



**CENSUS OF INDIA 1951**

**VOLUME X**

**RAJASTHAN AND AJMER**

**PART I-B**

**SUBSIDIARY TABLES**

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## THE CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

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The Census Publications for Rajasthan and Ajmer will consist of the following volumes. All volumes will be of uniform size, demy quarto  $8\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ " with the exception of District Census Handbooks and Primary Census Abstract which will be of F'cap size:—

1. Part I-A:—Main Report ( narrative ) containing six chapters in addition to an Introduction. 422 pages.
  2. Part I-B:—Subsidiary Tables & District Index of Non-agricultural Occupations. Over 450 pages.
  3. Part I-C:—Appendices. 210 pages.
  4. Part II-A:—Tables other than Economic Tables. 461 pages.
  5. Part II-B:—Economic Tables. 323 pages.
  6. District Census Handbooks one for each District in Rajasthan and one for Ajmer State as a whole. Each volume contains (1) an Introductory essay giving a brief description of the district, (2) a review of population figures, (3) District Census Data at a glance, (4) District Tables, and (5) Primary Census Abstract or Village Directory which gives the code number of every village, its name, area, total population, number of houses, number of literates and population classified into eight livelihood classes. It also shows the distance of railway station, police post, school, hospital etc. In all there will be 26 volumes.
  7. Primary Census Abstract or Village Directory tehsilwise, bound separately, for each district containing the same information as in the Village Directory of District Census Handbooks.
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## P R E F A C E .

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The Census of 1951 was taken between the 9th February and the 3rd March, 1951 (inclusive). The first twenty days from 9th February were employed in taking a house to house count of every individual in the State and recording his return on a census slip. The slip was thereafter copied on the National Register of Citizens. The sunrise of the 1st March was the reference date for verification of this enumeration and three days from the 1st to the 3rd March were employed in verifying the record written up to the midnight of the 28th February. Births which were not recorded in the first round were now recorded, deaths which had occurred between the visit on the first round and sunrise of the 1st March were cancelled, and new arrivals between the date of the first round and the reference date were recorded provided it was ascertained that they had not been recorded to their knowledge elsewhere.

Simultaneously, the National Register of Citizens, containing the record of every individual was copied from the pad of slips. This was designed to act as a check to the work done by the enumerator.

The twenty three days period of enumeration, devised primarily to lighten the burden of unpaid enumerators, was also calculated to neutralise, the considerable volume of short-term migration which is a notable feature of the population of the State.

The following is a list of questions put to every individual in the country:—

- (1) Name including father's or husband's name and relationship to the head of the house hold.
- (2) What is your:—
  - (a) Nationality ?
  - (b) Religion ?
  - (c) Social group ?
- (3) Are you unmarried, married, widowed or divorced ?
- (4) What is your age on last birthday.?
- (5) Were you born in this district ? If not, in what district and State ?
- (6) Are you a displaced person from Pakistan ? If so, when did you come to the Indian Union and from which district of Pakistan ?
- (7) What is your mother tongue ?
- (8) What other Indian language do you commonly use ?
- (9) Part I—Are you a self-supporting person, a non-earning dependant, or an earning dependant ?

(9) Part. II—Are you ordinarily:—

- (a) an employer ?
- (b) an employee ?
- (c) an independent worker ?

(10) Principal means of livelihood.

(11) Secondary or subsidiary means of livelihood.

(12) Can you:—

- (a) Read ?
- (b) Write ?
- (c) Read and write ?

( Give the highest form reached or examination passed)

(13) In case of persons afflicted by any of the infirmities, namely, Blindness, Insanity Deaf-mutism, Leprosy, write the name of the infirmity.

(14) Sex (whether male or female).

Answers to certain questions were to be recorded with the use of contractions or abbreviations and full answers to other questions.

Fuller tabulation for answers to question 6 was made than has been presented in this volume. The results will not be published, but kept in the unpublished records of the Census Department.

Question 13 was not an all India question, but devised by the Governments of Rajasthan and Ajmer.

The following is the facsimile of a Census enumeration slip.

**Facsimile of a Census Slip**

Location Code Number of Census House	
1.	_____
2. a.	_____ b. _____
	c. _____
3.	_____ 4. _____
5.	_____
6.	_____ / _____
7.	_____ 8. _____
9.	_____ / _____
10.	_____
	_____
	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____ 14



For facility of reference the following brief instructions issued to enumerators are reproduced;

Census questions with brief instructions:—

- (1) Name and relationship to head of household—After the name write 1 for the head of the household. For near relations *viz.* wife, husband's son daughter, brother, sister, father, mother, write actual relationship in full. For other distant relatives like cousins, etc. write 2. For unrelated persons like guests or visitors or friends, or menials or domestic servants living in the household write "0".
- (2) Nationality, religion and Social Groups—Part (a) Nationality: Write "I" for all Indian nationals, for others write nationality in full. Part (b) Religion: Write "हि" for a Hindu, "मु" for a Muslim, "ख्रि" for a Christian, "जे" for a Jain. and "सि" for Sikh. For others, write fully as actually returned. Part (c) Social Groups: Write "ग" for an Anglo Indian, write "0" for any person who says he is not a member of any caste or tribe. Write 1 for any person who is a member of one of the castes mentioned in the list of non-backward castes supplied to you. In all other cases, write the name of the caste or tribe as returned by the person enumerated.
- (3) Civil Condition—Write "कु" for unmarried, "स" for married, "वि" for widowed; if divorced, write "अ".
- (4) Age—Write age last birthday, *i.e.*, the actual number of completed years. Write "0" for infants below one year of age.
- (5) Birth place—Write 1 for every person born in your district. For those, born in other districts of Rajasthan, write the name of the district, and the name of the state or country, where he was born if born outside Rajasthan.
- (6) Displaced person from Pakistan.—Apply the definition of a displaced person as given in the detailed instruction. If the person enumerated is not a displaced person, write "0" in both compartments. If he is a displaced person, write the date of arrival in India in the first compartment, and the district of origin in Pakistan in the second compartment.
- (7) Mother tongue.—Write "हि" for Hindi, "गु" for Gujrati, "ब" for Bengali, "प" for Panjabi. For any other language write the mother tongue fully.
- (8) Bilingualism—If a person commonly speaks any Indian language other than his mother tongue, record it. For those who do not commonly speak any Indian language other than their own mother tongue, write "0".
- (9) Economic Status.—Part I—Dependency:—Write "क" for a self-supporting person, "नही" for a non-earning dependant, and "कुड" for an earning dependant. Write the answer in the first compartment.

Part II—Employment:—If a self-supporting person earns his principal means of livelihood as an employer, write "स"; as an employee write "ने"; as an independent worker, write "व". Write "0" in other cases, that is, in the case of non-earning dependants and earning dependants, or in the case of those who earn their liveli-

hood neither as an employer nor as an employee nor as an independent worker (i. e. those who live on the income without any work e. g. pensioners etc.). Write the answer in the second compartment.

- (10) **Principal Means of Livelihood.** — The answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person, record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning), record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependant. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons, it is the only means of livelihood.

Use the following contractions:

Write (ज. खु. का.) for a person who cultivates land owned by him; (का. ल.) for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; (म. का.) for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person, who cultivates land; (ज. रे. का.) for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood, write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. Avoid vague and general terms. Do not merely write "Service" or "Labour". If you are enumerating a trader, describe the articles in which he trades and state clearly whether he is a wholesale trader or a retail trader. If you are enumerating a factory worker, give the name of the factory in which he works, or the product he makes or helps in making.

- (11) **Secondary Means of Livelihood.**—For a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood, write the means of livelihood next in importance to his principal means of livelihood. For an earning dependant, write also the means of livelihood which provides the earning. Use abbreviations given in question 10 for the four agricultural classes.

For a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood, write "0" in this question. In the case of non-earning dependant also, write "0" in this question, because only the principal means of livelihood of the person on whom he is dependant needs to be recorded in question 10 in his case.

- (12) **Literacy and Education.**—Write "0" for a person who can neither read nor write, write "प." for a person who can read but cannot write; write, "प. लि." for a person who can both read and write. If a person who can read and write, has also passed any examination in which a written test has to be passed, note the highest examination passed in full, instead of writing "प. लि."

- (13) **Leprosy** means corrosive leprosy and should not be confounded with leucoderma. **Blindness** means total blindness of both eyes: deaf-mute means one who is both deaf and mute.

- (14) **Sex.**—Write "पु." for a male and "स्त्री" for a female. Eunuchs and hermaphrodites should be treated as males.

The definition of a 'Displaced person' is as follows:—

"A displaced person" means any person who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March, 1947 or his/her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of two dominions of India and Pakistan. "Children" born to displaced persons after the entry in the Indian Union should not be treated as displaced persons.

It will be seen that Union Tables C. II, C. III, C. IV and C. V have been prepared on a 'Sample population'. The Registrar General for India's instruction for taking the 'Sample' was as follows:—

"Break each pad (of 100 enumeration slips) and stack the slips of the pad, and 'cut' the stack as in a card game. Place the lower portion above the upper portion and then deal the slips into the pigeonholes. You should deal the slips into pigeonholes in the order of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, S, 6, 7, 8 and 9 successively. All the time, you should watch the slips of "Displaced persons". If you come across any slip of a Displaced person, deal it in the pigeonhole of 'Displaced persons'.

Hence it will be seen that the sample is not a sample of the total population but of the latter excluding the 'Displaced population'.

The Census of 1951 claims several unique features absent in previous Censuses of India. It will be of interest to mention them very briefly:—

- (1) Quite the most unique, and certainly the most stupendous and valuable, feature of this Census was the preparation of an account of every mauza or residential village in India containing its Jurisdiction List number, its authorised name, its area in acres, the number of its occupied houses, its total population and number of literates divided into males and females, and its population divided into eight main livelihood classes, four agricultural and four non-agricultural, each further subdivided into males and females.
- (2) District Handbooks have been the second unique feature of this Census. This Handbook series to some extent brings the old District Gazetteers up-to-date in both parts : (a) general account and (b) statistics. The former part is greatly abridged while the latter part is expanded a great deal for each district and contains much more Census statistics than were ever before presented but it does not contain other departmental statistics.
- (3) The third unique feature of this Census was the preparation of a complete National Register of Citizens purporting to contain a full Census record of every person counted at the Census of 1951. This was prepared for each village and now forms the basis of the Union's Electoral Rolls.
- (4) The fourth unique feature of the Census of 1951 was the classification of the entire population according to its economic status into (a) dependency and (b) employment. Under (a) the population was divided into (1) Self-supporting persons, (2) earning dependants and (3) non-earning dependants, and under (b) into (1) employers, (2) employees and (3) independent workers.

- (5) The fifth new feature of this Census was the preparation of an account of households and families and their composition (Union Table C. I.).
- (6) The sixth new feature was the tabulation by single year ages of a much larger sample population than in previous Censuses (Union Table C. V.).
- (7) The seventh new feature was that no smoothing formulae were applied to the age returns as furnished by the respondent. The actual ages returned have been shown in groups and single years.
- (8) Last but not the least in importance is the Sample verification of the Census Count by Magistrates.

I cannot acknowledge too fully the debt I owe the following gentlemen in the preparation of the Census Publications.

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Shri Harish Chandra Totuka, Deputy Census Superintendent, Jaipur.

Shri Shyamlal Bhatnagar, Assistant Superintendent of Census Operations.

Y. L. DASHORA.

## INTRODUCTION.

The tables compiled from the data collected in the Census of 1951 have been published in Pt. II of the Report, Part I being the Report (Narrative) and subsidiary tables. Part II has again been divided into two volumes. The present volume B contains Economic Tables *i.e.* Tables B-I, B-II and B-III. The remaining tables have been published in volume A.

These tables correspond to Table VIII of 1941, Table X of 1931 and Table XVII of 1921 censuses.

Collection of economic data being the salient feature of the present census, detailed instructions were issued and explained to the enumerators on the basis of the instructions laid down in Annexure I.

It has been observed that there was no difficulty in making the enumerator understand what was exactly meant by an Employee or an Independent Worker or a Non-working self-supporting person. The citizens also understood the concept of these technical terms more or less correctly and it can safely be asserted that the statistics collected with regard thereto, on the whole, represent the true picture.

In the case of Employers it was noticed, though in very few cases, that persons who employed domestic servants, were also, by mistake, treated as Employers. Special attention was paid during the inspection stage to detect such mistakes and correct them. There may still be some which have escaped notice, but these are not likely to have affected the results to any appreciable extent.

In a few instances, especially joint families, the householder could not apportion correctly the income among the members and this might have resulted in the wrong classification of persons who should be classified as self-supporting persons, as earning dependants and vice versa.

Some confusion was also noticed regarding the classification of cultivators holding land from Jagirdars. They were treated in most cases, as cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned although they were really owners of land, what they paid to the Government was revenue. The figures of persons in means of livelihood class I and II are consequently vitiated to some extent.

Replies to questions relating to economic status and occupation were in a few cases vague, indefinite and meaningless *e.g.* 'labour', 'assistance to the head of the family in his occupation', 'assistance in cultivation', 'employee of Mohanlal's firm', 'driver', 'trade', 'service', 'railway employee', etc. They created difficulties in classifying the same into the eight "Means of Livelihood Classes". These returns were classified by referring to the national register of citizens concerned and finding out the occupation of the head of the household concerned or his neighbours. Defects of this nature were satisfactorily removed in the initial stages so far as the classification into the eight means of livelihood classes was concerned.

Sorting operations for the preparation of economic tables revealed further defects of this nature, such as, (a) same occupation was repeated as principal as well as secondary occupation; (b) name of an occupation was mentioned in the slip of a non-earning dependant as secondary means of livelihood; (c) no occupation was entered in the slip of an earning dependant; (d) in the slip of an independent worker, the occupation record showed that he should be classified as an employee and (e) in a slip of self-supporting person, there was no entry to show whether he was an Independent Worker, an Employer or an Employee. Efforts were made to correct such entries by referring to entries against other columns in the same slip, so far as it was practicable. *e.g.*, age, caste, education, etc.

Vague, in-sufficiently described or indefinite occupations were a source of trouble in the tabulation stage, particularly for Economic Table III where the occupations have been classified into occupational Divisions, Sub-divisions and Groups. Allocation of such vague returns to Divisions, Sub-divisions or Groups had to be done either under the column of Unspecified and insufficiently described occupations under each class or they were put into such occupational group as was regarded as the most proper by the Tabulation Officer.

In spite of these efforts, it is not unlikely that defects might have escaped notice or had to be allowed as there was no way out. But their magnitude is not such as to vitiate the usefulness of the figures.

*The Tables*—The replies recorded in the census slips against census questions 9, 10 and 11 have been used for classifying every enumerated person within the frame work of the economic classification explained in detail in the following pages. The results have been exhibited in the three tables.

- (a) Economic Table I Livelihood classes and sub-classes.
  - (b) Economic Table II Secondary means of livelihood.
  - (c) Economic Table III Employers, employees and independent workers in industries and services by Divisions and Sub-divisions.
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