind), and are most numerous as a community in the States of Kalsia and Nabha with proportions of 48 and 46, respectively.

It will be useful at the outset to mention two factors, which have a bearing on the population of the various communities, *viz.*, conversion and inter-marriages. As regards the former, the number of conversions from one religion to another is relatively small in this Province. The ‘Arya Samaj,’ a section of Hindus engaged on such work, seems to be concentrating on the rehabilitation of the depressed classes by the process called ‘*shuddhi*.’ Among Muslims the ‘*Ishaat-i-Islam*’ and ‘*Tabligh*’ movements have been in existence during the last decade. In the case of Christians, who owed their enormous increase during the period 1891—1910 mainly to conversion, the pace of conversion has considerably slowed down. Inter-marriages and conversions on any large scale take place only between Hindus and Sikhs.

Conversion and Inter-marriage.

The most notable feature of the present census from the standpoint of return of religion has been the adoption of the term ‘Ad-Dharmi’ by numerous Chamars and Chuhras and other untouchables. At previous censuses Chuhras, unless they returned some recognised religion, were always included among Hindus. In this respect the instructions for the return of religion at the present census were the same as in 1921, *viz.*, “All *Chuhras*, who are not Muslims or Christians, and who do not return any other religion, should be returned as Hindus. The same rule applies to members of other depressed classes who have no tribal religion.” Thus under the instructions if a Chuhra refused to be recorded as a Hindu he was to be so recorded in case he failed to return any other religion. An addition was, however, made to the instructions by the insertion of the clause :—“Persons returning themselves as Ad-Dharmis should be recorded as such.” The Punjab Ad-Dharm Mandal had petitioned the Punjab Government before the census operations started in 1930, representing that the depressed classes should be permitted to return Ad-Dharm as their religion at the time of the census as they were the aborigines of India and while the Hindus kept them at a respectable distance they did not believe in the Hindu religion. The President of the Punjab Ad-Dharm Mandal was informed that a clause was being provided in the Census Code requiring that persons returning their religion as *Ad-Dharm* would be recorded as such. *Ad-Dharm* literally means original or ancient religion.

A “New” Religion.

*Lahore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.

In spite of the care taken to ensure the return of definite religions, sects or castes were in some cases returned instead in the column of religion and these had to be classified at the time of sorting, as most of the figures in Imperial Tables are given separately for the followers of different religions. The detail of this classification, which was made under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India, is given on the fly-leaf to Imperial Table XVI, the bulk of the persons concerned being thrown into Hinduism, notably Radhaswami (1,125), Sansi (25,828), Brahman (3,152), Chuhra (1,911), Mehtam (7,896) and Meghwal (12,807).

Attitude of
the Public
Towards
Religion
Figures.

217. The instructions about Aryas, Brahmos and Dev Samajis were that their sect alone should be recorded in the column of religion and sect. This procedure was adopted as at last census with a view to have their entries copied on slips of a distinctive colour, meant for "other religions," instead of on green slips meant for Hindu religion to facilitate a detailed examination of their caste, age, civil condition and literacy (as shown in Provincial Tables VIII-A and XIV-A in Part III). - In the main tables, the figures of these sects were, of course, to be included in those of Hindus. This procedure, however, gave rise to a misunderstanding, and fears were expressed in the press that these sects were to be excluded from the Hindu religion. The Census Commissioner for India modified the instructions by laying down that if the person concerned so desired the term Hindu should be added within brackets after the sect.

In recent times the importance of the figures of religion has been greatly enhanced on account of their relation to the strength of representation of the various communities in the legislature. In fact, as observed in Section 5 of Chapter I, communal consciousness has been growing during the last decade and has occasionally manifested itself in rather serious Hindu-Muslim riots. The advent of the census brought in its train considerable excitement and commotion among the various communities, and the members of the depressed classes came in for a good deal of pressure at the hands of certain communities, who struggled hard to win them over to their own side and thus to add to their numerical strength.

Proportion of
Numerical
Strength by
Religion.

218. Sikhism, seeking synthesis of mono-theism of Islam and philosophical thought of Hinduism, rising on the existing Hindu socialist structure, consists of Kesdharis (those who grow long hair) and Sehjdharis (those who do not grow long hair). In fact at the censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901 all those who were not the followers of Guru Gobind Singh, *i.e.*, those who did not grow *kes* (long hair) and abstain from smoking, were recorded as Hindus. A considerable number of persons returned themselves as belonging to both (83,094 in 1891 and 43,613 in 1911)* and were treated in the census record as Sikh-Hindus. Further, a considerable number of persons would return themselves as Hindus at one census and Sikhs at the next, resulting in the actual figures and the proportion of the Sikhs and Hindus in the total population fluctuating considerably. The Jains, though treated as a separate religion for census purposes, are practically a sect of Hindus. The other main religions are Muslim and Christian, both of which have been expanding during the last five decades, the latter mainly through conversion.

In Subsidiary Table II is given the proportion of each community to the total population, of each district, state, Natural Division and the Province for the past five censuses. According to this table Hindus are 30·2, Sikhs

*" The persons, who have at this Census signified their adherence in one way or another to both Hinduism and Sikhism, aggregate 476,598 " the 1911 Census Report, page 158, para. 225.

Religion. 1	British Territory. 2	Punjab States. 3
Muslim	56.54	32.53
Hindu	26.83	46.26
Sikh	12.99	20.56
Christian	1.74	.09
Ad-Dharmi	1.69	.4
Jain	.15	.16

14.29, Muslims 52.4 and Christians 1.48 per cent. of the total population in the Punjab. Similar proportions for British Territory and Punjab States are quoted in the marginal table. These percentages if compared with those of 1881 reflect an enormous change. Thus Hindus in the

Province have now been reduced from 43.8 per cent. in 1881 to 30.2 per cent., while Sikhs have increased from 8.2 per cent. to 14.3 per cent., and Muslims from 40.6 to 42.4 per cent. The figures for Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims for purely British Territory have during this period altered from 40.29 to 26.83, from 6.58 to 12.99 and from 51.72 to 56.54 per cent., respectively, and for the Punjab States from 54.94, 15.41 and 29.45 to 46.26, 20.56 and 32.53 per cent., respectively. Thus both in British Territory and Punjab States the population of Hindus has declined and that of Sikhs and Muslims has considerably risen.

In Section 6 of Chapter I the influence of religion on the growth of the population was briefly discussed. In order to form a clear idea about the natural increase among the followers of different religions I have had compiled the recorded figures of births and deaths of each district for the last decade. It is needless to go into the details of all of them, and the average birth and death rates for Hindus and Muslims are given in the table below for the six districts, which have registered the highest intercensal increase in population, the six eastern districts in which Hindus predominate, and the six western districts in which Muslims are in a great majority. The rates have been worked out *per mille* of the mean enumerated population of 1921 and 1931 censuses.

Natural Increase Among Communities.

Districts showing the greatest absolute increase in population. 1	Average birth-rate during the decade.		Average death-rate during the decade.		Survival rate during the decade.		Eastern Districts. 8	Average birth-rate during the decade.		Average death-rate during the decade.		Survival rate during the decade.		Western Districts. 15	Average birth-rate during the decade.		Average death-rate during the decade.		Survival rate during the decade.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14		16	17	18	19	20	21
Lahore	31	40	23	30	8	10	Kangra	36	35	32	35	4	..	Attock	29	34	16	26	13	8
Amritsar	41	43	30	32	11	11	Ambala	37	39	31	29	6	10	Rawalpindi	29	36	21	28	8	8
Jullundur	47	43	29	25	18	18	Rohtak	44	40	37	38	7	2	Mianwali	40	42	19	29	21	13
Gurdaspur	43	45	31	30	12	15	Karnal	38	40	38	37	..	3	Muzaffargarh	34	32	26	28	8	4
Sheikhupura	35	42	22	28	13	14	Gurgaon	45	47	34	34	11	13	Dera Ghazi Khan	39	29	27	24	12	5
Gujranwala	34	43	25	32	9	11	Hissar	40	43	28	35	12	8	Multan	37	36	24	22	13	14

It may be observed from this table that in some localities the survival rate of the majority community is higher than that of the minority communities. In some other localities we find, for instance in Attock, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, that Hindus, the minority community, show a higher survival rate than Muslims. Some eastern districts, Ambala, Karnal and Gurgaon, show a higher natural increase among Muslims. It cannot, therefore, be definitely said that a particular community has a markedly higher survival rate than the other. It is needless to refer to the various complications, such as large or small amount of migration among different communities, though some part of the resulting difference has been eliminated by the adoption of the mean populations of 1921 and 1931. The only conclusion that can reasonably be drawn is that the rate of variation in population depends more on the locality in which the population resides than on the religions of the people concerned. The people residing in localities like

Muzaffargarh and Karnal would in all probability increase at a much higher rate if they moved out to areas, healthier and more prosperous, and whether they are Hindus or Muslims would be immaterial. To me the figures indicate that the rural population of both these districts, Muslim in one case and Hindu in the other, is being sapped of its vitality by climatic conditions and poverty. The urban population, on the other hand, of these two districts, which is Hindu in one case and Muslim in the other, has comparatively increased much more. Here is the direct evidence of Hindus believed to be less prolific doing well in Muzaffargarh and Muslims supposed to be more prolific diminishing there in numbers. It will, therefore, be conceded that the creed of the people has hardly any effect on the growth of the population.

The social practices in vogue among the followers of certain religions, no doubt, have a bearing on the population figures. For example the presence of a large number of widows in any community must re-act on its birth-rate. The high castes both among Hindus and Muslims discourage widow re-marriage, though it is a fact that the proportion of widows among Hindus is considerably larger. Polygamy exists both among Hindus and Muslims, but to a much greater extent among the latter. It may be said that on the whole polygamy tends to increase the population, though it is not practised in this Province to such an extent that it will materially alter the results one way or the other.

Religious proportions in Punjab States.

We can now revert to the subject of the variations in communal proportions to investigate their real cause. We may first proceed to examine the causes of fluctuations in Punjab States. In Patiala, Jind and Nabha Muslims have been increasing slowly but steadily since 1881 and their proportion has risen from 21·9, 13·7 and 19·2 to 22·4, 14·2 and 20·0 per cent. in the three states, respectively. Such is not the case, however, with the other two main religions. We find that Sikhs in 1881 formed 27·8, 1·7 and 29·7 per cent. of the total population in Patiala, Jind and Nabha and they have largely increased during the last fifty years to 38·9, 10·3 and 33·9 per cent., respectively. On the other hand Hindus, who were 50·1, 84·3 and 51·0 per cent. fifty years ago, have dropped to 38·2, 75·0 and 46·0 per cent., respectively.

The figures quoted in the margin indicate the variation in the numerical strength of the prevailing religions in Faridkot State. It is evident that while the proportion of Sikhs has gone up during the last decade from 44·24 per cent. to 56·51 per cent. the increase in the proportion of Muslims is only slight, *i.e.* from 29·75 per cent. to 30·37 per cent., and the proportion of Hindus has gone down enormously from 25·73 per cent. to 12·69 per cent. In 1901 the Hindus were 28·69 per cent. of the total population, so that their existing proportion is even less than half of what it was thirty years ago. It appears that the Akali movement during the last decade has been responsible for a large number of persons, particularly sweepers, being returned as Sikhs instead of Hindus.

The figures in the margin show the numerical strength (in percentages) of Hindus and Sikhs in the last six censuses in the Maler Kotla State, and it is evident that the percentages of the two communities have fluctuated in a very unusual manner from decade to decade. The Hindus were 23 per cent. of the total

HINDU.		SIKH.		MUSLIM.	
1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
12·69	25·63	56·51	44·24	30·37	29·75

Religion.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hindu ..		26	37	32	50	53	23			
Sikh ..		35	27	30	14	10	40			

population in 1881, and jumped to 53 per cent. in the next ten years. During the intercensal period, 1901—11, their proportion came down from 50 per cent. to 32 per cent. It rose a little in 1921, but during the last decade it has dropped to 26 per cent., so that the Hindus are practically where they were fifty years ago. On the other hand the Sikhs were 40 per cent. of the total population in 1881, but during the next ten years 75 per cent. of them seem to have disappeared. In 1911 their proportion was 30 per cent; it decreased slightly in 1921 and is now 35 per cent. According to the Census Superintendent, Maler Kotla State, "this fluctuation is mainly due to the fact that prior to the communal dissensions, which have lately arisen among the various communities in British India and Indian States, the members of each community had very little regard for holding a separate position of their own." He adds "the Sikhs of Maler Kotla State, who are chiefly Jats, used to consider themselves part and parcel of Hindus and made no distinction between Hinduism and Sikhism. It is only recently that they have drawn a line of demarcation between themselves and the Hindus and have shown a tendency to be treated as a separate community."

The main conclusion is that the varying strength of the population returned as Hindu or Sikh in the Punjab States is due to social causes that are at work in that section of the population, from which both Hindus and Sikhs are drawn. The Akali movement during the last decade is mainly responsible for numerous persons being returned as Sikhs instead of Hindus. Such persons for the most part comprise members of depressed classes, agriculturists and artisans in rural areas, who obviously consider that they gain in status as soon as they cease to be Hindus and become Sikhs.

An indication of this is furnished by the variation in the numerical strength of many occupational castes and certain tribes, such as Jat, Saini, Rajput and Arora, whose members are returning themselves in increasingly large numbers as Sikhs instead of Hindus, particularly in the districts and states of the central Punjab. There are certain other tribes, such as Chuhra and Chamar, who chafing under the label of untouchability prefer Sikhism to the caste-ridden Hinduism. To illustrate this point we might quote the figures of an agricultural caste, known as Saini in the central Punjab and Mali in the

District.	Census year.	HINDU.		SIKH.		Number per 10,000 Sainis and Malis in the Punjab.
		Mali.	Saini.	Mali.	Saini.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gurgaon	1911	1,000	..	..	..	..
	1921	998	2	..	..	..
	1931	972	28	..	..	435
Hissar	1911	991	8	1	..	..
	1921	944	32	24	..	..
	1931	860	127	12	1	548
Rohtak	1911	999	..	1	..	..
	1921	986	14	..	..	..
	1931	764	235	..	1	492
Karnal	1911	943	35	17	5	..
	1921	799	164	21	16	..
	1931	486	400	4	110	1,102
Ambala	1911	476	297	9	218	..
	1921	436	321	4	239	..
	1931	171	380	3	446	1,797
Patiala	1911	542	251	15	192	..
	1921	510	300	5	185	..
	1931	..	254	..	746	789
Jind	1911	969	1	11	19	..
	1921	990	2	8	..	..
	1931	..	338	..	662	239
Hoshiarpur	1911	1	556	..	443	..
	1921	1	589	..	410	..
	1931	..	478	..	522	1,697
Jullundur	1911	..	400	..	598	..
	1921	1	334	..	665	..
	1931	1	175	..	828	606

eastern Punjab and claiming adherents both among Sikhs and Hindus. The table in the margin shows the distribution of one thousand of this tribe for the three decades since 1911. In column 7 is given the present strength of the tribe, enumerated in each district or state, assuming that all Sainis and Malis in the Province numbered 10,000. A glance at the table will show that Hindu Malis predominate in Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak, though Hindu Sainis have increased at the expense of Malis during the last decade. In Karnal Hindu Malis have decreased, while Hindu Sainis and Sikh Sainis have

increased. In Ambala Hindu Malis have decreased and Sikh Sainis have nearly doubled, while Hindu Sainis also show an increase. In Patiala Hindu Sainis have decreased and Hindu Malis have entirely disappeared, resulting in a corresponding increase in the number of Sikh Sainis. In Jind, up to 1921 Hindu Malis predominated, but at this census two-thirds of them have returned themselves as Sikh Sainis. In Hoshiarpur and Jullundur there are no Malis, but Hindu Sainis show a decrease in both the districts while Sikh Sainis have considerably increased during the last decade. The conclusion to be drawn from these variations is that Malis prefer to be known as Sainis, while Sainis by becoming Sikhs, particularly in the districts and states of the central Punjab, consider their social status improved if they return themselves as Sikhs instead of Hindus. It may be pointed out that despite all these changes

Caste.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mali and Saini ..	205,855	216,496	227,678	204,642	213,309	229,600
Mali ..	53,672	95,989	105,956	96,883	92,933	72,299
Saini ..	147,183	120,507	121,722	107,759	120,376	157,301
Hindu Mali and Saini	189,125	194,867	206,267	155,417	157,688	145,253
Sikh Mali and Saini ..	14,458	17,960	20,376	46,846	52,898	82,965

the population of Malis and Sainis has been steadily increasing if the two castes are taken together. The figures appear in Table XVIII, but are reproduced in the margin for ready reference.

Reasons for
Change of
Religion.

The main cause for the discarding of Hinduism by some of the agricultural and artisan classes in the central and eastern Punjab is the enhanced prestige gained by agricultural tribes in the countryside by their becoming Sikh. In the instance, quoted in the last paragraph, a Mali gains in prestige by becoming a Saini, Mali being a distinctly inferior term. The Jat in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, if a Hindu, is looked down upon by his Hindu Rajput neighbour and so he becomes a Sikh. On the other hand in the south-east of the Province, i.e., in Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon, a Hindu Jat takes a pride in his caste and even looks down upon a Brahman, who in those districts is not a priest but like him a tiller of the soil. Similar influences are operative in the case of such tribes as *Tarkhan* (carpenter), *Lohar* (blacksmith), *Julaha* (weaver), *Sunar* (goldsmith) and *Nai* (barber) as we shall see in Chapter XII on Castes.

Revolt of
Untouchables.

219. There has been in the last few years a movement among the untouchable classes to organise themselves as a separate community in order to consolidate their position, and many of them have returned themselves, particularly in the central districts, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, as Ad-Dharmi or the followers of Ad-Dharm, meaning the ancient or original religion of Hindustan. The figures

District.	Persons.	District.	Persons.
1	2	1	2
Jullundur ..	113,560	Gurdaspur ..	6,545
Hoshiarpur ..	111,829	Karnal ..	5,011
Lyallpur ..	50,718	Multan ..	4,927
Ferozepore ..	36,262	Shahpur ..	1,591
Kangra ..	20,883	Gujrat ..	1,010
Ludhiana ..	17,720	Lahore ..	1,008
Montgomery ..	16,119	Amritsar ..	104
Sheikhupura ..	11,741		

of Ad-Dharmis are given in the margin for the districts returning more than 100 of them. The south-eastern districts of Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon, where Hindus are in a majority, have returned very few Ad-Dharmis, while the district with predominantly Muslim population,

such as Attock, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Jhelum, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, have no Ad-Dharmis at all.

We shall now proceed to study the numerical strength of each religion and the variation in its figures at various censuses.

SECTION 2.—HINDUS.

220. The blue portion of the rectangles in the Social Map represents Hindus and the light-blue Ad-Dharmis and Hindu depressed classes. It will be seen that Hindus are most numerous in the Himalayan Natural Division, constituting 9,325 of every 10,000 of the total population. In the Indo-Gangetic Plain their proportion is 3,504, in the Sub-Himalayan 2,235 and in the North-West

Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab.

Locality.	Actual number of Hindus with 000's omitted.		Increase or decrease per cent. 1921—31	Increase per cent. in total population of all religions.
	1931	1921		
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab ..	8,600	8,800	-2.3	13.5
Indo-Gangetic Plain ..	4,510	4,736	-4.8	11.4
Himalayan ..	1,708	1,642	+4.0	5.4
Sub-Himalayan ..	1,445	1,557	-7.2	11.9
North West Dry Area	937	865	+8.4	21.5

Dry Area 1,280. In the margin are given the absolute figures of the number of Hindus in the Punjab and in each Natural Division for 1921 and 1931, and the percentage of increase or decrease at this census is compared with the increase per

cent. in the total population of all religions.

It will be seen that Hindus in the Province have decreased, as also their proportion in the total population. They have, however, shown actual increase in the Himalayan Division and in the North-West Dry Area. In the other two Divisions the Hindu population has decreased, more particularly in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. A direct cause of the decrease is that over 4 lakhs of persons, belonging to the backward classes, returned their religion as Ad-Dharm, but even supposing that all of them had returned themselves as Hindus (though quite a considerable number of them would beyond doubt have been claimed by Sikhism) the Hindus as a whole would not have shown the same amount of increase as the other main religions.

221. The decrease in the number of Hindus requires careful examination. Some of the main causes for the decrease in the Hindu population at every census have been noted in the general remarks preceding this section. What we are here concerned with is to determine whether Hindus are really suffering from any peculiar handicap which keeps down their number and does not let them grow at the same rate as some of the other communities in the Punjab do. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul in his Report on the 1911 Census enumerated the causes, which in his opinion were responsible for a smaller rate of growth among Hindus as compared with other religions. In addition to the causes peculiar to the decade 1901—11, such as the earthquake of 1905 in Kangra, the famine in Hissar District and the outbreak of plague, which was alleged to have caused a greater number of deaths in urban areas where a greater proportion of Hindus lived, he laid particular stress on “(i) restriction of fecundity by enforced widowhood, (ii) the evil effects of early marriage on prolificness, (iii) loss of vitality in consequence of the occupations and habits of the Hindus in towns, (iv) and the difference in food.” Of these four causes, which might be regarded as more or less permanent in their nature, the first was examined in detail in the Chapter on Civil Condition, and here it will suffice to say that the number of widows of child-bearing ages (15—40) among Hindus is 37 *per mille* of all females as compared with 22 among Muslims and 19 among Sikhs. There is thus no doubt that the number of widows among Hindus is comparatively large and would have a somewhat adverse effect on their population, but the number of children in each community ought to depend on the number of married females of child-bearing ages and their proportion is higher among

Causes of Decreasing Number of Hindus.

Hindus than among Muslims or Christians. Among Hindus out of every 1,000 women aged, 15—40, 855 are married as against 862 among Sikhs, 798 among Jains, 838 among Muslims and 800 among Christians. Thus one factor is more than counteracted by the other, and we shall examine the other three causes and see whether they can account for the decrease.

Child Marriage and its Effect on Fecundity.

222. The true extent of child-marriage and its effect on prolificness could not be gauged at past censuses as the Age and Civil Condition tables used to have many defects on account of the plumping on figures at certain ages, which were never smoothed. This defect was admitted in the Census Reports of the past with regard to entries about age in particular. Nor was it possible to know the number of children born to women married at different ages. At the present census a special enquiry was held with a view to obtain more reliable fertility statistics, and the results of that enquiry are given in the form of six tables, five of which have been printed and discussed in Chapter VI (Civil Condition). This enquiry, as explained there, was as a rule made in typical areas in the various districts and states, and all the families with the husband and wife alive were examined. A record of more than 60,000 Hindu families was made, as also that of 25,000 Sikh and 75,000 Muslim families and some Christian and Ad-Dharmi families. A reference may be made to the discussion in paragraph 114 of Chapter VI, where the conclusion has been recorded that Hindus including Sikhs were actually more prolific than Muslims or Christians,

Age of wife at marriage.	HINDU.		MUSLIM.		SIKH.	
	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.
0—12 ..	372	741	348	754	388	716
13—14 ..	360	724	382	702	373	702
15—19 ..	389	702	372	715	406	718
20—29 ..	509	711	402	732	472	712
30 and over ..	808	737	421	748	621	748

but had a smaller survival rate. The prevailing custom of early marriage cannot be held responsible for this result, as will be seen from an extract from Fertility Table III, reproduced in the margin. The curious

fact brought out by these figures is that among both Hindus and Muslims the rate of survival is highest among children whose mothers were below 12 when married. The date of marriage for the purpose of this enquiry was reckoned from the time the wife came to live with her husband, which generally coincides with the appearance of the first signs of puberty. The high survival rate can either be taken at its face value and looked upon as a result of some physiologically sound reason, of which we are hitherto unaware, or we may assume that only the physically strong women have survived early labours

Duration of marriage per 1,000 Hindu women married at each age-period.

Age of wife at marriage.	Duration of marriage per 1,000 Hindu women married at each age-period.				
	1	2	3	4	5 and over.
0—12 ..	52	135	206	607	
13—14 ..	92	177	216	515	
15—19 ..	96	157	195	552	
20—29 ..	67	143	204	586	
30 and over ..	46	92	218	644	

to be included in our enquiry and have transmitted some of their hardy qualities to their progeny. These doubts, however, will be dispelled by table in the margin, which shows the number of Hindu females with different durations of marriage per 1,000 females married at each of the specified age-periods.

It is evident that of 1,000 women married below the age of twelve 607 have had at the time of the enquiry a duration of marriage of 15 years and over. This proportion is the highest except in the case of those who were married when 30 and above. The data for the latter are of course not reliable, because if they were married when over 30, many of them must now be over 60, which is the period of life when the people in this Province are prone to return a

wrong age. Moreover, the actual number of cases is very small, and most of them probably concern widows who have remarried their deceased husbands' brothers and would as often as not return the duration since their first marriage as well as all the children they have borne.

It may be argued that women with the longest duration of marriage at the present moment must comprise a large proportion of those who were married when very young, as they alone could have to their credit the longest durations in married state. In this connection it may be pointed out that the duration of 15 years and over is in no way excessive, and women married at higher ages

Number per 10,000 Hindu wives who have duration of marriage.

Years.	1-4	5-9	10-14	15 & over.
1	2	3	4	5
Number	812	1,535	2,040	5,613

had an equal opportunity of completing this duration. The figures in the margin show the number of Hindu women in our enquiry who had completed different durations of marriage, their total being assumed as 10,000. It will be

seen that the predominating duration is 15 years and over, which claims more

Number per mille of women married for 15 years or more who were married at :-

Religion.	0-14	15-19	20-29	30 & over.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	214	213	407	133
Muslim	174	167	414	212
Sikh	180	183	459	159

than half the women married at different ages. If we reduce the number of all marriages with this duration to 1,000, we find that it comprises wives married at different ages as shown in the margin. The figures for the other prevailing religions have been inserted for the sake

of comparison.

No further discussion on these lines is necessary, as the subject has been fully dealt with in Chapter VI, but it may be useful to mention that the number of child-wives with the longest duration of marriage would be even larger but for the fact that many of them have been excluded from our enquiry owing to the death of their husbands.

223. Subsidiary Table IV to this Chapter gives the proportion of followers of different religions living in towns. A comparison of this table with the corresponding table of 1921 shows that Hindus now constitute 37.64 per cent. of the urban population as compared to 40.21 per cent. in 1921. The proportion for rural areas, which contain nearly nine-tenths of the total population, shows even a greater decrease, *i.e.*, from 34.46 per cent. to 29.13 per cent. The proportion that Hindus constitute per 10,000 of the rural and urban population in each Natural Division is reproduced in the

Number of Hindus per 10,000 of

Natural Division.	Urban Population.		Rural Population.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	3,764	4,021	2,913	3,446
Indo-Gangetic Plain	3,797	4,166	3,445	4,134
Himalayan	7,451	7,178	9,388	9,526
Sub-Himalayan	3,224	3,482	2,117	2,584
North-West Dry Area.	3,891	3,793	1,032	1,236

marginal table. We find that there is an actual increase, though only slight, in the proportion of Hindus in the urban population of the Himalayan Division and North-West Dry Area. The proportion of Hindus in the rural population has been reduced everywhere, indicating that the cause for decrease in the number of Hindus is not to any large extent "the loss of vitality

in consequence of their habits as the residents of towns."

It has been observed in the past, and the point was stressed in the 1911 Census Report, that towns had a higher death-rate than villages and therefore

Effect of Residence in Towns.

Hindus who predominate in urban areas were subjected to a higher death-rate. Conditions to-day are, however, different to those prevailing twenty years ago and the death-rate for some of the leading towns, in which the greatest proportion of Hindus is found, is actually smaller as compared to rural areas. The published mean death-rate for urban areas during the last decade is 31·9 *per mille* of the population and for the rural 30·1 *per mille*. These death-rates are calculated on the basis of the 1921 population, and the urban death-rate would be actually smaller if the intercensal increase of population in towns, which is 28·3 per cent. as against 12 per cent. in rural areas, was worked out from year to year and the death-rate calculated on its basis. Thus mere residence in towns does not appear so serious a drawback from the standpoint of health as it is sometimes supposed to be.

**Effect of Food
on Fecundity.**

224. The subject of the effect of food on fecundity is no doubt very complex. The Census Report of 1911, while admitting that the question of food was a very debatable one, goes on to say "the Hindu on the whole is a vegetarian and abstains not only from meat but also from eggs, and in most cases, from such stimulating spices as onions and garlic. A number of Hindus, particularly in the towns, eat meat, but the percentage of such people is small. In the rural tracts the meat-eaters, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, live mostly on vegetarian and milk diet, using meat occasionally by way of a change. The staple food-stuffs, therefore, are wheat and pulses, and the Hindu rural population does not appear to be worse off in this respect than their Muhammadan brethren. The fondness of the Muhammadans for food is proverbial. On the other hand, the Hindu townsman usually exercises more economy in the matter of food than in any other direction. Leaving alone the more wealthy merchants and property-owners, the average townsman usually has one full meal in 24 hours. The second meal is very often a makeshift, either obtained at the place of business or served at home late at night. The meal is usually composed of *chapatis* and *dal* or some vegetable curry. The *chapatis* are sometimes eaten with a little pickle or with sour milk or perhaps with *pakouras* or some similar cheap indigestible stuff sold by the confectioners." After referring to the reduction in the supply of milk and *ghee*, the Report adds that the food of the Hindu towns-people is deteriorating further.

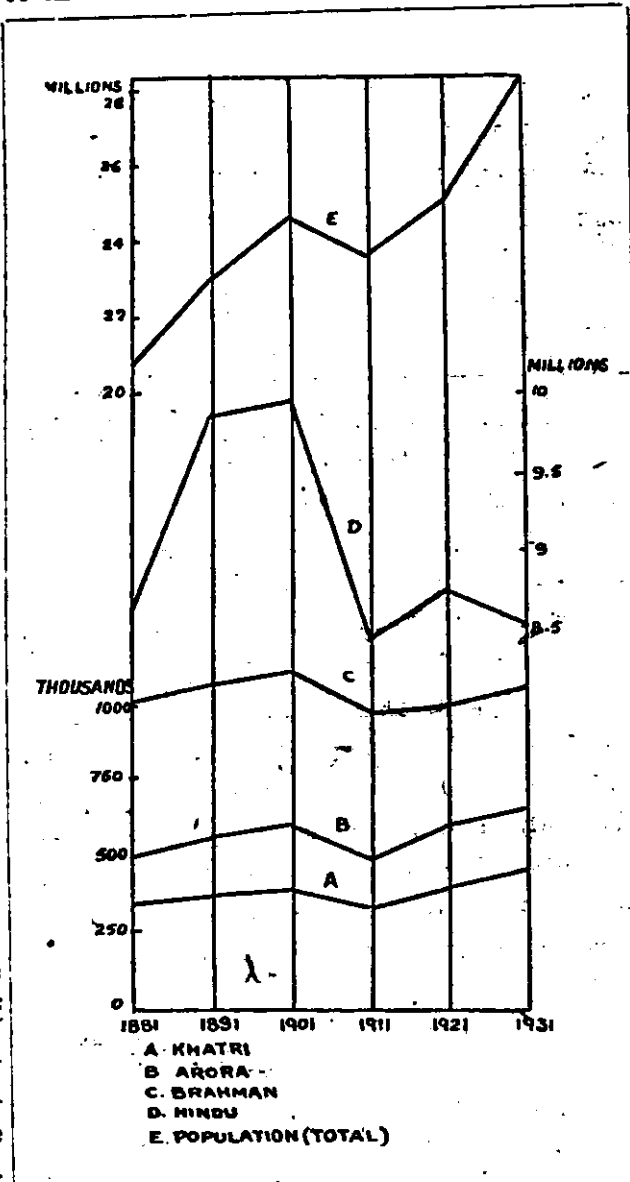
It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that in recent years the food of the Hindu towns-people, particularly of the middle class in large towns, has shown a distinct improvement. The remark about the Muslims in the above quotation is, of course, only a side-issue and evidently applies to a small section among them, and is perhaps with equal force applicable to the Hindu property-owners and wealthy merchants. The above quotation, however, makes it clear that the food of the Hindu and the Muslim country-people is about the same. It is therefore rather difficult to comprehend that the decrease among the rural Hindus is due to any difference in food. The large majority of Muslims are rural and it is the total of rural population, whether Hindu, Sikh or Muslim, that is responsible for the major proportion of the provincial increase.

In this connection the following extracts from Pell's "Law of Births and Deaths" will be of interest. On page 109 he says "Well fed and mentally active people of the town will be relatively infertile. Well fed and sluggish country-people will be relatively fertile. But in the case of poorer towns-people the effects of greater nervous activity will, in a large measure, be counteracted by bad feeding and overwork." While referring to the severity of the

tests, carried out by Dr. Chalmers Watson, Pell quotes him from "The Declining Birth-rate" to the effect that a purely meat diet produces sterility more or less complete in animals. This would tend to show that the stinginess of the town-dwellers in the matter of diet does not militate against fecundity.

225. We will now proceed to examine whether the Hindu community as at present constituted is vitally inferior to others. According to Sundburg, well-known authority on age statistics, the progressive population must have 400 persons per 1,000 in age-group 0—15, 500 (or about one-half of the total population) in age-group 15—50 and 100 in age-group 50 and over (see page 133 of the India Report of 1921). Applying this test to the figures of Hindus we find that they point to progressiveness. Any community with a lesser number in the younger age-periods and a greater number in the older age-periods is stationary, if persons aged 0-15 are 33 per cent., and actually regressive if they are less.

226. We should not rest satisfied only with the application of a mere formula, as done in the last paragraph, but will study the figures of certain main castes of Hindus, Brahman, Khatri and Arora, which at present form 122, 54 and 77 *per mille* of the total Hindu population, respectively. The graph in the margin depicts the growth of these castes from 1881 to the present day. The figures will be found in Imperial Table XVIII, and except for a big drop in 1911, which is also reflected in the curves of the total population, the three castes have shown a steady increase in numbers though not at the same rate as the total population. This was not to be expected for the various causes already alluded to. The increase in the strength of these three castes during the last decade may be examined in greater detail. The present figures are given in Table XVII, and the increase per cent. for the decade in the Province as



Present Condition of the Hindus.

Brahman, Khatri and Arora.

Increase or decrease per cent. in population of certain castes.

LOCALITY.	BRAHMAN.	KHATRI.	ARORA.
1	2	3	4
	Total. Hindu.	Total. Hindu.	Total. Hindu.
Punjab ..	+6.1 +6.0	+13.2 +17.3	+8.4 +11.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain ..	+5.9 +5.8	+21.7 +19.9	+11.5 +9.2
Himalayan ..	+7.9 +7.9	+1.7 +1.3	-2.7 -10.4
Sub-Himalayan ..	+3.6 +3.8	-4.0 +8.7	-15.9 -1.0
North-West Dry Area	+11.4 +11.3	+26.8 +2.73	+11.1 +12.9

well as for each Natural Division is given in the margin for the total strength of these castes as well as for persons of these castes professing Hindu religion. The figures for Hindu Brahman are almost exactly the same as those

for total Brahman, as very few Brahmans belong to any other religion unlike Khattris and Aroras, a considerable number of whom, particularly Aroras, are Sikhs. The reason for the decrease in the Hindu Arora in the Himalayan Division being greater than the decrease in the total Arora is that some Aroras, who formerly returned themselves as Hindus, have now returned themselves as Sikhs and omitted to return their caste. Khattris show a decrease of 4 per cent. in the Sub-Himalayan Division, while Hindu Khattris are making a steady progress; a similar progress among Sikh Khattris has been concealed by an omission to return the caste.

Hindu
Rajputs
and Jats.

227. The figures of Hindu Rajputs and Jats, who number 577,374 and 992,309, respectively, in the Province have not been discussed along with the figures of the three castes dealt with in the last paragraph. Rajputs now include an ever-increasing number of some occupational castes except perhaps in Hoshiarpur and Kangra, and many Hindu Jats have returned themselves as Sikhs

Caste and District.	Per 1,000 of Hindus 1931.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Percentage increase of total population.
1	2	3	4
Hindu Rajput.			
Kangra ..	300	+5.8	+4.6
Hoshiarpur ..	57	+3.8	+11.3
Hindu Jat.			
Gurgaon ..	96	+9.2	+8.5
Hissar ..	207	+7.6	+10.1
Rohtak ..	326	+1.7	+4.3
Karnal ..	117	-3.9	+2.9

except in Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak. The figures of these tribes in the above-mentioned localities are shown in the margin, and the figures of the Karnal Jats have also been added. It will be seen that Jats have increased in Gurgaon by a higher rate than the total population. In Hissar too the increase is fairly high, while Jats have decreased

in Karnal no doubt due to the bad climate and malaria prevalent in rural areas. The small rise in Rohtak can only be explained by the population having outgrown the means of subsistence and the emigration during the last decade to canal colonies, which have attracted Hindu Jats of the eastern Punjab for the first time.

Decrease
Among Hindu
Occupational
Castes.

228. In addition to the large number of conversions to Sikhism from amongst the Hindu agricultural castes and depressed classes, numerous persons belonging to occupational castes have obviously gone over to the Sikh religion. Fuller details will be found in Chapter XII on Castes and Tribes, and here it will suffice to mention that several *dhobis* (washermen), *darzis* (tailors), carpenters, masons and goldsmiths, who formerly returned themselves as Hindus, have now returned themselves as Sikhs, for in no other way can we explain the defect among Hindu members of these particular castes when accompanied by an almost equal increase among Sikhs.

Conclusion.

From what has been said above we can draw the following conclusions:—

- (a) An increasing number of Hindus belonging to agricultural, occupational and depressed classes have returned their religion as Sikh or Ad-Dharmi.
- (b) So far as the natural increase is concerned, Hindus are almost as 'progressive' as the other communities in the Province.
- (c) If the Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist and Ad-Dharmi, or in other words the units within which all the variations take place, are grouped together, the increase in their number since 1921 is consistent with the rate of increase that could be expected under the circumstances.
- (d) In the future a still further reduction in the number of Hindus due to further desertions may be expected unless the lower-middle agricultural tribes and members of occupational castes and untouchables can be induced to stay in the Hindu fold.

229. The Hindu sects can be grouped under six main heads*—(1) Old Sects, (2) Reformers, (3) Sects essentially of low castes, (4) Miscellaneous Sects, (5) Sects analogous to other religions, and (6) Unspecified. The sects falling under the first group can be further sub-divided into (a) Orthodox Hindus, (b) Religious orders, (c) Saint worshippers, and (d) Sects worshipping Muslim saints in addition to their own gods; while the sects comprised by the group "Miscellaneous Sects" can be sub-divided into (i) Minor Sects and (ii) Castes returned as sects.

The sects included in each group are noted below :—

1. Old Sects.

(a) *Orthodox Hindus.*
Sanatan Dharm.

(b) *Religious Orders.*
Bairagi.
Udasi.
Faqir.
Sanyasi.
Jogi.
Gorakh Panthi.

(c) (i) *Saint Worshippers.*

Dadu Panthi.
Guga Pir.
Kalu Panthi.
Namabansi.
Pabuji.
Panjpiria.
Rai Dasia.
Ram Raya.
Sewak Darya.

(ii) Those who worship Muslim saints in addition to their own gods.
Sarwaria and Shamsis.

2. Reformers.

Arya, Brahmo, Dev Dharm, Nanak Panthi and Radhaswami.

3. Sects of Low Castes.

Balmiki, Lal Begi, Ram Dasia and Bala Shahi.

4. Miscellaneous.

(a) *Minor.*—The less numerous and unimportant entries are included under Miscellaneous.

(b) *Castes returned as sects.*—Sansi and Od.

5. Sects Analogous to other Religions.

Jain, Budh, Namdhari, Kesdhari, Sehjdhari, Ad-Dharm, etc.

6. Unspecified.

The absolute strength of each group together with its sects is noted below for the censuses of 1921 and 1931, as also the percentage of variation.

Variation in the Strength of Hindu Sects.

Sects.	1921.	1931.	Variation per cent.	Sects.	1921.	1931.	Variation per cent.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
All Sects ..	8,799,651	8,599,720	-2.3	(ii) Sects worshipping Muslim saints in addition to their own gods. ..	89,231	5,646	-93.7
1. Old Sects ..	7,814,435	7,600,841	-2.2	Sarwaria ..	88,837	5,635	-93.7
(a) Orthodox Hindus ..	7,385,196	7,567,735	+2.5	Shamsi ..	394	11	-97.2
Sanatan Dharm ..	7,385,196	7,567,735	+2.5	2. Reformers ..	227,198	478,456	+110.6
(b) Religious Orders ..	22,509	5,232	-76.8	Arya ..	210,372	469,864	+122.8
Bairagi ..	4,407	798	-81.9	Brahmo ..	298	182	-45.6
Udasi ..	2,661	2,803	+5.3	Dev Dharm ..	3,597	1,403	-61.0
Faqir ..	10,606	218	-97.9	Nanak Panthi ..	9,716	1,641	-83.1
Sanyasi ..	1,381	603	-56.3	Radhaswami ..	2,710	5,386	+98.7
Jogi ..	2,238	423	-81.1	3. Sects of low castes ..	901,521	299,954	-66.7
Gorakh Panthi ..	1,216	387	-68.2	Balmiki ..	221,027	155,738	-29.5
(c) (i) Saint Worshippers. ..	117,469	22,028	-81.3	Lal Begi ..	437,285	58,897	-86.5
Dadu Panthi ..	374	52	-86.1	Ram Dasia ..	239,869	84,092	-64.9
Gugapir ..	1,812	433	-76.1	Bala Shahi ..	3,330	1,227	-63.2
Kabir Panthi ..	37,111	12,780	-65.6	4. Miscellaneous.			
Kalu Panthi ..	21,257	467	-97.8	(a) Minor sects ..	20,481	29,600	+44.5
Namabansi ..	5,471	133	-97.6	(b) Castes returned as sects ..	20,429	26,564	+30.0
Pabuji ..	5,347	2,329	-56.4	5. Sects analogous to other religions ..	4,196	8,713	+107.7
Panjpiria ..	27,363	823	-97.0	6. Unspecified ..	11,896	155,792	+1,267.1
Rai Dasia ..	14,490	4,184	-71.1				
Ram Raya ..	201	71	-64.7				
Sewak Darya ..	4,073	756	-81.4				

* Punjab Census Report, 1911, p. 116.

The group "Old Sects" comprises the bulk of Hindu population, i.e., 88·38 per cent. of the total as against 86·53 per cent. at last census. Of this orthodox Hindus or Sanatanists claim 88 per cent. and sects worshipping saints and sects falling under the sub-head "Religious Orders" claim the remaining ·38 per cent. It is noteworthy that while orthodox Hindus show an increase all the other sects falling under "Old Sects" with the exception of Udasi show an enormous decrease. The only conclusion is that either the members of these sects returned themselves as Sanatan Dharm or no sect at all. The strength of the group "Reformers" has more than doubled since last census, and is now 5·6 per cent. of the total population. Of the total number of 'Reformers,' which amounts to 478,000, the Arya or Vedic Dharm has 470,000 followers. In 1911 the total number of Aryas was less than one lakh and rose to over two lakhs at last census, and it is now close upon half a million. On the other hand Brahmo, Dev Dharm and Nanak Panthi show a decrease. Brahmos are to be found mostly in the urban areas of certain districts, and at last census too their population had declined. Dev Dharm, is also a sect of recent origin, being founded in 1887, and the number of its followers though larger than that of Brahmos is not considerable. The instruction to the enumerators at last census was that in the case of Dev Samajis the name of the sect should be entered without the addition of religion. On the present occasion this instruction was modified and enumerators were required to enter the term 'Hindu' after the name of the sect, if so desired by the person enumerated. This might in some cases have resulted in the religion being entered as Hindu without the addition of sect. The decrease among Nanak Panthis is evidently due to many of them having been returned as Sikhs, Nanak Panthi being mainly a Sikh sect. Radhaswamis show a large increase since last census.

The figures for the group "Sects of low castes" show a large decline as compared with last census, evidently because numerous members of these castes have returned themselves as Ad-Dharmi or Sikh. There is a tremendous rise in the figures for the "Unspecified," probably because a tendency was noticeable in many places at this census to return no sect with a view to consolidate the position of the community.

New Sects
Returned
Among
Hindus at
This Census.

230. The tenets of the various sects of main religions have been fully described in the Census Reports of the past, especially in those of 1891 and 1911, and a repetition here is unnecessary. Important variations in their numbers have been pointed out, and below is given an account of certain sects returned for the first time on the present occasion.

Karal Bandl.
(Hissar, 5
males.)

This sect is a section of Kabir Panthis, and its members are the followers of Kabir Bhagat. They also believe in Guga, in whose name a fair is held at Meri in the Bikaner State. In the matter of dress and food they are akin to the people of the United Provinces, and their religious ceremonies are the same as those of other Hindus. They are found only in Hissar District, and their occupation is shoe-making and their mother-tongue is Purbi, a corrupt form of Urdu.

Mangal Bhat.
(Hissar, 5
females.)

They follow Sanatan Dharm, and their occupation is shoe-making.

Ram Dev.
Hissar, 99
males and
100 females.)

The sect has been in existence for the last three or four hundred years, and its members are the followers of Ram Deoji Pir. Their holy place is Rulicha in the Jodhpur State where the most important fair of the sect is held. Their religious ceremonies do not materially differ from those of other Hindus.

Ram Daiji is the name of a Hindu deity and the persons returned as members of this sect really belong to Sanatan Dharm.

Ram Daiji.
(Hissar, 15
males and
18 females.)

Singi Kat is the profession of certain persons who extract blood from sick persons with the aid of *singi*, a small horn-shaped instrument made of horn and iron. The persons entered as members of this sect are really Sanatan Dharmis.

Singi Kat.
(Hissar, 10
males and
18 females.)

Dhawal Pal and Dharam Premi are two different names for the Brahmanic Hindus and Vedic Dharmis, respectively. The members of these sects are found only in the Sialkot District, their total number being less than 500.

Dhawal Pal
and Dharm
Premi.

The followers of Bishkarman, a Brahman, who married a woman of another caste, are usually *Lohars* and *Tarkhans*. They have a temple of their own on the Phagwara-Nawanshahr road in the Jullundur District, but in practice they are Sanatan Dharmis.

Bishkarman
(Ludhiana, 2
males and
14 females.)

The founder of this sect is reported to be one Ram Pir, but the date of its origin is not traceable. Their particular beliefs and tenets are analogous to Hinduism. They pray like Hindus, and their religious books are in Shastri, Urdu or Gurmukhi. In their dress and mode of life they are just like other Hindus. They do not eat bacon and they bury their dead. Rama Pir's shrine is in the Jodhpur State, and a fair is held there during the months of *Bhadon* and *Magh* and draws thousands of members of this sect from the various parts of India.

Ram Shahl.
(Bahawalpur
State, 58
males and
45 females.)

Swami Bishan Dass, who is over 70 years old, is the founder of this sect. His disciples believe in the doctrines of the ten Gurus of Sikhs, and are also known as Nanak Panthis. The following places are held sacred by them:—

Gahhar
Ghambir.
(Ambala, 15
males and
22 females.)

(1) Rupar (Ambala District), (2) Sirhind Basi (Patiala State), (3) Machhiwara (Ludhiana District), (4) Badla (Patiala State), and (5) Chak No. 389 G. B. (Lyallpur District).

The name of this sect, which is one of the names of the Almighty, literally meaning "Deep, Profound," has been derived from a *shabad* (hymn) contained in the Granth Sahib (the holy book of Sikhs).

They are really Jhiwars, and the founder of the sect was Baba Kalu, a Jhiwar who lived in the time of Akbar the Great. The successor of Baba Kalu pays a half-yearly visit to the members of the sect, and gives them a *kanthi* (necklet) to wear. They have a temple in Bhalwal and another in Patanagarh, both in Karnal District, and usually follow Hindu religion and observe the same fairs and festivals as other Hindus. Their peculiarity is a worship of wells.

Kanthwal.
(Karnal, 51
males and
42 females.)

SECTION 3.—SIKHS.

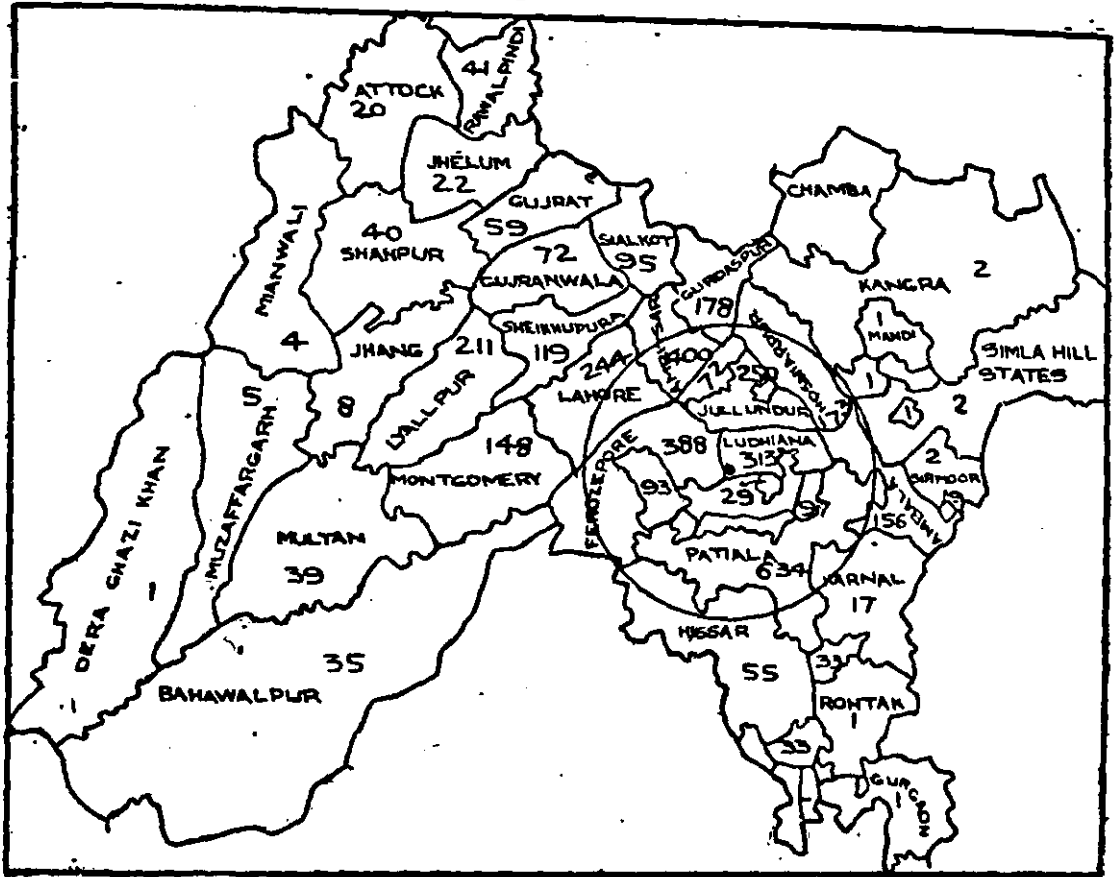
231. The followers of Sikhism at the present census number 4,071,624, of whom 2,270,946 are males and 1,800,678 females, giving a proportion of 793 females per 1,000 males. During the last decade Sikhs have increased by 964,328 or by 31.1 per cent. The principal figures for important units are given

General.

Locality.	ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF SIKHS (1931).				Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	
Punjab ..	4,071,624	2,270,946	1,800,678	793	
British Territory ..	3,064,144	1,703,584	1,360,560	799	
Punjab States Agency ..	996,628	561,238	435,388	776	
Other Punjab States ..	10,854	6,124	4,730	772	

in the margin. A glance at the Social Map in the beginning of this Report will show that Sikhs reside chiefly in the central Punjab, being most numerous in the territory which is marked

out roughly by a circle in the map below.



Actual number of Sikhs in thousands—Census 1931.

This circle embraces among other tracts the *Majha*, which comprises the Kasur and Chunian Tahsils of Lahore District and the Tarn Taran and Amritsar Tahsils of Amritsar District. The predominantly Sikh tahsils of Garhshankar and Hoshiarpur in the Hoshiarpur District are also included, Una and Dasuya Tahsils with a smaller proportion of Sikhs being left out. Further south the Rupar sub-division of Ambala and parts of Kaithal sub-division and Thanesar Tahsil of Karnal District fall within it and also nearly the whole of the Patiala State and the major portion of the Sirsa Tahsil of Hissar District. The heart of the circle covers the whole of Ludhiana and Jullundur Districts, the States of Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Faridkot and Nabha, and a considerable portion of the Ferozepore District. The figures of the Sikh population are given in the map in thousands for all districts and states. The Sikhs number approximately 2½ millions within and 1½ millions outside the circle, and their proportion diminishes with the distance from the circle.

Variation in Number of Sikhs at Past Censuses.

232. The population of Sikhs has been growing at each census except during the decade 1881—91, and in 1881 was considerably less than half of what it is

Census.	Absolute figures for Sikhs.	Percentage increase.	Proportion per 10,000.
1	2	3	4
1881	1,706,909*	..	822
1891	1,849,371*	8.4	809
1901	2,102,813	13.7	863
1911	2,881,495	37.0	1,211
1921	3,107,296	7.8	1,238
1931	4,071,624	31.0	1,429

* Include figures for Delhi.

now. The table in the margin shows their number, percentage increase and proportion per 10,000 of the total population at each of the past censuses. The numerical strength rose markedly during the decade 1901—11, but the increase during the last decade is unprecedented.

Below are given some quotations from the Census Reports of the past, which graphically describe certain phases of the Sikh community bearing on the rise and fall in its population at various periods.

The following extracts appear at page 140 of the Punjab Census Report of 1881 :—

In 1853 Sir Richard Temple wrote, as Secretary to the Government :—

"The Sikh faith and ecclesiastical polity is rapidly going where the Sikh political ascendancy has already gone. Of the two elements in the old Khalsa, namely, the followers of Nanak the first prophet, and the followers of Guru Gobind, the second great religious leader, the former will hold their ground, and the latter will lose it. The Sikhs of Nanak, a comparatively small body of peaceful habits and old family, will perhaps cling to the faith of their fathers but the Sikhs of Gobind who are of more recent origin, who are more specially styled the Singhs or Lions, and who embraced the faith as being the religion of warfare and conquest, no longer regard the Khalsa now that the prestige has departed from it. These men joined in thousands, and they now depart in equal number. They rejoin the ranks of Hinduism whence they originally came and they bring up their children as Hindus. The sacred tank at Amritsar is less thronged than formerly, and the attendance at the annual festival is diminishing yearly. The initiatory ceremony for adult persons is now rarely performed."

In the Administration Report of 1856-57 the same writer says after speaking of the small number of Sikh recruits that offered themselves till the fall of Delhi proclaimed our triumph.

"Sikhism itself, too, which had previously fallen off so much, seems again to be slightly on the increase. During the past year the baptismal initiations at the Amritsar temple have been more numerous than during the preceding year. Sikhism is not dormant."

And Colonel MacMahon, Commissioner of Amritsar, writes as follows in his Census Report :—

"The large decrease in the number of Sikhs since 1868 is not surprising. Sikhs decline in number, in years of peace. There was a serious decline, I believe, after the conquest of the Punjab down to 1857, when the demand for Sikhs for our army during the mutiny for a time gave a great stimulus to the growth of Sikhism. The idea prevails, not only with the officers of native regiments, but also among the classes from which Sikh converts are obtained, that Sikhs made better soldiers than Punjabi Hindus; and hence whenever the warlike spirit revives, Sikhism in this part of the Punjab also revives. All the members of the same family do not always become Sikhs; and those who have acquired a taste for the soothing influence of tobacco abstain from taking the *pañul*. Hence in times of peace there is a tendency for Sikhism to decline."

The following passage occurs in the Punjab Census Report of 1891 (p. 96) :—

"There is reason to believe that the marked preference shown for Sikhs in many branches of Government service, the hardy nature of the castes from which they are mainly drawn, and the recent extension of a kind of patriotic antiquarianism among the more educated of them, has not been without its influence in strengthening their power and preventing the disruption of the Sikh community which one has so often seen predicted."

The next decade found the Sikh population rising at the expense of Hindus, and the following remarks are met with in the Punjab Census Report of 1901 (p. 122).

"The number of Sikhs in these Provinces,* according to the present returns, is 2,130,987 as against 1,870,481 in 1891, an increase of 260,506, or 13.9 per cent. If these figures are at all accurate, Sikhism has made a marked advance since 1891, possibly at the expense of Hinduism, for the Hindus only show an increase of 2.4 per cent."

The phenomenal increase continued even during the very unhealthy decade preceding the census of 1911, when the total population of the Province showed an actual decrease. After remarking about the absence of separate vital record for Sikhs, the 1911 Report with regard to the increase in their number said :—

"Nevertheless the rate of increase is much too high for the natural development of population, under the unhygienic conditions which prevailed during the decade. The gain seems to have occurred mainly by accretions from the Hindus. It has not been possible to ascertain the number of people who have taken the *pañul* during the last ten years, but the Singh Sabhas have been very active in enforcing the tenets of Guru Gobind Singh on all followers of Guru Nanak, whether Sikhs or Hindus, and they have been assisted greatly in their efforts by the fact that only *Keśdhari* Sikhs are enlisted in the army."

In the 1921 Report the following remarks of Mr. Garrett, I.E.S., who acted during a portion of the war period as a Recruiting officer, appear at page 179 :—

"My experience during 1917 and 1918 in Ludhiana and the adjacent territories was that there were a large number of families of the Hindu zamindar class, of which those members who had enlisted in the Army had, as a matter of course, become Sikhs. Those who in the ordinary course of events would have stayed at home did not do so. When, as a result of the intensive recruiting at the later stages of the War, the latter were induced to join up, they too became Sikhs."

* The area that now constitutes approximately the whole of the Punjab and N.W.F. Province.

Apart from the facts set forth in the extracts quoted above, the number of Sikhs since 1911 has greatly risen on account of the changed instructions about the definition of Sikhism. Prior to that year only those were recorded as Sikhs, who according to the tenets of the tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, grew long hair and abstained from smoking, but since then any one is recorded as a Sikh who returns himself as such whether or not he practises those tenets.

The Sect Table XVI-A printed in Part III of this Volume gives the

Particulars. 1	Kesdhari. 2	Sehjdhari. 3	Unspecified. 4
1921 ..	2,873,788	228,366	5,142
1931 ..	3,588,829	281,903	200,892
Variation ..	715,041	53,537	195,750
Variation per cent ..	24.9	23.4	3,806.9

numbers of Kesdharis or those who take *pahul* and wear *kes* (long hair), and Sehjdharis or those who do not take *pahul* or grow *kes*. These figures are for facility of reference reproduced in the margin for this as well as the last census.

Sikh Growth
due to Ab-
sorption of
Hindus.

233. It is obvious from the remarks of the Census Reports of the past that the number of Sikhs varies greatly from time to time on account of the comparatively easy conversion from Hinduism. It is not essential for a Sikh to be

ABSOLUTE INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Year. 1	Hindu. 2	Sikh. 3
1921-31 ..	-199,931	+964,328
1911-21 ..	+285,911	+225,801
1901-11 ..	-1,541,462	+778,682
1891-01 ..	+69,341	+219,017
1881-91 ..	+890,686	+173,631

born a Sikh and any one can be initiated into the religion by *pahul*, a process fully described in the Census Report of 1881 (p. 136). This view is borne out by the figures in the margin, which show the absolute increase at each census in the total number of Sikhs as well as the increase or decrease among Hindus.

The figures of Sikhs have risen at each census while those of Hindus have shown a decrease at the censuses of 1911 and 1931. At both these censuses the decrease among Hindus was accompanied by a marked increase among Sikhs, though there were also other causes responsible for reduction in the Hindu population, such as plague during the decade, 1901—11, and the treatment of Ad-Dharm as a separate religion on the present occasion. The big rise in the Sikh population during the last decade is obviously not due to natural increase alone. If any fresh evidence on this point is needed, we have only to apply the test of survivorship to the Sikh population of 1921 and thus determine approximately the amount of gain due to the absorption of non-Sikh (primarily Hindu)

Particulars. 1	All Religions. 2	Sikh. 3
1. Actual population of 1921 ..	25,101,514	3,107,296
2. Population aged over 10 years of 1931 ..	20,245,375	2,943,466
3. Calculated Sikh population aged over 10 years (Survivors of 1921) ..	..	2,507,588
4. Absorption among Sikhs aged over 10 years ..	..	435,878
5. Enumerated Population under 10 years of 1931 ..	8,245,482	1,128,158
6. Calculated Sikh population under 10 years ..	..	1,021,440
7. Absorption among Sikhs under 10 years ..	..	106,718
Total estimated absorption (by adding items 4 and 7).	..	542,596

population. From the figures in the margin we find that 542,596 persons were so absorbed. The calculations are based on the assumption that the proportion of survivors (persons now aged over 10 years) of the 1921 Sikh population would be the same as

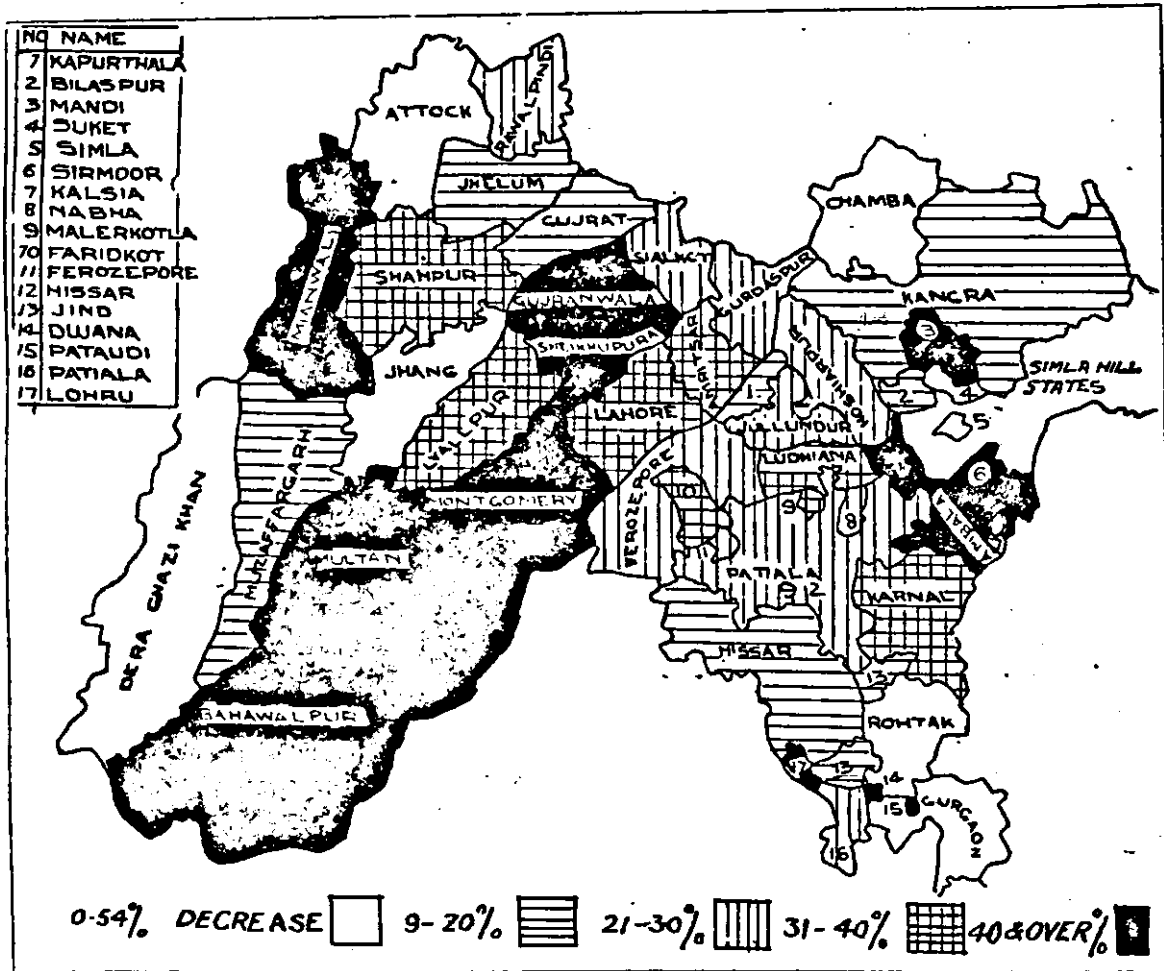
that for the total population. Any excess in the present Sikh population aged over 10 years would, therefore, be due to absorption from other communities as Sikhs are not likely to gain in numerical strength through any other cause, much less through immigration as among them the number of emigrants is larger than that of immigrants. The estimate of absorption

in the population under 10 is made on the assumption that the children under 10 among Sikhs would bear the same ratio to the calculated surviving Sikh population, aged 10 years and over, as the children of all religions under 10 have to the total population aged over 10 years in 1931.

In the general remarks in the beginning of this Chapter it has been pointed out how certain castes were being more easily absorbed than others by Sikhism, and having regard to what has been said in this paragraph we can safely foretell that at no distant future most of the Hindu agricultural and artisan classes residing in the areas, included in the circle in the map on page 304 as the stronghold of Sikhs, will go over to Sikhism. The only castes of Hindus which stand firm are Brahman and Khatri, though many members of the latter have become Sikhs.

234. The map below shows the percentage of increase in the number of Sikhs in each district and state over the figures of the last census.

Percentage Increase of Sikhs in Smaller Units.



Increase per cent. among Sikhs during 1921-31.

The high percentage of increase in the canal colonies is undoubtedly due both to inter-district migration and absorption of lower castes of Hinduism, while in places like Mianwali, Karnal and Sirmoor, where Sikh population is very meagre, the results are evidently due to mere absorption. In such places the percentage of increase does not truly represent any real increase. This applies even with greater force to places like Pataudi, Dujana and Loharu. In Ambala Ludhiana, Amritsar, Lahore and Jullundur the increase is entirely due to accretions from other castes as well as to the large natural increase. In the Mandi State the increase has resulted from migration owing to the numerous labourers attracted by the Hydro-Electric project at Jogindarnagar. In certain districts Sikhs have actually decreased, but there is nothing surprising about this

as in districts such as Dera Ghazi Khan, Attock, Jhang, Rohtak and Gurgaon

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent. during the decade, 1921-31.		District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent. during the decade, 1921-31.	
	All Reli-gions.	Sikh.		All Reli-gions.	Sikh.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hissar ..	+10.1	+20.9	Gujranwala ..	+18.1	+40.9
Rohtak ..	+4.3	-1.0	Sheikhupura ..	+19.5	+44.0
Gurgaon ..	+8.5	-45.9	Gujrat ..	+11.9	+19.7
Karnal ..	+2.9	+37.9	Shahpur ..	+14.1	+32.0
Ambala ..	+9.0	+59.4	Jhelum ..	+13.4	+18.3
Simla ..	-18.8	-35.2	Rawalpindi ..	+11.4	+30.1
Kangra ..	+4.6	+15.0	Attock ..	+14.0	-1.4
Hoshiarpur ..	+11.3	+30.2	Mianwali ..	+14.9	+41.7
Jullundur ..	+14.7	+21.1	Montgomery ..	+45.8	+55.1
Ludhiana ..	+18.5	+32.7	Lyallpur ..	+14.0	+31.4
Ferozapore ..	+5.3	+28.2	Jhang ..	+16.5	-9.6
Lahore ..	+22.0	+35.7	Multan ..	+32.1	+112.5
Amritsar ..	+20.2	+39.4	Muzaffargarh ..	+4.0	+8.6
Gurdaspur ..	+13.9	+29.7	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	+5.0	-18.5
Sialkot ..	+11.6	+26.7			

and Simla Hill States Sikhs are very few and the reduction in their number might be due to any cause, migration or absorption by Hinduism. It is on the whole noticeable from the map that Sikhs have in many areas increased at a much greater rate than the total population. The marginal table com-

pares the increase per cent. among Sikhs with that among all religions in British districts.

To give some further idea about

the gain of Sikhism I quote in the margin the figures of certain castes for 1921 and 1931. It may be pointed out that these figures furnish no more than a mere indication as except in the case of higher castes such as Jat and Rajput, converts to Sikhism do not as a rule return any caste, being content with the entry of 'Sikh' in the column of caste. This desire to return no caste is actuated by the feeling that it is better not to return a low caste, and as a matter of fact many members of low castes such as Chuhra and Chamar adopt Sikhism in order to escape the inferiority complex. In regard to Sikhs the instructions to enumerators were that they should not be pressed to return their caste.

Caste.	1931.	1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
Arora ..	114,329	121,096	-6,767	-5.6
Chamar ..	158,753	163,290	-4,537	-2.8
Chuhra ..	169,247	42,476	+126,771	+298.5
Jat ..	2,134,596	1,823,456	+311,140	+17.1
Rajput ..	52,829	30,508	+22,321	+73.2
Saini ..	86,688	53,777	+32,911	+61.2
Tarkhan ..	159,103	139,768	+19,335	+13.8

The figures of variation in the numerical strength of castes can be best studied over a long period, as owing to wrong classification or different interpretation of instructions the results of two successive censuses may not serve as an index to actual facts. The table below shows for each of the last six censuses the variations in the population figures of certain castes, which claim both Hindus and Sikhs among their members.

Caste and religion.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jat (Hindu) ..	1,445,374	1,697,177	1,539,574	1,000,085	1,046,396	992,301
" (Sikh) ..	1,122,673	1,116,417	1,388,877	1,617,532	1,822,891	2,133,151
Tarkhan (Carpenter) (Hindu) ..	213,070	215,561	233,934	162,305	161,833	146,721
" (Sikh) ..	113,087	134,110	146,904	180,447	139,327	158,441
Lohar (Blacksmith) (Hindu) ..	101,190	110,338	110,816	82,204	83,385	74,461
" (Sikh) ..	24,361	23,287	30,455	34,802	20,025	10,461
Chuhra (Scavenger) (Hindu) ..	613,434	859,571	934,553	777,821	693,393	369,221
" (Sikh) ..	40,501	90,321	21,673	49,937	40,345	157,341
Darzi (Tailor) (Hindu) ..	9,674	10,218	9,680	7,657	8,178	9,821
" (Sikh) ..	186	660	716	1,408	1,587	3,031
Chamar (Shoemaker) (Hindu) ..	931,915	1,029,335	1,069,003	909,499	968,298	684,961
" (Sikh) ..	100,014	106,328	75,753	164,110	161,862	155,711

The figures bear out the remarks recorded above. Among Jats the number of Hindus has gone on decreasing since 1901, except for a small

increase in 1921. The Sikh Jats have on the other hand been ever on the increase. Among occupational castes, such as Tarkhan and Lohar, Hindus have been decreasing since 1901, while the number of Sikhs has been rapidly growing, though of late it has had a downward tendency. This is merely due to the failure on the part of Sikh artisans to return any caste at all or to claim Ramgarhia as their caste instead of the traditional caste, Tarkhan. Many of these artisans were evidently absorbed from Hinduism. The number of Chuhras among Hindus has been declining seriously since the 1911 census, and it has been on the increase among Sikhs except in 1901 and 1921, the increase at this census being very much greater than before. But for the new Ad-Dharmi movement many more Chamars and Chuhras would have returned themselves as Sikhs.

235. The statement in the margin shows the numerical strength of the

Strength of Sikh Sects.

Sect.	Kesdhari.	Sehjdhari.
1	2	3
Gobind Singh ..	23,073	..
Hazuri ..	192,886	2,337
Kuka Namdhari ..	13,068	..
Mazhabi ..	15,866	870
Nihang ..	4,195	..
Nanak Panthi ..	26,675	1,202
Panj Piria ..	62	..
Ramdasi ..	11,941	839
Ram Rai ..	1,207	17
Sarwaria ..	11,817	1,813
Tat-Khalsa ..	147	..
Udasi ..	16	369
Miscellaneous ..	6,959	7
Unspecified ..	3,280,317	274,449
Total ..	3,588,829	281,903

different sects returned in the Province under the two main divisions, "Kesdhari" and "Sehjdhari." The bulk of Sikh population, *i.e.*, 88.1 per cent. of the total, is Kesdhari, only 6.9 per cent. being Sehjdhari. The districts with the largest number of the latter are Hoshiarpur (35,916), Montgomery (31,530), and Jullundur (27,805). The remaining 5 per cent. of the Sikh population is made up of "sects analogous to other religions" or "miscellaneous sects"

such as Guru Bhag Singh (724), Nirmala (268), Nam Dev (267), Narankari (282), Baba Budhi (231), Kabir Panthi (114), Bedi Sodhi (76), Baba Kalu (52), Sadu (44), Baba Bindu (41) and Gulab Dasi (2). Among Kesdharis the Tat-Khalsas, Hazuris and Nanak Panthis occupy a prominent position. For a description of the different sects or their practices or tenets distinguishing them from each other the reader is referred to the Census Reports of 1891 and 1911, in which the subject has been fully discussed. The only noticeable feature brought out by the present census is that the strength of minor sects is very much on the decrease owing to a general tendency of modern times to do away with sub-sects in the interests of the community as a whole.

The variation since 1921 in sects with the greatest number of followers is

Variation in Sects.

Sect.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
1	2	3	4
KESDHARI.			
Gobind Singh ..	42,678	23,073	-44.5
Hazuri ..	246,387	192,886	-21.7
Kuka Namdhari ..	4,037	13,068	+223.7
Mazhabi ..	2,291	15,866	+592.5
Nihang ..	3,913	4,195	+7.2
Nanak Panthi ..	22,486	26,675	+18.6
Panj Piria ..	4,592	62	-98.6
Ramdasi ..	10,588	11,941	+13.0
Ram Rai ..	605	1,207	+99.5
Sarwaria ..	14,256	11,817	-17.1
Tat Khalsa ..	531,279	147	-100.0
Udasi ..	776	16	-97.9
Unspecified ..	1,989,940	3,280,317	+64.8
SEHJDHARI.			
Hazuri ..	1,613	2,337	+44.9
Nanak Panthi ..	13,961	1,202	-91.4
Radhaswami ..	378	..	-100.0
Ramdasi ..	209	839	+301.4
Sarwaria ..	2,382	1,813	-23.9
Udasi ..	66	369	+459.1
Unspecified ..	209,757	274,449	+30.8

given in the marginal table. Kesdharis have increased from 2,873,788 to 3,588,829, or by 24.8 per cent. and Sehjdharis from 228,366 to 281,903, or by 23.4 per cent. The orthodox sects such as "Gobind Singh" and "Hazuri" are on the decrease, but sects like Nanak Panthi and Mazhabi, the latter chiefly returned by Chuhras, Chamars, Sansis and Bawarias, show a large increase. The increase in the figures of "Unspecified" is due to the lack of return of sect on the part of persons who were formerly recorded

as belonging to a particular sect. Sects like Udasi and Panj Piria would see to be losing popularity, as also the sect analogous to Islam, namely Sarwaria.

SECTION 4.—AD-DHARMIS.

General.

236. The circumstances leading to the return of Ad-Dharmi religion have been described in the general section of this Chapter. The figures of Ad-Dharmis for certain districts have been given in paragraph 219 above. The absolute figures by districts and states are given in Imperial Table XVI and the figures by tahsils in Provincial Table II, both appearing in Part II of this Volume. The Ad-Dharmis, however, do not comprise all the Hindu depressed classes as numerous members of these classes have returned themselves as Hindus and abstained from claiming the new religion. The figures for all the depressed classes of Hindus are not available, as at this census some limit had to be placed for reasons of economy on the number of castes to be sorted. The figures for the most numerous castes are, however, available, and the total strength of de-

District or State.	Ad-Dharmi.	Hindu Depressed Classes.*	District or State.	Ad-Dharmi.	Hindu Depressed Classes.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hissar ..	9	95,414	Montgomery ..	16,119	16,307
Rohtak ..	..	96,254	Lyallpur ..	50,718	14,181
Gurgaon ..	..	106,899	Jhang ..	66	1,079
Karnal ..	5,011	108,149	Multan ..	4,927	10,978
Ambala ..	98	93,246	Muzaffargarh ..	..	2,849
Simla ..	..	7,231	D. G. Khan ..	..	2,144
Kangra ..	20,883	88,890	Dujana State ..	..	3,335
Hoshiarpur ..	111,829	35,613	Patandi State ..	..	3,077
Jullundur ..	113,580	21,336	Kalsia State ..	282	8,484
Ludhiana ..	17,720	20,396	Simla Hill States..	..	79,245
Ferozepore ..	36,262	40,046	Loharu State ..	..	2,393
Lahore ..	1,006	50,176	Sirmoor State ..	..	43,384
Amritsar ..	164	31,082	Bilaspur State ..	..	16,974
Gurdaspur ..	6,545	12,858	Mandi State ..	..	42,136
Sialkot ..	26	26,800	Suket State ..	..	14,675
Gujranwala ..	2	5,365	Kapurthala State ..	10,174	21,697
Sheikhupura ..	11,741	10,735	Maler Kotla State ..	..	8,662
Gujrat ..	1,010	2,371	Faridkot State ..	1,584	3,433
Shahpur ..	1,591	6,096	Chamba State ..	537	8,848
Jhelum ..	..	532	Patiala State ..	2,462	116,101
Rawalpindi ..	..	3,311	Jind State ..	..	33,754
Attock ..	..	489	Nabha State ..	6	26,767
Mianwali ..	..	575	Behawalpur State ..	4,447	35,477

pressed classes belonging to these castes inclusive of Ad-Dharmis is given in Appendix I at the end of this Chapter. The table in the margin gives the figures of Ad-Dharmis and the Hindu depressed classes* separately as far as available for

each district and state. It is evident from the table that Ad-Dharmis in most places form only a fraction of the Hindu depressed classes, and except in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, which are their strongholds, and Sheikhupura and Lyallpur colonies, Ad-Dharmis nowhere outnumber the other depressed classes. In Montgomery the number of the two is about equal. It is obvious, therefore, that the number of persons who returned themselves as Ad-Dharmis in each area was governed by the peculiar circumstances of the locality. In areas like Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal, where depressed classes are found in large numbers, the propaganda on behalf of Ad-Dharmis appears to have been ineffective as these districts are far removed from the centre of Ad-Dharmi movement. Moreover, the Hindu land-owning classes of those tracts wield a strong influence against religious disruption. The number of Ad-Dharmis on the other hand is large in the colony districts, where menial classes are fully alive to their interests. A lot of propaganda work was done by the leaders of Ad-Dharmis, specially in the Lyallpur District. At the same time the Sikh land-owners in some districts, particularly Lyallpur, Ludhiana and Ambala, used all their resource to make Chuhras and Chamars return themselves as Sikhs and not as Ad-Dharmis, and but for this the number of Ad-Dharmis in those districts would have been considerably larger.

* Bawaria, Chamar, Chuhra, Dagi and Koli, Dumna, Magh, Od, Ramdasia, Sansi and Sarera.

Caste and Religion. 1	1931. 2	1921. 3	1911. 4	1901. 5	1891. 6	1881. 7
Bawaria (Hindu) ...	16,045	25,517	26,847	27,633	24,401	20,163
" (Sikh) ...	15,858	9,005	6,002	1,275	1,635	1,478
" (Ad-Dharmi) ...	86	..	..	..	..	..
Chamar (Hindu) ...	684,963	968,298	909,499	1,089,003	1,029,335	931,915
" (Sikh) ...	155,717	161,862	164,110	75,753	106,328	100,014
" (Ad-Dharmi) ...	256,349	..	..	..	..	..
Chuhra (Hindu) ...	368,224	693,393	777,821	934,553	859,571	613,434
" (Sikh) ...	157,341	40,345	49,937	21,673	90,321	40,501
" (Ad-Dharmi) ...	86,548	..	..	..	..	..
Ramdasai (Hindu) ...	12,235	..	..	..	..	..
" (Sikh) ...	67,080	..	..	..	..	..
" (Ad-Dharmi) ...	47,169	..	..	..	..	..
Sansi (Hindu) ...	26,865	17,090	22,022	23,658	18,246	17,990
" (Sikh) ...	1,238	77	..	..	..	..
" (Ad-Dharmi) ...	384	..	..	..	..	..

depressed classes, who have been returned as belonging to more than one religion. The Bawarias at the present moment are equally divided between Hindus and Sikhs, while most of the Sansis returned their religion as Sansi but were thrown

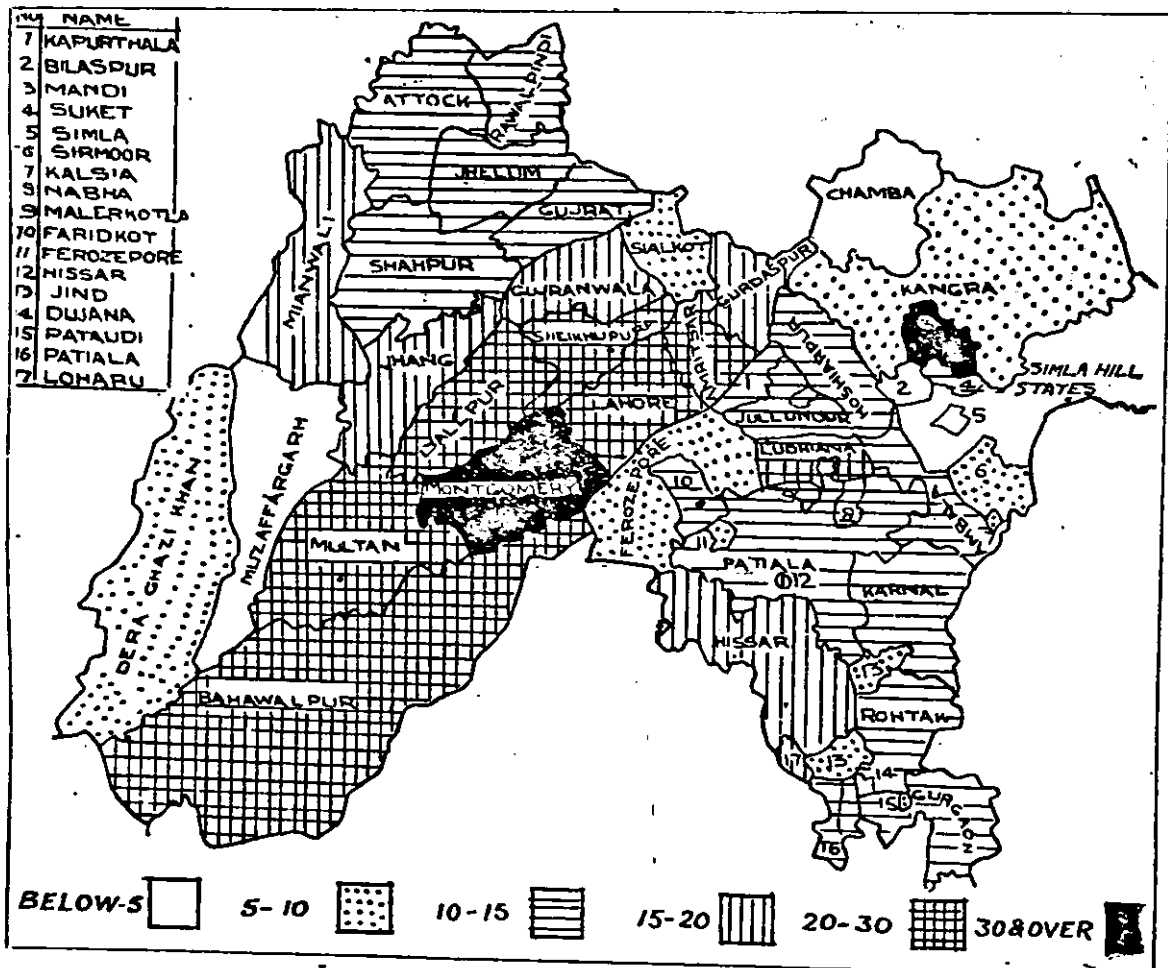
into the Hindu religion at the time of sorting. The proportion of Chamars in the Ad-Dharmi figures is very much greater than that of Chuhras. The fickleness of both in the matter of faith is, however, well illustrated by their oscillation between Hinduism and Sikhism at different censuses. A considerable number of Ramdasias, who would have otherwise returned themselves as Sikhs, returned themselves as Ad-Dharmis at this census. A further discussion on the subject of depressed classes will be found in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237. The Muslims according to the present census number 13,332,460 (7,241,612 males and 6,090,848 females) in British Territory, as against 11,444,321 (6,195,738 males and 5,248,583 females) in 1921, which means an increase of 16.5 per cent. In the Punjab States their number is 1,597,436 (874,771 males and 722,665 females) as against 1,369,062 (751,819 males and 617,243 females) at last census, or an increase of 16.7 per cent. The proportion of Muslims in British Territory and Punjab States to the total population is 56.5 per cent. and 32.5 per cent., respectively, while in the Province it is 52 per cent. The Muslim population has never shown a decrease at any of the past censuses. During the last fifty years their proportion in the total population has risen from 48 to 52 per cent. indicating that the increase among them has been at a greater rate than that among the rest of the population.

General.

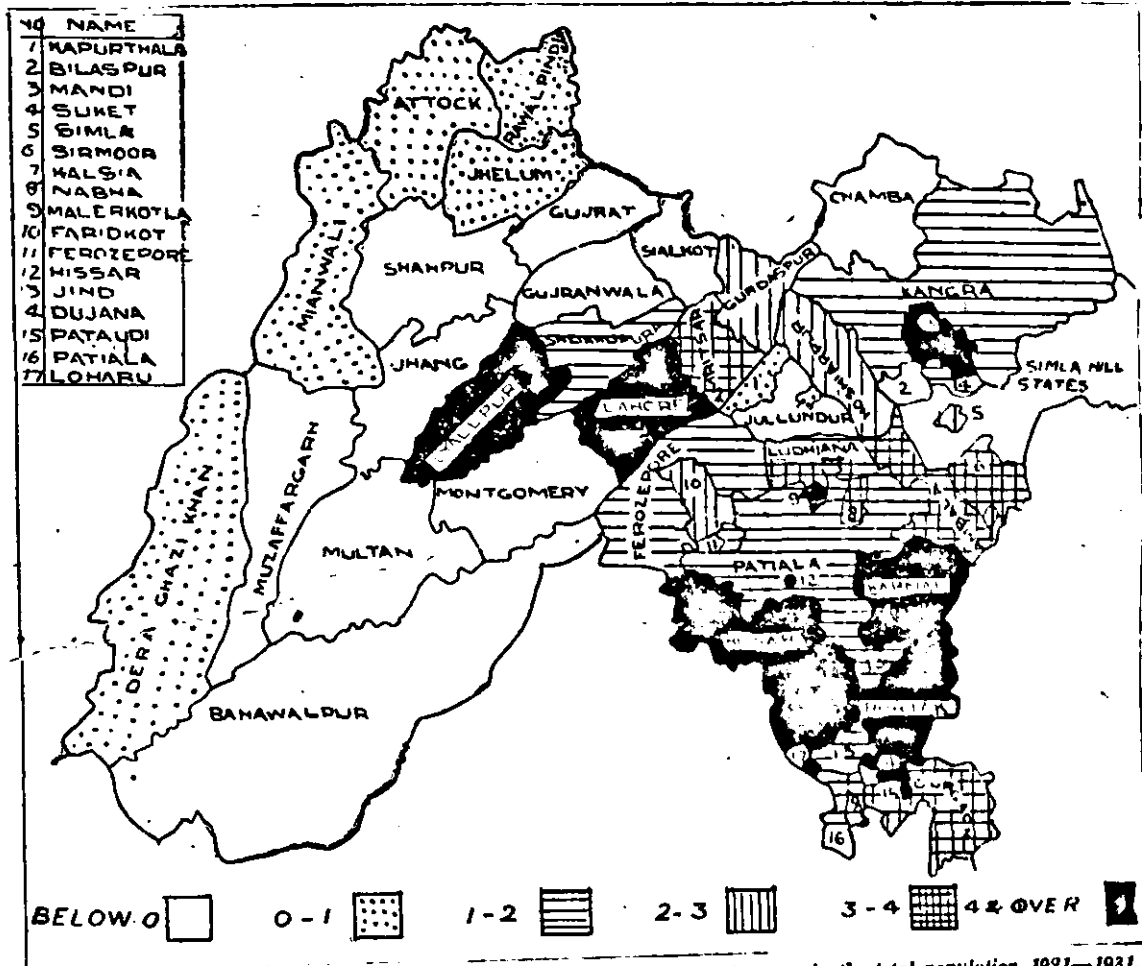
The map below shows the percentage of variation in each district and state since 1921.



Increase percentage in Muslim pop. since 1921-1931

The increase is greatest in Montgomery District, but here the total population has also increased by over 40 per cent. The same is the case with Multan and Bahawalpur where the percentage increase is next highest. The increase in Sheikhpura, Lyallpur, Lahore and Amritsar has been fairly big. Hissar, Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Jhang and Mianwali come next, followed by the north-western districts of Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock, the south-eastern districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnal, and Ambala and Hoshiarpur. There has been only a small increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, Kangra and Bilaspur, and the least in Muzaffargarh and the rest of the Himalayan Natural Division.

The map below shows at a glance the difference between the



Excess of percentage increase among Muslims over the percentage increase in the total population 1921—1931.

percentages of increase among Muslims and the total population of each district and state.* In the greater portion of North-West Dry Area the rise among Muslims has been smaller than that in the total population. This is true of Montgomery, Multan, Bahawalpur, Muzaffargarh, Shahpur and Gujranwala. The same applies to the sub-montane districts of Gujrat and Sialkot and the Indo-Gangetic Plain district of Jullundur. The slightly greater increase in the extreme western districts, from Rawalpindi to Dera Ghazi Khan, is only 1 per cent. above the increase in the total population. The only other people of this part of the Province are Hindu traders who do not show the same increase, as the Muslim gain is in some of these districts no doubt partly due to the demobilization of a considerable number of Muslim soldiers during the last decade. The

*The figures of total population for 1921 for this map and the map on the last page have been taken from Imperial Table II, which gives adjusted figures after accounting for changes in area; the figures of Muslims, taken from Imperial Table VI of 1921, have not been similarly adjusted except in Sheikhpura where alone the transfer of area and population was considerable. The population of Muslims in this district for 1921 has been estimated to be 204,256 males and 164,431 females.

next higher rise is in Sheikhpura, Ferozepore, Patiala and Jind. The increase in the first-named is partly due to the immigration of tenants, field labourers, etc., which is still going on from districts such as Jullundur and Sialkot. The increase in Lyallpur is due to the recent extension of colonization, and in Lahore to natural causes and immigration to the city. The higher percentage increase in south-eastern districts is due to comparatively smaller increase in the rural population which is predominantly Hindu owing to the increasing pressure on resources or unhealthiness. The large percentage increase in Mandi is of course mainly due to the influx of labourers at Jogindarnagar.

The increase among Muslims has been examined above in more ways than one. Two important causes, which have apparently contributed to a proportionately greater rise in their population in the past, are the comparative healthiness of the tracts in which the bulk of their population resides, and the great economic development which has taken place in those areas.

238. The sects of Muslims have been grouped in Table XVI-A (in Part III of this Volume) under four main heads, viz. (1) Shias, (2) Sunnis (3) Reformers and (4) "Sects analogous to other religions." Muslim Sects.

The provincial figures are given in the margin for facility of reference.

Sects.	Strength.	Sects.	Strength.
1	2	1	2
Shia ..	338,779	Reformers ..	241,418
Sunni ..	14,276,642	Ahl-i-Quran ..	440
Hanfi ..	24,289	Ahmadi ..	55,908
Miscellaneous ..	697	Ahl-i-Hadis ..	182,544
Qadri ..	123	Mawahid ..	896
Shafi ..	1,230	Sects analogous to other religions ..	1,630
Unspecified ..	14,250,303	Sects Unspecified ..	73,057

It will be seen that over 95 per cent. of the Muslim population in the whole Province is Sunni, and more than half of the remainder is Shia. The group 'Reformers' forms only 1.6 per cent. of the total, *Ahmadis* and *Ahl-i-Hadis* being .4 and 1.2 per cent.,

respectively.

The figures for the main sects are compared in the margin for the censuses Variation.

Sects.	1921.	1931.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
All Sects ..	12,813,383	14,929,896	16.5
Sunnis ..	12,466,791	14,276,642	14.5
Shias ..	256,629	338,779	32.0
Ahl-i-Hadis ..	60,327	182,544	202.6
Ahmadi ..	28,816	55,908	94.0

of 1921 and 1931. It is evident that the proportionate increase among Sunnis is about the same as that in the total population. The Shias have increased by 32 per cent., while *Ahmadis* have nearly doubled and *Ahl-i-Hadis* trebled during

the last decade. Sects analogous to other religions show an increase, but their figure is negligible.

SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239. The total number of Christians in the Province is 419,353 as against 322,939 at last census, an increase of 26 per cent. Of these, Europeans and allied races number 20,099 or 4.8 per cent., Anglo-Indians 3,625 or 0.9 per cent., and Indian Christians 395,629 or 94.3 per cent. Europeans and Anglo-Indians have decreased during the last decade by 8.4 and 19.4 per cent., respectively, while Indian Christians show an increase of 29 per cent., a rate only exceeded by the percentage of rise among Sikhs. The causes of variation are discussed in paragraph 315 of the next Chapter on Castes, Tribes and Races. General.

From Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter it is apparent that

Territory and Division.	Indian Christians.					
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab ..	3,851	18,626	36,856	158,383	306,498	395,629
British Territory ..	3,262	13,514	36,571	157,609	303,336	392,144
Ambala Division ..	988	850	2,785	2,715	19,310	12,928
Jullundur Division ..	523	774	1,919	6,220	12,951	15,049
Lahore Division ..	1,492	16,377	22,023	105,613	197,169	273,049
Rawalpindi Division ..	180	405	903	10,087	16,711	18,962
Multan Division ..	79	108	8,941	32,974	57,195	72,156

Christianity has made great progress since 1881, its followers having increased from 25,000 to over 400,000, or 8 times during the last fifty years. This is mainly attributable to accretions from Mus-

lims and Hindus, mostly from the depressed classes of the latter. The table in the margin gives the number of Indian Christians at each of the last six censuses in the Province and the administrative divisions of British Territory. The rise in the Lahore and Multan Divisions is particularly great.

Of the total number of Indian Christians 45,795 are Roman Catholics and

Sects of Indian Christians.	1921.	1931.	Percentage variation, 1921—31.
1	2	3	4
Total strength ..	306,498	395,629	29.7
Roman Catholics ..	32,687	45,795	40.1
Syrians ..	26	175	573.1
Others ..	273,785	349,659	27.7

175 Syrians, while 349,659 belong to the other sects, the detail for which is not available. The marginal table compares the present strength of the sects of Indian Christians with that of 1921. It is evident that

Roman Catholics have increased by 40 per cent. during the last decade or by a higher rate than the rest of the Indian Christians.

Local Distribution of Christians.

Natural Division.	Total Christians (1931).
1	2
Indo-Gangetic Plain ..	198,081
West ..	2,586
Himalayan ..	132,500
Sub-Himalayan ..	86,186
North-West Dry Area ..	

240. The figures in the margin show the numerical strength of Christians of all races in the Natural Divisions. They are most numerous in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West, chiefly in Sheikhpura, Gujranwala and Lahore, where their proportion has risen during the last decade from 4.48 to 7.07, 4.38 to 6.71 and 4.11 to 4.14 per cent., respectively. In the two first-named districts they have increased at a much greater rate than

the total population, and the smaller proportion in Lahore is probably due to the fact that the capital of the Province has a great attraction for the other communities as well.

Next in importance is the Sub-Himalayan Division, which has 31.6 per cent. of the total Christian population. Among the districts of this Division Gurdaspur has registered the greatest increase, the proportion of Christians in the population being now 4.45 per cent. as against 3.86 per cent. at last census. The increase in Gujrat (from 2,373 to 3,097) and Sialkot (from 62,266 to 66,365) is small, and in the latter district conversions seem to have reached their utmost limit.

One-fifth of the total Christian population resides in the North-West Dry Area. The districts, which contain a fairly large number of Christians, are Lyallpur, Shahpur and Montgomery. The numerical strength of Christians in these districts is 45,000, 11,000 and 17,000, respectively, as against 42,000, 11,000 and 10,000 in 1921. In Shahpur the number of Christians is stationary, while in Montgomery the rise is 70 per cent. mainly owing to the colonization during the last decade.

Proportionately the greatest number of Christians is found in the Simla District, the summer headquarters of the Government of India, where some Military offices are permanently located. The smallest number of Christians as at last census is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, while in the States of Loharu, Dujana, Bilaspur, Patiala and Suket the proportion of Christians varies between 1 and 6 per 10,000 of the total population, and in Jubbal State as in 1921 no Christian has been returned.

SECTION 7.—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241. There are now 43,140 Jains in the Province as against 41,321 in 1921, an increase of 4·4 per cent. Jainism is treated as a separate religion for the purposes of census, but it is in reality a sect of Hindus, as evidenced by the fact that many Jains return themselves as Jain-Hindus and many Hindus as Hindu-Jains. The enumerators were instructed at this census to add in column 4 of the general schedule (religion and sect) the term "Hindu" in brackets after the name of the religion in case a Jain definitely asked that it should be so added. The statistics show that 7,626 persons (4,035 males and 3,588 females) returned themselves as Jain-Hindus and were included among Jains, while 526 persons (305 males and 221 females) returned themselves as Hindu-Jains and were included among Hindus.

Nearly half the total number of Jains in the Punjab are to be found in the districts of the Ambala Division, chiefly in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal. Jains constitute 14 per cent. of the total population of British Territory as against 16 per cent. in 1921. The decrease is due to the fact that the figures of Jains and Hindus are liable to intermingle. The main caste of Jains is Aggarwal, which in British Territory numbers 19,393 as against 21,746 in 1921, a decrease of 10·9 per cent. due to such intermingling.

About 21 per cent. of Jains belong to Digambar sect and 20 per cent. to Swetambar, while the remaining 59 per cent. have returned no sect at all. At last census these percentages were Digambers 44, Swetambers 53 and "Unspecified" 3. There is thus a very big increase among the "unspecified." The important sub-sect, Sathankwasi, of Swetambari sect has been returned by 3,292 persons (1,752 males and 1,510 females) in the whole Province. For fuller details of Jain sects reference may be made to Table XVI-A., in Part III of this Volume.

242. Of 7,753 Buddhists enumerated at this census, 5,663 were returned

Ambala ..	6	Shahpur ..	1	from the Kangra District, 1,301 from Bashahr State and 568 from Chamba State. The rest are distributed in the districts and states noted in the margin.
Simla ..	14	Rawalpindi ..	9	
Ludhiana ..	5	Attock ..	1	
Ferozepore ..	1	Montgomery ..	2	
Lahore ..	14	Bhagat ..	7	
Gurdaspur ..	2	Mandi ..	138	
Gujranwala ..	1	Suket ..	14	
Gujrat ..	4	Patiala ..	2	

Buddhists.

There were 5,912 Buddhists in the Province in 1921, and the increase during the last decade amounts to 1,841 or 31·1 per cent. The figures of Buddhists are apt to intermingle with those of Hindus.

243. The number of Zoroastrians (Parsis) according to the recent census

Jullundur ..	70	Rawalpindi ..	65	is 569, as against 598 in 1921. They are generally immigrants from Bombay and their principal occupation is trade.
Ferozepore ..	24	Jhang ..	20	
Lahore ..	159	Multan ..	117	
Amritsar ..	42	Behawalpur ..	20	

Zoroastrian

The districts and states in which their strength is more than 10 are noted in the margin.

Jews.

244. The number of Jews in the Province is insignificant, being 13 as against 19 at last census, and very few of them are domiciled Indians. They have been enumerated in Ambala (2), Lahore (1), Amritsar (4), Rawalpindi (5), and Mandi (1).

**Indefinite
Beliefs.**

245. There is no entry in the tables about agnostics or about those of uncertain or indefinite beliefs. At last census their number was 15. The census agency of enumerators and slip-copyists was not completely free from over zeal and the entries must have been thrown among one religion or other. As most of the persons (if any) returning such religions are usually Europeans, they have probably been classified as Christians. One of the instructions to copyists, which might have helped to bring about this result, was that in the case of doubtful entries in respect of any individual similar entries in respect of the other members of the same family should be consulted.

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XL

Actual Population of Main Religions and Depressed Classes and their proportion per 10,000 of the total population (ALL RELIGIONS) for each District and State of the Punjab Province.

Serial No.	District or State.	Population.	HINDU.		* DEPRESSED CLASSES.		SIKH.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
			Absolute Figures.	Per 10,000 of Total Population.	Absolute Figures.	Per 10,000 of Total Population.	Absolute Figures.	Per 10,000 of Total Population.	Absolute Figures.	Per 10,000 of Total Population.	Absolute Figures.	Per 10,000 of Total Population.	Absolute Figures.	Per 10,000 of Total Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	PUNJAB	28,480,857	7,219,888	2,584	1,798,622	632	4,071,624	1,429	14,929,896	5,240	419,353	147	51,475	18
	BRITISH TERRITORY	23,580,852	5,417,188	2,297	1,810,709	558	8,064,144	1,299	18,332,460	5,854	414,788	176	41,565	18
1	Hissar	899,479	488,006	5,426	95,423	1,061	55,169	613	253,784	2,821	1,107	12	5,990	67
2	Rohtak	805,621	559,709	6,948	96,254	1,195	596	7	137,880	1,711	4,807	60	6,375	79
3	Gurgaon	740,183	386,275	5,219	106,899	1,444	500	7	242,357	3,274	1,463	20	2,669	36
4	Karnal	852,614	457,137	5,362	113,160	1,327	16,928	199	269,730	3,046	1,469	17	4,190	49
5	Ambala	742,902	253,465	3,412	93,344	1,257	155,555	2,094	230,837	3,107	7,441	96	2,560	34
6	Simla	36,788	21,430	5,826	7,231	1,965	760	207	5,810	1,579	1,540	419	15	4
7	Kanra	801,312	642,325	8,016	109,773	1,370	2,396	30	40,483	505	576	7	5,759	72
8	Hoshiarpur.	1,032,187	378,740	3,669	147,442	1,428	173,147	1,678	328,078	3,179	3,764	36	1,016	10
9	Jullundur	943,721	133,906	1,419	134,916	1,429	249,571	2,645	419,566	4,446	4,323	46	1,449	15
10	Ludhiana	672,494	82,045	1,220	38,116	567	312,829	4,652	235,598	3,503	2,477	37	1,429	21
11	Ferozopore	1,156,732	168,380	1,456	76,308	660	388,108	3,355	515,430	4,456	7,070	61	1,436	12
12	Lahore	1,378,570	208,543	1,513	51,182	371	244,304	1,772	818,820	5,918	57,097	414	1,624	12
13	Amritsar	1,117,120	143,310	1,283	31,246	280	399,951	3,580	524,676	4,696	16,619	149	1,318	12
14	Gurdaspur	970,898	236,546	2,436	19,403	200	178,471	1,838	493,216	5,080	43,243	446	19	..
15	Sialkot	979,617	179,595	1,833	26,826	274	94,955	969	609,633	6,223	66,365	678	2,243	23
16	Gujranwala	736,138	87,397	1,187	5,367	73	71,595	973	521,343	7,082	49,364	671	1,072	14
17	Sheikhpura	698,732	59,411	852	22,476	323	119,477	1,715	445,996	6,401	49,266	707	106	2
18	Gujrat	922,427	69,975	759	3,381	37	59,188	642	786,750	8,529	3,097	33	36	..
19	Shahpur	821,490	82,874	1,009	7,887	94	40,074	488	679,546	8,272	11,294	137	15	..
20	Jhelum	541,078	35,636	657	532	10	22,030	407	482,097	8,910	672	12	209	4
21	Rawalpindi	634,357	56,174	886	3,311	52	41,265	650	524,965	8,276	7,486	118	1,168	18
22	Attock	583,900	31,443	539	489	8	19,522	334	531,793	9,107	710	12	3	..
23	Mianwali	411,539	49,219	1,196	575	14	4,231	103	357,109	8,677	380	9	25	1
24	Montgomery	999,772	104,357	1,044	32,426	324	148,155	1,482	697,542	6,977	17,245	173	47	..
25	Lyalpur	1,151,351	108,445	942	64,599	564	211,391	1,836	720,996	6,262	45,518	395	102	1
26	Jhang	664,833	101,845	1,532	1,145	17	8,476	128	552,853	8,316	494	7	20	..
27	Multan	1,174,900	166,124	1,414	15,905	135	39,453	336	942,937	8,026	9,924	84	557	5
28	Muzaffargarh	591,375	69,728	1,179	2,849	48	5,287	90	513,265	8,679	246	4	..	..
29	D. G. Khan—incl: Biloch- Trans-frontier Tract.	520,686	55,246	1,661	2,144	41	760	15	462,380	8,890	31	1	125	2
	PUNJAB STATES	4,910,005	1,802,700	3,672	487,914	894	1,007,480	2,052	1,597,436	8,258	4,565	9	8,910	20
	A.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.													
1	Dujana	28,216	19,012	6,738	3,335	1,182	1	..	5,863	2,078	5	2	..	..
2	Pataudi	18,873	12,519	6,633	3,077	1,630	1	..	3,168	1,679	3	2	105	56
3	Kaleia	59,848	20,066	3,353	8,766	1,465	9,035	1,509	21,797	3,642	22	4	162	27
4	SIMLA HILL STATES	330,850	238,145	7,198	79,245	2,395	1,817	55	10,017	808	176	5	1,450	44
	Baahar	104,339	76,006	7,281	26,382	2,527	10	1	674	64	16	2	1,301	125
	Nalazah	50,015	34,293	6,856	7,857	1,571	1,396	279	6,315	1,263	13	3	141	28
	Keonthal	48,093	33,148	6,892	13,657	2,840	03	19	1,125	234	70	15	..	..
	Baghal	26,352	20,722	7,863	5,291	2,008	8	3	324	123	..	..	7	3
	Jubbal	27,172	20,340	7,486	6,473	2,382	9	3	350	129	..	..	..	..
	Other Simla Hill States	74,829	53,636	7,168	19,585	2,618	301	40	1,229	164	77	10	1	..
	B.—HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.													
5	Loharu	23,338	17,805	7,629	2,393	1,025	2	1	3,119	1,337	1	..	18	8
6	Sirmoor	146,568	95,647	6,438	43,384	2,920	2,413	162	7,020	473	52	4	52	8
7	Bilaspur	160,994	82,049	8,124	16,974	1,681	507	50	1,458	144	6	1	..	..
8	Mandi	207,485	157,799	7,606	42,136	2,031	899	43	6,351	306	141	7	139	7
9	Suket	58,408	42,941	7,352	14,675	2,513	44	8	733	125	1	..	14	2
10	Kapurthala	316,757	32,448	1,024	31,871	1,006	72,177	2,279	179,251	5,659	983	31	27	1
11	Malir Kotla	83,072	12,590	1,515	8,662	1,043	28,982	3,489	31,417	3,782	135	16	1,286	155
12	Faridkot	164,364	15,838	964	5,017	305	92,880	5,651	19,912	3,037	167	10	550	33
13	Chamba	146,870	125,869	8,570	9,385	639	112	8	10,839	738	94	6	571	39
14	Patiala	1,625,520	505,044	3,107	118,553	729	632,972	3,894	363,920	2,239	1,449	9	3,582	22
15	Jind	324,676	209,807	6,462	33,754	1,040	33,290	1,025	46,002	1,417	210	6	1,613	50
16	Nabha	287,574	105,591	3,672	26,763	931	97,452	3,369	57,393	1,966	66	2	309	10
17	Behawalpur	984,612	109,530	1,112	39,924	406	34,896	354	799,176	8,117	1,064	11	32	..

* 'Depressed Classes' are all Ad-Dharmis and the Hindu castes Bawaria, Chamar, Ohhra, Dagi & Koli, Dumna, Megh, Od, Ramdaria, Sani and Sareu.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution of the Population by Religion at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent.

RELIGION AND LOCALITY.	Actual number in 1931.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in						Variation per cent. Increase (+), Decrease (-).					Percentage of net variation, 1881-1931.
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891*	1881*	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUSLIM ..	14,929,898	5,240	5,105	5,107	4,961	4,739	4,758	+16.5	+6.5	+0.5	+12.5	+9.7	+51.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	5,112,215	1,794	1,733	1,690	1,800	1,804	1,808	+17.5	+8.2	-8.4	+8.7	+9.9	+36.3
Himalayan ..	82,711	29	31	31	31	32	34	+6.8	+4.3	-3.0	+4.9	+3.2	+17.1
Sub-Himalayan ..	4,009,166	1,407	1,429	1,493	1,536	1,652	1,692	+11.8	+1.0	-5.1	-9	+7.5	+14.2
North-West Dry Area ..	5,725,804	2,010	1,912	1,893	1,594	1,251	1,224	+19.3	+6.5	+16.0	+35.9	+12.6	+125.5
HINDU ..	8,599,720	3,018	3,506	3,579	4,127	4,408	4,384	-2.3	+3.4	-15.3	+2.7	+10.7	-5.5
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	4,509,834	1,583	1,887	1,904	2,273	2,479	2,398	-4.8	+4.5	-18.2	+2.9	+13.8	-9.4
Himalayan ..	1,707,588	599	654	685	656	682	703	+4.0	+0.7	+2.0	+2.6	+6.8	+17.1
Sub-Himalayan ..	1,445,244	507	620	668	838	988	1,041	-7.2	-2.0	-22.2	-0.5	+4.5	-33.1
North-West Dry Area ..	937,054	329	345	322	360	259	242	+8.4	+13.1	-12.8	+48.1	+18.2	+87.0
SIKH ..	4,071,624	1,429	1,238	1,211	863	809	828	+31.0	+7.8	+37.0	+13.7	+8.4	+138.1
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	2,816,785	989	871	937	659	624	670	+28.8	+9.8	+24.1	+12.8	+2.5	+102.5
Himalayan ..	8,948	3	3	3	1	2	1	+17.6	-3.6	+102.6	-6.5	+55.5	+233.9
Sub-Himalayan ..	753,168	284	227	238	144	161	137	+32.0	+0.9	+61.3	-5.0	+29.7	+161.0
North-West Dry Area ..	492,723	173	137	133	59	22	14	+43.9	+8.2	+121.4	+185.7	+76.6	+1,658.5
CHRISTIAN ..	419,353	148	133	82	27	21	14	+26.0	+70.5	+201.3	+37.4	+72.8	+1,394.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	198,081	70	56	23	8	7	6	+41.4	+159.5	+165.7	+40.0	+34.0	+1,588.8
Himalayan ..	2,580	1	2	2	2	1	2	-42.2	+1.6	+28.8	-4.4	-7.0	-32.7
Sub-Himalayan ..	132,500	47	47	39	12	12	5	+13.1	+26.5	+209.1	+11.4	+159.3	+1,178.6
North-West Dry Area ..	86,186	30	28	18	5	1	1	+21.1	+60.5	+298.1	+395.5	+6.0	+3,061.5
AD-DHARMI ..	418,789	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	199,711	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himalayan ..	21,420	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalayan ..	119,790	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Dry Area ..	77,868	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAIN ..	43,140	15	16	18	19	20	20	+4.4	-2.9	-6.7	+9.7	+7.1	+1.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	34,806	12	13	15	16	17	18	+3.9	-3.9	-7.0	+9.8	+4.5	-4.7
Himalayan ..	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	-18.3	-9	-25.9	+24.5	-27.0	-45.7
Sub-Himalayan ..	7,299	3	3	3	3	3	2	+6.3	+2.6	-8.0	+3.7	+34.1	+30.5
North-West Dry Area ..	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	+27.4	-4.4	+77.1	+721.4	-87.1	+128.2
BUDDHIST ..	7,753	3	2	3	3	3	2	+31.1	-23.1	+10.3	+11.3	+21.8	+133.5
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	-87.5	+39.4	+4,300.0	..	-100.0	+2,200.0
Himalayan ..	7,705	3	2	3	3	3	2	+34.8	-23.9	+8.5	+11.1	+91.9	+137.1
Sub-Himalayan ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	+175.0	-27.3	+83.3	..	..	..
North-West Dry Area ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	+50.0	-93.1	..	..	..	..
ZOROASTRIAN ..	569	..	..	..	..	..	..	+8.2	-9.2	+26.7	+31.0	-11.9	+37.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1.3	-5.9	+21.1	+14.6	+87.8	+125.9
Himalayan ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	-92.5	+122.2	+167.1	-48.2	+225.0	-25.0
Sub-Himalayan ..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	-31.5	-27.0	+29.9	+53.9	-62.0	-82.0
North-West Dry Area ..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	+208.8	-19.7	+31.5	+285.7	-80.0	+151.4
JEW ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	-31.6	-59.8	+38.2	-35.8	..	-77.1
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	-64.3	-33.3	-27.6	-22.5	-18.4	-89.1
Himalayan ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-60.7	..	-100.0	..	+60.0
Sub-Himalayan ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	+600.0	-94.1	+240.0	-54.5	+1,000.0	+60.0
North-West Dry Area ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-50.0	..	-100.0	-85.7	-100.0

* While calculating the proportions for this census, figures of Old Delhi District have been included in the Punjab.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by districts or states of the main Religions at each of the last six censuses.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE														
	Hindu.						Sikh.						Jain.		
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB	8,018	8,508	8,579	4,127	4,408	4,384	1,429	1,238	1,211	863	809	822	15	16	18
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain	3,504	4,137	4,262	4,779	5,028	4,894	2,188	1,910	1,873	1,385	1,266	1,368	27	29	33.
West															
1. Hissar	6,486	6,713	6,730	6,969	7,073	6,798	613	558	478	366	285	415	67	72	72
2. Loharu State	8,655	8,718	8,699	8,703	9,000	8,888	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	10
3. Rohtak	8,142	8,162	8,320	8,463	8,467	8,470	7	8	3	1	3	3	79	91	81
4. Dujana State	7,920	7,794	7,911	7,603	7,747	7,731	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurgaon	6,663	6,747	6,559	6,692	6,803	6,844	7	14	5	1	2	-2	36	40	45
6. Patnaudi State	8,264	8,339	8,245	8,335	8,328	8,109	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	60	42
7. Karnal	6,630	6,917	6,054	7,060	7,310	7,286	199	148	169	139	118	129	49	51	53
8. Jullundur	1,645	2,978	3,309	4,011	4,197	4,284	2,645	2,506	2,198	1,371	1,221	1,144	15	9	11
9. Kapurthala State	1,709	2,055	2,291	2,979	2,985	3,282	2,279	2,254	2,024	1,339	1,318	1,049	1	8	8
10. Ludhiana	1,523	2,387	2,540	3,997	4,286	4,448	4,652	4,153	4,003	2,450	2,183	2,055	21	32	36
11. Maler Kotla State	2,558	3,068	3,219	4,956	5,277	2,277	3,489	2,717	2,954	1,354	1,007	4,072	155	73	78
12. Ferozepore	1,802	2,789	2,853	2,913	2,844	2,692	3,355	2,757	2,735	2,383	2,553	2,595	12	11	15
13. Faridkot State	1,172	2,583	2,869	2,864	2,875	2,830	5,651	4,424	4,252	4,221	5,000	4,142	33	31	31
14. Patiala State	3,821	4,281	4,006	5,514	5,953	5,008	3,894	3,485	3,781	2,227	1,802	2,781	22	22	23
15. Jind State	7,502	7,616	7,737	7,516	8,112	8,430	1,025	909	830	1,083	528	173	50	50	45
16. Nabha State	4,602	5,084	5,079	5,389	5,832	5,102	3,389	2,976	3,082	2,630	2,230	2,967	11	11	10
17. Lahore	1,877	2,260	2,100	2,378	2,527	2,092	1,772	1,591	1,631	1,374	1,414	1,359	11	11	11
18. Amritsar	1,561	2,200	2,404	2,744	2,787	2,939	3,580	3,088	2,883	2,582	2,634	2,422	11	15	16
19. Gujranwala	1,260	1,929	1,907	2,241	2,409	2,064	973	815	1,167	682	657	586	15	12	10
20. Sheikhpura	1,007	1,040	..	..	..	..	1,715	1,586	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
II.—Himalayan	9,325	9,450	9,453	9,460	9,470	9,474	49	44	46	23	25	17	2	2	2
21. Sirmoor State	9,358	9,429	9,405	9,409	9,531	9,578	162	103	155	51	71	42	4	5	3
22. Simla	7,791	7,331	7,387	7,509	7,580	7,551	207	259	176	135	116	45	..	20	12
23. Simla Hill States	9,593	9,545	9,492	9,541	9,629	9,574	55	67	89	35	37	47	4	5	5
24. Bilaspur State	9,805	9,796	9,832	9,805	9,836	9,854	50	45	16	31	10	..	..	..	1
25. Kangra	9,125	9,428	9,413	9,407	9,378	9,409	30	27	25	16	19	10	1	1	1
26. Mandi State	9,637	9,801	9,835	9,785	9,836	9,837	43	8	1	2	5	3	..	..	..
27. Suket State	9,864	9,871	9,880	9,877	9,907	9,865	8	8	13	1	..	2	..	..	..
28. Chamba State	9,173	9,198	9,293	9,335	9,343	9,361	8	17	10	6	7	6	..	..	..
III.—Sub-Himalayan	2,235	2,666	2,736	3,309	3,506	3,617	1,165	977	974	568	574	477	11	12	12
29. Ambala	4,667	5,431	5,516	6,252	6,104	6,482	2,094	1,433	1,369	712	906	641	34	33	32
30. Kalsia State	4,770	5,014	5,480	5,750	5,843	6,149	1,510	1,397	1,120	960	1,069	875	27	33	28
31. Hoshiarpur	4,014	5,395	5,428	6,099	6,040	6,104	1,677	1,434	1,461	719	699	663	10	12	11
32. Gurdaspur	2,569	3,037	3,394	4,048	4,201	4,362	1,838	1,615	1,447	976	909	879	..	..	1
33. Sialkot	2,107	2,324	2,474	2,786	3,315	2,957	969	799	835	470	445	397	23	23	21
34. Gujrat	784	759	663	924	951	1,051	642	600	599	332	250	129	..	..	1
35. Jhelum	687	730	670	872	834	1,034	407	391	478	254	249	190	4	4	3
36. Rawalpindi	938	1,005	884	927	939	1,050	651	557	581	346	310	217	17	17	19
37. Attock	547	511	380	..	..	..	334	387	518	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—North-West Dry Area	1,280	1,423	1,358	1,784	1,691	1,632	673	564	562	291	143	91	1	1	1
38. Montgomery	1,207	1,328	1,248	2,372	2,432	1,969	1,482	1,338	1,274	412	321	280	..	..	..
39. Shahpur	1,083	1,142	1,058	1,306	1,338	1,400	488	422	487	243	198	111	..	..	..
40. Mianwali	1,210	1,284	1,064	1,182	..	..	103	83	143	62	..	..	..	..	1
41. Lyallpur	1,065	1,853	1,803	2,658	..	..	1,836	1,642	1,710	1,112	..	..	1	2	1
42. Jhang	1,548	1,490	1,424	2,103	2,024	1,642	127	164	377	93	90	98	..	..	..
43. Multan	1,507	1,505	1,554	1,879	1,943	2,029	336	209	244	66	45	38	4	..	5
44. Bahawalpur State	1,473	1,467	1,403	1,591	1,385	1,592	354	244	218	111	205	29	..	..	..
45. Muzaffargarh	1,227	1,229	1,197	1,287	1,328	1,279	89	86	111	80	71	82	..	..	..
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	1,102	1,140	1,072	1,170	1,291	1,285	15	19	20	21	35	37	2	6	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—concluded.

Distribution by districts or states of the main Religions at each of the last six censuses.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE														
	Jain.			✓ Muslim.						Christian.					
	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
PUNJAB	19	20	21	5,240	5,105	5,107	4,961	4,789	4,758	148	133	82	27	21	14
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain	32	34	36	3,972	3,800	3,781	3,786	3,658	3,690	154	123	51	18	14	12
West.															
1. Hissar	77	73	55	2,821	2,644	2,716	2,584	2,565	2,730	12	13	3	3	3	1
2. Loharu State	8	..	8	1,336	1,273	1,291	1,289	1,000	1,103	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rohtak	81	81	90	1,711	1,619	1,590	1,454	1,448	1,436	60	130	6	1	1	1
4. Dujana State	..	..	..	2,078	2,206	2,089	2,305	2,253	2,269	2	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurgaon	52	55	59	3,274	3,180	3,378	3,250	3,138	3,094	20	19	12	4	2	1
6. Patnaudi State	47	63	45	1,679	1,601	1,708	1,618	1,609	1,841	2	..	5	..	..	4
7. Karnal	54	59	75	3,046	2,943	2,812	2,733	2,511	2,508	17	41	12	13	2	1
8. Jullundur	11	8	9	4,446	4,457	4,452	4,588	4,556	4,542	46	59	30	19	18	21
9. Kapurthala State	7	6	8	5,659	5,644	5,673	5,673	5,091	5,080	31	39	4	1	..	1
10. Ludhiana	33	31	35	3,503	3,400	3,404	3,505	3,494	3,457	37	28	17	14	6	5
11. Maler Kolla State	175	168	186	3,782	3,537	3,647	3,513	3,546	3,465	16	5	2	2	..	..
12. Ferozepore	11	16	12	4,458	4,394	4,362	4,472	4,567	4,774	61	49	35	20	20	26
13. Faridkot State	33	35	36	3,037	2,975	2,848	2,882	2,688	2,902	10	7	..	1	..	..
14. Patiala State	18	20	20	2,239	2,203	2,184	2,238	2,223	2,190	9	9	5	2	1	..
15. Jind State	45	6	26	1,417	1,404	1,381	1,373	1,353	1,371	6	21	7	3	..	..
16. Nabha State	16	14	14	1,996	1,927	1,949	1,965	1,924	1,916	2	2	..	..	..	1
17. Lahore	9	8	10	5,918	5,724	6,044	6,174	5,999	6,487	414	411	210	63	51	50
18. Amritsar	14	7	3	4,697	4,559	4,642	4,630	4,556	4,626	149	137	54	20	10	10
19. Gujranwala	12	10	9	7,082	7,106	6,740	7,028	6,890	7,327	671	438	176	80	34	8
20. Sheikhpura	..	..	..	6,401	6,325	..	..	..	..	707	448	..	..	..	..
II.—Himalayan	3	2	3	452	445	430	453	443	459	14	26	26	20	22	25
21. Sirmoor State	4	1	1	473	459	434	473	395	377	4	3	3	3	2	2
22. Simla	8	9	5	1,579	1,534	1,480	1,654	1,602	1,615	419	844	932	693	680	781
23. Simla Hill States	9	7	15	303	311	320	337	325	364	5	5	7	4	..	2
24. Bilaspur State	..	..	..	144	159	151	164	154	146	1	..	..	..	..	..
25. Kangra	1	2	1	505	500	504	516	520	536	7	5	5	5	4	4
26. Mandi State	..	..	..	306	187	155	183	158	150	7	..	..	..	1	1
27. Suket State	..	..	..	125	121	107	122	92	132	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Chamba State	..	..	..	738	742	644	652	608	592	6	5	6	5	5	7
III.—Sub-Himalayan	12	11	9	6,199	6,144	6,119	6,062	5,867	5,880	205	201	159	48	42	17
29. Ambala	32	27	12	3,107	3,019	2,974	2,950	2,911	2,850	96	83	108	53	50	35
30. Kalsia State	27	31	32	3,642	3,555	3,366	3,263	3,057	2,944	4	1	6	..	..	..
31. Hoshiarpur	12	11	12	3,178	3,119	3,068	3,162	3,249	3,219	36	40	32	6	..	..
32. Gurdaspur	1	1	1	5,080	4,962	4,878	4,928	4,863	4,752	445	380	279	47	25	6
33. Sialkot	19	15	14	6,223	6,190	6,174	6,015	6,120	6,617	677	664	406	110	104	15
34. Gujrat	..	..	..	8,529	8,612	8,729	8,738	8,797	8,816	34	29	8	8	4	7
35. Jhelum	2	3	1	8,910	8,866	8,840	8,867	8,910	8,768	12	9	9	8	4	4
36. Rawalpindi	11	10	13	8,276	8,257	8,362	8,632	8,661	8,667	118	103	152	82	80	47
37. Attock	..	..	..	9,107	9,091	9,088	..	..	..	12	11	14	..	..	..
IV.—North-West Dry Area.	1	..	1	7,822	7,895	8,000	7,901	8,159	8,268	118	117	79	23	6	7
38. Montgomery	..	..	..	6,977	7,188	7,467	7,215	7,245	7,749	172	140	11	1	2	2
39. Shahpur	..	..	..	8,272	8,280	8,330	8,449	8,462	8,487	137	156	125	2	2	1
40. Mianwali	1	..	..	8,677	8,623	8,787	8,754	..	..	9	10	5	1	..	..
41. Lyallpur	..	..	..	6,262	6,074	6,113	6,120	..	..	395	429	373	110	..	..
42. Jhang	..	..	..	8,316	8,332	8,195	7,803	7,885	8,270	7	8	4	1	..	..
43. Multan	2	..	1	8,036	8,218	8,167	8,025	7,981	7,897	84	67	30	28	30	34
44. Bishawalpur State	..	..	4	8,117	8,285	8,381	8,297	8,410	8,375	11	4	3	1	..	..
45. Muzaffargarh	..	..	..	8,679	8,679	8,691	8,632	8,600	8,638	4	6	1	1	1	1
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	3	..	..	8,880	8,834	8,906	8,803	8,671	8,670	1	1	1	3	3	2

NOTE.—(i) Sheikhpura figures for 1911, 1901, 1891 and 1881 are included in the Districts of Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Lahore and Sialkot. Attock figures for 1901, 1891 and 1881 are included in Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts. Mianwali and Lyallpur figures for 1891 and 1881 are not available.

(ii) While calculating the proportions for the censuses of 1891 and 1881 for the whole Province and Indo-Gangetic Plain West, figures of Old Delhi District have been included in these units.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
Christians—Number and Variations (six Censuses).

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN						VARIATION PER CENT.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1881 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNJAB	419,353	332,941	195,234	64,477	46,771	26,156	+26·0	+70·5	+202·9	+37·9	+78·8	+1,894·8
—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	198,081	140,104	53,995	19,989	14,085	9,831	+41·4	+159·5	+170·1	+41·9	+43·3	+1,588·8
1. Hissar ..	1,107	1,024	273	253	242	72	+8·1	+275·1	+7·9	+4·5	+236·1	+1,437·5
2. Loharu State ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Rohtak ..	4,807	10,033	1,173	586	120	90	-52·1	+755·3	+100·2	+354·3	+43·3	+235·2
4. Dujana State ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurgaon ..	1,463	1,316	1,169	816	236	133	+11·2	+12·6	+43·3	+245·8	+77·4	+111·8
6. Pataudi State ..	3	..	9	..	..	7	..	-100·0	..	..	-100·0	-57·1
7. Karnal ..	1,489	3,382	920	1,179	120	85	-56·6	+267·6	-22·0	+882·5	+41·2	+1,628·2
8. Jullundur ..	4,323	4,088	2,404	1,713	1,645	1,631	+5·7	+70·0	+40·3	+4·1	+9	+165·1
9. Kapurthala State ..	983	1,100	107	30	8	35	-10·6	+928·0	+174·4	+397·5	-77·1	+2,708·6
10. Ludhiana ..	2,477	1,013	888	947	372	322	+53·6	+81·6	-6·2	+154·6	+15·5	+669·3
11. Maler Kotla State ..	135	37	14	12	15	3	+264·9	+164·3	+16·7	-20·0	+400·0	+4,400·0
12. Ferozepore ..	7,070	5,365	3,342	1,908	1,738	1,686	+31·8	+60·5	+75·2	+9·8	+3·1	+319·3
13. Faridkot State ..	167	107	6	11	13	..	+56·1	+1,683·3	-45·5	-15·4	..	..
14. Patiala State ..	1,449	1,395	739	316	105	39	+3·9	+88·8	+133·9	+201·0	+169·2	+3,615·4
15. Jind State ..	210	637	187	80	7	3	-67·0	+240·6	+133·8	+1,042·9	+133·3	+6,900·0
16. Nabha State ..	60	41	5	7	10	18	+61·0	+720·0	-28·6	-30·0	-44·4	+266·7
17. Lahore ..	57,097	46,454	21,781	7,296	5,483	4,644	+22·9	+113·3	+198·5	+33·1	+18·1	+1,129·5
18. Amritsar ..	16,819	12,773	4,763	2,078	1,609	809	+30·1	+168·2	+129·2	+29·1	+85·2	+1,812·4
19. Gujranwala ..	49,304	27,308	16,215	2,748	2,353	194	+80·8	+68·4	+490·1	+16·8	+1,112·9	+25,345·4
20. Sheikhupura ..	49,266	23,431	..	..	..	..	+110·3	..	..	..	..	..
—Himalayan	2,586	4,471	4,400	3,415	3,571	3,840	-42·2	+1·6	+28·8	-4·4	-7·0	-32·7
21. Sirmoor State ..	52	44	37	46	25	21	+18·2	+18·9	-19·6	+84·0	+19·0	+147·6
22. Simla ..	1,540	3,823	3,666	2,798	3,078	3,353	-59·7	+4·3	+31·0	-9·1	-8·2	-54·1
23. Simla Hill States ..	176	184	213	112	45	47	+7·3	-23·0	+88·5	+151·1	-4·3	+274·5
24. Bilaspur State ..	6	4	11	1	..	..	+50·0	-63·6	+1,000·0	..	..	..
25. Kangra ..	576	363	386	385	343	327	+58·7	-6·9	+3	+12·2	+4·9	+76·1
26. Mandi State ..	141	10	4	3	12	12	+1,310·0	+150·0	+33·3	-75·0	..	+1,075·0
27. Suket State ..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	-100·0	..	-100·0	..	..
28. Chamba State ..	94	63	81	70	65	80	+49·2	-22·2	+15·7	+7·7	-18·8	+17·5
L.—Sub-Himalayan	132,500	117,172	92,524	29,930	26,867	10,363	+13·1	+26·6	+209·1	+11·4	+159·3	+1,178·6
29. Ambala ..	7,141	5,679	7,483	4,362	5,204	3,773	+25·7	-24·1	+71·5	-16·2	+37·9	+89·3
30. Karnal State ..	22	4	31	..	3	1	+450·0	-87·1	..	-100·0	+200·0	+2,100·0
31. Hoshiarpur ..	3,764	3,745	2,978	813	120	98	+0·5	+25·8	+266·3	+577·5	+22·4	+3,740·8
32. Gurdaspur ..	43,243	32,832	23,365	4,471	2,400	463	+31·7	+40·5	+422·6	+86·3	+418·4	+9,239·7
33. Sialkot ..	66,365	62,266	48,620	11,939	11,669	1,535	+6·6	+28·1	+307·2	+2·3	+660·1	+4,233·5
34. Gujrat ..	3,097	2,373	570	460	114	255	+30·5	+316·3	+23·9	+303·5	-55·3	+1,114·5
35. Jhelum ..	672	430	450	271	253	416	+56·3	-4·4	+66·1	+7·1	-39·2	+61·5
36. Rawalpindi ..	7,486	9,286	8,320	7,614	7,105	3,822	-19·4	+11·6	+9·3	+7·2	+85·9	+95·9
37. Attock ..	710	557	707	..	..	..	+27·5	-21·2	..	..	..	..
V.—North-West Dry Area	86,186	71,192	44,366	11,143	2,249	2,122	+21·1	+60·5	+298·1	+395·5	+6·0	+3,961·5
38. Montgomery ..	17,245	10,408	581	66	85	93	+65·7	+1,691·4	+780·3	-22·4	-8·6	+18,443·0
39. Shahpur ..	11,294	11,270	8,616	91	80	29	+0·2	+30·8	+9,368·1	+13·8	+175·9	+38,844·8
40. Mianwali ..	380	369	169	44	..	..	+3·0	+119·6	+281·8	..	..	..
41. Lyallpur ..	45,518	42,004	32,023	8,672	..	..	+8·4	+31·2	+269·3	..	..	..
42. Jhang ..	494	449	201	38	37	11	+10·0	+123·4	+428·9	+2·7	+236·4	+4,390·9
43. Multan ..	9,24	6,006	2,441	1,964	1,892	1,861	+65·2	+146·0	+24·3	+3·8	+1·7	+433·3
44. Bahawalpur State ..	1,054	283	199	83	11	13	+272·4	+42·2	+139·8	+654·5	-15·4	+8,007·7
45. Muzaffargarh ..	246	356	60	33	27	33	-30·9	+493·3	+81·8	+22·2	-18·2	+645·5
46. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	31	47	76	162	117	82	-34·0	-38·2	-50·0	+29·9	+42·7	-62·2

NOTE.—Sheikhupura figures for 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 are included in those of Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Sialkot Districts.
Attock figures of 1881, 1891 and 1901 are included in Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts.
Mianwali and Lyallpur figures of 1881 and 1891 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
Religions of urban and rural population.

NATURAL DIVISION.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE								NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE							
	Hindu.	Ad-Dharmi.	Sikh.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Zoroastrian.	Muslim.	Christian.	Hindu.	Ad-Dharmi.	Sikh.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Zoroastrian.	Muslim.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNJAB	3,764	55	728	72	..	1	5,191	190	2,913	160	1,523	7	..	..	5,247	141
Indo-Gangetic Plain West	3,797	70	791	87	..	1	5,097	157	3,445	172	2,467	15	..	..	3,747	153
L.—Himalayan	7,451	..	266	8	..	..	1,987	287	9,388	121	41	1	43	..	399	5
II.—Sub-Himalayan	3,224	27	734	80	..	1	5,578	347	2,117	204	1,216	2	..	..	6,273	188
V.—North-West Dry Area	3,891	42	541	11	..	2	5,391	121	1,032	112	686	..	..	..	8,053	117

CHAPTER XII.

RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

246. General. 247. Classification of Castes. 248. Option to return any caste. 249. Castes of females. 250. Origin of the caste system. 251. Present numerical strength of castes and tribes. 252. Important castes. 253. Variation in caste figures during last decade. 254. Aggarwal. 255. Ahir. 256. Arain. 257. Arora. 258. Awan. 259. Bagaria. 260. Bawaria. 261. Biloch. 262. Brahman. 263. Chamars including Ramdasias and Him'u Mochia. 264. Chhimba. 265. Chuhra. 266. Chhimba. 267. Dagi and Koli. 268. Dhiman Brahman. 269. Dumna. 270. Faqir. 271. Ghirath. 272. Ghosi. 273. Gujar. 274. Harni. 275. Jat. 276. Hindu Sikh border. 277. Sikh Jat. 278. Muslim Jat. 279. Proportion of workers among Jats. 280. Jhiwar. 281. Julaha. 282. Kahar. 283. Kamboh. 284. Kashmiri. 285. Khatri. 286. Kumhar. 287. Lohar. 288. Machhi. 289. Mahtam. 290. Mali. 291. Megh. 292. Meo. 293. Mirasi. 294. Mochi. 295. Mussalli. 296. Nai. 297. Od. 298. Pakhiwara. 299. Pathan. 300. Qasab. 301. Rajput. 302. Ramdasia. 303. Saini. 304. Sansi. 305. Sarera. 306. Sayad. 307. Shoikh. 308. Sunar. 309. Tank Kshatriya. 310. Tarkhan. 311. Teli. 312. 'No Caste' entry. 313. Representation of castes in services. 314. Strength and distribution. 315. Comparison with the past returns.

Reference to Statistics.

The statistics relating to Race, Tribe and Caste will be found in five Imperial and two Provincial Tables. The chief of these is Table XVII, which shows by sex and religion the number in each of the 58 selected castes for each district and state of the Province, the other tables being as mentioned below.

Table XI gives the occupation of selected castes, tribes or races for four main divisions of the Punjab separately, namely, the eastern Punjab, central Punjab hills, central Punjab plains and western Punjab.

Table XIV gives the literacy by selected castes, for the same local divisions as Imperial Table XI. The table distinguishes Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, etc., in each caste in which there are many representatives of each religion.

Table VIII gives the data, for certain selected castes, of civil condition by age-groups and religion.

Table XVIII gives the comparative strength of each of the selected castes for each census since 1881 together with the intercensal variation.

Table XIX gives the age-grouping of European and allied races and Anglo-Indians. Provincial Tables VIII-A and XIV-A give, respectively, the strength and statistics for literacy by castes of certain sects, viz., Vedic Dharm, Dev Samaj and Brahma Samaj.

Proportional figures are given in the Subsidiary Tables described below:—

Subsidiary Table I gives, for selected castes classified according to their traditional occupations, the strength (in thousands) and proportion *per mille* of the population of the Province.

Subsidiary Table II gives the comparative absolute strength (in thousands) of the selected castes at each of the last six censuses with percentage variation at each census. This table is based on Imperial Table XVIII.

General.

246. The instructions to enumerators in respect of the entry about caste, tribe and race were:—

"(Column 8—Caste)—For Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs, Aryas, Brahms and aboriginal tribes enter the caste or tribe, but for wide castes enter sub-castes also. The class titles, Brahman, Kshatriya, Vahya and Sudra, are usually insufficient by themselves. For Christians, Parsis and foreigners enter race as Anglo-Indian, Canadian, Goanese, Turkish. For Indians, such as some Christians, who have neither caste nor tribe, enter Indian."

These instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the Code:—

"(Column 8).—The caste should be entered in case of Hindus, and in the case of Jains and Sikhs if stated, e.g., "Brahman," "Khatri," "Arora," "Jat," "Rajput," etc. No Sikh should be pressed to name the caste to which he belongs if he does not wish to do so; in such cases the word "Sikh" should be entered in this column. In the case of Muslims the tribe should be noted thus—"Sayad," "Pathan," "Biloch," "Jat," "Rajput," etc. The nationality should be noted in case of "Christians," "Parsis," etc., e.g., "British," "French," "Portuguese," "Goanese," "Punjabi," "Bengali," etc."

There is indeed a great variety of castes, tribes and races in this Province though not quite on the same scale as in some other provinces. These figures have always been tabulated at past censuses subject to certain limitations. For instance, the castes returned by Indian Christians were never tabulated, though if tabulated they would have explained some of the variations met with from census to census, among the castes of other religions. On the present occasion after the recording of castes had been completed orders were received to cut down certain Tables, and in the case of castes and tribes to dispense with the sorting and tabulation of those more or less unimportant. The castes or tribes that have now been tabulated fall under the following categories:—

- (a) All the castes or tribes, whose numerical strength was at least four *per mille* of the 1921 population.
- (b) The four criminal tribes, viz., Sansi, Bawaria, Harni and Pakhiwara.
- (c) Castes which could be called 'depressed.'
- (d) Such non-Hinduized primitive tribes as did not fall under categories (a) to (c).
- (e) 'Others' of an all-India importance.

The castes included in category (e) either under instructions from or with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India were Darzi, Meo, Tank Kshatriya and Dhiman Brahman. Of the two last-named castes Dhiman

Brahman was returned for the first time by Lohars and Tarkhans and Tank Kshatriya by Darzis, Dhobis, etc. Meo is a tribe of Gurgaon District, and its figures were sorted in order to ascertain the results of the uplift work done during the last decade. The figures have also been compiled for Brahmanic Hindus who refused to return any caste.

The list of the selected castes belonging to each category is given below:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|
| (a) 1. Aggarwal | 14. Ghirath | 27. Mochi |
| 2. Ahir | 15. Gujjar | 28. Mussalli |
| 3. Arain | 16. Jat | 29. Nai |
| 4. Arora | 17. Jhiwar | 30. Pathan |
| 5. Awan | 18. Julaha | 31. Qasab |
| 6. Biloch | 19. Kamboh (Kamboj) | } Kanet
Rajput
Rathi |
| 7. Brahman | 20. Kashmiri | |
| 8. Chamar | 21. Khatri | |
| 9. Chhimba | 22. Kumhar | 33. Saini |
| 10. Chuhra | 23. Lohar | 34. Sayad |
| 11. Dagi and Koli | 24. Machhi | 35. Sheikh |
| 12. Dhobi | 25. Mali | 36. Sunar |
| 13. Faqir | 26. Mirasi | 37. Tarkhan |
| (b) 39. Bawaria. | 40. Harni. | 41. Pakhiwara. |
| | | 42. Sansi. |
| * (c) 43. Bagaria. | 44. Dumna. | 45. Ghosi. |
| | 46. Kahar. | 47. Mahtam. |
| | 48. Megh. | 49. Od. |
| | 50. Ramdasi | 51. Sarera. |
| (d) Nil. | | |
| (e) 52. Darzi. | 53. Meo. | 54. Tank Kshatriya. |
| | 55. Dhiman | |
| | Brahman. | 56. Caste Nil (among Brahmanic Hindus). |

247. The reduction in the number of castes, however, did not reduce the usual worries connected with their classification, as all the slips with doubtful entries had to be carefully examined before they could be included in or excluded from the selected castes. A passage which sums up this class of difficulties is quoted below from the Census Report of 1891, and time has by no means brought about any mitigation of the difficulties.

Classification of Castes.

"No one who has not gone into it himself has any idea of the extraordinary difficulty attending the whole subject. The caste and sub-caste are of course returned correctly in a vast majority of cases, but this still leaves room for an immense number of vagaries, which causes the whole difficulty of tabulation. Not only is the sub-caste returned in place of the caste, but the sub-caste may be returned without any indication of a caste; or the name returned as a caste may be the name of an occupation; or caste-names may appear both as caste and sub-caste; or no caste or sub-caste at all may be returned; or in fact every kind of confusion must be expected. And the orders on the classification must, as a rule, be given without delay, a reference to the original schedules or an enquiry from the local authorities being a luxury in which one can only occasionally indulge without greatly impeding the work.....The individual undergoing enumeration often mis-pronounces his caste-name; the enumerator often mis-spells it, even when properly pronounced; the abstractor may transcribe the enumerator's spelling after a fashion of his own, and the clerk who prepares the caste list may have further improved on the abstractor. All this is, however, of course inevitable; it must be accepted as part of the risks in a large enterprise like this. And yet there are pitfalls not a few, as will be seen plenty of times in this chapter. A Bedi for instance (with a soft d) is a man of a saintly family, while a Bedi (with a hard d) is a thing of naught, whom we have to class with the Kanjars."

This is not all. There are numerous difficulties arising from other important factors. In the 1881 Report, paragraph 340, page 176, Sir Denzil Ibbetson remarked:—

The Nature and Evolution of the Institution of Caste.

"Thus we see that in India, as in all countries, society is arranged in strata which are based upon differences of social or political importance, or of occupation. But here the classification is hereditary rather than individual to the persons included under it, and an artificial standard is added which is peculiar to caste and which must be conformed with on pain of loss of position, while the rules which forbid social intercourse between castes of different rank render it infinitely difficult to rise in the scale. So too, the classification being hereditary, it is next to impossible for the individual himself to rise; it is the tribe or section of the caste that alone can improve its position, and this it can do only after the lapses of several generations, during which time it must abandon a lower for a higher occupation, conform more strictly with the arbitrary rules, affect social exclusiveness or special sanctity, or separate itself after some similar fashion from the body of the caste to which it belongs. The whole theory of society is that occupation and caste are hereditary; and the presumption that caste passes unchanged to the descendants is exceedingly strong. But the presumption is one which can be

"It goes without saying that some of the depressed classes fall in category (a); all the castes included under this head are of course not 'untouchable' but merely socially or educationally backward. The castes eventually treated as depressed in the sense of being untouchable are discussed in Appendix III at the end of this Report; and besides many Hindu castes include all Ad-Dharmis. Their figures appear in Appendix I to Chapter XI in addition to being illustrated by the Social Map.

defeated, and has already been and is now in process of being defeated in numberless instances. As in all other countries and among all other nations, the graduations of the social scale are fixed; but society is not solid but liquid, and portions of it are continually rising and sinking and changing their position as measured by that scale; and the only real difference between Indian society and that of other countries in this respect is, that the liquid is much more viscous, the friction and inertia to be overcome infinitely greater, and the movement therefore far slower and more difficult in the former than in the latter. This friction and inertia are largely due to a set of artificial rules which have been grafted on to the social prejudices common to all communities by the peculiar form which caste has taken in the Brahmanical teachings. But there is every sign that these rules are gradually relaxing. Sikhism did much to weaken them in the centre of the Punjab, while they can now hardly be said to exist on the purely Mohammadan frontier; and I think that we shall see a still more rapid change under the influences which our rule has brought to bear upon the society of the Province. Our disregard for inherited distinctions has already done something, and the introduction of railways much more, to loosen the bonds of caste. It is extraordinary, how incessantly, in reporting customs, my correspondents note that the custom or restriction is fast dying out. The liberty enjoyed by the people of the Western Punjab is extending to their neighbours in the east, and especially the old tribal customs are gradually fading away. There cannot be the slightest doubt that in a few generations the materials for a study of caste as an institution will be infinitely less complete than they are even now."

The social evolution predicted in the above passage was noticed again and the future anticipated in the 1911 Report in the following remarks on page 409:—

"The modern classes like Khalsa and Arya which are being substituted for the old castes will probably in course of time become as rigid as any others. The revolt against caste is due mainly to the inconvenience of restrictions of inter-marriage and inter-dining. The upshot of the modern tendency will, therefore, probably be a complete disappearance of restrictions of both kinds, while the name of the caste or tribe may be retained in the case of higher castes as a traditional distinction, the lower castes grouping themselves in large democratic classes of uniform status. But how long this process will take is very difficult to predict. My general conclusion is that there has been little change in this Province during the past thirty years with reference to the basis of caste distinctions, but that the restrictions have become very lax, the rules are being disregarded with impunity in respect of inter-marriage and inter-dining, the traditional occupations are being given up owing to the functional revolution which is in progress, and a general reaction has set in whereby members of lower or menial castes are trying to rise to the level of the higher ones, either by connecting themselves with a fore-father belonging to one of those castes, or by discovering a new origin for their tribe or caste."

The remarks in the above quotation about inter-marriage apply to a very limited number of cases, while inter-dining has become more widespread. The tendency among lower classes to rise in the social scale is obviously on the increase, and in towns particularly it is quite easy for a low caste person to claim a higher caste without any fear of detection.

Castes and
Social Prece-
dence.

In 1911 an attempt was made to tabulate the Indian castes on a basis of social precedence. This attempt could not be expected to succeed in view of the fact that nearly all castes consider themselves to be most exclusive and high-born. It however had the effect of producing a competition among certain castes, in a particular stage of social evolution, to have their claims to some actual or mythical origin recognised by census authorities. The nature of these claims made at the censuses of 1911 and 1921 is discussed in the Census Reports of those years on pages 393 and 342, respectively. Many claims were advanced on the present occasion, and the more important of them are noticed here. The Punjab Rajah Central Committee represented that Nai was not a caste but a mere occupational term, and on behalf of Nais professing Muslim, Hindu and Sikh religions asked for permission to return their caste as Brahman, Rajput or Jat. A representation was received from an association of Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans, who wanted to return their caste as Dhiman Brahman. The occupational castes, Darzi (tailor) Chhipi (calico-printer), Chhimba (washerman), etc., put in a claim for being recorded as Tank Kshatriya. An association of Mirasis, known as the Jamiat-ul-Quraish of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, claimed that Mirasis were in reality Qureshis and should be returned as such. A strong protest was entered by the Nadwat-ul-Quraish, a committee representing the Qureshis with headquarters at Amritsar, stating that Mirasis were a low class and should not be permitted to return themselves as Qureshis. Thus on the present occasion more than ever before a tendency was noticeable in various localities, particularly among occupational castes, to return a higher caste. One of the main reasons was a desire to be included in one of the agricultural tribes, such as Jat or Rajput, and thus to secure exemption from the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

248. A real change in instructions, made at this census with regard to the entry about caste, was the option given to each individual to return whatever caste he pleased. Formerly the instructions to enumerators required that if a person of lower caste wanted to return a higher caste his claim should be rejected and only the caste to which he was supposed to belong should be recorded. The option given on the present occasion, however, was supplemented by the instruction that the traditional caste should in all cases be recorded in brackets after the caste claimed. The object in securing the figures of traditional castes was two-fold, namely, to ascertain how many people were anxious to claim a higher caste, and to facilitate comparison with the past figures. The instruction issued was as follows :—

Option to
Return at
Caste.

"If any person returns a caste other than his traditional caste it should be recorded in column 8 of the general schedule with the traditional caste being added within brackets, such as Brahman (Nai), Dhiman Brahman (Carpenter), Tank Kshatriya (Tailor), Moghal (Carpenter) and Awan (Nilgar)."

In order to utilize the return of dual castes, the following instructions were issued during the tabulation of caste returns to the sorting and compilation staff :—

TABLE XVII.

"All the doubtful entries should be classified by the Deputy Superintendents as required by paragraph 52 of the Census Code. In the case of dual castes the entry should be made in the Sorter's Tickets on the following specimen :—

Sunar	..	500
Sunar (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	400
Sunar (<i>Khatris</i>)	..	300
		1,200

The figures are to be shown under the original caste and not under the higher caste claimed at the time of the census."

It will be seen that as a result of these instructions the entries within brackets, though also tabulated separately, were included in the traditional caste and not in the caste claimed. This procedure helped to classify the returns correctly up to a limit, but there was no help for cases in which certain persons, mainly those belonging to occupational castes, had successfully withheld the traditional caste with the result that only the caste claimed was recorded. This happened on an extensive scale in urban areas, where the immigrants, particularly the well-to-do and prosperous, are little known, so far as their castes and antecedents are concerned, even to their next door neighbours. At the same time a tendency was noticeable for persons of low castes, well placed in life, to return no caste, and there had been a propaganda in this connection, particularly by the *Jat Pat Torak Mandal* (an association designed to do away with the caste system). The instructions issued by me were that 'no caste return' should be recorded in cases in which the person enumerated had a genuine objection to the caste entry, having ceased to observe caste in his marital and inter-dining relations. All these circumstances have combined to bring about a decrease in the number of certain occupational or lower castes, which we shall notice later on. The number of persons, who claimed a higher caste but were included in the figures of traditional caste, appears in Appendix II at the end of this Chapter. Appendix I shows the details of the occupational castes included in total figures of Tank Kshatriyas and Dhiman Brahmans. Wherever the numerical strength of an important caste has increased at a rate in excess of the general rise in population we can safely assume that it is due mainly to accretions from a lower caste, the persons concerned having succeeded in returning the higher caste without the addition of the traditional caste. As time goes on such efforts multiply but it is certainly worth while to study them.

Castes of
Females.

249. The following instructions, as in 1921, about the return of castes by women were issued :—

“Women—The caste of an unmarried girl will be the same as that of her father. In respect of a married woman the entry should be as stated by her husband. No enquiries should be made as to the caste or tribe of a married woman before her marriage. Her present caste or tribe should be asked and the answer taken down without question. Among Hindus the caste of a woman will be that of her husband. But among Muslims the husband may in some cases like to have one of his wives put down as Pathani, the other as Jatti, and a third as Bilochni.”

Origin of the
Caste System.

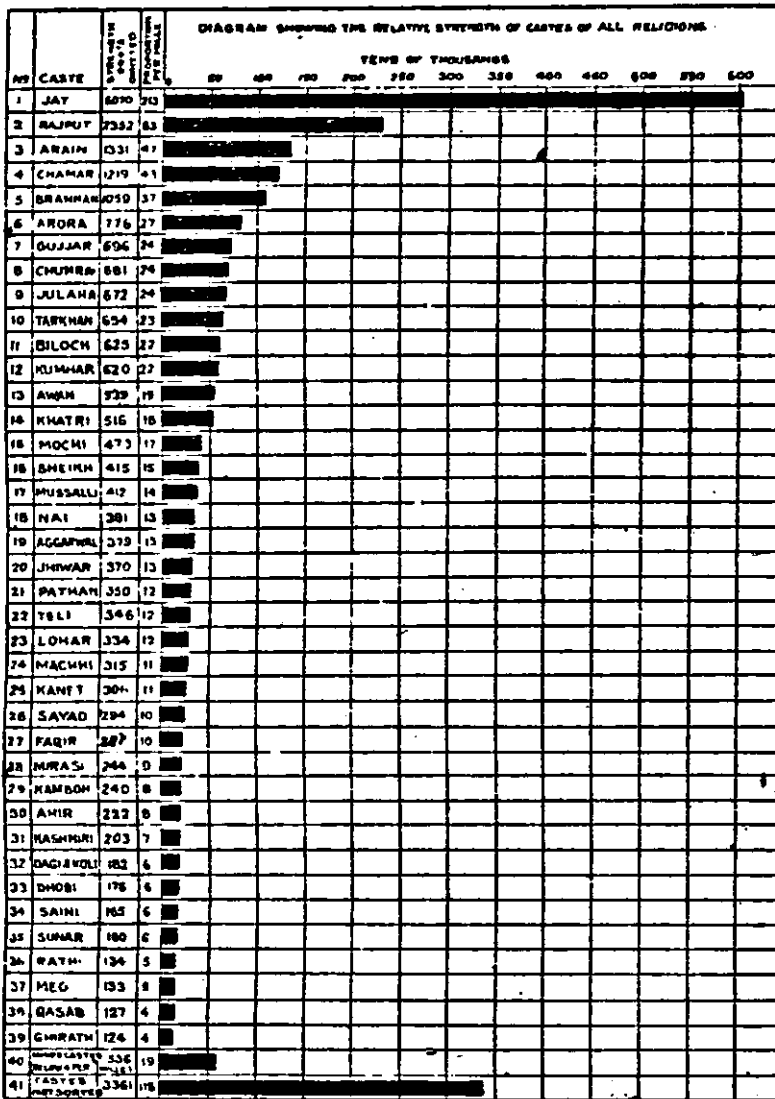
250. The subject of castes, their origin and comparative social status, has been fully discussed in the previous Census Reports of this Province. Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Caste Chapter in the 1881 Report is still regarded as the main authority on the subject, and notable additions to the study of the subject were made by his successor of the 1901 census, Mr. Rose, who dealt with the subject from a new point of view. No complete study of variation in the number of persons belonging to different castes and tribes observable from census to census is possible except with the help of the explanations given in the various Census Reports. At this census we have prepared Table XVIII which compares the strength of the castes and tribes, for which figures were available on the present occasion, with the corresponding figures of all the past censuses. This Table appears in Part II of this Volume and the figures therein are given as far as possible for the localities where any considerable number of persons belonging to a caste or tribe reside. The variation from census to census as well as the net variation from 1891 to the present census has been given by religion and wherever possible by sex. For the purposes of this Table the Punjab has been split up into four main divisions described below :—

- A.—Eastern Punjab, including the Ambala Division except Simla District and the States of Loharu, Dujana, Pataudi, Kalsia and Sirmoor.
- B.—Central Punjab, Hills, including the Simla and Kangra Districts, the Simla Hill States and the States of Bilaspur, Mandi, Suket and Chamba.
- C.—Central Punjab, Plains, including the Jullundur Division except Kangra District, Lahore Division, the Gujrat, Lyallpur and Jhang Districts, the Phulkian States, and the States of Kapurthala, Faridkot and Maler Kotla.
- D.—Western Punjab, including the remaining districts in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions and the State of Bahawalpur.

A reference will frequently be made to these Divisions as we examine the strength of castes, tribes and races in subsequent paragraphs. A subsidiary table similar to Table XVIII showing the total strength and percentage variation in each caste is printed for facility of reference at the end of this Chapter. The facts and figures, discussed in this Chapter, should furnish valuable information about the modern tendencies of the caste system. Into the subject of the origin of the caste system or an explanation as to the comparative social status of the various castes I need not enter. Ample material is available on the subject of the origin of caste system in Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Census Report and Sir Herbert Risley's 1901 India Report as well as in books such as Emile Senart's "Caste System." Regarding the comparative social status of castes Sir Denzil Ibbetson's "Castes of the Punjab" and Mr. Rose's "Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab" contain a wealth of detail never again collected. I shall, therefore, confine myself to an explanation of the 1931 returns and their significance. It may be useful to mention that the present figures of castes have been compiled with the aid of an index supplemented at past censuses, which has helped considerably to classify doubtful entries on old lines. Figures returned under synonymous names have as usual been grouped together, e.g., the figures for the caste 'Chuhra' include those for *Bhanggi*, *Khakrob*, *Mehtar*, *Halal-khor*, etc., which are the different names by which the caste is known in different localities.

251. An idea of the comparative strength of different castes can be formed

Present Numerical Strength of Castes and Tribes.



from the diagram in the margin, which shows by the length of the black rectangles the strength of each caste in the Province, and also gives for each caste the absolute strength and the proportion *per mille* of the total population. The results shown in this diagram do not reveal any radical change, resulting from

the social upheaval and the desire of members of certain castes to return a higher caste. A real change would come about if a large section of the people cease to claim caste altogether.

252. The most numerous caste in the Punjab, as before, is Jat with a total strength of over 6 millions and a proportion of 213 *per mille* of the total population. Rajputs have the next highest proportion of 83 *per mille*, followed by Arains who are 47 *per mille*. All the castes, sorted on the present occasion, whose traditional occupation is agriculture, including Gujjars who are mainly agriculturists, form 451 *per mille* of the total population. It is perhaps needless to add that all members of the castes with agriculture as their traditional occupation do not engage in agriculture, while a large majority of the members of some other castes, notably Brahman, Biloch, Sayad and Moghal (not tabulated), and many members of occupational castes such as Tarkhan, Lohar and Kumhar engage in agriculture. A considerable number of Chamars, Chuhras and Mussallis are agricultural labourers. The proportion of purely agricultural

Important Castes.

Agricultural Castes.	1931.	1931.	1911.
Proportion per cent. of the population	42.7	45.4	44.1

castes classed as such at each of the last three censuses out of the total population is given in the margin. The proportion for the

present census is low, mainly because all the castes have not been sorted. If all the statutory agricultural castes, treated as such in the Financial Commissioners' Standing Order No. 1, were sorted they would probably constitute more than half the total population of the Province.

Coming to the trading classes we find that Aroras are the most numerous forming 27 *per mille* of the total population, while Khatris come next with a proportion of 18 *per mille*, and Sheikhs and Aggarwals have a proportion of 15 and 13 *per mille*, respectively.

The next most numerous classes are the artisans, prominent among whom are Tarkhans with a proportion of 23 *per mille* and Lohars with a proportion of 12 *per mille* of the total population. The figures for Ramgarhias, who are mainly Tarkhans, Lohars and masons and are tending to form a separate group, were not sorted on the present occasion. Julahas have a proportion of 24 *per mille*. Kashmiris 7 *per mille*, Teli 12 *per mille*, Machhi 11 *per mille*, Jhiwar 10 *per mille*, and Chhimbas and Dhobis together 9 *per mille*. Of the lower menials, Chamars including Ramdasias constitute 24 *per mille* and Mochi 17 *per mille*, while Chuhras and Mussallis are 24 and 14 *per mille*, respectively.

The two castes which cater to the rich or the well-to-do, namely, Sunar and Qasab, number only 7 and 4 *per mille* of the total population, respectively. Of the classes who live by services commonly termed *birt* or *sep* the Nai constitute 17 *per mille* and Mirasi 9 *per mille*.

Variation in
Caste Figures
During Last
Decade.

253. The figures quoted above reveal that the social structure of the population is much the same as before in spite of the new influences. Some castes and tribes, however, show a great variation, particularly in certain localities. The table below shows the percentage variation since 1921 in the number of each caste and tribe tabulated by religion in the Province as a whole. In order to explain these variations I propose to take up each caste or tribe in the alphabetical order, in which it appears in Imperial Table XVII.

Percentage variation in selected castes by Religion based on Imperial Tables XVII 1931 and XIII 1921.

CASTE.	All Reli- gions.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.	CASTE.	All Reli- gions.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Muslim.
I	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Aggarwal	+7.5	+8.6	+14.1	..	Kashmiri	+19.6	..	..	+10.1
Ahir	+9.6	-5.8	..	+22.9	Khatri	+13.2	+17.9	-12.1	..
Arain	+22.1	+9.3	..	+22.2	Kumhar	+8.1	+0.4	+30.6	+9.8
Arora	+8.3	-40.1	..	..	Lohar	+3.3	-11.0	-16.5	+10.6
Awan	+22.5	+11.2	-5.6	+22.5	Machhi	+12.7	..	..	+12.7
Bagaria	+42.2	..	..	..	Mahtam	-30.8	-10.2	-42.6	+13.3
Bawaria	-8.1	+41.4	+75.7	..	Mali	-9.1	-22.4	..	+2,185.2
Biloch	+17.6	-38.4	..	+17.6	Mogh	-26.5	-27.6	..	..
Brahman	+6.1	..	..	..	Meo	+16.4	..	..	+16.4
Chamar (includ- ing Ramdasai)	+7.8	+6.0	+23.1	..	Mirasi	+3.3	-88.6	..	+7.0
Chhimba	-22.7	-28.4	+38.3	..	Mochi	+8.7	+33.8	..	+8.4
Chuhra	-9.1	-39.3	-50.1	+12.2	Mussalli	+14.2	..	..	+14.2
Dagi and Koli	+10.3	-46.9	+298.5	+62.1	Nai	+5.6	-4.9	+21.7	+8.0
Darzi	+19.4	+10.8	..	..	Od	+14.5	+6.0	..	+27.6
Dhobi	+4.9	+20.1	+128.7	+13.1	Pakhiwara	+26.4	..	..	+26.4
Dumna	-6.5	-10.9	..	+7.2	Pathan	+31.0	..	..	+31.0
Faqir	+3.8	-6.0	-57.5	+7.5	Qasab	+4.1	..	..	+4.1
Ghirath	-9.3	-4.0	-57.5	+7.5	Rajput	+25.1	+10.9	+64.9	+29.6
Ghosi	+660.0	-8.8	..	+884.3	Rathi	+13.6	+13.6	..	..
Gujjar	+10.9	+516.2	+67.3	+11.9	Saini	+20.4	+8.0	+61.2	..
Harni	+4.8	..	..	+4.8	Sansi	+13.5	+8.2	+1,507.8	..
Jat	+11.1	..	..	..	Sarera	+13.7	-16.7	+187.4	..
Jhiwar (including Kahar).	-0.3	-6.0	+17.1	+13.8	Sayad	+17.9	..	..	+17.9
Julaha	+3.9	-15.7	+29.6	+20.3	Sheikh	+61.4	..	..	+61.4
Kamboh	+20.6	-8.7	-3.2	+5.1	Sunar	+24.3	+25.5	+34.1	+15.2
Kanet	+6.1	+11.7	+21.9	+22.8	Tarkhan	+6.2	-9.3	+13.8	+10.8
		+6.5	..	..	Teli	+10.8	+2.5	..	+10.8

+ Jain.

254. The Aggarwals among Hindus number 352,999 and among Jains 24,341. The former have increased by 27,808 or by 9 per cent., while the latter have decreased by 1,508 or by 5·8 per cent., due partly to interchange and partly to Jains omitting in many cases to return a caste. The line that divides the Hindu and Jain Aggarwals is extremely vague, even vaguer than that which divides Jainism from Hinduism. The classification of Aggarwals was full of pitfalls as many had only returned their sub-castes, such as Mittal, while some returned their caste as Bania, which is not a caste but merely an occupational term. Among Hindu Aggarwals those engaged in the traditional occupation of trade show a decrease, partly explained by an increase among Hindu Aggarwal lawyers and doctors, etc. Jain Aggarwals show an increase in the traditional occupations as well as in learned professions. Aggarwal.

255. The Ahirs have shown an all-round and quite legitimate increase, their present strength being 221,933. An unusual feature is met with in the figures for Ambala, where the proportion of females in a total of 1,598 is only 509. Such disparity was also noticeable in 1921 when there were 501 females per 1,000 males. Ahir men come out to the Ambala Cantonment for labour and usually do not bring their women folk with them. Muslim Ahirs are found only in Shahpur District. Hindu Ahirs show an increase in the total population and among field and unclassified labourers, there being a specially large number of workers among them. They show a decrease in all other occupations, notably in Public Force due most probably to demobilization, and among those engaged in cattle-breeding. The latter circumstance seems to show that Ahirs are giving up cattle-breeding, believed to have been at one time their principal occupation. Ahir.

256. There is a decrease among Hindu Arains, who are very few. They are found only in Patiala and Karnal District. The increase among Muslim Arains, from 1,088,697 in 1921 to 1,330,057 in 1931, or by 22 per cent., is large and general, the principal increase being 26,036 persons or 20·9 per cent. in the Jullundur District (more among women than among men), a circumstance which points to emigration of Arain males to colony areas. In Montgomery and Multan Muslim Arains have increased during the last decade from 60,724 to 95,226 and from 43,826 to 67,340, or by 56·8 and 53·7 per cent., respectively, mainly due to the recent colonization of the Nili Bar. According to Table XI an increase of 33,980 workers (27,584 males and 5,396 females) or 11·5 per cent. is found among Arains in the traditional occupation of agriculture. The other prominent increases are as follows :— Arain.

198·3 per cent. among field labourers, who now number 18,450,

68·8 per cent. among those engaged in arts and professions, who now number 3,744,

28·5 per cent. among those engaged in trade, and

43·8 per cent. among owners of means of transport (presumably bullock-cart owners).

The Arains can thus rightly claim to be a very enterprising class.

257. The Hindu Aroras have increased during the last decade by 11·2 per cent. and now number 661,268. The increase among males is 33,363 or 10·4 per cent. and among females 33,420 or 12·2 per cent. This increase does not represent the actual rise in the Arora population as Hindu Aroras are often claimed by Sikhism, and they sometimes omit to return their caste or return it as Arya.

The Hindu Aroras have decreased in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jhelum, Attock, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In the two last-named districts the decline is most probably due to emigration to the Nili Bar, as evidenced by the fact that males have decreased by 5·4 and 8·4 per cent. and females by only 1·8 and 5·6 per cent., respectively. The biggest percentage increases are shown by Lyallpur (24·1) and Multan (18·7), an indication of the great attractiveness of canal colonies for Aroras. There is an increase in the case of males among workers engaged in the traditional occupation of trade, while there is a decrease among females for reasons explained in Chapter VIII, paragraph 145. Other notable increases are among those engaged in arts and professions and Public Administration as well as among those who live on their income. There is a decrease among cultivators of all kinds, artisans, and officers of the Army. The Hindu Aroras engaged in commercial occupations have increased, as many artisans and cultivators among them have gone over to Sikhism or omitted to return the caste, the object in both cases being to get rid of a caste which is not considered very elevated.

The Sikh Aroras have decreased during the last decade from 121,096 to 114,329, the decrease being more noticeable among females. The decline is positively due to the return of no caste. For the same reason there is a decrease under most of the occupations.

The Muslim Aroras are only 88 in number as against 230 in 1921. They are known as Khojas or Sheikhs, and so there is nothing surprising about their decrease.

Awan.

258. There is a big increase among Awans, a purely Muslim tribe, from 440,130 to 539,242, or 22·5 per cent. The figures for Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi,

DISTRICT.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jallundur ..	9,420	10,794	12,350	10,698	11,368	15,719
Sialkot ..	19,753	22,620	24,359	19,748	20,442	22,627
Shahpur ..	48,485	52,402	55,387	65,928	73,048	81,330
Jhelum ..	92,856	97,583	99,542	51,536	49,180	61,321
Rawalpindi ..	124,834	129,812	140,835	39,981	40,830	46,627
Attock ..	Not Available			165,631	169,791	204,295
Mianwali ..	Not Available		23,449	20,435	19,060	27,467

Attock and Mianwali, where the tribe is most numerous, are given in the margin for the last six censuses. Other notable increases are of 3,889 or 84·8 per cent. in Lyallpur, of 3,295 or 140 per cent. in Montgomery, and of 5,705 or 179·2 per cent. in Multan. In the figure of increase for Lyallpur females are in the

majority, a fact which points to permanent settlement of Awans in this old colony.

According to Table XI the main increase is to be found among persons whose traditional occupation is agriculture, there being 19,559 more male and 6,840 more female workers than in 1921. There is a decrease of 1,061 in Public Force. The loss under this head due to demobilization might have been much larger, but it appears to have been partly made up by the increase in Police Service, etc. There is an increase of 1,663 under Liberal Arts and a decrease of 344 under Public Administration. The proportion of literates *per mille* is 28 as compared to 20 in 1921. Awan is a leading and influential caste in the north west of the Province, and gains by accretions from other castes, particularly occupational.

259. The Bagaria has been shown as a separate caste since 1911. It is returned chiefly from Ferozepore (8,467), Bahawalpur (5,971) and Hissar (4,061), the total number in the Province amounting to 32,527. Bagarias are immigrants from Bagar or the country lying to the south of Loharu, Hissar and Ferozepore, and are chiefly labourers engaged in earth-work on canals or buildings. Bagaria.

260. Of the 32,527 Bawarias, enumerated in the Punjab at this census, practically all are either Hindus or Sikhs, the number being almost equally divided between the two communities. At last census there were 26,000 Hindu Bawarias and only 9,000 Sikh Bawarias. There is a decrease among Bawarias which is particularly noticeable in Ludhiana and Ferozepore, mainly due to the fact that at this census Bawarias have in large numbers returned themselves as Sikhs without stating their caste. This view is corroborated by occupational figures (in Table XI) which show a decrease among cultivators, field-labourers and cattle-breeders, public force (village *chaukidars* mostly), learned professions and those living on their income, as only the well-to-do among Bawarias would care to return no caste. Bawaria.

261. The Biloches have increased from 531,381 to 624,695 or by 17·6 per cent. Biloch.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	Total strength in 1931.	Variation per cent. 1921—1931.
1	2	3
Dera Ghazi Khan	223,692	11·1
Muzaffargarh	121,300	11·9
Bahawalpur	87,768	20·4
Multan	43,068	40·8
Montgomery	32,095	48·3
Lyalpur	28,079	35·0
Thang	24,498	20·3
Shahpur	19,241	18·3
Mianwali	18,245	16·6

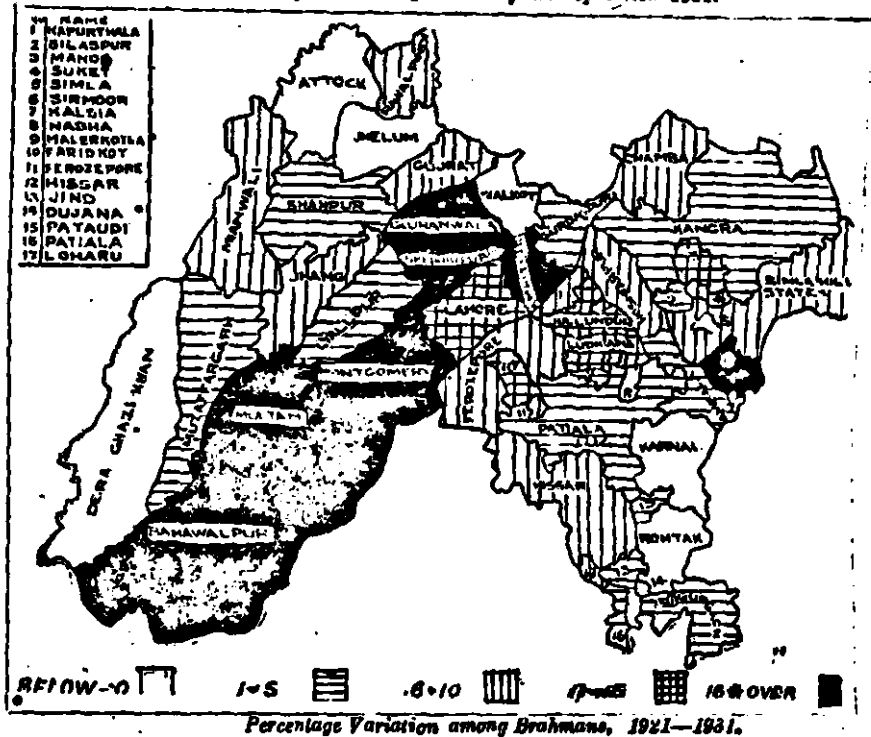
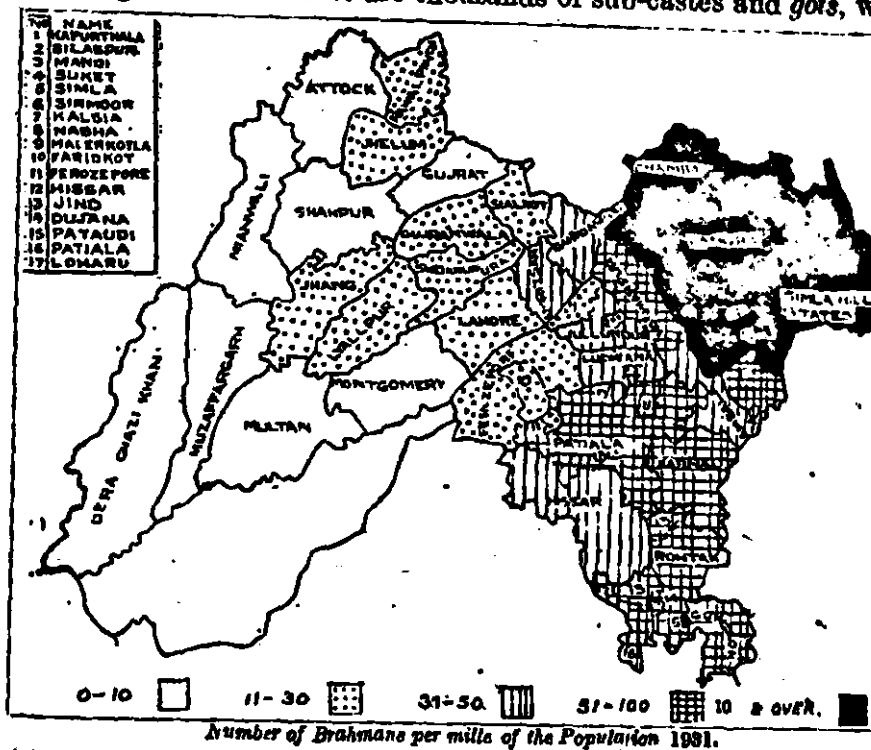
The figures for the districts and states having the largest number together with the percentage increase are given in the margin. The increase among the Biloches is usually greater than the total increase among Muslims. The increase in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, the home districts of the tribe, is much higher than in the total population of these districts and may be due partly to a claim of Biloch status by some members of certain other tribes. The Biloch is a most respectable tribe in Dera Ghazi Khan, but is anything but

respectable in Karnal, while in all the other districts most of the Muslim camel-drivers, whatever their original caste may be, are almost invariably designated as Biloch.

Turning to the occupations we find that there is an increase of 9,153 male and 1,566 female workers in the traditional occupation of camel-driving. There is also an increase of 5,434 or 5·2 per cent. in 'agriculturists' of all kinds, and of 2,898 or 39 per cent. among 'breeders of animals.' Artisans show a decrease of 1,056 or 20·2 per cent., trade of 421 or 48·9 per cent., Gazetted officers in Public Administration of 29 or 181·3 per cent., and Arts and Professions of 688 or 68·3 per cent. Very few Biloch women seem to work, there being only 45 female workers per 1,000 male workers as compared to 165 per 1,000 in the total workers of the Province according to Table X.

Brahmans.

262. The total number of Brahmans in the Province is 581,045 males and 477,553 females, the intercensal increase among them being 5.8 and 6.5 per cent., respectively, as compared with a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the total Hindu population. The difficulties of classification are particularly great as among Brahmans there are thousands of sub-castes and *gots*, which are returned



as castes. The map in the margin shows the proportion of Brahmans in the total population in each district and state. The Himalayan Natural Division and the south-eastern districts having a preponderance of Hindu population are the home of Brahmans. Their strength in the central districts is not inconsiderable, but is very small in the predominantly Muslim districts in the north and south-west. The map in the margin shows the

increase per cent. in the strength of Brahmans in each district and state during the last decade. The rise per cent. is highest in colony districts and Sirmoor State though the intrinsic figures are small. The only increase, which seems erroneous, is to be found among Brahman males of Amritsar amounting to 4,692 or 24.9 per cent., a percentage several times higher than that for Brahmans in Kangra District, which is one of their strongholds. There is a decrease in the number of Brahmans in Rohtak, Karnal, Simla, Jhelum, Attock and Dera Ghazi Khan. Brahman females have increased in Lyallpur by 738 or 17.6 per cent., apparently due to the permanent nature of immigration.

There is a decrease of 14,997 males and 7,174 females under the traditional occupation of priesthood which still claims 118 *per mille* of Brahman workers, indicating that priesthood now provides livelihood on a restricted scale. The number engaged in agriculture, which gives employment to 321 *per mille* of total Brahman workers, is now less by 18.6 per cent. There is an increase of 1,068 or 13.8 per cent. among artisans, which may be due to the inclusion (of course contrary to instructions) of some of the Dhiman or Jangida Brahmans, usually carpenters, a number of whom might have succeeded in returning themselves as Brahmans pure and simple as in 1911.* The instructions were to record both Dhiman Brahman and Jangida Brahman as distinct castes, though the latter was not eventually tabulated.

The Hindu Brahmans show a large increase in trade, there being now 39,343 workers as against 32,604 in 1921, an increase of 20.7 per cent. The increase under Arts and Professions amounts to 4,924 or 71.8 per cent., and the number of persons living on their income has also risen by 265 or 13.7 per cent. There is a decrease in Public Force and among beggars.

263. The Chamars and Ramdasias have been shown separately in Table XVII, but had better be discussed here together. Ramdasias have been excluded from Table VIII (Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes), XI (Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races), XIV (Literacy by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races) and XVIII (Variation of Population of Selected Tribes), but it will certainly be an advantage to include them in those tables at the next census. Chamars and Ramdasias taken together number 1,236,943 or 8 per cent. more

Chamars including Ramdasias and Hindu Mochis.

Chamar including Ramdasias and Hindu Mochis.

LOCALITY.	1921.		1931.		
	Hindu. 2	Sikh. 3	Hindu. 4	Sikh. 5	Ad-Dharmi. 6
Punjab ..	930,293	163,290	705,189	225,833	256,349
British Territory ..	766,424	85,020	479,162	126,410	248,431
Punjab States ..	213,869	78,270	226,027	99,423	7,918

than in 1921. The distribution of Chamars and Mochis between the Hindu and Sikh religions in 1921 and among Hindus, Sikhs and Ad-Dharmis in 1931 is given in the margin. The figures of Chamars inclusive of Ramdasias and Mochis for the last six censuses are also reproduced in the

RELIGION.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Chamar, etc.	1,033,814	1,149,755	1,174,248	1,078,884	1,137,988	1,233,552
Hindu ..	932,002	1,031,177	1,091,133	912,441	971,586	701,799
Sikh ..	100,014	106,328	75,753	164,110	161,862	222,797

margin from Table XVIII. It is evident that there is a large decrease among Hindu Chamars since 1921, mainly due to more than a quarter of a million of them

having returned their religion as Ad-Dharmi. At the same time Chamars did not show in the past the same rapid increase as some other tribes. Assuming that Chamars including kindred castes have increased since 1881 at the same rate as the total population of the Province, and there is no reason why they should have not, there would now be 1,689,966 Chamars or 456,414 more than actually returned. The difference indicates the extent to

*Punjab Census Report, 1911, p. 393.

which Chamars have gone over to Sikhism, Christianity or Vedic Dharm and as such have abstained from returning their caste.

No. The number of Chamars returning Vedic Dharm as their sect is 9,394 as against 1,986 in 1921. Their figures in both cases are included in the total figures for Hindu Chamars, but the indication is that Chamars are anxious to escape from the hold of this caste, which is regarded by the orthodox Hindus to be even lower than Chuhra. The Chamars on conversion to Vedic Dharm generally abstain from returning their caste. The strength of Aryas has risen from 82,488 in 1911 and 199,089 in 1921 to 341,390 in 1931, in no small measure due to accretions from the low castes including Chamar.

One curious fact discovered by a comparison of the proportion of literacy

CASTE AND RELIGION.	Total population.	Literates per mille aged 7 and over.
1	2	3
Chamar Hindu ..	684,963	5
.. Ad-Dharmi ..	256,349	13
.. Sikh ..	158,753	14
Chuhra Hindu ..	368,224	8
.. Ad-Dharmi ..	86,548	5
.. Sikh ..	169,247	9

among Chamars, according to Table XIV under different religious denominations, is illustrated by the marginal table, which also gives the figures for Chuhras. It is apparent that among Chamars many more literates than illiterates, and among Chuhras a larger proportion of illiterates have returned

themselves as Ad-Dharmis.

Chhim ba.

264. After Chamars it will be appropriate to discuss the figures of the caste Chuhra, the Chhimba to be dealt with later on.

Chuhra.

265. The Chuhras are a class, which has shown in the past some of the most curious variations in numbers. The 1911 Report (paragraph 123) dealt with the variations noticeable then, as they accounted in some measure for the decrease

CHUHRA.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Ad-Dharmi.	Muslim (including Mussalli.)	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Strength in 1921 ..	693,425	42,476	..	374,884	..
Strength in 1931 ..	368,224	169,247	86,548	434,644	34,996
Actual Variation ..	-325,201	+126,771	..	+59,760	..
Percentage Variation ..	-46.9	+298.5	..	+15.9	..

in the total Hindu population. The figures for the last two censuses are given in the margin with detail by religion. Hindu Chuhras have decreased by 47 per cent., while Chuhras among other religions show a varying degree of increase.

The Ad-Dharm religion has been returned for the first time, while the figures for Christian Chuhras are available now but were not so in 1921, and even now a large number of Christian Chuhras have evidently not returned their caste. As has already been remarked, both in 1921 and now Christians were not to be pressed to state the caste. There is a large increase among Sikh Chuhras, many of whom not included in the figures quoted have abstained from returning the caste. The rise among Muslim Chuhras and Mussallis (the counterpart of Mazhabis among Sikhs) is proportionately equal to the rise in the Muslim population. The marked decrease among Hindu Chuhras is mainly due to a large number of them having been returned as Ad-Dharmis, and also to no caste having been returned by most of those who have adopted Vedic Dharm.

The fluctuation in the number of Chuhras in certain districts is of much significance, and the figures below show some of the most prominent variations.

Chuhra.		Hindu.		Ad-Dharmi	Sikh.		Muslim.	
Locality.		Absolute increase or decrease, 1921-31		Number in 1931.	Absolute increase or decrease, 1921-31		Absolute increase or decrease, 1921-31	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnal	..	+566	+1.4	1,972	+231	+2,100.0	+21	..
Ambala	..	-1,637	-6.8	..	+2,879	+943.9	+17	+340.0
Hoshiarpur	..	-984	-7.2	2,872	+293	+242.1	-236	-100.0
Jullundur	..	-10,282	-58.2	23,854	+834	+263.9	+27	+73.0
Ludhiana	..	-8,367	-59.6	4,104	+10,810	+377.0	-10	-90.9
Ferozepore	..	-74,576	-82.6	33,320	+36,565	+1,385.0	+3,649	+844.7
Lahore	..	-30,689	-41.6	..	+12,092	+4,996.7	+4,858	+70.1
Amritsar	..	-59,987	-70.3	..	+2,000	+66.1	-22	-68.8
Sheikhupura	..	-21,758	-76.1	2,891	+458	+727.0	+385	+175.0
Montgomery	..	-3,333	-30.3	4,424	-1,271	-69.9	-189	-93.1
Lyallpur	..	-31,777	-74.6	9,498	+5,717	+1,753.7	+493	..

The small decrease among Hindu Chuhras in Hoshiarpur and the larger one in Jullundur appears to be entirely due to Ad-Dharm having been returned as religion by a large number of Chuhras in the two districts, while in Karnal the small increase among Hindu Chuhras is partly attributable to the same cause and partly to the meagre increase in the total population. In Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Ferozepore and Ludhiana, a large part of the increase among Sikh Chuhras has evidently taken place at the expense of Hindus, while in the first three districts very few Chuhras have returned themselves as Ad-Dharmis. There was a great struggle in Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lyallpur between Sikhism and Ad-Dharm to appropriate the Chuhras. In the colony districts, Montgomery and Sheikhupura, Ad-Dharm has won over many adherents from amongst Chuhras. In the districts west of the Ravi, Muslim Chuhras are returned as Mussallis, and those returned as Chuhra and appearing in the table above show a large increase in certain districts, particularly in Ferozepore and Lahore. In 1921 as at this census all Chuhras with the entry of Chuhra in the religion column of the general schedule were thrown into Hindus, and the increase among Muslim Chuhras is not necessarily the result of conversion and might merely indicate that the religion was specified on the present occasion, while in 1921 it was not.

The figures of Chuhras of all religions, Hindu, Sikh and Muslim, as well as (Chuhras of all religions) Mussalli, Mazhabi Sikhs, etc. of Mazhabis

LOCALITY.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PUNJAB	1,039,039	1,176,504	1,232,370	1,222,541	1,074,145	1,093,654	among Sikhs
British Territory	899,393	1,021,726	1,088,622	1,060,419	947,999	906,064	and Mussallis
Ambala Division	153,783	160,726	162,281	151,138	132,551	149,735	among Mus-
Jullundur Division	137,462	160,475	179,940	173,849	162,256	183,155	lims, a r e
Lahore Division	390,912	458,905	458,019	351,056	283,944	172,202	given in the
Rawalpindi Division	113,601	129,376	111,462	162,297	146,414	162,373	margin for
Multan Division	95,235	112,244	176,920	232,078	242,834	238,599	

the Province and its administrative divisions for the last six censuses. If the members of this caste, which is fairly evenly distributed in the Province had increased at the same rate as the general population, and there is no reason to believe that they did not, the figures would have risen from 1,039,000 in 1881 to 1,423,000 in 1931, or in other words there would be about 400,000 more Chuhras now than there are according to the census figures. This is accountable by conversions to Christianity and Ad-Dharm as well as by the failure to return a caste on the part of numerous Chuhras who became Sikhs.

266. The Chhimbas now number 96,269 as against 124,585 in 1921. Their figures are liable to intermingle with those of Dhobis and Darzis. At this census Chhimba.

some members of these castes have returned themselves as Tank Kshatriyas. The figures below which relate to the last two censuses, show that there is

PARTICULARS. 1	Chhimba.			Darzi.			Dhobi.		
	2 Hindu.	3 Muslim.	4 Sikh.	5 Hindu.	6 Muslim.	7 Sikh.	8 Hindu.	9 Muslim.	10 Sikh.
Strength in 1921 ..	41,118	47,614	35,853	8,176	28,491	1,587	14,070	151,311	1,919
Strength in 1931 ..	24,959	53,412	17,898	9,823	32,234	3,630	12,543	162,224	796
Recorded as Tank Kshatriya from Appendix I (1931) ..	4,982	..	11,349	2,035	..	6,121	68	..	18
Variation ..	-11,177	+5,798	-6,606	+3,682	+3,743	+8,164	-1,459	+10,913	-1,116
Variation percentage ..	-27.2	+12.2	-18.4	+45.0	+13.1	+514.4	-10.4	+7.2	-58.1

a decrease among Hindu and Sikh Chhimbas and Dhobis which may be due to several causes such as the change of occupation or return, by the educated section of the community, of the caste 'Tank Kshatriya' with or without the return of traditional caste. The deficit is, as can be ascertained from the Caste Table, greater in the districts where the return of Tank Kshatriya is particularly large. The Tank Kshatriya, as already remarked, is a new caste, tabulated on the present occasion for the first time. The actual figures of Tank Kshatriyas are a little smaller than the decrease among the Sikh Chhimbas and Dhobis, and should have been larger in view of the natural increase during the last decade. The only explanation is that some of the members of these castes in order to improve their status or for some other reason have been successful in returning themselves as Khatri pure and simple or have become Sikhs and omitted to return the caste. The detail of occupational castes, included in Tank Kshatriya according to the census schedule, appears in Appendix I to this Chapter and the summary figures have been given above under each traditional or occupational caste.

There is an increase among Hindu and Sikh Darzis probably due to the increasing number of the members of these castes taking to tailoring, which is preferred to washing. Among Muslims all the three classes, Darzi, Dhobi and Chhimba, show an increase.

Dagi and
Koli.

267. The Dagis and Kolis have risen from 165,164 in 1921 to 182,235 in 1931, or by 10.3 per cent. Their home is the Himalayan Natural Division, but they are also found in the submontane districts of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur. The figures for Gurgaon relate evidently to Kolis, who are Hindu Julahas of the south-east and have nothing to do with Dagit and Kolis of the Himalayas.

Dhiman
Brahman.

268. Some occupational castes other than Chhimbas and Dhobis, who also seem anxious to escape the bonds of occupational grouping, are carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, etc. Many members of these classes have returned themselves as Dhiman Brahman, a term which means learned or illustrious Brahman, while in the south-east a section of Lohars and Tarkhans claims to be Jangida Brahmans. According to the instructions issued at this census the enumerators were to record the caste, Dhiman Brahman or Jangida Brahman, as returned, but were also to add within brackets the traditional caste, Loхар or Tarkhan. It is quite possible that some of them might have returned themselves as Brahmans pure and simple. The following remark occurs in the 1911 Census Report, page 393.

"Jangidas so far treated as Tarkhan (carpenter) or Loхар (blacksmith) claimed to be classed as Brahmans and appear to have succeeded in returning themselves as such, although their application was not entertained."

The figures of Dhiman Brahmans with a detail of traditional occupation as far as available appear in Imperial Table XVII and are also given in Appendix I to this Chapter. The figures are small as in the case of Tank Kshatriyas, and

Statement showing total strength of Dhiman Brahmans of Ambala District.

Territory, District or State.	DHIMANS WITH TRADITIONAL CASTE.						
	Total.	Total Hindu.	Total Sikh.	Lohar.		Tarkhan.	
				Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province ..	13,533	12,982	551	2,952	117	6,751	218
British Territory ..	12,707	12,164	543	2,796	117	6,233	210
Ambala ..	8,116	7,817	299	2,266	79	4,944	210
Kangra ..	2,220	2,220	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshiarpur ..	1,872	1,680	192	494	..	1,110	..
Jullundur ..	357	305	52	36	38	118	..
Punjab States ..	826	818	8	156	..	518	8
Kalsia ..	757	749	8	150	..	517	8

the majority of Dhiman Brahmans have returned their traditional caste as shown in the margin. The figures of Districts and Kalsia State which had considerable number of returns have been given separately. The cause of the small number of these entries could be gathered from a letter

of the Dhiman Brahman Mahasabha, United Provinces, addressed to the Superintendent of Census Operations, United Provinces, whose instructions concerning the entry about this caste were similar to those issued by me. The Dhiman Brahmans are found in large numbers in the United Provinces, and in their case too the hesitation in returning the occupational caste is based on a desire to get rid of it altogether. An extract from the letter is quoted below.

"No doubt this way of entry would work well in the case of the Dhiman Brahmans, who are engaged in the trade of barhai (carpenter), lohar (blacksmith), etc., but in the case of those who follow none of these trades and are doctors, school-masters, contractors, Lawyers, merchants, etc., there will be some difficulty. Will there be no entry as to the occupational caste in their case below the Dhiman Brahman as in fact they have none? The undersigned begs to be enlightened on this head."

To this the Superintendent of Census Operations, United Provinces, replied "if a member of the caste who was now, say a school-master, belonged originally to the Lohar group his caste should be returned as Dhiman Brahman with the addition of lohar, his occupation being shown in the relevant column as a school-master."

This reply was evidently contrary to the wishes of the community, which was actuated by a desire to dispense with the name of the occupational caste altogether, and under the circumstances the new term Dhiman Brahman evidently lost much of its attraction.

The Hindu and Sikh Lohars and Tarkhans often get intermingled as will be noticed when we discuss their figures. Numerous Lohars and Tarkhans claim to belong to the caste or group, called Ramgarhia, after the name of the Sikh *misal* of that name founded by Jessa Singh, carpenter, who was the builder of Ramgarh at Amritsar. The Hindu carpenters often go over to Sikhism with a view to be classed as Ramgarhia, but those who reside in the Himalayan tract or the south-eastern districts and continue to remain in the Hindu fold return themselves as Dhiman or Jangida Brahmans.

The figures of the Ramgarhia caste were not sorted on the present occasion, but it is presumed that this caste has a large number of adherents in the central districts, namely, Ambala, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Lahore.

269. The Dumna is a depressed class of the hills, and is more or less

DISTRICT.	1921.	1931.	Variation percentage.
1	2	3	4
Kangra ..	10,684	10,305	-3.5
Hoshiarpur ..	2,300	1,540	-33.0
Sialkot ..	1,924	718	-62.7
Simla ..	148	119	-19.6
Ambala ..	39	30	-23.1
Lyalpur ..	1,784	21	-98.8

the equivalent of Chuhra. Like the Chuhra of the plains he does other jobs also besides scavenging, and works in bamboo. The figures for the districts in which Dumnas are mostly found are given in the margin for this and

Dumna.

the last census. The 1921 figure for Lyallpur seems to have been swollen owing to the inclusion of the caste Dum (minstrel) or some similar caste. To a similar substitution the presence of Dumnas in Sialkot District is attributable. On the whole it could be said that Dumnas like Chuhras are diminishing in numbers

CASTE.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dumna ..	66,169	64,046	53,394	72,250	36,669	32,035

as shown in the margin by the total figures for the Province, mainly owing to absorption in other

castes. The figures for some of the past censuses are, no doubt, affected by wrong classification, particularly those of 1911.

Faquir.

270. The Faquir is among Hindus at least the most curious collection

PARTICULARS.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Strength (Hindu Faquir)	5,211	59,291	62,160	19,407	20,064	23,161
Proportion of females per 1,000 males ..	370	Not available.	502	415	541	514

of mendicants and members of religious orders, as their figures in the margin will indicate. The paucity of females is due

to the prohibition of marriage in the case of most of the orders. The returns at different censuses vary according to the fancy of the Faquirs themselves or the enumerators. The larger differences are due possibly to the inclusion or exclusion from time to time of *Gosains*, the only order of Hindu Faquirs who marry and multiply. As a matter of fact Hindus sometimes take exception to be described by the term '*faquir*,' and prefer to be recorded as Jogi, Bairagi, etc.

PARTICULARS.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Strength ..	104,200	194,539	247,328	224,496	233,815	253,969
Proportion of females per 1,000 males ..	806	Not available	842	787	819	834

The figures of Muslim Faquirs are given in the marginal table. They are found mostly in the eastern and central Punjab, and all of

them are not mendicants as 54 per cent. of the workers among them are engaged in occupations other than begging, such as exploitation of animals and vegetation and industries.

Ghirath.

271. This caste is met with mostly in Kangra and the neighbouring State of Mandi. The figures for the last six censuses are given below, as also the figures for Chamba and the Simla Hill States.

GHIRATH.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra ..	108,716	116,755	120,343	119,279	116,759	120,909
Mandi ..	719	805	933	976	1,124	1,171
Chamba ..	96	144	..	73	122	48
Simla Hill States ..	831	671	213	652	670	442

The Ghirath, Bahti and Chang are really the names of the same caste in the various hill tracts. The figures of Ghiraths are

likely to be affected by the inclusion or exclusion of Bahtis and Changs.

272. The figures of Ghosis for all the censuses are given below for the districts in which they are found. It appears that Ghosi is as a rule a Muslim caste, though some Hindus are also returned as Ghosis. The figures showed great fluctuation at last census when the number of Ghosis returned was one-fifth of the figure for 1911. At this census the number has risen again, and while it appears correct in the case of Muslims the figure for Hindu Ghosis seems to be unduly swollen owing to the inclusion of some milkmen or *gawalas*. This is particularly so in the Kangra District where not a single Ghosi was recorded during any of the previous censuses, while at this census 812 have been returned. This is evidently due to misclassification.

GHOSI.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Muslim.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUNJAB	216	2,006	330	2,322	271	2,741	248	2,171	306	196	1,887	1,949
Hissar	390	594	..	..	622	1	415	..	..	12	716
Rohtak	309	308	..	..	320	..	160	..	..	1	379
Gurgaon	16	10	..	..	..	..	6	127	..	127	..
Karnal	1	489	444	..	..	592	..	438	26	..	..	380
Ambala	224	409	..	..	46	324	90	389	..	8	76
Kangra	812	..
Jullundur	243	..	19	211	2	61	..	..	..	23
Ludhiana	11	190	..	..	131	..	125	..	..	..	112
Lahore	5	94	20	..	12	161	9	80	33	9	914

273. The Gujjar is one of the largest castes in the Punjab. The figures of Gujjar.

GUJJAR.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	HINDU.		MUSLIM.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5
PUNJAB	159,049	170,439	466,102	521,347
British Territory	121,636	130,998	423,681	474,616
Gurgaon	34,512	37,015	638	557
Karnal	23,405	23,019	7,863	8,243
Ambala	20,736	21,141	22,645	25,460
Patiala	18,039	19,365	16,851	18,269
Hoshiarpur	24,770	26,956	57,309	66,138
Jullundur	384	275	18,170	19,385
Ludhiana	531	408	27,016	34,595
Gurdaspur	39	51	50,345	58,779
Gujrat	167	349	110,309	118,584
Jhelum	82	33	19,809	20,493
Rawalpindi	151	158	24,617	27,261
Lyallpur	491	958	11,749	13,245

Hindu and Muslim Gujjars for 1921 and 1931 are given in the margin for the districts and states, in which they are mainly found. It is evident that the Hindu Gujjars chiefly live in Karnal, Gurgaon, Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Patiala; while in other districts the term seems to be used in an occupational sense, indicated by a big excess of males over females (see Table XVII).

The Muslim Gujjars are found in large numbers in submontane districts, such as Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Ambala. The largest number of Gujjars (practically all Muslims) is claimed by Gujrat, which is named after this tribe.* In the colony district of Lyallpur their number is increasing. A considerable number of both Hindu and Muslim Gujjars is found in Hoshiarpur, Ambala and Patiala. The Hindu Gujjars of Ambala unlike those of other districts have not shown any considerable increase, probably due to some of them having gone over to Sikhism as evidenced by the fact that the number of Sikh Gujjars in Ambala has risen during the last decade from 237 to 1,561. But on the whole the number of Sikh Gujjars is very small. Both Hindu and Muslim Gujjars seem to be well defined races, which show no tendency to be absorbed among other castes or religions. Their main occupations are agriculture and breeding of cattle, goats and sheep, but an increase is visible among Gujjars in almost all occupations.

274. The Harni is a Muslim criminal tribe. The figures for the last six censuses are given in the margin. Many members of this tribe are now living in settlements under the supervision of the Criminal Tribes Department.

275. The Jats, as already remarked, constitute the biggest collection of castes and tribes in the Province. The home of the Hindu Jat is Rohtak,

*Some people think that Gujrat derives its name from Gujjar and Jat, the two leading tribes inhabiting the district.

Hissar and Karnal, though considerable numbers are also found in Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Ferozepore. Their figures for this and the last census

District or State.	HINDU JAT.		Variation. per cent.	District or State.	HINDU JAT.		Variation per cent.
	1921.	1931.			1921.	1931.	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PUNJAB	1,055,375	992,309	-6.0	Montgomery	1,905	2,382	+25.0
British Territory	834,124	772,548	-7.4	Lyallpur	5,389	2,508	-53.3
Hissar	172,759	185,940	+7.6	Jhang	67	35	-47.8
Rohtak	258,313	262,588	+1.7	Multan	449	874	+94.7
Gurgaon	65,346	71,388	+9.2	Muzaffargarh	136	174	+27.9
Karnal	103,574	99,560	-3.9	D. G. Khan	10	7	-30.0
Ambala	34,307	20,518	-40.2	Punjab States	22,257	219,763	-0.7
Simla	209	107	-48.8	Dujana	2,878	3,176	+10.4
Kangra	9,921	9,550	-3.7	Pataudi	1,453	1,524	+4.9
Hoshiarpur	55,607	41,069	-26.1	Kalsia	3,440	3,121	-9.3
Jullundur	25,909	12,754	-50.8	Simla Hill States	863	840	-2.7
Ludhiana	11,645	3,500	-69.9	Loharu	10,062	10,873	+8.1
Ferozepore	22,235	16,699	-25.1	Sirmoor	354	244	-31.1
Lahore	4,179	3,502	-16.2	Bilaspur	1,377	1,370	-0.5
Amritsar	1,659	1,717	+3.5	Mandi	308	371	+20.5
Gurdaspur	9,244	3,500	-62.1	Suket	176	273	+55.1
Sialkot	32,675	23,948	-26.7	Kapurthala	1,436	1,148	-20.1
Gujranwala	9,529	5,126	-46.2	Maler Kotla	8,135	375	-95.4
Sheikhupura	2,269	857	-62.2	Faridkot	901	378	-58.3
Gujrat	2,443	2,299	-5.9	Chamba	235	189	-20.0
Shahpur	2,385	1,430	-40.0	Patiala	85,573	77,945	-8.9
Jhelum	145	198	+36.6	Jind	83,327	87,508	+5.0
Rawalpindi	1,161	174	-85.0	Nabha	16,558	13,213	-20.2
Attock	162	108	-33.3	Bahawalpur	4,176	17,418	+317.1
Mianwali	462	34	-92.6				

are here given for the Province and for each district and state. Only in Rohtak, Hissar and Karnal and in the neighbouring States of Jind, Loharu, Pataudi and Dujana has there been an increase among Hindu Jats. There are minor increases in Montgomery and Multan, mainly due to colonization of Hindu Jats who have recently come over from Hissar and Rohtak Districts. The rise among Hindu Jats is nowhere very large, and in the three districts where they predominate it is proportionate to the small increase in the total population of the south-eastern part of the Province. Moreover, among Jats of this part of the Province there are no accretions from other castes.

Hindu-Sikh
Border.

276. The figures for Hindu and Sikh Jats of certain districts and states are quoted below:—

JAT (HINDU, SIKH).

District or State.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Province	1,445,374	1,122,673	1,679,177	1,116,417	1,547,574	1,388,877	1,009,035	1,617,532	1,046,396	1,522,881	992,309	2,133,153
Hoshiarpur	86,260	29,488			92,129	34,645	59,103	58,142	55,607	63,815	41,069	88,263
Jullundur	87,262	56,402			83,843	80,824	44,753	105,681	25,909	130,829	12,754	100,286
Gurdaspur	38,047	46,079			36,268	60,956	10,843	78,500	9,244	89,999	3,500	100,312
Amritsar	16,843	151,107			10,101	179,675	2,019	166,889	1,659	182,097	1,717	206,751
Lahore	4,391	79,783	Detail by		5,321	101,629	3,916	98,241	4,179	108,852	3,502	122,671
Sheikhupura	23,373	16,849	Religion		22,481	27,970			2,269	32,959	857	41,812
Gujranwala							10,166	47,053	9,529	25,433	5,126	35,339
Sialkot	69,080	26,067			63,222	32,497	35,490	50,475	32,675	50,259	23,950	65,030
Ferozepore	23,787	136,154	not		39,357	179,021	18,555	191,415	22,285	215,404	16,699	231,532
Ludhiana	95,000	102,447	available.		76,886	131,963	13,189	149,725	11,645	167,997	3,500	211,682
Ambala	111,549	47,279			76,049	37,322	37,578	50,590	34,307	57,008	20,538	74,927
Patiala	171,102	265,001			206,658	258,718	73,444	323,869	85,673	348,911	77,945	302,573
Faridkot	378	32,403			42,085	3,581	591	43,072	901	49,253	378	54,099
Maler Kotla	90	23,139			17,078	8,453	6,500	15,724	8,135	17,062	378	22,716

In these districts Hindu Jats were an important section of the population in the past but are no longer so, being superseded by Sikh Jats. The transition from Hinduism to Sikhism in Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepore obviously took place more than fifty years ago, and these districts had a considerable element

of Sikh Jats even in 1881. The almost complete disappearance of Hindu Jats in Ludhiana and Gurdaspur has occurred during the last fifty years, while in Maler Kotla and Faridkot the figures of Hindu and Sikh Jats fluctuated violently between 1881 and 1901, and during the last thirty years Hindu Jats have almost entirely disappeared owing to conversion to Sikhism. The moral is obvious enough and the extent of change from Hinduism to Sikhism is to be gauged from the amount of Sikh influence in each locality. This transition seems by no means to have come to an end, and the Hindu Jat is, I think, likely to be completely replaced by the Sikh Jat except in the south-east of the Province.

277. For the reasons explained in the Chapter on Religion, the number of Sikhs in the Province had, for a considerable period following the British occupation, been on the decline. The strength of Sikh Jats, who are the backbone of the community, had also been reduced accordingly. Sikhism has, however, regained its strength with the lapse of time, and its process of absorption continues. The total increase among Sikh Jats can be gauged from the table in the preceding paragraph, which shows that during the last fifty years Hindu Jats have decreased by nearly half a million, while Sikh Jats have risen by more than a million. In the central Punjab, particularly in Hoshiarpur and Jullundur Districts, several reasons can be assigned for the conversion of Hindu Jats to Sikhism. The foremost of these is the intensive campaign of religious preaching (*parchar*), carried on by the Akalis during the last decade. At the time of the census considerable propaganda was carried on by the Akalis, who went round the villages of Hindu Jats and induced them to return themselves as Sikhs. My inquiries show that the propaganda was successful in many villages. Very few of the Hindu Jats of the two Districts mentioned above are in the Army, and it is considered easy by a Jat to get himself enrolled as a soldier if he offers himself as Sikh Jat. For this reason also the tendency to go over to Sikhism has gained ground. Numerous Khalsa schools have been established in rural areas during the last decade, and the children of Hindu Jats, who form a small minority in these schools, do not feel very happy and so in many cases their parents give them *pahol* and convert them to Sikhism. It may be said here that a Hindu Jat of the *Doab* districts has no scruples whatever in converting his children to Sikhism while he himself remains a Hindu. Another circumstance worth mentioning is that Sikh Jats during the last decade, mainly owing to the Akali movement, have developed a prejudice against giving their daughters in marriage to Hindu Jats; formerly inter-marriages between Hindu

Sikh-Jat.

JAT (SIKH).

District or State.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hissar ..	2,067		24,171	26,125	31,501	33,623
Karnal ..	6,212		7,553	6,994	7,052	8,082
Jind ..	4,174		23,394	18,205	20,665	22,197
Nabha ..	54,656		60,553	56,427	58,947	66,897
Kalsia ..	3,895		4,280	3,965	4,094	4,992
Shahpur ..	646		86	7,005	6,900	6,867
Lyalpur ..				77,554	89,642	98,852
Montgomery ..	934		3,904	4,182	13,151	19,819
Multan ..	447		2,272	2,706	6,542	16,463
Bhawalpur ..	575		3,258	4,831	9,322	13,476

and Sikh Jats were of common occurrence. This has also served as an incentive for many Hindu Jats to adopt Sikhism. The figures for some other districts given in the margin will, I think, be of considerable interest in this connection, though the

increase is not in all cases due to conversion from Hinduism. The number of Sikh Jats in districts, such as Rohtak, Gurgaon, Simla, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, is very small indeed, and most of the Sikhs enumerated there are Khatri. Aroras or artisans.

Muslim Jat.

278. The Muslim Jats are the most numerous of all the Jats, numbering 2,941,395 (1,604,628 males and 1,336,767 females). The total figures and variations since 1881 are compared below with those of Hindu and Sikh Jats. The figures are given for the Province, British Territory and its administrative divisions, and Punjab States.

JAT.

Locality.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	Net Variation, 1881-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB	4,112,898	4,876,978	4,884,478	4,904,149	5,462,956	6,068,302	+47.3
Hindu	1,445,374	1,679,539	1,539,574	1,007,759	1,055,375	992,309	-31.3
Sikh	1,122,984	1,118,804	1,389,479	1,618,567	1,823,456	2,134,598	+90.1
Muslim	1,544,540	1,578,635	1,955,419	2,277,823	2,584,125	2,941,395	+90.4
<i>British Territory</i>	3,244,667	3,386,214	3,867,376	3,993,094	4,411,102	4,850,343	+49.5
Hindu	1,123,617	1,221,910	1,161,004	813,088	834,124	772,546	-31.2
Sikh	726,917	920,254	968,499	1,127,026	1,282,378	1,539,032	+111.7
Muslim	1,394,133	1,244,050	1,737,473	2,057,980	2,294,600	2,538,765	+82.1
AMBALA DIVISION	766,176	783,491	700,799	699,496	752,811	781,606	+2.1
Hindu	661,883	Detail	698,077	594,354	634,508	640,101	-3.3
Sikh	78,054	not available.	69,250	84,753	96,554	117,164	+50.1
Muslim	26,239	available.	23,472	20,389	21,749	24,340	-7.2
JULLUNDUR DIVISION	729,838	834,652	831,070	740,781	801,672	880,296	+20.6
Hindu	302,967	Detail	303,028	145,950	125,307	83,572	-72.4
Sikh	324,626	not available.	426,668	505,307	578,325	692,409	+113.3
Muslim	102,246	available.	101,374	89,524	97,780	104,314	+2.0
LAHORE DIVISION	932,820	998,724	1,026,580	989,028	1,074,831	1,206,088	+20.3
Hindu	151,734	Detail	137,393	62,434	50,555	38,050	-74.5
Sikh	919,885	not available.	402,727	441,758	486,599	572,716	+79.0
Muslim	461,201	available.	486,460	484,836	528,777	594,728	+28.9
RAWALPINDI DIVISION	352,177	288,372	516,048	561,887	603,173	675,887	+91.0
Hindu	5,341	Detail	3,158	4,179	6,758	4,243	-20.6
Sikh	2,422	not available.	2,860	10,463	10,908	11,261	+364.9
Muslim	344,414	available.	510,030	547,245	586,507	660,363	+91.7
MULTAN DIVISION	463,656	480,975	703,379	1,006,902	1,178,515	1,308,408	+181.8
Hindu	1,692	Detail	20,248	6,171	7,936	5,980	+253.4
Sikh	1,931	not available.	66,994	84,745	109,792	146,483	+7,434.1
Muslim	460,033	available.	616,137	915,986	1,060,787	1,156,036	+161.1
Punjab States	868,221	990,764	1,018,596	906,055	1,051,854	1,217,059	+40.3
Hindu	321,757	457,629	377,670	194,671	221,251	219,763	-31.7
Sikh	396,067	198,550	420,980	491,541	541,078	595,566	+50.4
Muslim	150,407	334,585	217,946	219,843	289,525	402,690	+167.7

The increase per cent. during the last fifty years among Muslim and Sikh Jats is almost equal, while among Hindu Jats there has been a decrease of about 400,000 or 31.2 per cent. in British Territory. The home of Muslim Jats is the Western Punjab, while in the Ambala Division their number is very small and it has slightly decreased during the last decade. In the Jullundur Division the smaller increase is attributable to emigration to the colonies. The increase in the other Divisions is enormous, particularly in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions. For variations among the figures of Muslim Jats, which are due considerably to inclusion of other castes, the paragraph on Rajputs may be referred to.

Proportion of workers among Jats.

279. Coming to the changes in the occupations followed by Jats we find that among Hindus there are now 3,777 more male and 101,706 more female workers as compared to 1921. This is indeed remarkable. The proportion of female workers per 1,000 males was 132 in 1921 and is 422 now, as compared to 41 and 54, respectively, among Sikh Jats. Absolute figures of workers among

Jats (workers, i.e. earners plus working dependants)		1921.	1921.
1		2	3
Hindu	{ Males	349,179	345,402
	{ Females	147,425	45,719
Sikh	{ Males	750,181	635,791
	{ Females	40,262	26,114
Muslim	{ Males	914,367	784,056
	{ Females	55,739	35,150

Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Jats for the two censuses are noted in the margin. The total figures of Muslim and Sikh Jats show an increase in all occupations (see Table XI of 1931 and XXI of 1921.) The Jats receive

accretions from other castes and tribes, but as only the selected castes were sorted the sources of absorption are not known. According to Appendix II at the end of this Chapter 18,373 persons belonging to some of the selected castes have returned themselves as Jats. In their case traditional castes were also recorded, and it was therefore possible to classify them.

280. The figures of Jhiwars and Kahars in the case of Hindus are best studied together. Kahars are tabulated separately for the first time on the present occasion, the figures of the two being lumped together in Table XVIII.

Hindu. 1	1881. 2	1891. 3	1901. 4	1911. 5	1921. 6	1931. 7
Jhiwars and Kahars..	258,507	275,252	281,591	213,212	215,210	186,673

From the marginal figures it will be seen that Hindu Jhiwars and Kahars have been

on the decrease since 1901, mainly due to a certain number of them returning a higher caste, such as Mehra, Mehra Rajput. At this census 11,520 Hindu Jhiwars have returned other castes, chiefly Rajput. The instructions were that the traditional caste should also be recorded by the enumerator within brackets after the caste claimed, and Jhiwars claiming Rajput status have been included among Jhiwars. There might be more who returned no caste or returned a higher caste without revealing the traditional caste. For the castes claimed by Jhiwars a reference may be made to Appendix II.

As regards Muslim Jhiwars, their figures should be studied along with Muslim Kahars and Machhis, with whom they often get intermingled. The total

Muslim. 1	1881. 2	1891. 3	1901. 4	1911. 5	1921. 6	1931. 7
Jhiwar, Kahar and Machhi ..	282,153	328,262	350,007	308,895	367,676	425,751
Jhiwar and Kahar ..	114,279	132,261	114,285	69,193	86,720	110,960
Machhi ..	167,874	195,021	235,722	239,702	280,956	314,791

figures are given in the margin for the six censuses along with separate details for each class. Among Muslims this

class has steadily risen except during 1901-11. The Machhis have gained at the expense of Jhiwars, but very few seem to have claimed a higher caste.

281. The Hindu and Sikh Julahas have decreased during the last decade from 58,575 and 5,632 to 53,488 and 5,449, respectively. The decrease may be due to the return of no caste or a caste under a different name such as Koli.

Caste and Locality. 1	Variation since 1881 (from Table XVIII).				
	1881. 2	1901. 3	1911. 4	1921. 5	1931. 6
Total A. B. C. D. ..	27,202	31,399	-24,840	16,443	28,840
Hindu A. B. C. ..	6,424	-1,087	3,099	874	-5,440
Sikh C. ..	-531	3,338	-167	-810	-632
Muslim A. B. C. D. ..	20,367	28,691	-26,021	13,347	33,175

The variations since 1881 are given in the margin, the figures for Muslim Julahas being also quoted. Muslim Julahas have shown a considerable increase throughout except at the census of 1911 when the total population also showed a decline. Among Muslims 151,321 or 78.1 per

cent. of workers, among Hindus 6,252 or 13.9 per cent., and among Sikhs 299 or 37.6 per cent. are engaged in the traditional occupation of weaving. Among Hindus the percentage is smallest and the desire to discard caste proportionately greater. The number of literates in the three communities is 19, 14 and 70 per mille of the population aged 7 years and over, respectively. At this census 16,511 Julahas claimed some other castes, mainly Rajput.

282. See paragraph dealing with Jhiwars.

Kamboh.

283. The total number of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Kambohs is given in the

Particulars.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total ..	129,463	150,646	173,780	171,536	180,870	239,335
Hindu ..	52,044	58,222	56,158	32,073	33,608	37,405
Sikh ..	27,497	34,148	41,292	67,912	64,194	98,737
Muslim ..	44,854	42,014	70,353	65,522	76,829	96,753

margin for the six censuses. The interchange between the Hindu and Sikh Kambohs and the consequent large increase among the latter are at once

noticeable, while Muslim Kambohs have also largely increased. The caste being particularly industrious and of good standing in many localities shows a tendency to expand. Muslim Kambohs show a decrease in Gujrat and Sialkot. In the former district they have mostly returned themselves as Arains, while in the latter the decrease is due to many Kambohs having left the district on being allotted colony land in Sheikhpura. The most remarkable feature about

KAMBOHS.

DISTRICT.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5
Karnal ..	13,860	12,489	12,573	12,991
Ambala ..	9,276	7,618	7,438	8,279
Jullundur ..	6,317	6,153	5,820	6,340
Lahore ..	22,846	22,118	25,226	30,670
Sheikhpura ..	..	..	10,945	15,029
Shahpur ..	957	1,299	1,392	1,880
Montgomery ..	22,034	27,207	32,499	42,382
Lyallpur ..	..	17,989	20,941	26,012
Multan ..	1,947	1,301	3,232	5,537

Kambohs, indicated by the marginal table, is their great expansion in colony districts as compared with their home districts. The figures are typical of the migration of large tribes from one area to another in recent times, a practice which seems accord-

ing to tradition to have been fairly common in a remote past.

Kashmiri.

284. The Kashmiri has always been tabulated as a caste though it is really a nationality. The instructions were that Kashmiri was not really the name of a caste, but if a person could give no other caste he should be recorded as Kashmiri. Kashmiri Hindus are as a rule Brahmans. In the census tables Kashmiri has always appeared as a separate caste, almost all the persons returned as such being Muslims. Kashmiris are found spread over the central Punjab fairly evenly.

CASTE.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kashmiri Muslims..	149,623	140,555	189,596	174,812	166,340	199,040

The figures in the margin show their total strength in the Province for the last six censuses. The

increase since 1921 amounts to 33 per cent., which is mainly due to the fact that at this census, which was held in the end of February, about three weeks earlier than in 1921, all the periodic migrants from Kashmir, who usually return home in March, were still in this Province.

The occupational distribution of 1,000 Kashmiri workers in 1921 and 1931 is given below.

Particulars.	Weaving.	Exploitation of minerals and vegetation.	Industry.	Transport.	Trade.	Public Force.	Public Administration.	Arts and Professions.	Domestic service.	Labourers unspecified.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Proportion per 1,000 earners	1931 .. 256	144	171	46	126	27	21	31	41	102	35
	1921 .. 383	162	165	62	55	12	14	17	28	64	38

About one-fourth of the Kashmiri workers are weavers, one-fifth are engaged in other industries and a little less in cultivation, one-eighth being traders and one-tenth unspecified labourers.

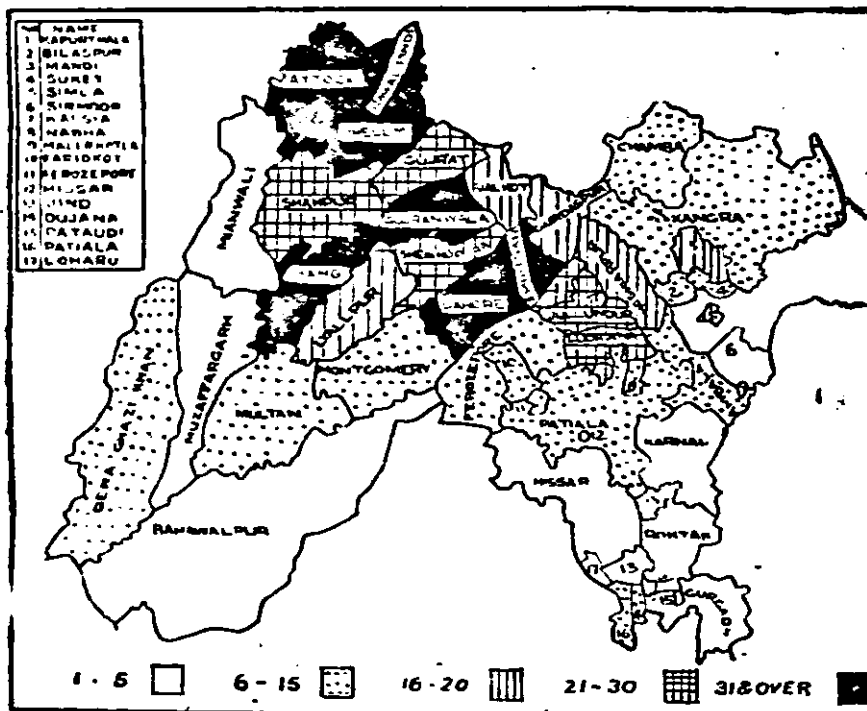
285. The Khatri is one of the most important Hindu castes, and like Brahmans, Rajputs and Gujjars very few of its adherents are going over to Sikhism. There may be some Khatri, who on conversion to the Sikh faith refrain from returning caste, but such cases must be rare as Khatri never think poorly of

Khatri.

their caste and have no objection to returning it. The figures of Hindu and Sikh Khatri are given in the margin for the last six censuses. Hindu Khatri

Religion and Locality.	Actual Population of Khatri.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu A.B.C.D.	353,096	372,236	379,042	335,986	390,253	460,851
Variation per cent.	..	5.4	1.8	-11.4	10.2	18.1
Sikh C. D.	36,076	49,130	53,676	86,454	61,234	53,996
Variation per cent.	..	36.2	9.3	61.1	-29.2	-11.8

have shown a large increase at every census except in 1911 when they decreased like the total population. Sikh Khatri in any considerable numbers are found



Khatri per mille of population, 1931.

only in the central and northern Punjab. The map in the margin shows the proportion per mille of Khatri in the total population of each district or state. They show a particularly large intercensal percentage of increase in

areas, where colonization has been in progress during the last decade or where their number is inconsiderable. Such areas are noted below :—

Area.	Percentage increase.	Area.	Percentage increase.	Area.	Percentage increase.	Area.	Percentage increase.
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Behawalpur	131.8	Montgomery	50.0	Lyalpur	32.1	Nabha	18.2
Suket	70.1	Amritsar	39.6	Ferozepore	28.5	Jind	17.6
Sheikhupura	60.2	Gurgaon	39.2	Hissar	27.9	Lahore	16.9
Multan	54.0	Jhang	34.0	Gujranwala	26.6	Kapurthala	16.5
						Rohtak	15.5

286. The Kumhar is a large occupational caste, being mainly Muslim. Their

Kumhar.

RELIGION.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	164,024	177,191	184,623	157,532	155,879	156,913
Sikh	10,704	12,569	15,022	23,435	24,438	31,238
Muslim	288,131	323,242	359,418	358,298	383,952	423,430

figures for the three communities are given in the margin. A slight interchange between the Hindu and Sikh Kumhars is

District.	Hindu Kumhar		Sikh Kumhar.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
Ludhiana	2,218	1,681	756	1,440
Gurdaspur	7,665	7,508	583	1,539
Amritsar	2,706	1,463	5,424	7,146
Sheikhupura	183	496	4	93
Sialkot	9,097	8,678	467	1,224
Multan Division	3,795	2,743	911	2,121

apparent enough, while Muslims show a uniform increase. The increase among Sikhs at the expense of Hindus is noticeable from the marginal figures, relating to Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Sheikhupura and the

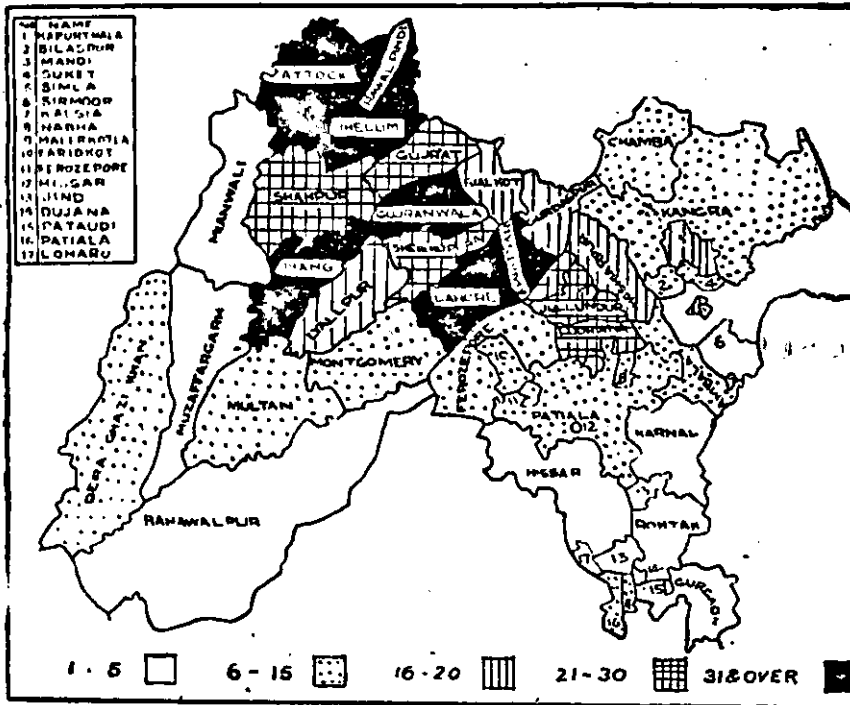
285. The Khatri is one of the most important Hindu castes, and like Brahmans, Rajputs and Gujjars very few of its adherents are going over to Sikhism. There may be some Khatri, who on conversion to the Sikh faith refrain from returning caste, but such cases must be rare as Khatri never think poorly of

Khatri.

Religion and Locality. 1	Actual Population of Khatri.					
	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7
Hindu A.B.C.D.	353,006	372,236	379,042	335,986	390,253	460,851
Variation per cent.	..	5.4	1.8	-11.4	10.2	18.1
Sikh C. D.	36,076	49,130	53,676	86,454	61,234	53,996
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have shown a large increase at every census except in 1911 when they decreased like the total population. Sikh Khatri in any considerable numbers are found



Khatri per mille of population, 1931.

only in the central and northern Punjab. The map in the margin shows the proportion per mille of Khatri in the total population of each district or state. They show a particularly large intercensal percentage of increase in

areas, where colonization has been in progress during the last decade or where their number is inconsiderable. Such areas are noted below :—

Area. 1	Percentage Increase. 2	Area. 1	Percentage Increase. 2	Area. 1	Percentage Increase. 2	Area. 1	Percentage Increase. 2
Bahawalpur	131.8	Montgomery	50.0	Lyalpur	32.1	Nabha	18.2
Suket	70.1	Amritsar	39.6	Ferozepore	28.5	Jind	17.6
Sheikhupura	60.2	Gurgaon	39.2	Hissar	27.9	Lahore	16.9
Multan	54.0	Jhang	34.0	Gujranwala	26.6	Kapurthala	16.6
						Rohtak	15.5

286. The Kunhar is a large occupational caste, being mainly Muslim. Their figures for the three communities are given in the margin. A slight interchange between the Hindu and Sikh Kunhars is

Kunhar.

RELIGION. 1	1881. 2	1891. 3	1901. 4	1911. 5	1921. 6	1931. 7
Hindu	164,024	177,491	184,623	157,532	155,879	156,913
Sikh	10,704	12,509	15,022	23,435	24,438	31,238
Muslim	288,131	323,242	359,418	358,298	383,952	423,430

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	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
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apparent enough, while Muslims show a uniform increase. The increase among Sikhs at the expense of Hindus is noticeable from the marginal figures, relating to Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Sheikhupura and the

districts of the Multan Division. The reverse, however, seems to be the case in Hoshiarpur District, where during the last decade Hindu Kumhars have increased from 3,457 to 5,079 and Sikh Kumhars have come down from 686 to 338. It is quite possible that the decrease among the latter is due to some of them having abstained from returning their caste. The Muslim Kumhars have increased in all districts except in Sialkot and Ferozepore, where Kumhars of all religions show a decrease evidently due to menials, especially Kumhars and Tarkhans, taking to agriculture. Among Kumhars 13·2 per cent. of Hindu workers, 8·2 per cent. of the Sikh and 16·5 per cent. of the Muslim are engaged in the traditional occupation of pottery, while 6·4, 7·4 and 3·2 per cent., respectively, are cultivators.

Lohar.

287. The figures of Lohars and Tarkhans had better be studied together.

Caste, Religion and Locality.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	The total provincial figures for the six censuses are given in the margin by religion. Hindu Lohars have not shown an increase like other castes and may, therefore, be said to have been
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
LOHAR Total A.B.C.D. . . .	291,506	323,420	347,099	319,847	322,195	333,910	
.. Hindu A.B.C. . . .	101,190	110,338	110,816	82,204	83,385	74,463	
.. Sikh A.C. . . .	24,361	23,287	30,455	34,862	20,025	16,400	
.. Muslim A.C.D. . . .	164,962	188,002	204,377	201,533	217,459	241,576	
TARKHAN Total A.B.C.D. . . .	564,386	621,718	676,361	637,971	614,912	664,053	
.. Hindu A.B.C. . . .	213,070	215,561	233,934	162,806	161,833	146,727	
.. Sikh A.C.D. . . .	113,067	134,110	146,904	180,447	139,327	158,446	
.. Muslim A.C.D. . . .	236,440	270,191	293,243	294,677	312,125	346,820	

really decreasing all along, while Sikh Lohars too have been decreasing though only since 1911. The Hindu Tarkhans, who are much more numerous than Lohars, have been decreasing considerably since 1901, while Sikh Tarkhans, who showed an increase till 1911, have been decreasing since. The large increase among Sikh Tarkhans while it lasted was obviously at the expense of Hindus. The decrease in their number since 1911 is due to the discarding of the term Tarkhan and more recently to the adoption of Ramgarhia as their caste. The Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Ambala have returned themselves as Dhiman Brahmans, and in the south-east they have claimed to be Jangida Brahman. In the central districts Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans as well as their Sikh counterpart have returned their caste as Ramgarhia in increasing numbers at this census.

The Muslim Lohars and Tarkhans have never looked back. The two castes taken together show an increase of 46·6 per cent. since 1881 as compared to 51·2 per cent., which is the figure for the rise in total Muslim population. This disparity is mainly due to the fact that some Muslim Lohars and Tarkhans too return as their caste an agricultural tribe, such as Awan or Rajput. In towns an educated Lohar or Tarkhan, particularly when he holds a job in the public service, would invariably abstain from returning his traditional caste.

Among Tarkhans and Lohars 41 per cent. of Hindu, 56 per cent. of Sikh and 66 per cent. of Muslim workers follow the traditional occupations as against 58, 61 and 72 per cent. in 1921, respectively. It appears that among Hindus and Sikhs a comparatively large proportion of Lohars and Tarkhans has given up the traditional occupations and the percentages quoted for them would have been even smaller but for the fact that when traditional occupation is given up the return of caste is in many cases also given up.

288. See paragraph dealing with Jhiwar.

289. The figures of Mahtams illustrate with great clarity the social evolution of tribes. The figures are reproduced in the margin for the Province from Table XVIII and for each district from Table XVII and the corresponding tables of the past censuses. Mahtams for the most part have within the last few generations regained Rajput status, from which according to Sir Denzil Ibbetson they had originally fallen. That all sections of Mahtams—Hindu, Sikh or Muslim—were endeavouring to attain their lost status and that practically half of the Hindu and Sikh Mahtams have succeeded in so doing; so far as the census is

Mahtam.

District Religion and caste.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Punjab Mahtam	H. ..	32,539	26,482	48,567	17,512	19,162	14,244
	S. ..	8,047	17,536	19,176	50,056	63,322	36,347
	M. ..	9,727	12,964	14,976	14,237	11,841	13,413
Ferozapore Mahtam	H. ..	4,842	10,685	10,067	2,772	5,404	351
	S. ..	29		2,326	10,202	10,849	11,102
	M. ..	1,083		1,335	775	1,208	763
Lahore Mahtam	H. ..	3,276	8,438	3,279	161	1,258	792
	S. ..	2,516		2,184	6,471	5,334	7,026
	M. ..	3,759		4,422	3,929	3,287	3,376
Montgomery Mahtam	H. ..	9,271	14,061	6,793	278	529	2
	S. ..	3,466		4,828	17,537	35,279	6,977
	M. ..	410		757	732	594	671
Multan Mahtam	H. ..	1,365	3,802	1,869	1,737	966	1,253
	S. ..	44		..	273	682	1,100
	M. ..	2,784		3,256	3,697	3,224	6,860
Muzaffargarh Mahtam	H. ..	2,690	3,994	4,139	5,021	4,925	4,687
	S. ..	30		..	73	..	..
	M. ..	233		348	256	225	526
D. G. Khan Mahtam	H. ..	622	2,024	1,281	1,199	1,094	1,344
	S. ..	..		1,981	1,690	219	..
	M. ..	..		..	..	..	33
Hoshiarpur Mahtam	H. ..	226	8	6,500	..	..	4,097
	S. ..	4		3,013	..	..	3,311
	M. ..	..		14	4	..	10
Rajput	H. ..	52,644	104,268	49,055	49,927	55,734	59,153
	S. ..	2,536		223	1,087	2,944	926
	M. ..	46,183		44,260	40,652	40,863	49,440
Jullundur Mahtam	H. ..	2,368	182	765	..	..	920
	S. ..	783		1,326	..	..	935
	M. ..	163		161	140	10	..
Rajput ..	H. ..	2,995	45,697	5,767	3,834	6,066	6,085
	S. ..	2,610		2,014	3,137	4,542	7,049
	M. ..	38,181		42,452	37,718	39,325	48,154

concerned, is borne out by the figures which show a big decrease during the last decade. At this census nearly 2,000 of them returned their caste as Rajput, but as their traditional caste was also recorded; they were not included among Rajputs.

290. The Mali and Saini are in reality one and the same tribe, the former being considered inferior. The recent variations in the strength of these two castes have been discussed in the last Chapter (paragraph 218), a reference to which will show an increasing tendency among Malis to return themselves as Sainis.

291. The Meghs are an inferior caste, being more akin to Chuhra than to any other caste with this difference that their traditional occupation is weaving and not scavenging. The home of Meghs is Gujrat, Sialkot and Gurdaspur. The

District.	Males.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gurdaspur ..	6,373	6,818	6,501	6,260	6,130	603
Sialkot ..	28,706	32,405	34,198	30,483	21,163	20,923
Gujrat ..	1,373	1,438	1,540	1,019	1,028	..

figures for these districts are given in the margin for the last six censuses. They show a decrease in Sialkot, while in the case of the other two districts, the caste has practically

disappeared at this census. My enquiries show that in Gujrat Meghs have adopted Vedic Dharm and returned their caste as Arya instead of Megh, while in Gurdaspur they have returned themselves as Sikh or Ad-Dharmi without stating their caste.

Meo.

292. The Meo is an agricultural tribe, confined almost entirely to the Gurgaon District. The number of Meos in Ferozepore has increased during the last decade from 127 to 5,253, owing to their presence as labourers on the Sutlej Valley Project (in the Ferozepore Tahsil) and in the Abohar and Fazilka *mandis*.

The Meos are a backward tribe, and agriculture is their traditional occupation. During the last decade their percentage of literacy has gone up from 6 to 9, mainly as a result of the uplift work among them. The occupational distribution of 10,000 Meos according to the last three censuses is given below.

Occupational distribution of 10,000 Meo earners for the last three censuses.

YEAR.	Traditional occupation (agriculture).	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Exploitation of Mines.	Industries.	Transport.	Trade.	Public Force.	Public Administration.	Arts and Professions.	Persons living on their income.	Domestic service.	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, &c.	Labourers unspecified.	Beggars, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1911 ..	9,192	429	39	158	55	28	7	11	25	9	15	1	25	13
1921 ..	9,695	53	4	72	28	51	32	14	14	1	11	4	10	11
1931 ..	8,729	969	2	45	66	77	12	34	33	4	15	1	9	11

Mirasi.

293. The figures of Mirasis, who are almost entirely Muslim, are given in

CAST.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim Mirasi ..	191,383	217,522	220,174	221,662	225,164	241,660

the margin for the last six censuses. There is a decrease among Hindu Mirasis of Karnal, Ambala and

Kangra, probably due to return of some other caste-name, such as Bhat. There is a decrease from 9,653 in 1921 to 1,113 in 1931 among Hindu Mirasis of Sialkot, due to most of them having adopted Vedic Dharm and returned their caste as Arya. More recently in certain districts there has been a tendency among Muslim Mirasis to claim Qureshi as their caste, but as they are mostly found in villages, the Patwaris who carried out the preliminary enumeration were able to record the traditional caste. Only 1,441 Mirasis claimed dual castes as shown in Appendix II, Jat being the favourite caste claimed, the next best being Pathan and Sheikh.

Mochi.

294. The Hindu Mochis have been grouped with Chamars. They are shoemakers of the eastern districts, who have settled mostly in the urban areas of the central Punjab, the largest numbers being found in Lahore District with a preponderance of males.

The Muslim Mochis have increased during the last decade everywhere except in the Ambala Division, where they are not at all numerous, the only considerable number being returned from Hissar. The strength of the Muslim

PARTICULARS.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim Mochis ..	333,828	379,192	405,736	406,545	424,792	461,016
Percentage increase ..	..	13.6	7.0	.2	4.5	8.5

Mochis in the central and western Punjab is shown in the margin for the last six censuses. The figures show a steady increase

fairly commensurate with the general rise in total population.

The proportion of Muslim Mochis engaged in the traditional occupation of shoe-making is 692 *per mille* of the total workers, and that of Hindu Mochis 618.

295. Like Muslim Mochis Mussallis are only found in the central and western Punjab. There is hardly any Mussalli in the Ambala Division and not a single one in the Punjab States except Bahawalpur. During the last decade Mussallis have increased from 361,098 to 412,300 or by 14.2 per cent. The percentage of rise is particularly large in colony districts, to which Mussallis migrate in large numbers mainly to become agricultural labourers and workers

Mussalli.

MUSSALLIS.

District or State.	1921.	1931.	Variation percentage.	Percentage increase among total Muslim.
1	2	3	4	5
Gujranwala ..	16,833	19,901	18.2	17.6
Sheikhupura ..	9,066	16,062	77.2	34.8
Gujrat ..	40,408	48,465	20.0	10.9
Shahpur ..	56,402	63,773	13.1	14.0
Lyallpur ..	31,302	37,009	18.2	21.2
Bahawalpur ..	13,742	27,230	98.2	23.5

in factories. The figures for colony districts are given in the margin. In villages Mussallis are mostly engaged either in their traditional occupation of sweeping or in field labour. But in urban areas besides their traditional occupation they take to a

large variety of jobs, and are found working as weavers, cooks, water-carriers, fireworks-makers, dyers, bandsmen, etc. This would show that a chuhra on conversion to Islam takes to odd jobs, denied to a Hindu chuhra. The figures below give the present occupational distribution of Mussallis.

Occupational distribution of 10,000 Mussalli earners of both sexes for 1931.

Sex.	(Sweeping) Traditional occupation.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Exploitation of Mine rills.	Industries.	Transport.	Trade.	Public Force.	Public administration.	Arts and Professions.	Persons living on their income.	Domestic services.	Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, etc., other wise unspecified.	Labourers unspecified.	Beggars, Prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Male ..	2,993	3,029	34	592	205	82	13	40	52	7	215	5	972	246
Female	486	132	2	48	6	5	..	..	5	3	24	1	135	68

It is apparent that only a small number is engaged in the traditional occupation of sweeping; the proportion of women workers also being small (144 per mille of male workers as against 262 per mille among Chuhras). Most of the Mussallis are engaged in agriculture or are labourers unspecified, who are mainly agricultural.

296. The Hindu Nais in the Province number 102,628 as against 107,655 at last census. As already remarked at an early stage in this chapter some Hindu Nais were anxious to be classed as Kulin Brahmans, but were not permitted to return this caste as Kulin Brahman is a high caste of Brahmans in Bengal. As many as 8,770 have, however, returned their caste as Nai Brahman, and 4,380 (including both Muslims and Hindus) as Rajput. A number of Nais have adopted Vedic Dharm or Sikhism, probably with a view to get rid of their caste. The figures below are illustrative.

Nal.

CASTE.	1911	1921.	1931.	DISTRICT.	Hindu Nai.		Sikh Nai.	
					1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
Vedic Dharm Nai ..	..	411	966	Feroze pore ..	2,898	2,105	4,317	5,009
Total Hindu Nai ..	108,600	107,655	102,628	Ludhiana ..	3,559	2,239	3,182	5,012
Sikh Nai ..	34,342	34,360	41,820	Hoshiarpur ..	7,626	7,700	465	748
	1831.	1891.	1901.	Lahore ..	1,044	812	3,776	4,104
Hindu Nai ..	127,481	184,273	143,357	Amritsar ..	2,062	1,050	5,566	5,984
Sikh Nai ..	21,450	25,317	25,058	Lyallpur ..	1,077	405	1,552	1,893

The Muslim Nais are found all over the Province, the only parts where they are not numerous being the Himalayas and the south-eastern tracts. They have shown an increase at all censuses except in 1911 when the total population decreased. The figures of the last six censuses for all

PARTICULARS.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim Nais (A.C.D.)	174,584	195,778	206,760	206,189	218,319	235,855
Variation	..	12.1	5.6	-3	5.9	8.0
Increase among total Muslims (A. C. D.)	..	9.9	12.6	0.7	5.9	16.5

the districts and states in the plains are given in the margin together with the percentage increase as well as the

increase among total Muslims of the same areas. Many Muslim Nais like their Hindu and Sikh brethren seem only in recent times to have developed an aspiration to be called Rajputs. In fact, an association, known as the Punjab Rajah Central Committee, and comprising representatives of the Nais of all the three communities, existed at the time of the census with headquarters at Lahore and pressed for permission to return a caste other than Nai. Their contention was that Nai was an occupational term and that Nais of different localities and different religions belonged to various castes, most of them being Brahmans, Rajputs or Jats. It is quite likely that many Nais, specially those engaged in occupations other than traditional, were successful in returning some other caste. So the figures do not represent the actual strength of Nais.

Ods.

297. The figures of the Hindu and Muslim Ods of the Punjab plains are

CASTE.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Od Hindu	11,540	12,316	17,911	20,375	18,282	19,583
Od Muslim	4,065	10,082	8,174	11,170	10,192	13,041

given in the margin. The Ods are a nomadic tribe and might be enumerated in one district at one census and in another at

the next. They are found mostly in the districts where canals exist, more particularly where canals are under construction, as Ods both male and female are considered very useful labourers for excavation work. They have been returned in considerable numbers from Gujranwala since 1891, Montgomery since 1911 and Karnal since 1921. In Gujranwala their presence dates back to the time of the construction of the Lower Chenab Canal and in Montgomery to that of the Lower Bari Doab Canal. In the canal colonies they also assist in the building of walls for the colonists. As many as 2,486 Ods have returned their caste as Rajput, but have been included among Ods.

Pakhiwara.

298. The Pakhiwara is a small criminal tribe, mostly Muslim. The varia-

Caste and Locality.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pakhiwara (c)	3,741	3,674	3,595	3,711	2,801	3,100

tion in its strength in the central Punjab is shown in the margin. Altogether 49 Pakhiwaras returned other

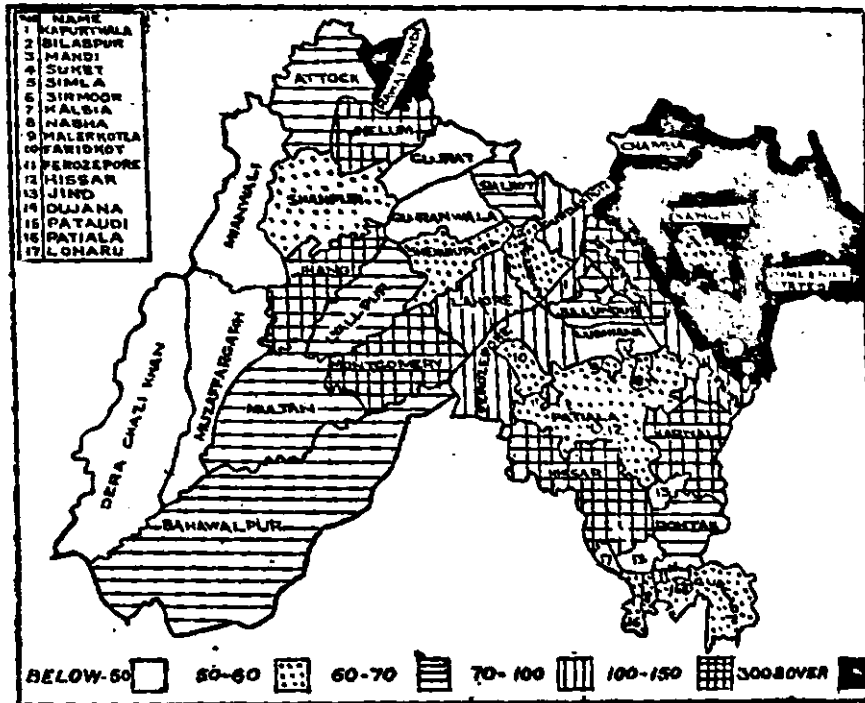
castes, 12 returning themselves as Jats and 29 as Rajputs.

Pathan.

299. The Pathans enumerated in the Province number 345,438 as against 261,729 in 1921, which means an increase of 32 per cent. The statement on the next page shows their absolute strength and percentage increase in each district and the Punjab States, the persons with Afghanistan as their birth-place having been excluded. The increase per cent. among all Muslims of each locality has also been quoted. The particularly large increases have been registered in Lahore (11,189), Mianwali (10,440), Gurdaspur (6,944), Sialkot (6,051) and Attock (5,852), and part of the increase in Lahore, Gurdaspur and

Rajput.

301. As already remarked, the caste Rajput is next to Jat, the largest collection of castes or tribes in the Province.



Rajputs and allied Castes per mille of population, 1931.

most numerous in the Himalayan Natural Division and Rawalpindi District where they form 300 to 500 per mille of the total population. The next highest proportion, i.e., 100 to 150 per mille, is found in Jhelum, Jhang, Montgomery, Hissar, Karnal and Hoshiarpur. The total strength of Rajputs and allied races

CASTE AND RELIGION.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Rajputs including Dhund and Gakkhar.	2,150,384	2,282,834	2,291,584	2,108,663	2,359,179	2,791,500
Variation per cent ..	..	+0.2	+0.4	-4.2	+7.3	+16.3
Hindu Rajputs ..	814,005	830,511	937,714	970,764	923,013	1,011,881
Variation per cent ..	..	+8.9	-3.2	+2.5	+4.9	+0.6
Sikh Rajputs ..	18,668	19,824	19,012	27,765	31,920	50,852
Variation per cent ..	..	+6.2	-4.1	+46.0	+15.0	+50.3
Muslim Rajputs ..	1,314,774	1,370,434	1,412,601	1,286,038	1,399,025	1,721,254
Variation per cent ..	..	+4.2	+3.8	-9.0	+8.0	+23.0

It will be well in the first instance to see the proportional distribution of Rajputs in the total population of each district and state, which is indicated by the map in the margin. The Rajputs are

such as Kanet, Rathi, Rawat, Thakkar, Dhund and Gakkhar are given in the margin for the six censuses, for thus only is a fair comparison possible. The bulk of the Rajput

population is Muslim and Hindu, and like Khatri, very few Hindu Rajputs have gone over to Sikhism. The big increase among Rajputs during the last decade does not appear to be due to natural increase. The respectability of Rajput caste is beyond doubt; the term Rajput literally means a Raja (ruler)'s son. On the present occasion more than at any previous census numerous people belonging to various other castes, not quite so elevated in the social scale, have claimed Rajput status and in many cases succeeded in returning themselves as Rajput without disclosing their traditional caste. The line separating Jats from Rajputs is rather vague in certain localities. For example, the Sials of Jhang, who had previously been recorded mostly as Jats, have returned themselves at this census as Rajputs. A possible cause of variation in the number of Muslim Rajputs is, therefore, the inclusion or exclusion of certain sections of agricultural tribes. In the case of Hindu Rajputs the variation is partly explained by the decrease among such castes as Sunars and Jhiwars

inclusive of Mehras. The figures of certain districts given in the margin furnish

Actual variation among Hindu Rajputs and certain other Hindu castes.

DISTRICT.	(1911—1921).			(1921—1931).		
	Rajput and allied castes.	Sunar.	Jhiwar including Kahar.	Rajput and allied castes.	Sunar.	Jhiwar including Kahar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra ..	-1,085	-46	+302	+13,231	+215	+13
Hoshiarpur ..	+5,705	-3,952	-289	+2,189	+3,252	-3,603
Jullundur ..	+2,233	-3,898	-324	-7	+4,256	-2,350
Ludhiana ..	+191	-543	+97	+918	-238	-3,421
Ferozepore ..	+260	+180	+2,835	+1,769	-565	-6,322
Lahore ..	+4,711	+137	+59	+2,365	-186	-3,651
Amritsar ..	+1,618	-1,089	-2,347	+2,664	+253	-4,053
Gujranwala ..	-470	-774	-968	+1,256	-251	-1,217
Multan ..	+2,005	-286	-88	+3,286	+100	+120

some evidence on this point. Coming now to the big increase among Muslim Rajputs during the last decade, we should separate the districts in which the intercensal increase has been more or less proportionate to the rise in the total Muslim population and those in which it has been in excess. The two

sets of figures for each district and Punjab States are given in the table below. The percentage increase in the case of the first six districts in the

DISTRICT.	Absolute increase among Muslim Rajputs.	Variation per cent. among		DISTRICT.	Absolute increase among Muslim Rajputs.	Variation per cent. among	
		Muslim Rajputs.	Total Muslim population.			Muslim Rajputs.	Total Muslim population.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Jullundur ..	6,847	16·6	14·4	Gurdaspur ..	13,231	30·5	16·6
Karnal ..	6,243	8·7	10·2	Gujrat ..	11,408	44·9	10·9
Ambala ..	5,568	12·8	12·2	Sheikhupura ..	9,504	47·4	20·9
Attock ..	4,889	15·6	14·2	Sialkot ..	9,134	19·2	5·0
Ferozepore ..	4,650	4·7	6·8	Hoshiarpur ..	8,572	21·0	13·4
Rohtak ..	3,655	10·8	10·3	Gurgaon ..	4,397	33·1	11·8
Rawalpindi ..	36,843	21·0	11·7	Shahpur ..	4,145	-8·5	14·0
Montgomery ..	35,487	46·1	36·0	Ludhiana ..	3,539	14·4	22·1
Lahore ..	30,252	58·5	26·0	Gujranwala ..	3,497	50·1	17·6
Lyallpur ..	29,212	91·4	21·2	Mianwali ..	657	393·4	15·6
Multan ..	21,538	46·0	28·9	Muzaffargarh ..	420	70·7	4·0
Hissar ..	19,269	20·2	17·5	Kangra ..	190	20·5	5·8
Amritsar ..	18,796	59·0	23·8	Simla ..	-25	-7·8	-16·4
Jhang ..	15,804	24·3	16·3	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	-296	-20·6	5·6
Jhelum ..	15,724	25·2	14·0	Punjab States ..	6,674	4·0	16·7

table, viz., Jullundur, Karnal, Ambala, Attock, Ferozepore and Rohtak requires no explanation, being proportionate to the general rise in the population. In the case of some of the other districts an explanation is called for, though not so easy to furnish in all cases. The rise is small in Simla, Kangra, Muzaffargarh and Mianwali, while there is actual decrease in Dera Ghazi Khan and Shahpur, and in all these districts Muslim Rajputs are very few. The next higher rates of increase are in Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Shahpur, Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Sheikhupura and Sialkot, and in these districts too there are not many Rajputs. The somewhat higher percentage increase in Gujrat, Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Jhang and Amritsar is mainly attributable to some members of certain agricultural tribes and occupational castes having returned themselves as Rajput. The increase in Lyallpur, Multan and Montgomery is mainly due to the influx of immigrants. Coming to the districts where Rajputs are really numerous, we find that the increase in Hissar is mainly due to the return home of demobilized Rajput soldiers and to the fact that Pachadas, who return themselves as Rajputs, had temporarily migrated from the District in considerable numbers at the time of the 1921 census owing to the prevailing drought. The large increase in Jhelum and Rawalpindi is due largely to the return home of ex-soldiers and to

members of some other castes having returned themselves as Rajputs on the present occasion. The occupational castes in many cases have claimed Rajput status, particularly the well-to-do persons following occupations other than traditional in urban areas.

We may now proceed to estimate the extent, to which Rajputs of all religions have gained through accretions from other castes. We will do this with the help of their age distribution at this and the last census.

<i>*Total Rajput and allied castes including Dhund and Gakkhar</i> ..	2,359,179
<i>Probable survivors (aged 10 and over in 1931)</i> ..	1,903,857
<i>Actual number returned as Rajput aged over 10 in 1931</i> ..	2,009,823
<i>Absorption from other castes among Rajputs aged 10 and over</i> ..	105,966
<i>Absorption among children under 10 years of age</i> ..	6,867
<i>Total absorption for all ages</i> ..	112,833

In addition to this absorption, which is mainly attributable to Rajput having been returned as their caste by persons, who at the 1921 census returned other castes, there are 94,485 persons who claimed the Rajput caste, but were at the time of tabulation included in the traditional caste, which had also been recorded in accordance with the instructions issued. Among these the principal figures relate to Sunars (33,000), Jhiwars (8,700), Julahas (8,500), Mochis (5,500), Tarkhans (4,450) and Nais (4,400).

Ramdasia.

302. The Ramdasias are practically the same as Chamars, and the figures of the two have been discussed in the paragraph on Chamars.

Saini.

303. The Sainis have been dealt with along with Malis, to whom they are very much akin.

Sansi.

304. The Sansis are scattered all over the south-eastern and central parts of the Punjab, and 70 per cent. of them, or 25,825 out of 33,228, returned their caste as their religion. Their figures were thrown into the Hindu religion as at last census, it being recognized that there is no tribal religion in the Punjab. Of the remaining 7,403 Sansis, 4,956 returned their religion as Hindu, 825 as Muslim, 1,238 as Sikh and 384 as Ad-Dharmi. The instructions in the Census Code, which were the same as at last census, required that in the case of persons professing a tribal religion such as Sansis, the caste should be recorded in the column of religion, and but for this instruction many more Sansis would probably have returned some definite religion. The variation in the

PARTICULARS.	1881—91.	1891—01.	1901—11.	1911—21.	1921—31.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sansis in A. C. D. All religions ..	+2,280	+3,782	-1,561	-7,037	+10,860
Hindu ..	+256	+5,412	-1,636	-4,932	+9,575

number returned as Sansis is given in the margin since 1881 together with the variation among those

who returned themselves or were classed as Hindus on each occasion. The occupational distribution of the Sansis for the last two censuses is given below:—

Occupation distribution of Sansi earners per mille.

Year.	Traditional occupation (crime).	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Exploitation of minerals.	Industries.	Transport.	Trade.	Public Force.	Public Administration.	Arts and Professions.	Persons living on their income.	Domestic service.	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc. otherwise unspecified.	Labourers unspecified.	Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1921 ..	196	272	2	32	20	30	2	4	7	1	12	..	37	345
1931 ..	46	434	5	28	8	40	..	3	9	..	17	1	45	304

*Amount of absorption is calculated by the process pointed out in paragraph 233 in connection with the figures for Sikhs.

It is apparent that Sansis are taking more and more to agriculture, having been allotted colony land and established in settlements under State supervision. There is a large decrease under their traditional occupation of crime, but it is rather doubtful whether the traditional occupation was really returned by the person enumerated or merely presumed by the enumerator.

305. The figures of Sarera for the last six censuses are given in the

Particulars.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sarera B. C. ..	10,792	11,366	9,587	10,743	9,873	11,230

Locality.	SARERA.					
	Hindu.			Sikh.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra ..	4,378	3,845	3,378	9	30	2
Hoshiarpur ..	3,846	3,516	3,025	1,160	1,196	2,061
Jullundur ..	106	31	33	83	173	2,006
Gurdaspur ..	489	523	279	5	1	15

margin. This caste like other low castes has shown no advancement in numbers. The figures for its home districts are given in the second table, and show that many Sareras, particularly in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts, have become Sikhs during the last decade.

306. The figures of Sayads enumerated in the Punjab plains are given

Locality.	SAYAD.					
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sayad (A. C. D.) ..	200,728	217,034	230,802	239,160	247,087	293,313
Variation percentage ..	..	+8.1	+6.3	+3.6	+3.3	+18.7
Variation percentage among all Muslims (A. C. D.) ..	..	+9.9	+12.6	+0.7	+5.9	+16.5

in the margin for the last six censuses. The increase at each census and the total increase among all Muslims of the same locality is also given. It is well known that Sayads

receive accretions from other castes, many people claiming Sayad as their caste as soon as they become well-to-do.

307. From 256,971 in 1921 the Sheikhs of the plains have increased to

Caste and Locality.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheikh (A. C. D.) ..	293,608	287,778	264,656	276,687	244,800	407,576

414,623 or by 61.4 per cent. The figures for the last six censuses are given in the margin.

There seems to have been no remarkable variation between 1881 and 1921, the figures in the latter year being actually in defect. The big increase during the last decade is due to numerous members of other castes, mainly occupational, having returned their

DISTRICT.	Absolute increase or decrease among Sheikhs.	Increase per cent. among Sheikhs.	Total Muslim increase percentage.	DISTRICT.	Absolute increase or decrease among Sheikhs.	Increase per cent. among Sheikhs.	Total Muslim increase percentage.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Hissar ..	+689	+7.0	+17.5	Gujranwala ..	+3,734	+51.8	+17.6
Rohtak ..	+9,875	+74.4	+10.3	Sheikhupura ..	+6,184	+134.7	+20.9
Gurgaon ..	+1,806	+12.0	+11.8	Gujrat ..	+2,495	+47.3	+10.9
Karnal ..	+3,189	+17.6	+10.2	Shahpur ..	+5,491	+159.9	+14.0
Ambala ..	+5,648	+25.4	+12.2	Jhelum ..	+2,806	+97.0	+14.0
Simla ..	-809	-25.7	-16.4	Rawalpindi ..	+3,103	+31.8	+11.7
Kangra ..	+490	+47.8	+5.8	Attock ..	+2,120	+46.0	+14.2
Hoshiarpur ..	+2,897	+77.7	+13.4	Mianwali ..	+1,684	+116.1	+15.6
Jullundur ..	+3,643	+35.4	+14.4	Montgomery ..	+2,423	+90.5	+36.0
Ludhiana ..	+7,915	+94.3	+22.1	Lyallpur ..	+4,591	+108.2	+21.2
Ferozapore ..	+7,103	+62.4	+6.8	Jhang ..	+5,232	+697.6	+16.3
Lahore ..	+3,315	+136.2	+26.0	Multan ..	+3,719	+47.1	+28.9
Amritsar ..	+13,135	-167.6	+23.8	Muzaffargarh ..	+1,595	+126.5	+4.0
Gurdaspur ..	+3,467	+49.6	+16.6	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	+1,351	+65.8	+5.6
Sialkot ..	+4,520	+78.0	+5.0	Punjab States ..	+14,219	+38.1	+16.7

caste as Sheikh, Qasab of the south-eastern part of the Province being prominent in this respect. It is quite likely that in some places respectable Kashmiris also returned their caste as Sheikh. The table on the last page shows the increase per cent. among Sheikhs in each district and state together with increase among all Muslims. A fertile cause of variation in the number of Sheikhs is the intermingling with them of the figures of Qureshis, separate figures for which are unfortunately not available on the present occasion.

Sunar.

308. The figures of Sunars are given in the margin for the last six

Caste, Religion and Locality.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sunar Total A.B.C.D.	145,903	164,087	174,628	155,993	127,000	159,655
.. Hindu do.	108,878	118,114	127,111	100,718	77,251	99,026
.. Sikh C. D. ..	13,600	17,236	18,856	27,222	19,057	25,366
.. Muslim C. D.	21,335	26,841	26,666	26,153	29,798	32,394

the last six censuses. The figures of Sikh and Muslim Sunars are given only for the central and western plains, where alone they are found in considerable

numbers. There is an increase among Sunars of all religions during the last decade, though the maximum figures for Hindu and Sikh Sunars were reached in 1901 and 1911, respectively. The reason for the decline in their numbers is that Hindu Sunars sometimes return themselves as Rajput, while Sikh Sunars in many cases return no caste. The Muslim Sunars, who are comparatively fewer, have returned the maximum number at the present census.

As regards the internal distribution, Sunars seem to be a mobile race, travelling to places where they anticipate prosperous conditions or a good income, though the figures of districts like Lahore and Amritsar are probably deflated on account of return of other castes, such as Tank, Mair, Mair Rajput.

DISTRICT.	SUNAR.					
	Hindu.		Sikh.		Muslim.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
Hoshiarpur ..	1,568	4,820	91	283	226	425
Jullundur ..	1,678	5,834	160	734	590	905
Ludhiana ..	3,606	3,459	425	1,336	148	277
Ferozepore ..	3,157	2,592	2,333	3,374	2,197	2,131
Gujranwala ..	2,968	2,717	943	811	930	1,141
Rawalpindi ..	1,559	947	1,498	734	224	38
Montgomery ..	1,209	1,486	259	289	2,480	2,598
Lyallpur ..	2,593	2,017	724	708	1,718	2,280
Jhang ..	3,350	2,316	25	2	310	382
Bahawalpur State ..	895	1,144	31	133	1,117	962

The figures in the margin will be of interest. At this census 33,000 Sunars returned their caste as Rajput, but as their traditional caste was also recorded they were included among Sunars. The other caste claimed in considerable numbers is Khatri, returned by

about 2,000 Sunars. It is probable that many more Hindu Sunars will return Rajput or Khatri as their caste at future censuses.

Tank
Kshatriya

309. In the beginning of this Chapter a reference was made to the representation made on behalf of certain associations of Hindu and Sikh members of the occupational castes of Chhipis (calico-printers), Darzis (tailors), Chhimbas (washermen), etc., to have their caste recorded as Tank Kshatriya. In the eastern part of the Province the claim was that they be recorded as Rohilla Tank Kshatriya, whatever that may mean. Many members of this caste have risen to responsible positions in public service and business, and claim that calico-printing, tailoring, etc., are mere occupations and that their true caste is Tank Kshatriya. Their argument is contained in the following abstract from a representation of theirs.

"The word Chhippi, Chhippa, or Chimba takes its origin from 'Shilip' which is but another name for handicraft, an art highly spoken of by the learned men of the past, and constituting a compulsory course of training for the Kshatriyas of the olden days. Hence it was that Sri Ram Chander Ji's sons Lahu and Kashu, Dhirt-Rashtra's sons Duryodhana, etc., and Pando's sons (Pandev) were all expert in 'shilip' art or handicraft."

Their claim to return Tank Kshatriya as their caste was conceded with the proviso that the traditional caste should also be returned and added in brackets after the caste claimed, thus to make a comparison possible with the corresponding figures of the past censuses. The following correction slip was issued for the guidance of the enumerators.

"Persons returning their caste as Tank Kshatriya will be recorded as such in column 8 with their traditional caste, such as tailor or calico-printer being added within brackets, thus Tank Kshatriya (tailor), Tank Kshatriya (calico-printer)."

Appendix I at the end of this Chapter shows the figures of Tank Kshatriyas for each district and state as well as the number of each traditional caste returned.

TANK KSHATRIYA.

Caste.	Hindu.	Sikh.
Total	11,321	26,055
Total with traditional Occupation recorded	7,676	17,848
Arya	3	..
Chhapagar	..	82
Chhimba	4,982	11,349
Darzi	2,035	6,121
Dhobi	68	18
Jhiwar	2	..
Kahar	10	..
Kumbar	7	..
Lohar	1	..
Rajput	..	81
Ramgarhia	44	2
Saini	..	3
Sunar	488	192
Tarkhan	36	..

The provincial summary is given in the margin. The traditional caste was recorded in the case of 25,524 out of 37,376 entries, and it is apparent from the table that more Sikhs than Hindus have claimed the new caste and that the castes which have mainly contributed to it are Chhimba and Darzi. It will not be a matter for surprise if on future occasions many Tank Kshatriyas return their caste merely as Khatra, a leading caste which at this census appears to have been returned by many Ahluwalias also.

310. See paragraph regarding Lohars.

Tarkhan.

311. The Telis—Hindu, Sikh and Muslim—show an increase. Teli is an

Tell.

Hindu (1931)	..	1,373	occupational caste, whose members are evidently not at
Sikh	..	42	
Muslim	..	344,927	all anxious to give up their traditional occupation or to claim a higher caste. The increase is, no doubt, due to the attractiveness of oil-milling, which is one of the few prosperous indigenous industries at present.

312. Numerous persons at this census abstained from returning a caste, and many of them deliberately. It is quite possible that some of the omissions in the column of caste were accidental, having crept in during one of the several stages of the census operations. The number of Brahmanic Hindus, who did not return a caste, is negligible, being 4,419 males and 2,397 females out of a total population of over eight millions, and Caste would thus seem to have, as ever, its grip on the population. In the case of 50 per cent. of the followers of Vedic Dharm, numbering 341,390 persons (194,355 males and 147,035 females), the entry in the caste column was Arya, which is the equivalent of 'no caste' entry in the case of Brahmanic Hindus (mainly Sanatanists). The main figures of 'no caste' entry among Brahmanic Hindus relate to Amritsar (1,626), Gujrat (1,191), Gujranwala (914) and Gurdaspur (685). It is rather surprising that Lahore, claiming as it does a large number of people with advanced views, has had very few such entries. Some 'no caste' entries, practically all relating to females, in places like Suket and Jhelum, seem to be due to a statistical error, as also those relating to an excessive number of males in Amritsar. On the whole, it can safely be said that very few of the Brahmanic Hindus have refrained from returning their caste although there was a considerable propaganda against the return of caste, particularly that emanating from the Jat Pat Torak Mandal. My conclusion is that people prefer to return a higher caste to returning no caste, and that the caste system has still a great hold on them.

'No Caste' Entry.

Representation of Castes in Services.

313. It will, I think, be of interest to notice the representation of the members of different castes, tribes or races in the gazetted civil services. The table below showing the actual figures of classification has been compiled from the History of Services of the Gazetted Government Servants serving in the Punjab and on deputation in the North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. *

The Castes of the Gazetted Government Servants.

CASTE RETURNED.	Members of the Indian Civil Service.	Military officers and uncovered Civil Servants.	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Tahsildars.	Judicial Department.	Income-Tax Department.	Indian Police Service.	Provincial Police Service.	Forest Department.	Indian Educational Service.	Provincial Educational Service, etc.	Medical Department.	Public Health Department.	Jail Department.	Buildings and Road Branch P. W. D.	Irrigation Branch P. W. D.	Hydro Electric Branch P. W. D.	Miscellaneous Departments.	Total all Departments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Aggarwal	1	2	3	..	17	1	..	..	1	1	5	6	..	..	6	21	..	2	68
Ahir	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ahluwalia	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	4	..	..	3	1	..	1	21
Arain	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	18
Arora	3	2	21	14	18	4	..	1	2	..	10	10	2	3	7	10	..	4	120
Awan	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	12
Biloch	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Brahman	3	..	20	8	10	..	..	2	3	..	8	10	1	4	4	13	1	3	80
Gujjar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Jat	2	..	34	19	13	3	2	4	6	..	5	8	..	4	..	0	2	19	126
Kamboh	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	13
Kayasth	..	..	2	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Khatri	4	1	39	19	41	2	3	10	13	3	37	58	12	9	25	74	1	13	362
Mahajan	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Moghal	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	16
Pathan	1	..	22	10	5	1	2	10	4	..	4	6	..	4	..	7	..	6	84
Qureshi	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
Rajput (a)	1	3	36	10	8	4	3	6	7	..	11	7	..	3	1	11	1	16	127
Ramgarhia	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Saini	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	7
Sayad	..	..	15	13	10	3	1	7	..	1	3	10	1	4	1	3	..	0	77
Sheikh	5	1	13	8	17	..	3	8	..	1	14	7	1	7	6	20	..	7	116
Christian	89	6	22	1	22	3	94	16	22	12	31	34	5	2	34	123	16	28	549
Other minor castes	2	..	7	7	5	1	1	3	..	..	4	10	5	1	3	12	2	7	70
Unspecified	6	1	35	33	19	19	4	27	1	1	21	29	18	2	1	87	13	53	379
TOTAL	117	18	294	153	209	44	115	103	67	20	163	215	47	48	103	415	37	174	2,810

(a) Includes 6 unspecified Gakkhars and 4 unspecified Bhattis.

(b) Includes 13 Christians, who are also members of the Indian Civil Service.

(c) Includes 1 Brahman, 3 Jats, 2 Khatri, 1 Rajput, 2 Sayads and 2 Sheikhs, who are also shown under Extra Assistant Commissioners. It also includes 1 Sayad counted under Medical Department.

(d) This will not be the exact total of the entries in the line as certain officers mentioned in the notes (b) and (c) have been counted twice.

The figures for the important castes having any considerable representation are detailed separately, while other castes have been lumped together at the

bottom, where also the number of officers whose caste or nationality is not specified has been given. It may be pointed out that in some cases terms are put down which are not really castes. For example, it is not clear whether the term Mahajan as used in the afore-mentioned book refers to Aggarwal, Arora or Sud. It is possible that the people belonging to the same caste may have returned themselves under two different categories, for instance, Sheikh and Kashmiri and Qureshi and Sheikh. It is apparent from the above table that the greatest number of gazetted officers are Christians. Among Indians, the caste Khatri contributes the largest number, followed by Rajput, Jat, Arora, Sheikh, Brahman, Sayad, Aggarwal, etc. This order happens to be in accord with the proportion of literacy among these castes rather than with their numerical strength.

The Christians are comparatively most numerous in the Public Works Department, the Police and the Indian Civil Service. The Khatri is mostly employed in the Public Works Department, the Medical Department and as Extra Assistant Commissioners. The largest proportion of Rajputs is claimed by Extra Assistant Commissioners, the Provincial Education Service and the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. The Jats have their best representation in the cadres of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and also in miscellaneous Departments, particularly Agriculture. The Aroras are serving mostly as Extra Assistant Commissioners, in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department and in the Judicial Department. As regards Sheikhs, the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department claims most of them, followed by the Judicial Department and the Provincial Education Service. The Brahmans for the most part are employed as Extra Assistant Commissioners and in the Irrigation and Medical Departments, and Sayads as Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and in the Judicial and Medical Departments. The largest proportion of Aggarwals is claimed by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department and the Judicial Department. The Pathans are represented mostly in the cadres of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and in the Provincial Police service. As many as 89 members of the Indian Civil Service are Christians; 5 are Sheikhs, 4 Khatri, 3 Aroras, 2 Brahmans and 1 Aggarwal, Ahluwalia, Arain, Jat and Rajput each. Four Indian Civil Servants, who are Indians, have not specified their castes.

It will also be of considerable interest to examine the caste distribution of the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council.

Caste.	Strength.	Caste.	Strength.
Aggarwal ..	2	Kashmiri ..	1
Ahli ..	1	Khatri ..	5
Arain ..	2	Mahajan ..	1
Arora ..	5	Meo ..	1
Awan ..	1	Nai ..	1
Balmiki ..	1	Qureshi ..	1
Bengali ..	1	Rajput ..	12
Biloch ..	1	Sayad ..	3
Bodla ..	1	Sheikh ..	3
Brahman ..	3	Sikh ..	1
Gujjar ..	2	Total all castes ..	71
Jat ..	22		

of the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council, and the table in the margin gives the necessary information. The Jat and the Rajput, the two most numerous castes, have the greatest representation, a fact which reflects the influence exercised by them over the members of occupational castes residing mostly in rural areas. The next in point of numbers is Khatri, followed by Arora, Brahman, Sayad, Sheikh, Aggarwal, Arain and Gujjar. Here again it is possible that there is an over-lapping of Sheikh and Kashmiri. The other castes noted in the table have only one member each.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Strength and
Distribution.

314. There are in this Province 20,099 persons (14,848 males and 5,251 females) belonging to the European and allied races including 4 Armenians. Of these, the British subjects are 19,523 (males 14,597 and females 4,926) or 97.1 per cent. of the total. The distribution of European and allied races in the various districts of the Province is as below :—

<i>Number of persons.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>
<i>Under 20</i>	.. <i>Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.</i>
<i>20 to 50</i>	... <i>Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura, Gujrat, Shahpur and Jhang.</i>
<i>51 to 100</i>	.. <i>Gurgaon, Kangra, Mianwali and Lyallpur.</i>
<i>101 to 500</i>	.. <i>Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Attock and Montgomery.</i>
<i>501 to 1,000</i>	.. <i>Simla and Multan.</i>
<i>1,001 to 2,000</i>	.. <i>Jullundur and Ferozepore.</i>
<i>Over 2,000</i>	.. <i>Lahore, Ambala, Sialkot and Rawalpindi.</i>

The figures are large for the districts having cantonments. In 1921 the corresponding figure for Multan was 1,396, and the decrease may be due to the reduction of European troops in the cantonment.

It appears that as in the past many Anglo-Indians, especially those of fair complexion, have returned themselves as Europeans.

The total number of Anglo-Indians recorded at this census is 3,025 persons (2,181 males and 1,444 females), those returned from British Territory being 2,995 (males 1,825 and females 1,170). The distribution of Anglo-Indians in the districts of the Punjab is as under :—

Districts containing persons.

<i>Below 5</i>	.. <i>Hoshiarpur, Shahpur and Dera Ghazi Khan.</i>
<i>6 to 20</i>	.. <i>Rohtak, Karnal, Kangra, Attock, Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh.</i>
<i>21 to 50</i>	.. <i>Hissar, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura, Gujrat, Jhelum, Montgomery and Jhang.</i>
<i>51 to 100</i>	.. <i>Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Mianwali and Multan.</i>
<i>101 to 500</i>	.. <i>Ambala and Simla.</i>
<i>501 to 1,000</i>	.. <i>Rawalpindi.</i>
<i>Over 1,000</i>	.. <i>Lahore.</i>

315. Below is given the strength of European and allied races (including

Comparison
with the Past
Returns.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1901.</i>	<i>1891.</i>	<i>1881.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Europeans, etc. ..	20,099	21,955	31,370	25,299	24,762	22,480
Anglo-Indians ..	3,825	4,499	3,243	2,323	2,563	1,641
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>23,724</i>	<i>26,454</i>	<i>34,613</i>	<i>27,622</i>	<i>27,325</i>	<i>24,121</i>

Armenians) and Anglo-Indians in the Province, as at present constituted, at each of the last six censuses.

The figures show that Europeans increased steadily up to the 1911 census or until before the Great War, after which their numbers began to decrease and at the present moment they have declined by more than 2,000 as compared with

1881. This decrease may be partly attributable to the fact that the possibility of their figures becoming swollen by the inclusion of Anglo-Indians was less on the present occasion than formerly. At past censuses the householder was as a rule called upon to fill the household schedules, but on the present occasion in order to ensure entries being made according to instructions trained English-knowing enumerators were employed for the purpose, and for the guidance of

Place of birth, (From Table VI), 1	Persons. 2
D.—COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.	16,989
(I) INSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS	
England and Wales ..	14,430
Gibraltar ..	4
Irish Free State ..	35
Malta ..	4
Northern Ireland ..	563
Scotland ..	550
United Kingdom unspecified ..	3
Total (I) ..	15,589
(II) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS.	
Austria ..	1
Belgium ..	45
Denmark ..	1
France ..	34
Germany ..	38
Greece ..	1
Holland ..	2
Italy ..	5
Latvia ..	1
Norway ..	1
Portugal ..	8
Rumania ..	2
Russian Union ..	7
Spain ..	4
Sweden ..	3
Switzerland ..	3
Turkey in Europe ..	37
Total (II) ..	193
III) EUROPE UNSPECIFIED ..	1,207

the enumerators the term Anglo-Indian was defined as any person, born in India, whose father, grand-father or more remote ancestor in the male line was European. It may be remarked that the figures of Europeans should not tally with the number of those who have returned a European country as their birth-place, as the figures include a number of European children born in India. The table in the margin shows the number of persons who returned one or other of the European countries as their birth-place, and it is apparent that the number of persons born in European countries is 16,989, or 3,110 less than the total number of Europeans in the Province. The total number of European children under 13 in the Punjab at the time of the census was 2,769. Evidently many of them were born in Europe. On the other hand, there may be some Indians who were born in Europe, but these must be very few. It seems that many Anglo-Indians return England as their birth-place and European as

their race, and thus insert an element of doubt into both categories of the figures.

The Anglo-Indians in the Province have more than doubled during the last fifty years, but they show a decrease since 1921. This might be due to the further alienation of some of them in favour of Europeans, while some others of a rather dark complexion have probably been returned as Indians.

All the persons who have returned English as mother-tongue number 26,204 which exceeds the number of European and allied races and Anglo-Indians by 2,480. The difference is small and might be due to the fact that some of the Indian Christians as well as others are taking more and more to English as their medium of speech, so that many of them treat English as their mother-tongue.

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XII.

The Table below shows the number of persons belonging to occupational castes such as *Darzi*, *Chhimba* and *Chhipi*, returning themselves as *Tank Kshatriya* and *Lohars* and *Tarkhans* returning themselves as *Dhiman Brahman*.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	Tank Kshatriya.													
	Total.	Total Hindu.	Total Sikh.	Hindu Arye.	Sikh Chhapagar.	CHHIMBA.		DARZI.		DHIMAN.		Hindu Jhiwar.	Hindu Kshatriya.	Hindu Kumbhar.
						Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PUNJAB	37,376	11,321	26,055	2	82	4,932	11,349	2,035	6,131	68	18	2	10	7
Hissar	214	88	126	..	..	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurgaon	57	57	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnal	397	361	36	..	..	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	2,518	1,790	725	3	..	1,040	314	219	132	..	..	2	10	..
Simla	64	41	23	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshiarpur	3,268	2,482	784	..	..	1,949	553	200	150	..	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	7,870	3,319	4,551	..	23	967	2,384	1,308	1,310	68	..	..	..	..
Ludhiana	5,564	1,233	4,331	..	..	596	2,167	347	1,544	..	..	..	..	7
Ferozepore	5,146	328	4,818	..	..	..	2,333	25	1,632	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	1,989	152	1,337	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amritsar	6,080	243	5,837	..	..	1	2,951	..	1,284	..	18	..	..	..
Gurdaspur	1,395	520	875	..	..	74	113	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Sialkot	92	72	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikhupura	208	4	204	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..
Shahpur	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhelum	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	166	126	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyalpur	271	56	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalsia State	132	82	50	..	..	65	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keonthal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbai .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Simla Hill States	42	36	6	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Sirmoor	33	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kapurthala	991	157	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maler Kotla	68	28	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridkot	701	15	686	..	..	..	606	..	7	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XII.

The Table below shows the number of persons belonging to occupational castes such as *Darzi*, *Chhimba* and *Chhipi*, returning themselves as *Tank Kshatriya* and *Lohars* and *Tarkhans* returning themselves as *Dhiman Brahman*.

DISTRICT OR STATE. 1	Tank Kshatriya.													
	Total. 2	Total Hindu. 3	Total Sikh. 4	Hindu Arya. 5	Sikh Chhspagar. 6	CHHIMBA.		DARZI.		DROBI.		Hindu Jhwar. 13	Hindu Kabar. 14	Hindu Kumbhar. 15
						Hindu. 7	Sikh. 8	Hindu. 9	Sikh. 10	Hindu. 11	Sikh. 12			
FUNJAB	37,376	11,321	26,055	3	82	4,982	11,349	2,035	6,121	68	18	2	10	7
Hissar	214	88	126	..	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurgaon	57	57	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnal	397	361	36	..	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	2,516	1,790	726	3	..	1,040	314	219	132	..	..	2	10	..
Simla	64	41	23	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshiarpur	3,266	2,482	784	..	..	1,949	553	200	159	..	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	7,870	3,319	4,551	..	23	967	2,384	1,208	1,310	68	..	..	..	..
Ludhiana	5,564	1,233	4,331	..	..	596	2,187	347	1,544	..	..	..	..	7
Ferozepore	5,146	328	4,818	..	..	..	2,333	25	1,532	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	1,989	152	1,837	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amritsar	6,080	243	5,837	..	..	1	2,961	..	1,284	..	18	..	..	..
Gurdaspur	1,395	520	875	..	..	74	113	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Sialkot	92	72	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shekhupura	208	4	204	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..
Shahpur	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhelum	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	156	126	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lyallpur	271	56	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalsia State	132	82	50	..	..	68	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keonthal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbol .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Simla Hill States ..	42	36	6	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
Sirmoor	33	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kapurthala	991	157	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maler Kotla	68	28	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridkot	701	16	686	..	..	..	506	..	7	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER XII.

This Table shows the number of persons belonging to certain selected castes who claimed certain other castes. The traditional castes were to be shown within brackets in such cases in the General Schedule. These persons have been thrown in the traditional castes in Table XVII.

CASTES CLAIMED.

TRADITIONAL CASTES.	Total.	Ahir.	Arain.	Arora.	Awan.	Biloch.	Brahman.	Chamar.	Chhimba.	Chuhra.	Dagi and Koli.	Darzi.	Dhobi.	Faqir.	Ghirath.	Gujjar.	Harni.	Jat.	Julaha.	Kamboh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PUNJAB ..	212,879	196	434	154	6,034	450	16,958	1,121	121	113	417	30	16	235	1	111	2	18,373	877	233
1. Aggarwal ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ahir ..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
3. Arain ..	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	12
4. Arora ..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Awan ..	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
6. Bawaria ..	236	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Chamar ..	43,114	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	740	..
8. Chhimba ..	617	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	..	154	..	..	..	68	..	16
9. Chuhra ..	353	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Dagi and Koli ..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Darzi ..	2,952	..	6	29	127	4	16	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	01	..	6
12. Dhobi ..	3,215	..	26	..	104	4	1	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,078	..	165
13. Faqir ..	7,388	2	14	2	152	22	14	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	52	..	813	..	3
14. Ghosi ..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Gujjar ..	103	..	..	1	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
16. Harni ..	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	..
17. Jat ..	1,573	..	..	..	1,258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jhiwar ..	9,194	..	..	1	38	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	7
19. Julaha ..	16,511	134	37	1	1,277	15	11	..	22	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	3,700	..	..
20. Kahar ..	2,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..
21. Kamboh ..	177	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
22. Kashmiri ..	903	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	..	..
23. Khatri ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Kumhar ..	5,279	53	23	71	594	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,236	..	24
25. Lohar ..	5,136	..	9	..	440	..	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	677	..	..
26. Machhi ..	5,462	..	7	..	67	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,524	..	..
27. Mahtam ..	2,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
28. Mali ..	933	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Meo ..	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Mirasi ..	1,440	..	..	..	62	101	18	..	4	..	..	..	..	23	..	0	..	390	20	..
31. Mochi ..	9,411	..	108	..	421	..	..	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	32	..	2,624	56	..
32. Munsalli ..	6,359	7	9	..	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	1,398	..	..
33. Nal ..	15,605	..	8	2	209	136	8,770	6	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1,531	1	1
34. Od ..	2,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Pakhiwara ..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
36. Pathan ..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Qasab ..	12,623	..	32	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	3
38. Rajput ..	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..
39. Ramdasia ..	1,159	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
40. Saini ..	1,101	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
41. Sayad ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Shoikh ..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
43. Sunar ..	35,370	..	..	15	7	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	..	..
44. Tarkhan ..	14,199	..	39	2	691	58	7,021	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1,377	..	1
45. Teli ..	3,482	..	..	29	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	318	20	..

APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER XII.—concl'd.

1	TRADITIONAL CASTES.														42							
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36	37	38	39	40	41	
	Kashmiri.	Khatri.	Kumhar.	Lohar.	Machhi.	Mali.	Mirasi.	Mochi.	Mussalli.	Nai.	Pathan.	Qasab.	Rajput.	Ramdasia.	Saini.	Sansel.	Sayad.	Sheikh.	Sunar.	Tarkhan.	Tell.	
PUNJAB ..	523	4,002	12,472	4,243	22	32	236	44	425	150	2,123	84	94,465	41,767	262	7	317	19,814	15	9	2,682	
1. Aggarwal	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Abir
3. Arain	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
4. Arora	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Awan	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bawaria	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Chamar	77	..	..	..	..	3	..	113	..	..	112	41,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Chhimba	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	3	..	..	114	..	..	..	..
9. Chuhra	1	..	..	..	193	..	..	30	..	..	58	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Dagi and Koli	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Darzi	41	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	1,738	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..
12. Dhobi	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	1,312	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..
13. Faqir	12	..	2	..	..	40	12	..	..	432	..	2,861	..	..	..	55	247	..	2	2,647	..
14. Ghoal	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Gujjar	3	..	..	..
16. Harni	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Jat	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jhiwar	8,724	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
19. Julaha	35	..	1	24	..	29	425	7	202	..	..	8,511	86	..	200	..	1,776	..	..	..	..
20. Kahar	2,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kamboh	58	..	..	..	..
22. Kashmiri	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	266	..	..	..	..	371	..	..	..	..
23. Khatri	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Kumhar	215	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	2,856	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
25. Lohar	16	54	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	125	..	2,328	1	..	9	..	450	5	..	..	..
26. Machhi	151	..	3,105	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..
27. Mohtam	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Mali	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Mee	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Mirasi	326	..	179	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..
31. Mochi	3	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	103	1	5,516	..	..	2	10	484	..	..	..	..
32. Mussalli	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	3,630	..	..	..	..	1,147	..	..	..	..
33. Nai	6	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	4,382	..	..	..	..	344	..	..	28	..
34. Od	2,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Pakhiwara	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Pathan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	39	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
37. Qasab	146	..	910	..	..	..	..	11,224	..	..	6	..
38. Rajput	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
39. Ramdasia	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. Saini	1,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. Sayad	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Sheikh	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Sunar	2,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	33,001	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
44. Tarkhan	2	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	4,447	27	1	35	..	360	15	..	1	..
45. Tell	35	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	1,493	..	..	5	8	1,068	..	2	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Actual and proportional figures of castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

No.	GROUP AND CASTE.	Strength (000's omitted).	Proportion per mille of the population of the Province.	No.	GROUP AND CASTE.	Strength (000's omitted).	Proportion per mille of the population of the Province.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	AGRICULTURISTS	12,332	430		SHOE-MAKING	1,699	60
1	Jat	6,070	213	28	Chamar Including Ramdasia	1,219	43
2	Rajput	2,352	83	29	Mochi	472	17
3	Arain	1,331	47		DYING	96	3
4	Awan	539	19	30	Chhimba	96	3
5	Kanot	306	11		TAILORS	48	2
6	Kamboh	240	8	31	Darzi	40	2
7	Ghirath	124	4		SWEEPING	1,093	38
8	Meo	133	5	32	Chuhra	681	24
9	Saini	165	6	33	Mussalli	412	14
10	Rathi	134	5		WASHING	176	6
11	Dagi and Koli	182	6	34	Dhobi	170	6
12	Pathan	350	12		BEGGING	631	19
13	Ahir	222	8	35	Faqr	287	10
14	Mali	80	3	36	Mirasi	244	9
	AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE BREEDING.	696	24		WATER CARRYING	370	13
15	Gujjar	696	24	37	Jhiwar Including Kahar	370	13
	TRADE	2,086	73		WEAVING	876	31
16	Aggarwal	379	13	38	Julaha	672	24
17	Arora	776	27	39	Kashmiri	203	7
18	Khattri	516	18		EARTHEN WORK	620	22
19	Sheikh	415	15	40	Kumhar	620	22
	CRIME, HUNTING AND FOWLERS	97	3		ARTISAN	1,148	41
20	Bowaria	32	1	41	Lohar	334	12
21	Mahtam	65	2	42	Sunar	100	4
	CRIME	40	1	43	Tarkhan	654	24
22	Harni	3	..		BAKING AND WATER CARRYING	315	11
23	Pakhiwara	4	..	44	Maehhi	315	11
24	Sansi	33	1		SHAVING	381	14
	CAMEL DRIVING	624	22	45	Nai	381	14
25	Biloch	624	22		BUTCHER	127	5
	PRIEST	1,353	47	46	Qasab	127	5
26	Brahman	1,059	37		OIL PRESSING	346	13
27	Sayad	294	10	47	Toli	346	13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in caste, tribe, since 1881.

(Based on Imperial Table XVIII).

Serial No.	CASTE OR TRIBE.	PERSONS (000'S OMITTED).						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-).					Percentage of net variation 1881-1931.
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Aggarwal	373	349	339	..	..	..	+6.8	+2.9	..	..	..	..
2	Ahir	222	202	201	198	189	166	+10.1	+1	+1.8	+4.7	+13.8	+33.8
3	Arain	1,329	1,086	974	1,004	890	795	+22.4	+11.6	-3.0	+12.7	+11.9	+67.1
4	Arora	770	707	668	648	603	538	+8.8	+5.9	+3.1	+7.4	+12.0	+42.9
5	Awan	539	440	425	421	389	351	+22.5	+3.4	+1.2	+8.0	+11.0	+53.6
6	Bagaria	2	2	1	..	..	..	+51.1	+28.3	..	..	..	..
7	Bawaria	33	35	33	29	26	22	-6.6	+6.0	+12.8	+10.2	+20.0	+47.7
8	Biloch	625	531	531	467	383	332	+17.6	+0	+13.8	+21.8	+15.5	+88.2
9	Brahman	1,059	995	986	1,077	1,069	1,041	+6.4	+9	-8.5	+8	+2.7	+1.7
10	Chamar	1,102	1,135	1,076	1,172	1,148	1,034	-2.8	+5.5	-8.2	+2.1	+11.0	+6.6
11	Chhimba	92	121	124	147	142	100	-23.4	-2.9	-15.7	+3.8	+41.2	-7.9
12	Chuhra	681	751	913	1,175	1,176	1,039	-9.2	-17.8	-22.3	-0	+13.1	-34.4
13	Dagi and Koli..	182	165	172	154	168	79	+10.2	-4.1	+11.9	-8.2	+113.6	+131.7
14	Darai	46	38	36	39	37	30	+19.4	+7.7	-9.3	+6.1	+22.3	+51.3
15	Dhobi	175	164	152	142	139	124	+6.5	+8.1	+6.5	+2.1	+12.6	+41.0
16	Dumna	32	37	72	53	64	66	-12.6	-49.2	+35.3	-16.6	-3.2	-51.6
17	Faqir	284	270	263	362	300	112	+5.0	+2.9	-27.5	+20.7	+168.1	+153.3
18	Ghirath	123	118	121	122	119	111	+4.1	-2.6	-5	+2.6	+7.4	+11.1
19	Ghosi	4	1	2	3	3	2	+664.1	-79.2	-19.7	+13.6	+19.4	+72.7
20	Gujjar	696	627	596	612	600	539	+11.0	+5.3	-2.6	+2.0	+11.3	+29.1
21	Harni	3	3	3	3	4	1	+13.4	-11.1	-2.9	-16.7	+215.4	+157.0
22	Jat	6,070	5,454	4,891	4,884	4,500	4,224	+11.3	+11.5	+1	+8.5	+6.5	+43.7
23	Jhiwar	370	371	332	450	459	418	-3	+11.9	-26.3	-1.8	+9.6	-11.5
24	Julaha	672	643	627	652	620	593	+4.5	+2.6	-3.8	+5.1	+4.6	+13.3
25	Kamboh	239	181	172	174	151	129	+32.4	+5.4	-1.3	+15.4	+16.4	+84.9
26	Kashmiri	200	166	175	190	141	150	+20.2	-5.1	-7.7	+34.4	-5.6	+33.6
27	Khatri	516	453	424	434	419	392	+14.0	+6.9	-2.3	+3.5	+6.7	+31.5
28	Kumhar	620	570	543	561	515	466	+8.8	+5.0	-3.3	+8.9	+10.7	+33.2
29	Lohar	334	322	320	347	323	292	+3.6	+7	-7.9	+7.3	+10.9	+14.5
30	Machhi	315	281	240	236	197	168	+12.0	+17.2	+1.5	+20.1	+17.1	+87.5
31	Mahtam	64	94	82	83	57	50	-32.1	-15.3	-1.1	+45.2	+13.3	+27.2
32	Mali	72	93	97	106	96	59	-22.2	-4.1	-8.6	+10.4	+63.6	+23.2
33	Mezh	23	30	40	44	41	37	-26.0	-23.0	-10.8	+7.9	+9.9	-39.7
34	Neo	125	112	121	133	116	113	+11.9	-7.6	-9.4	+15.0	+3.0	+10.9
35	Mirasi	243	232	223	245	231	192	+4.5	+4.1	-8.8	+6.0	+20.1	+26.3
36	Mochi	467	429	411	408	354	334	+8.8	+4.4	+7	+6.3	+15.0	+39.8
37	Mussalli	412	324	310	57	..	..	+27.4	+4.5	+439.6	..	..	..
38	Nai	381	361	345	370	371	324	+5.5	+4.6	-6.8	-3	+14.7	+17.6
39	Od	33	29	32	26	22	16	+14.8	-10.1	+21.1	+16.5	+43.4	+109.0
40	Pakhiwara	3	3	4	4	4	4	+10.7	-24.5	+3.2	-2.2	-1.8	-17.1
41	Pathan	345	262	273	247	221	211	+32.0	-4.0	+10.4	+11.5	+5.1	+64.0
42	Qasab	127	121	117	114	109	93	+5.3	+2.9	+2.8	+4.3	+18.2	+37.4
43	Kanet	306	288	404	390	370	346	+6.1	-28.6	+3.6	+5.4	+6.9	-11.6
44	Rajput	2,352	1,853	1,566	1,784	1,748	1,648	+26.9	+18.3	-12.2	+2.1	+6.0	+42.7
45	Rathi	134	118	98	38	101	83	+13.6	+20.7	+157.5	-62.3	+21.3	+61.6
46	Saini	157	129	108	122	121	147	+30.7	+11.7	-11.5	+1.0	-18.1	+6.9
47	Sansi	23	17	24	26	22	20	+62.1	-28.8	-6.0	+17.0	+11.5	+41.8
48	Sarera	11	10	11	10	11	11	+13.7	-8.1	+12.1	-15.7	+5.3	+4.1
49	Sayad	293	247	239	231	217	201	+18.7	+3.3	+3.6	+6.3	+8.1	+46.1
50	Sheikh	408	245	277	265	288	294	+66.5	-11.5	+4.5	-8.0	-2.0	+38.8
51	Sonar	160	127	156	175	164	146	+25.6	-18.5	-10.7	+6.4	+12.5	+9.4
52	Tarkhan	654	615	638	675	622	564	+6.4	-3.6	-5.5	+8.6	+10.2	+15.9
53	Teli	339	305	285	309	292	251	+11.1	+7.2	-8.1	+6.1	+16.4	+35.4

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, Pasi, 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	131	Armenians	360
by sex	135	Army	230
how affected by migration	136	Arora	259, 299, 329
of different castes	131	Artificial swelling of census figures	80
in England and France	132	Arya Bhasba	271
in other provinces	203	Aryas	290
of infirm	68	Arya Samaj, the Census Committee, Wacchho-wali	271
Age distribution, percentage of variation in	203	Asam	261
Age-periods, proportion of infirm at different	126	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	59, 253	Average annual prices	48
Age, school-going	125	Average, calculations of — age of bride at marriage	174 & 175
Age, usual features of the return of	130	Average irrigated area	38
Aged, the proportion of — in the total population	133	Awan	259, 330
Aged, where most numerous	259, 329	Awan-kari	275
Aggarwal	32, 220	B.	
Agriculture	34	Babbar Akali gang	21
Agriculture, improvement in methods of	32	Bagri	274
Agricultural College, the Punjab	28	Bahawalpur Canal	39
Agricultural conditions of the province	32	Bahawalpur State	2, 201, 321
Agricultural education	31	Bahti	338
Agricultural land, price per acre	35 & 36	Bande Matram	213, 281
Agricultural research	34	Banks, mortgage	56
Agricultural stock and its care	259, 329	Bar-di-Boli	275
Agriculture, demonstration and propaganda in	305	Bari Doab, Lower	18
Ahr	357	Bari Doab, Upper	15
Ahr-i-Hadis	313	Bashahr	178
Ahluwalia	43	Bawaria	331
Ahmadia	203, 261	Basas	229
Ahmdal	21	Beas	2
Ajmer-Merwara	21	Bedi	323
Akali, Babbar — gang	293	Bees, keeping of	225
Akali Dal	341	Bengal Census Report of 1921	174
Akali movement	198	Bengali	278
Akali Parchar	93, 174, 178, 202, 251	Beopari	351
Altituda, effect of — on deaf-mutism	34	Better living societies	56 & 57
Ambala	182	Bhangi	326
American cotton	80, 93, 94, 178, 201, 250 & 251	Bhili	277
Amount of sterility	361	Bhotia	273
Amritsar	360	Bihar and Orissa	261
Anglo-Indian, definition of the term	48	Bikaner State	2, 40
Anglo-Indians, strength of — at past six censuses	48	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	Chuha	195
Births, the proportion of sexes at ..	152	Chuhla	81
Birth-rate in certain districts ..	291	Chuhra	259, 334
Bishkarman	303	Chuhra 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	31
Bride, average age of — at marriage ..	175	Communal conflict	31
Bridegroom, average age of — at marriage ..	175 & 170	Communications, Road	40 & 50
British Territory	2	Companies, Joint Stock	44—47
Broadcasting	62 & 63	Compulsory Education Societies	57
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	23
Calvert, Mr. H.	32	Consolidation of holdings	55 & 56
Canada	90	Conversion of religion	289
Canada, mode of taking the census in ..	10	Convocation	22
Canal-irrigated area	38	Co-operative Bank, Provincial	57
Canal systems	2, 39	Co-operative Movement	52, 55
Canal, Triple — Project	18	Co-operative societies—	
Canals, Government — area irrigated by ..	2, 39	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-slaughter	31
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], Wadhwa ..	10 & 11	D.	
Census enquiry, scope of	185	Dagi and Koli	336
Census, fertility data compared with general ..	79	Dailies in circulation	281
Census figures, accuracy of	70	Daily Herald	281
Census figures, artificial swelling of ..	80 & 81	D&K editions of dailies	20
Census house, definition of	14 & 15	Dam, Nammal	273
Census, past	174	Dardic languages	153
Census Report, Bengal — of 1921	58	Darwin	335
Central Financing Institutes	278	Darzi	302
Central Pahari	261	Dasuya	107
Central Provinces and Berar	226	Deaf and dumb	147, 150
Ceramics, workers in	31	Deaths, recorded number of	131
Cereals, area sown under — pulses and valu- ..	220, 333	Death-rate among the aged	23
able crops	178, 250,	Death-rate, annual birth and	17, 29
Chamar	274	Death-rate by main diseases	158
Chamba	338	Death-rate, male and female	24
Chang	275	Death-rate, monthly	15
Chanhoori	229	Death-roll during Great War	20
Chemical Products, trade in	2	Decade, conditions of the last	299
Chenab	296	Declining Birth rate	1, 261
Child-marriage	26	Delhi	31, 69, 221,
Children, number of — dying within one year ..	334	Demobilization	312
Chhimba	41	Demonstration and propaganda in agriculture ..	34
China, trade with		Density, area, population and	11, 14
		Density, area, population and — compared to ..	11 & 12
		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	Food-stuffs, trade in	89
Dispensaries, hospitals and	27	Food-stuffs, trade in	89
Districts, density in — and states	13 & 14	Foreign-born, enumeration of — in selected	93
Divisions, linguistic	273	Foreign countries, sex proportion in	159
Divisions	169	Foreign state service	230
Doab	341	Foreign trade of India	41
Domestic Economy	61	Foundries	39, 42
Dress, industries of — and toilet	228	France	63, 90
Drug habit	196	Fruit orchards	35
Duration of marriage and size of family	184	Fuel	229
Dussehra festival	21		
Dyeing, Government School of	60	G.	
		Gahhar Ghambir	303
E.		Gakkhar	352
Early marriage and fecundity	298	Gang, Babbar Akali	21
Earned, definition of	208	Garhshankar	302
Earthquake, Kangra	295	Garhwal hills	275
Eastern Punjab districts	291	Garrett, Mr.	305
Eastern Times	281	Gazette, Civil and Military	281
Edge, Vital Record in the tropics by	125	Gazetted Government servants, actual figures of — by castes	259
Educated unemployment	234	General Schedule, specimen of	8
Education	59 & 60	Ghaggar	274
Education Department, returns of	254, 268	Ghirath	338
Education, progress made in	59	Glossary of castes, tribes and races	328
Education, compulsory — society	57	Goitre	198
Engineering College, MacLagan — Mughal-pura	60	Gojra, cataract operations at	201
England and Wales	63, 90, 125,	Golden Temple	20
	185 & 186	Gossains	338
English	296	Governor of the Punjab, attempt made on the life of	22
English as mother-tongue	276	Government Actuaries	126
English dailies	281	Grand Trunk Road	20
English literacy by castes	259	Great War	16
English speakers, number of	361	Grey Canals	36
Enquiry into marriage and fertility	178	Grierson, Sir George	272
Enquiry, scope and mode of census	9	Gross-cultivated area	27
Enquiry, special — into the extent of educated unemployment	8	Gujarati	278
Enquiry, special — into the size of families	10	Gujjar	259, 339
Erasmian languages	273	Gujranwala	250
Errors in age returns, how corrected	126	Gujrat	250, 339
European languages	361	Gurdaspur	72, 74, 251
Europeans, birthplace of	361	Gurgaon	174, 219,
Europeans, sex proportion among	161		250
Europeans, strength of — at past six censuses	360	Gurmukhi, literates in	260
Evolution of castes	323	Gurrunkhi, Urdu-Hindi — controversy	256
		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	Jhiwar	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	336 & 343
Hissar	174, 196, 251	Jullundur	93 & 251
Hissar Cattle	30	Jumna	2, 29
Holdings, size of agricultural	224	K.	
Horse, Pony and Mule Breeding Society	35—37	Kachhari	275
Hoshiarpur	2, 174, 196, 251	Kahar	343
Hosiery	43	Kaithal	302
Hospital, Dental	27	Kakkezal	251
Hospitals and dispensaries	27	Kanal Banal	302
Hospitals for females	27	Kamboh	259, 344
Hospitals, Veterinary	37	Kanauri	273, 270
Hotels	229	Kanet	252
House, definition of census	80 & 81	Kangra	174, 178, 196, 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, 276 & 301
Ibbetson, Sir D. J.	14	Kashmir	306
Ibbetson on castes	323	Khakrob	326
Impliments, use of improved	36	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	286 & 303
Indo-European languages	273	Kumaon	276
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Natural Division	6	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	26	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	Lando or Hindi Mahajani	251
Infirmities for census purposes	198—207	Landhoker	275
Infirmities, local distribution of	161	Languages—	271
Influenza epidemic, effect on sex proportion	7, 63	Dravidian	273, 278
Influenza, number of deaths caused by	97	Indo-European	278
Inhabited villages, average distance between	96	Literacy activity in different	278
Inhabited villages, increase in	281	Other minor	272
Inqilab	195	Scheme of classification of	279
Insane	196	Subsidiary	273 & 276
Insane, proportion of — at different ages	200	Tibeto-Chinese	20, 259
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals	125	Legislative Council	202
Intentional errors in age returns	114	Lepor Asylums	62
Inter-district migration	259	Letters, number of — delivered	201
Inter-marriage between religions	11	Leucoderma	280
Ireland, area of	38	Lingua franca	273
Irrigated area, average	37—39	Linguistic families	274
Irrigation, canal	259	Linguistic survey of India, Griereson's	250
Ishnat-i-Islam	39	Literacy among certain religions and districts	252
Islam Weir	37	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	Literacy figures	250
Jammu and Kashmir	201	Literacy in cities and selected towns	250
Jangida Brahman	336, 340	Literacy in English by caste	200
Jangli	275	Literacy in vernaculars	249
Jat	259, 300 & 339	Literacy, local distribution of	256
Jatki	275	Literacy of adults	253
Jat Pat Torak Mandal	324	Literacy, progress of — in the young	280
Jat Sikh	341	Literacy activity in different languages	248
Jassa Singh Ramgarhia	337	Literates aged 5 and over	251
Jews	316		
Jhang	50, 76, 117, 196, 221 & 251		

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
Pottary, 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	29-30	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	256	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	261
Village service	230	Zoroastrian	215
Village watchmen	230		
Vital records and age distribution	134		