



CENSUS OF INDIA 1941
VOLUME XXI
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
(Hyderabad State)
PART I.—REPORT

BY

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CENSUS REPORT OF HYDERABAD STATE 1941.

VOLUME I.

ERRATA SLIP.

Page	Line	Incorrect	Correct
2.	5	'9135'	'1935'
5.	3	'Through out Dominions'	'Throughout the Dominions'
9.	23	'Abi Crop'	'the Abi Crop.'
9.	24	'4 to 7'	'5 to 7'.
11.	11	'Yeild of estimates'	'Yield estimates'
18.	15	'Important'	'Imported'
25.	18	'1937'	'1939'.
26.	24	'was suggested medicines'	'was suggested of medicines'
29.	6	'roads long mileage'	'roads with long mileage'.
54.	29	'as a centre of a family'	'as the centre of a family'.
85.	17	'persils'	'perils'.
90.	Para No.	'75'	'60'
128.	3	'well do I remember that necessary gleam of light etc. etc. etc.,'	'well do I remember that dark hot little office in the hospital at Begampett with the necessary gleam of light etc. etc.'
147.	21	'afflicted'	'afflicted'
148.	Stt. Col. 3	'29'	'2.9'
148.	do	'28'	'2.8'
148.	do	'20'	'2.0'
148.	do	'15'	'1.5'
175.	Stt. Col. 1	'Construction of means of livelihood'	'Construction of means of transport'
182.	41	'only in'	'only with'
202.	Para No.	'162'	'165'
227.	Item 9	'Nirfal'	'Nirmal'
227.	Para 188	'Appendix "A"'	'Appendix. I'
236.	33	'spread of education among their subjects. It was thus more than appropriate etc. etc.'	'spread of education among their subjects. In this respect the present ruler has surpassed his predecessors. It was thus etc. etc. etc.'
230.	35	'real'	'zeal'

MAPS AND CHARTS.

i	Map No. 1	'Scale 128 miles=1 inch.'	'Scale 64 miles=1 inch.'
43.	" 14	'Taluk' (in the heading)	'Taluq'
50.	" 17	'1941-41' (in the heading)	'1940-41'
76.	" 20	'Whippies' (in the heading)	'Whipples'
98.	" 30	'Male widower'	'Widowers'
98.	" 30	'Female widower'	'Widows'
159.	" 46	'Working' (in the heading)	'Working population'
165.	" 49	'The Chart facing page 164 and 165, .	'The Chart is to face page 163'
165.	" 49	'49'	'48'

CENSUS REPORT OF HYDERABAD STATE 1941

VOLUME I.

ERRATA SLIP No. 2.

Page	Line	Incorrect	Correct
10	2	Area	.. Acres
21	42	joint-banks joint-stock banks
26	24	gested medicines	.. gested of medicines
136	19	1931 Census figure for the whole district was only 346. Referring to which Dichpalli is situated).	.. 1931 Census Report that, there were in Nizamabad Taluqa alone (in which Dichpalli is situated).
147	21	Afficted Affected
219	Last line of Statement.	63.5 81.4
219	11	Aryas and Brahmans	.. Aryas, Brahmans and Harijans.
219	13	63.5 81.4

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FOREWORD.

(i) *The Census*.—The Census of 1941 constitutes the seventh decennial series of systematic population records of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. The dates fixed are not only for Hyderabad State but also for the whole of India. The dates of these decennial censuses and the names of the Census Commissioners of Hyderabad State are given below:—

1. 1881 (17th February) .. Mr. Syed Mohiuddin Ulvi.
2. 1891 (26th February) .. Mr. Mirza Mehdi Khan, M.R.A.C.
3. 1901 (1st March) .. Mr. Mirza Mehdi Khan, M.R.A.C.
4. 1911 (10th March) .. Mr. Md. Abdul Majid, B.A.
5. 1921 (18th March) .. Mr. Md. Rahmatulla (Nawab
Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur).
6. 1931 (26th February) .. Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan.
7. 1941 (1st March) .. Mr. Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc.

For the 1881 census only the Tables volume was prepared. Since 1891, both the Report and the ~~Tables are prepared~~. The third part, *i.e.* the ~~Administration~~ Volume was started from 1931.

The experience of previous occasions has no doubt been a good deal of help. This time, however, certain alterations were made in the method, which are dealt with in the Census Administration Report. This new and improved method, though it involved certain administrative difficulties, has ensured comparative accuracy in the collection of data. Still, the responsibility and risk Census officials are exposed to cannot better be described than has been done by Professor Karve.* His remarks are equally, if not more strongly, applicable to Hyderabad:

“The difficulties of having a faultless enumeration of things, persons and events over such an extensive territory as India, are well-known. Physically, financially and administratively, the task involves such a stupendous amount of resources that even the best equipped census and statistical services can only hope to attain a more or less rough approximation to the real situation. The ignorance and prejudice of the enumerated, the inexperience and limited sense of responsibility of enumerator, the lack of sufficient technical accuracy among the classers and sifters, and last, though not least, the complex character of human life in India—these render the responsibilities of the officials very onerous indeed.”

*Karve's "Poverty and Population in India, 1936, P. 25."

(ii) *General Arrangements.*—To start the census work, the district village lists were revised and brought up to date. The State Census Code containing instruction for the taking of the census was prepared, and printed copies were supplied to all the census-officers. Instructions on points not provided for in the Code were printed separately and given to the operators to be used during operations. The State Census Act which gave legal authority for all the operations connected with the census, was passed as a permanent Act for all Censuses in future and at any time if the Government so desires. Census forms such as enumeration slips, house list; block and circle list; circle, charge and district summaries; enumeration tickets, etc., were printed and distributed. Besides the forms of statements, registers, slips, etc., the other printed matter which relates to 1941 census is noted below for information:

1. Four Census Memoranda that were issued during census work;
2. The Census Act that was passed;
3. The Census Code of Procedure;
4. Instructions to Enumerators and to the Tabulation Office;
5. District Village Lists;
6. Five Permanent Registers;
7. Census Report, Part I. with ~~Administrative Volume and~~ Notes on Tribes in Hyderabad State; Census Report, Part II. Tables Volume.

(iii) *Census Divisions.*—House numbering was the first step taken for the beginning of the census work. The Municipal Commissioner Hyderabad City and all the Tahsildars were supplied with Hyderabad-made durable colour for this purpose so that the numbers may remain intact till the next census and the people also may use them as identification marks. As a future policy, the Hyderabad City Municipal Commissioner agreed to the following of my proposals:

1. The house-numbering should remain and be used as permanent feature till the next census. The new houses built during this period should bear the adjoining number over one, two, three according to the increase in the new ones.

2. Each street should have its name and its own house numbers and the street should begin and end at the cross roads.

The details of the procedure adopted for taking the census is fully described in a separate volume, the Census Administration Report, 1941. A summary is given below:

A hundred of the numbered houses formed a Census "Block" in charge of an enumerator; 10 to 15 such blocks constituted a "Circle" under a Supervisor. A number of Circles containing 10,000 to 15,000 houses made up a "Charge" under a Charge Superintendent. A town

was treated as a separate charge. Two or three charges being within a taluq was kept under the control of the Taluq Census Superintendent, the Tahsildar. All the taluqs which embrace the area of the district were under the District Census Officer, the First Taluqdar (District Collector). The Municipal Commissioner, Hyderabad City, was the District Census Officer for the City. The exempted jagirs were trusted to adopt similar arrangements in their own jurisdiction. The

Dominions were divided into $\frac{775 (1941)}{789 (1931)}$ Charges, $\frac{5,249}{7,953}$ Circles and $\frac{53,951}{78,066}$ Blocks.

(iv) *Staff*.—Charge Superintendents, Circle Officers and Supervisors were invariably Government employees. In villages the enumerators were mostly the Patwaris, Patels and reliable persons such as office clerks. There were 53,951 Enumerators, 5,249 Supervisors and 775 Charge Superintendents in 1941 Census as against 78,066 Enumerators, 7,953 Supervisors and 789 Charge Superintendents in 1931 Census.

I was fortunate in having the 1931 Census experienced hands available not only in the City and districts as enumerators, supervisors, etc., but also in my office staff as ~~my Deputy, Assistant, Office Superintendents, Clerks, etc.~~ and thus my work and anxiety were much reduced.

(v) *Programme of Work*.—A regular programme of all the Census operations in full detail was prepared beforehand, and is given in Census Administration Report. This was adhered to rigidly throughout the period and Government was kept in touch by a monthly progress report.

For census recording the enumerators were supplied 50 and 100 slip-pads, and the items included the following information in 27 simple questions: Name, religion, sex, age, civil condition, caste, community, occupation, mother-tongue, birth-place, literacy, extent of literacy, literacy in Urdu and English, employment and unemployment and its period, certain infirmities.

(vi) *Special Enquiries*.—Special enquiries were undertaken into cottage industries, and large scale industries, and the results of the first two are included in the Tables Volume of the Census.

(vii) *Tabulation*.—For the 1941 Census the Government of India decided early in March 1941, to have a limited tabulation for their Provinces, leaving to the States full discretion to have complete census operations if they so wished. Instead, therefore, of the usual complete scheme of 16 Imperial and 2 Provincial Tables, the Provinces and States were asked to send only the data for Imperial Tables I to V, XIII & XIV and the Provincial Tables I & II.

In Hyderabad State, this work was carried out according to a pre-arranged programme and as Hyderabad was the only State in India that carried out all the census tabulation, naturally, more time had to be taken. For sorting and tabulation, nearly a thousand persons have to be employed and accommodated. Two large government buildings were hired from the P.W.D. out of those that had been acquired for the Central Secretariat site, and some temporary sheds were put up in the compounds to accommodate the large establishment of a thousand temporary workers.

(viii) *C. C. I.'s remarks regarding 1941 Census.*—The Census Commissioner for India, in his Census Report Tables Volume has noted, “the 1931 Census coincided with a civil disobedience movement which occasioned a good deal of localised trouble to certain superintendents particularly, however, in Bombay. 1940-41 saw also political influences on the census but in the opposite direction; since whereas the difficulty in 1931 had been to defeat a boycott, the difficulty in 1941 was to defeat an excess of zeal,” which every community was showing to increase their numbers. Thus, the whole population was census conscious.

(ix) *Acknowledgments.*—I express my sincere thanks to one and all, both officials and non-officials for the conscientious manner in which they discharged their duties. ~~The Census work placed a heavy burden on all the district officers and their subordinates; hence I cannot single out any one of them for special thanks.~~

The employees of the Hyderabad City Municipality did their very best in the most congested area of the Dominions. They and the other office hands deserve great credit for this piece of honorary work. I am thankful to the Municipal and the Police Commissioners and all the Heads of the Departments who willingly lent their office hands and also for all the help they gave to enable the census operations to be carried on smoothly.

I may put it on record that the public were not merely well disposed, but wholeheartedly co-operated with the census staff. During my extensive tours visiting each and every tahsil—Dewani and non-Dewani—(except only 5), throughout the Dominions for giving instructions and looking to the adequate supply of enumeration slips, I was much impressed by the genuine enthusiasm displayed by enumerators and enumerated alike.

Amongst my staff, the Deputy Census Commissioner, Mr. Abu Muhammad, a veteran, who handled the census work for the third time, deserves my thanks and appreciation for the ability and coolness with which he handled the census work. Mr. R. Thomas, Deputy Director of Statistics, as Assistant Census Commissioner, helped me both in my Census and my normal Statistical work wholeheartedly. Mr. Abdul Latif Razvi, Assistant Director of Statistics was posted especially to the

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Census branch to get himself fully acquainted with the census work so that the State might have full use in 1951 of the experience gained by him in 1941. It is due to his help and energy that I have been able to prepare this report. On the retirement of Mr. Abu Muhammad, Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan, B.A., the Second Assistant Director of Statistics was put in charge of the Census Tabulation work and he carried out the remaining work in a methodical and systematic manner. Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wali, M.A., B.Sc., the Statistician in my office, helped me by reading through the typed copies and in correcting the figures.

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I also acknowledge the help and guidance that I obtained from the Census Reports of 1921 and 1931 so ably written by the then Census Commissioners. In some cases, I have included some portions of their reports to make the present Census Report more informative and useful.

MAZHAR HUSAIN,

Census Commissioner and Director of Statistics.

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