CENSUS OF INDIA 1921,

BIKANER STATE.

COMPILED BY

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BIKANER STATE.



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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF THE BIKANER STATE.

1921.

GENERAL.

General notes on Census organisation.

The fifth decennial Census of Bikaner State was taken synchronously with the rest of India on the night of the 18th March 1921. The procedure was closely modelled on that of 1911, and an elaborate Census agency was appointed and trained as was the case everywhere in the rest of India. The various links in the administrative chain of the enumeration stage were the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, State Census Superintendent, the Provincial Census Superintendent, and the Census Commissioner for India, the humble Enumerator coming at one end and the Census Commissioner for India at the other. The actual filling in of the schedules for a block of about 50 houses was carried out by the enumerator of the block who was usually some literate and intelligent man of a village or town in which the block was situated, while the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents were responsible for the Census organisation in their respective circles and charges. Each circle consisted of 10 or 15 blocks under a Supervisor and each charge comprised of 10,000 to 15,000 houses under a Charge Superintendent. There were nearly 5,000 Enumerators, some 590 Supervisors and 22 Charge or Assistant Charge Superintendents. It may well be said that the Revenue Staff formed the back bone of the Census organisation in the State.

Census Rules.

As early as in April, 1920, the State Cabinet passed the Census rules which were published in Rajpatra of 8th April, 1920. These rules gave special powers to the Census Superintendent to punish any person who directly or indirectly opposed any Census Official in the lawful discharge of his duties. Again to obviate any further difficulty the State Cabinet issued a Notification in the Rajpatra on the 21st July, 1920, (Copy forwarded to the Provincial Census Superintendent at Ajmer) assuring the people that no evil would result from the Census and warning the officials as well as the public against taking undue advantage of their position by attempting to alarm the illiterate people or by working on their prejudices, fears or superstitions. The result of all this was that bad characters were prevented from spreading any false rumour to scare the uneducated section of public.

The preliminary enumeration.

The cold weather of 1920 was devoted to house numbering, the perfection of Census organisation in remote and more difficult tracts and systematic training of the Census staff by continued personal instructions and inspection during tours. The training of the staff is the most essential point in the operation, as mistakes are very liable to be committed in the accurate filling in of the replies to the sometime elaborate questions asked in the schedule. These operations culminated in the filling up by the enumerators first on the blank forms all the columns of the schedule for every person in their blocks. The entries were, after a thorough check by the superior Census Staff, transferred to the printed Schedules towards the beginning of March 1921. This formed the preliminary record of the Census which had again to be checked and brought up to date on the night of the Census.

The preliminary enumeration commenced in the State from 5th of January 1921 in rural areas while it commenced about the first week of February, 1921 in the urban area. This enumeration was completed on the 28th of February, 1921 in the Urban area except in the Capital where it was commenced on the 1st of March and completed on 10th of March, 1921.

The final enumeration.

The actual Census which consists, in most cases, merely of a final verification of the entries in the preliminary record, was taken on the night of 18th March between the hours 7 P. M. and mid-night. Word had been passed round that people should, if possible, stay at home on the night of the 18th March, 1921 so as to facilitate the enumerator's work. The latter visited each house, striking out the absentees and entering all new comers, special arrangements having been made in the case of railways, and travellers of all kinds, so that no person could escape enumeration.

Provisional Totals.

With the finish of the final count, the Enumerators met at an appointed place and prepared statements showing the number of the houses and the population of their blocks. The Supervisors wrote out a circle summary and sent it on to the Charge Superintendent who similarly prepared a total for his charge and telegraphed it to the Head-quarters at Bikaner where the totals for the whole State were compiled and telegraphed to the Provincial Census Superintendent at Ajmer, the first Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Census Commissioner for India.

The first total to arrive was from Sujangarh Nizamat on 20th March and the last was received from Sadar Nizamat. The latter was due to the fact that immense distances had to be travelled on camel back before figures could be brought to the Head-quarters. All the totals were compiled with accuracy and telegraphed with great promptitude, and but for the mistake in transmission of the figures from the Surpura Tehsil the difference would have been less marked. The Provisional totals for the Capital were despatched on 19th March while those of the State on the morning of 21st March 1921.

Accuracy in the Census figures.

All possible measures were adopted by me as well as by the Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents of the State to guard against any inaccuracy either in (*a*) number or (*b*) general details in the columns of the Schedules. The Census Staff was given a thorough training in the work entrusted to them and no pains were spared either by the Supervisors or by the Charge Superintendent to ensure correct working in the above matter. It may, therefore, be said with a sense of certainty that the results arrived at were fairly reliable.

Attitude of the Public towards the Census.

The present Census being the 5th one of its kind the people of Bikaner had long grown accustomed to it and entertained no bad ideas against it. The public in general behaved creditably and rendered conspicuous help in the smooth working of the operations.

Prosecutions under the Census Act.

Whether it was due to the timely passing of the Census rules or to the voluntary nature of co-operation on the part of the people themselves, no case for prosecution came up before me and it may fairly be said that the present Census passed off most un-eventfully.

Industrial Census.

A special feature in the present Census was the taking of an Industrial Census; and stress was laid upon the collection of statistics showing the general economic conditions, growth of industries (cottage), enumeration of hand and power looms and recording the names of castes in industries. Prior to the taking of the industrial Census, a list was drawn up of all the industrial concerns in the State where ten or more persons were employed. After the submission of this list to the Provincial Census Superintendent a second list was prepared recording the number of hand looms with or without flyshuttles, the number of tanners, weavers, etc. The Provincial Census Superintendent convened a meeting of all the industrial officers

of the States, at Ajmer on 15th January 1921. He read out a number of suggestions regarding the Industrial Census to be taken on the 1st of April 1921. The question of undertaking general inquiries on the following 6 points was then considered :—

(1) Economic condition of labour.
(2) Density and over-crowding.
(3) Rural trade and huts.
(4) Female labour and arrangements regarding maternity, comparative rates of wages between man and woman.
(5) Influence of castes on industrial development.
(6) Cottage industries.

The industrial officers distributed the Census forms to the owners and managers of industrial concerns to be filled in by them. Special Enumerators were appointed for taking the Census on 1st April 1921. An abstract was then prepared and submitted to the Provincial Census Superintendent.

The measures adopted for the taking of the Industrial Census were fairly good, but in future more conferences should be held in which all the industrial officers of different States should meet at some convenient place and at fixed intervals presided over by the Provincial Census Superintendent. The State industrial officers will then have the opportunity of discussing the measures to be adopted. Further, in States, where there already exists an industrial department the State Census Superintendent should not be loaded with this extra work, as the work of industrial Census requires a considerable portion of time to be devoted in making enquiries and recording the conditions and the type of industries prevalent in the State. In such cases, therefore, the preparation of statistics could be done with greater details and ease by the officer in charge of the department of Industries than by the Superintendent of Census Operations who can hardly find sufficient time from the ordinary routine work of the Census.

Acknowledgments.

Where so many have contributed to the success of the operations, it is invidious to select some of them. My special acknowledgments and grateful thanks are due to the then Revenue Member, Rai Bahadur Babu Nihal Singh for the great personal interest he took in the Census Operations and under whose immediate charge the Census Department was placed. My thanks are also due to Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur Singhji, the Revenue Commissioner of Bikaner State, to General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji, the Military Member of Council and Major Rajvi Gulab Singhji, the Inspector-General of Police, Bikaner State, for their very valuable help during the whole course of the operations.

Of the Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents I may particularly select the following :—

Nazims—

Bias Sita Ram.
M. Lunkaran.
M. Harnam Singh.
D. Chhakan Lall.

Tahsildars—

Pandit Chhote Lal, Munsif.
L. Ishar Dass.
Pt. Jageshwar Nath.
M. Amar Nath.
M. Hira Singh.
M. Rullia Ram.
Pt. Hira Lall.
M. Milap Chand.
M. Banwari Lall.
Th. Bahadur Singh.
S. Hazari Singh.
Pt. Dwarka Nath.

Naib-Tahsildars—

Pt. Sewa Ram.

Pt. Bhura Ram.

M. Birdhi Chand.

M. Sri Ram.

as having done good work. Credit is also due amongst others to the Pattedars and Bhogtas for the facility they afforded in the arrangement of the Census of their respective Pattas. Lastly I must acknowledge with thanks the services of Mr. S. K. Mukerjee, B. A., LL. B., my Deputy Superintendent. He deserves special mention for the active and energetic manner in which he managed the organisation during the whole course of the Census Operations from the enumeration stage right up to the compilation of the Tables at Jodhpur. His work was characterised by unflagging zeal and efficiency and his management of the Census office at Jodhpur consisting of a heterogeneous staff was conspicuous for great personal tact and initiative. The Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana also remarked very favourably on his work during his inspection tours.

I further acknowledge the material help I have received from him both in the collection of statistics and in the writing of this report.

Lastly I cannot omit to express my warmest thanks to Rai Bahadur Pandit Brij Jewan Lall Sharma, I.S.O., B.A., Superintendent, Census Operations, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, whose constant guidance and advice in the innumerable questions arising in the whole course of the operation, helped to make the present Census of the Bikaner State, a success.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

PART I.—AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY.

Introductory.

Statistics showing the area, number of towns, villages, houses, the rural and urban population of each Nizamat and Tahsil, the density of population with the percentage of variation during the last decade, will be found in Imperial Table I, Provincial Table I.

Area.

The total area of the Bikaner State is 23,316 square miles. In order to convey a more vivid idea of its size and position, comparisons have been made with other important States in Rajputana and diagram No. I will show the position the State holds as regards area. It will be noticed therein that the State comes an easy second. If we again compare its area with certain other countries of the world, we find that it is larger than Switzerland (15,976), Holland (12,582), Belgium (11,373), and Egypt (12,226 square miles). Compared to other Indian States, Bikaner takes the sixth place after Kashmir (84,432), Hyderabad State (82,698), Jodhpur (34,963), Mysore (29,475) and Gwalior (25,133) all other States in India being below 20,000 square miles in area.

Population.

The population of the State by the Census of 1921, amounts to 6,59,685 inhabitants. It is not so densely populated as its other sister States and occupies the fifth place in Rajputana. Alwar, comprising a far smaller area (3,141 sq. miles) comes fourth with a lead of about 41,000 inhabitants. Diagram No. II will show the position of the Bikaner State in point of population compared to that of five other important States in Rajputana, *viz.*, Marwar, Jaipur, Mewar, Jaisalmer and Kotah. In point of Urban population however, especially in the number of towns having 10,000 to 20,000 persons, the State holds second place in Rajputana, with its 4

Towns having population between 10,000 and 20,000.

Towns.	Population.
1. Churu ..	16,932
2. Sardarshahr ..	14,348
3. Ratangarh ..	13,468
4. Sujangarh ..	12,520
TOTAL ..	57,268

towns, *viz.*, Churu, Sardarshahr, Sujangarh and Ratangarh, aggregating 57,268 inhabitants. The State of Jaipur only coming ahead in this respect, with a lead of only 6,399 persons in its 5 towns combined, *viz.*, Fatehpur (17,315), Jhunjhnu (11,950), Lachmangarh (10,358), Ramgarh (11,479) and Nawalgarh (12,570 persons).

Names of States.	Percentage of variation 1911—1921.
Alwar ..	—11·4
Bharatpur ..	—11·2
Bikaner ..	— 5·9
Dholpur ..	—12·7
Jaipur ..	—11·3
Jaisalmer ..	—23·4
Jodhpur ..	—10·5
Kishengarh ..	—10·8
Kotah ..	— 1·4
Mewar ..	+ 6·5
Rajputana ..	— 6·5

The present Census shows a decrease of 41,298 persons in the total population of the State as compared with 1911, due to causes which were both uncontrolable and unforeseen. The fall in the population is, however, less marked in Bikaner State compared with other important States in Rajputana. Looking into the figures on the margin, it will be noticed that the only major State which shows a lesser decline in population is Kotah with 1·4% variation, and with the solitary exception of Mewar (Udaipur) which shows an increase of 6·5%, there is no other important State in the whole province which does not show a higher decline in the population. The cause of this decrease is due primarily to the failure of the Monsoon in 1920 and during the earlier part of the decade, secondly to the visitation of Plague in 1917 for the first time, followed in the very next year by Influenza which wrought such unprecedented havoc among the people of India, Bikaner not being excepted. From the figures supplied by the Medical and Revenue Departments it was found that 61,000 persons, or about 10% of the total population, were carried off by this fell disease, inspite of all the preventive measures taken by the State. Now turning to the first cause, we find that the repeated failure of rains in the beginning as well as in the latter part of the decade led to the temporary migration of people to the adjoining Punjab States and Districts which resulted in the temporary increase of their population as will be seen from the figures on the margin. The rural area of the State is a greater sufferer in this respect than the urban area which has, on the other hand, shown an increase, due partly to the addition of 4 new towns, *viz.*, Rajaldesar (6,573), Shri Dungargarh (6,382), Bidasar (5,165) and Bhadra (3,058) persons, and partly to the growing prosperity among their inhabitants who are mostly traders. Out of the 17 Tahsils, 11 have shown a decline in the population. Only 5 Tahsils in the whole State have shown an increase, *viz.*, Reni, Rajgarh, Bhadra, Churu, and Sadar. The large decrease in Anupgarh and increase in Reni are chiefly due to alteration in Tahsil boundaries, and to several villages having been respectively taken away and added to these Tahsils. Sadar, Surpura and Nohar Tahsil populations were also affected by this cause.

Name.	Percentage of increase.
Bahawalpur ..	+ 0·1
Loharu ..	+10·9
Ferozepur ..	+14·4
Hissar ..	+ 1·3

Names of Tahsils.	Variation 1911—1921.
Sadar Tahsil ..	+2,832
Lunkaransar ..	—5,447
Surpura ..	+4,190
Magra. ..	..
Sujangarh ..	—5,450
Sardarshahr ..	—4,471
Ratangarh ..	— 774
Dungargarh ..	— 456
Rajgarh ..	+3,883
Churu ..	+ 241
Bhadra ..	+ 667
Reni	+6,756
Nohar	—8,755
Suratgarh ..	—5,363
Hanumangarh ..	—4,801
Mirzawala ..	—3,266
Tibi	—1,811
Anupgarh ..	—6,146

Density.

The mean density for the whole State is 28 persons per square mile. Diagram No. III will show the density of population in each Nizamat. The only Nizamat that has shown an increase is Reni. The Sadar Nizamat comes last in point of density although in size it is larger than any two Nizamats combined. Diagrams Nos. III and IV will show the area of the different Nizamats with their relative density. Sujangarh has the greatest density with the smallest area, although it shows a slight decline from its previous figure. Among the Tahsils Ratangarh holds the highest place with 71

Name.	Density per sq. mile.	
	1921.	1911.
Bikaner State ..	28	30
Sadar Nizamat ..	12	14
Sujangarh Nizamat ..	47	51
Reni Nizamat ..	42	41
Suratgarh Nizamat ..	18	24

Name.	Area.	Density per sq. mile.
Bikaner State ..	23,315	28
Sadar Nizamat ..	9,801	12
Sujangarh ..	3,789	47
Reni	4,647	42
Suratgarh ..	5,073	18

persons to the square mile, Lunkaransar is in the last place but one with 8 persons to square mile while Anupgarh occupies the last place with 5 persons to the square mile. The density of Sujangarh has been greatly influenced by the presence of 5 towns, while Bikaner or Sadar Nizamat possesses no town at all, the capital having been excluded as a separate unit for Census purposes. The Nizamat of Suratgarh has not come up to the expected standard both as regards population and density. This is a mere matter of accident and is due to purely temporary causes. The major portion of the population of this Nizamat consists of Muhammedans and Punjabi settlers, who migrate towards the Punjab temporarily, prior to the outbreak of Monsoons and also especially for harvesting work there. When the rains set in they return for cultivation. Normally the Census takes place just before their migration. On this occasion not only was the date later by a fortnight but there was also serious fodder scarcity at that time which nearly emptied the usually populous villages of this Nizamat. The population was already on the move when the Census took place, and this is the cause of the decrease of the population shown. It is expected that by the next Census with the advent of the Sutlej Canal and colonisation operations the population will have increased very largely indeed in this Nizamat.

Reni is a Nizamat of diverse soils, bad indifferent and good, though with no irrigation. Its crops vary with the soils but its chief products are gram, wheat, and barley, while Bajri is also extensively grown. It has also, like Sujangarh, considerable urban population engaged in trade and industry and this has been helpful in keeping up its density. The case of Bikaner or Sadar Nizamat is entirely different. It has neither the advantage of good soils like Suratgarh or Reni Nizamats, nor has it any towns or thriving villages which may add to its population, nor is it so well served by railways like the Sujangarh Nizamat. There is, however, one village, *viz.*, Napasar, which is fast growing into a town. With the opening of the Bikaner-Karachi line of railway and with better communications the movements of population will be more feasible thereby affecting its density. Indirectly this opening of communications will facilitate the movement of produce bringing it within easy reach of the population living in the remotest parts at present, and increasing the standard of comfort.

PART II.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

Data for discussion.

Imperial Table I and Provincial Table I contains the actual figures for houses in urban and rural areas, including the average number of persons per house in both the areas.

Definition of house.

There was no change in the definition of a "house" from last Census. A 'house' in the urban area was defined on the basis of a 'structural' unit while in the rural area the definition was based on social unit. A 'house' in a village meant a building or buildings or part of a building, or a hut occupied as a dwelling place by one commensal family. Commensal family was defined as a group of persons (including their resident dependants and servants) who lived together and used the same cooking place. In municipalities a house meant any building separately assessed to municipal taxation. But this definition was not adhered to in the Bikaner State for towns, where a 'house' meant a dwelling place of one or more families with their resident dependants and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way, compound or enclosure. In such cases, the main building was given the principal number and the rooms or the set of rooms occupied by the commensal families, sub-numbers. The houses which were thus given sub-numbers were treated as separate houses in the enumeration schedules. In practice therefore, the definition of a house in the urban and rural areas was approximately the same. The adoption of the commensal family definition gives a very clear idea of the size of families in rural and urban area. As remarked by

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, in his Report on the Census of 1891, in Bengal, "whilst a return of houses varying from huts to palaces, has neither a statistical nor an architectural value, it is more than interesting both in a political and social sense to learn how many families there are in Provinces and Districts." There are of course many practical difficulties in the way of adopting the commensal family definition in towns, where the enumerator very seldom finds access to affix his number inside the compound or enclosure owing to the objections raised by high caste and Pardanashin families. But these difficulties can easily be surmounted if the Supervisor or the Charge Superintendent be a tactful person. As regards the accuracy in the number of occupied houses, it may be said that the possibility of mistakes was greatly minimised as the definition was fully explained to the Enumerators both theoretically and practically by affixing numbers on houses.

Average number of persons per house in urban and rural areas.

The number of persons per house both in the urban and rural area yields a uniform average of 4·5. In this respect Bikaner State has nearly the same average as that of Rajputana, *viz.*, 4·33. Looking into the figures of the Major States from the Tables below it is found that this average goes no where to 5 and t swings only between 4 and 4·5 both in 1921 and 1911.

Name of Nizamat.	Total population.	Total of occupied houses.	Average number of persons per house.
Bikaner	1,20,839	27,878	4·3
Sujangarh ..	1,79,621	40,344	4·4
Reni	1,96,319	41,001	4·8
Suratgarh ..	93,496	21,080	4·1
Bikaner State ..	6,59,685	1,45,361	4·54

Name.	Average number of persons per house in 1921	Average number of persons in 1911.
Rajputana ..	4·33	4·32
Alwar	4·43	4·43
Bharatpur ..	4·20	4·16
Bundi	4·23	4·30
Dholpur	4·46	4·64
Jaipur	4·36	4·41
Jodhpur	4·32	4·46
Jaisalmer ..	3·84	4·22
Udaipur	4·23	4·02
Bikaner	4·54	4·59
Kotah	4·24	4·07

Average number of occupied houses per square mile.

The total number of houses in the whole State is 1,45,361 in the rural and urban areas combined. The Reni Nizamat shows the largest number of occupied houses, *viz.*, 41,001 but it comes second in its average, showing 8·8 per square mile, while Sujangarh Nizamat comes first giving 10·8 per square mile with 40,344 houses. The reason for this may be attributed to the fact that Sujangarh possesses six towns, 3 of which show nearly equal population, while the Reni Nizamat possesses 5 towns, one only out of which, *viz.*, Churu has a larger population than any of the towns in the Sujangarh Nizamat. There is no other town in the Reni Nizamat which has more than 5,000 population, hence the difference both in the number of houses per square mile, as well as in the density of population. Bikaner or Sadar Nizamat yields the lowest average, *viz.*, 2·8 per square mile, while Suratgarh Nizamat shows 4·1 although the former possesses 27,878 houses to 21,080 in the latter. The reason for this is clear enough. The Sadar Nizamat has an area, as will be seen from the statement on the margin, larger than that of any two Nizamats combined, but owing to its having very scanty population, due to the nature of its soils and the absence of towns, it holds last but one place in its number of houses. If the

Name.	Area in sq. miles.	Total No. of houses.	Average No. of houses per sq. mile.
Sadar Nizamat ..	9,801	27,878	2·8
Sujangarh Nizamat ..	3,789	40,344	10·8
Reni Nizamat ..	4,647	41,001	·8·8
Suratgarh Nizamat ..	5,073	21,080	4·1
Bikaner State ..	23,315	1,45,361	6·2

figures for Bikaner City were included, the average for the Nizamat would of course be much improved. The number of occupied houses in the Suratgarh Nizamat is however the lowest among all the four Nizamats due to the absence of any town except Suratgarh, which has a population of only 3,592 persons, and also due to the presence of Anupgarh Tahsil, which was practically deserted at the time of the Census owing to the failure of rains.

CHAPTER II.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Data for discussions.

Imperial Table I shows how the population is distributed generally over rural and urban areas. Table III shows distribution of population in towns and villages classified by the size of their population. Table IV shows the grouping of towns by classes and the variations in their population since 1881. Table V shows the distribution of towns by religion, while the subsidiary Tables show the distribution of population between towns and villages, the classification of towns by population and percentage of variation in both sexes.

Definition of Town.

A town was defined in the Provincial Census Code as including :—

(1) Every Municipality.

(2) All Civil lines not included in the Municipality.

(3) Every cantonment and other places which were treated as town for Census purposes. But the main things to be decided in considering a place as town are, its importance in trade, its historic associations, its urban characteristics, and the density of its dwelling houses. Generally, every place having not less than 5,000 persons, is treated as a town, but in Rajputana this rule has been relaxed so as to include places, having even lesser population but with urban characteristics in the category of towns. If this were not the case, Suratgarh and Bhadra would have been excluded from the lists. Bhadra is a new town having some Urban characteristics and is also a Municipality while Suratgarh has been treated as a town ever since the Census of 1881. Suburbs have, this time, been included in their principal towns.

Number of towns

From the Table on the margin it would appear that the State has had 8 towns from 1881, besides the Capital. As has already been said, 4 new towns have been added in the list at this Census, out of which 3 are in Sujangarh Nizamat and 1 in Reni Nizamat. The other two Nizamats remained as they were. The total thus arrived at is 12 in place of 8 towns in 1911 besides Bikaner City.

Nizamats.	1881.	1891.	1901	1911.	1921.
Sadar ..	..	...	..	...	..
Sujangarh ..	3	3	3	3	6
Reni ...	4	4	4	4	5
Suratgarh ..	1	1	1	1	1
Bikaner State ..	8	8	8	8	12

Imperial Table III shows towns and villages classified according to population varying from 500 to 1,00,000 and over. Generally the definition of a City for Census purposes requires a population of 1,00,000 or over. But the rule has, as already mentioned, been relaxed in case of Rajputana where, except Jaipur and Ajmer, there is no town in the whole province which can be taken in the category of a city in its strictest sense. The different classifications that have been made for towns are as follows :—

1. Capital towns.

2. Class I having a population of 20,000 or over.

3. Class II includes towns having population from 10,000 to 20,000. To this class come the towns of Churu (16,932), Sardarshahr (14,348), Ratangarh (13,468) and Sujangarh (12,520).

4. Class III includes towns having population from 5,000 to 10,000. To this class belong the towns of Rajaldesar (6,573), Sri Dungargarh (6,382), Reni (5,785), Rajgarh (5,621), Bidasar (5,165), Nohar (5,137).

5. Class IV includes towns having population under 5,000. The towns of Suratgarh (3,592) and Bhadra (3,058) belong to this category.

Bikaner City, as will be seen in the diagram No. V occupies the third place in the whole province and the fourth place including Ajmer. But from the table given on the margin it would appear that the Bikaner City occupies the first place except Ajmer in the percentage of increase in population, although the total population of the State shows a decline of 5·9 %. In the matter of density, however, it occupies the fifth place in Rajputana. The figures show, therefore, that next to Ajmer, Bikaner City is the most thriving of all the cities in Rajputana. If we take the figures of 1881 and compare them with the present figures we find that its population has more than doubled since then and has never shown any decline. Compared with the last Census its population has increased by 24%. The population of its suburbs in 1911 was 112 while in 1921 it was 7,346; due to (1) increase of trade and industry in the Capital, (2) shifting of many persons specially trading castes and Brahmans from the adjoining rural areas and (3) increase of facilities regarding education, sanitation, water works and other amenities of life. It is not as mentioned in his Report by the Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana due to the Electrical Department, which has been in existence for over 30 years.

Cities.	Population in 1921.	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.
Alwar ..	44,760	+8·4
Bharatpur ..	33,495	—1·2
Bikaner ..	69,410	+24·3
Jaipur ..	1,20,207	—12·3
Jodhpur ..	73,480	—7·9
Kotah ..	31,707	—3·2
Udaipur ..	34,789	+4·7
Ajmer ..	1,13,512	+31·7

Cities.	Density per sq. mile.
Jaipur	40,069
Jodhpur	27,215
Dungarpur	18,317
Alwar	15,761
Bikaner	13,882

Name	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Bikaner City.	33,154	50,513	53,075	55,826	69,410

About three-fourth or 73 % of the population is composed of Hindus, about 19 % of Mohammedans, while the Jains form about 7·6 % of the total population. The proportion of females to one thousand males in the City is 891 and 897 in the whole State.

In finding out the proportion, persons born in the State but outside the City and enumerated in the City itself have been treated as foreign born. If we deal with them not as foreigners the proportion would be 77 per thousand against 88 of 1911. The State itself furnishes about 57 % of the immigrants while Jodhpur and Jaipur States furnish nearly 18 % and 6 % and the balance is distributed all over Rajputana and other provinces of India. Only 16 persons come from countries outside India.

Bikaner City.

Religion.	Population.			Percentage of				
	Males	Females	Total	Males to the total population.	Females to total population.	Persons to total population.	Total Males.	Total Females.
Hindu ..	27,137	23,511	50,648	39	34	73	74	72
Musalman	7,087	6,151	13,238	10	9	19	19	19
Jains ..	2,343	2,951	5,294	4	4	8	6	9
Others ..	145	85	230	..	..	..	1	..

Name	Variation 1881-1921
Churu ..	+6,266
Ratangarh ..	+5,888
Sardarshahr ..	+8,524
Sujangarh ..	+7,282
Bidasar ..	+1,538
Dungargarh ..	Figures not available
Nohar ..	+1,353
Rajaldesar ..	+2,938
Rajgarh ..	+1,895
Reni ..	+ 587
Bhadra ..	Figures not available
Suratgarh ..	+1,761

It will be seen from the statement on the margin that the increase since 1881 has taken place not only in the case of Bikaner City, but also in the case of all other towns in the State which have shown a steady increase. Figures for the year 1881 for Dungargarh and Bhadra which were up till the year 1911 treated as villages, are not available.

Out of 12 towns in the State, Suratgarh shows the largest increase in the population, namely, 28 %.

Vital Statistics.

The System of Registration of Births and Deaths at the Capital is not efficient and the figures supplied are unreliable as will be seen from the following statement supplied to me :—

In 1911-1921 Total number of		Excess or deficiency of Births over Deaths
Births	Deaths	
18,044	80,337	—62,293

These figures afforded no help in the matter of knowing the growth of population.

THE RURAL POPULATION.

In the Provincial Census Code the definition of a village is given as :—

"Any area demarcated for revenue purposes as a 'Mauza' provided that, where such a village or part of a village forms part of the area of a town, such village or such part of a village will be included in the town, the remaining part being treated for Census purposes as a village."

"Village includes all hamlets situated within the area of a Revenue 'Mauza'."

Number of inhabited Villages with population.

There are altogether 2,141 inhabited villages in the State the population of which comes to 4,91,694 while that of the 13 towns is 1,67,991. Provincial Table I gives the number of inhabited villages and towns including the population in urban and rural area. The number of villages in 1911 was 2,177 excluding the 9 towns. The variation is due to the fact that a fairly large number of villages had a number of chaks which were separate villages for Revenue purposes in 1911, but which have, during the decade been included in the parent villages in the present Census.

Classification of villages.

There are 1,928 villages coming in the class "under 500", 168 villages come in the category of 500—1,000, 39 villages belong to 1,000—2,000 class while 6 villages belong to 2,000—5,000 class. Nizamat Reni occupies the first position in respect of inhabited villages, the number of which is 628 with a total population of 1,59,786. Next comes Suratgarh Nizamat with 519 villages and 89,904 population. The Sadar or Bikaner Nizamat occupies the third place in having 508 villages with a population of 1,20,839 persons, while Sujangarh Nizamat has the lowest number of villages numbering 486 with a population of 1,21,165.

CHAPTER III.

BIRTHPLACE.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Migration.

Introductory.

Owing to the necessities of civilization, persons will move out of the tracts where they were born and for the transaction of their various affairs people come together even from distant lands. A few there are who go to 'fresh woods and pastures new' simply on pleasure, travel, or adventure; while many do so, forced thereto by the hard lot at home and the need for seeking a livelihood elsewhere or else allured from their homes by better prospects of successful careers in new lands. There are still others, who have to travel in the ordinary course of business or of visiting their relatives or of paying religious visits to shrines. The unceasing movement that goes on in the population is taken note of for the purposes of the Census by the district of birth being entered against the name of each individual enumerated. The compilation of this information enables us to ascertain the natural growth of population in different districts of a country.

How far enumeration of birth districts is an Index of migration.

It has been objected to that the return of birthplace in the Census schedules is no index of migration, in as much as the casual presence of a particular individual at a particular place may have been the result of some fortuitous circumstances. But this objection is met when it is explained that the process of enumeration is most comprehensive and synchronous all over the country. It is true that the Census enumeration is more or less a snapshot, but at the same time it must be candidly admitted by all critics that the Census is a collection of facts, no doubt with their natural shortcomings and from the point of view of the statesmen, the student and the statistician, a fact is always preferable to any poetic imagination, legendary tales or bardic lays or even to historic approximation.

Statistics for discussion.

Migration has two aspects:—Migration to the State, called Immigration and Migration from the State, called Emigration. The phrase "Movement of population" is sanctioned by statistical usage to denote the net result of the two factors which determine the strength of the population at any given time, namely, the proportion of births to deaths and the proportion of Immigration to Emigration. Imperial Table No. XI will show the statistics for birthplace.

In the absence of any officially recorded statistics of Emigration or Immigration the only means of ascertaining the result of Migration is to note the number of persons born outside the State and enumerated in the State and *vice versa* and deduct the smaller figure from the larger. These figures, however, do not necessarily represent actual Immigration and Emigration, as many of those so enumerated may have been only mere travellers or sojourners for short periods.

Types of Migration.

Of the five types of migration mentioned by the Census Commissioner for India, *viz.*, (1) Casual, (2) Temporary, (3) Periodic, (4) Semi-permanent and (5) Permanent, the first four are the prevailing types of migration from and into this State.

Summary of Statistics.

Out of a total population of 6,59,685 in Bikaner State, 6,06,398 persons were born in this State while 53,273 persons or 8·0 per cent were immigrants from the different parts of India. Similarly 5,357 persons or 7·8 per cent formed the number of immigrants to the Capital out of a total population of 69,410. Countries outside Asia contributed only 12 persons while Nepal contributed 2 persons to the total population of the State.

Name.	Immigrants.		Emigrants.		Net gain or loss.		Variation 1911-21.
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	
Bikaner State	53,273	63,262	1,26,615	1,19,567	—73,342	—51,305	—22,037

Name.	Actual Population.		Natural Population.		Net variation	Percentage.
	1921.	1911.	1921	1911.		
Bikaner State ..	6,59,685	7,00,983	7,52,288	7,33,027	—19,261	—2·6

The number of Emigrants exceeds Immigrants by 73,342, the total number of Emigrants being 126,615. The table given above will show that the State has lost in 1921 73,342 persons against 51,305 in 1911 or—2·6 over the total of the natural population.

States.	Net loss or gain 1921.
Alwar ..	— 61,358
Jaipur ..	—2,41,650
Jodhpur ..	—1,88,239
Udaipur ..	—53,830
Jaisalmer ..	—15,309
Bikaner ..	—73,342

Provinces or States.	No. of Emigrants.	
	Males.	Females.
Punjab ..	39,952	39,209
Bengal ..	14,532	5,573
Assam ..	4,464	1,490
Central Provinces & Berar.	1,324	919
United Provinces	993	2,002

Emigration. If we compare the figures of Emigrants of Bikaner State with other important States in Rajputana, we find that this State occupies the third place in the whole Province. The heaviest migration in the present decade, was towards the Punjab, *viz.*, 79,161, while the figures for Bengal are 20,105, Assam 5,954, Central Provinces 2,234, United Provinces 2,995. Except in the United Provinces the number of female emigrants is everywhere less than the male emigrants while in the Punjab it approaches very close to the figures for the male. The reason for the heavy migration towards Bengal is obvious, as 75 per cent of the trading class of this place go there for the purposes of trade and commerce.

Immigration. Of all the States in Rajputana, Jaipur provides the largest number of immigrants, *viz.*, 15,623 out of a total of 26,198 for the whole Province of Rajputana. Next comes Marwar or Jodhpur State contributing 9,098 persons as immigrants. The proportion of females is greater in this respect than the males, in as much as Jaipur contributes 10,238 females to 5,385 males, while Jodhpur sends 5,592 females and 3,506 males. Jaisalmer and Alwar also send more females than male immigrants. The contribution from the rest of the States in Rajputana forms a very insignificant addition to the total population. The most constant factor for such migration is of a social nature. The custom of seeking a bride in adjoining villages or States when none is available in the village where the man himself resides owing to certain restrictions imposed by the prohibited degrees, affects such internal migration of females. That the contiguous districts furnish the greater number of immigrants is well illustrated by the above figures as well as by the figures for the Districts of Hissar, Ferozepur and Patiala, the first contributing 13,828 persons, mostly females, while Ferozepur and Patiala give 5,709 and 2,300 persons respectively. The same is the case with Bikaner city and other towns in the State, which receive their immigrants mostly from the contiguous parts such as Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer, owing to social causes. Subsidiary Table No. I will show the number of immigrants from contiguous and non-contiguous parts of the State. Only 14 persons come from outside India, *viz.*, 2 from Nepal and 12 from non-Asiatic countries—England, Ireland, Portugal and Russia. The presence of a Portuguese female was due to the fact that she was enumerated while travelling by the train on the evening of the 18th March, 1921.

Subsidiary Table I (Immigrants).

Born in—

State.	The State of enumeration.	Contiguous parts of Province.	Other parts of Province.	Contiguous parts of other Provinces.	Non-Contiguous parts of other Provinces.	Outside India.
Bikaner ..	6,06,398	25,200	674	21,983	5,416	14

Subsidiary Table II (Emigration).

State.	Born in the State.	Contiguous parts of Provinces.	Other parts of Province.	Contiguous Province.	Non-Contiguous Province.
Bikaner ..	6,06,398	8,970	1,450	79,161	37,034

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

Data for discussion.

Imperial Tables V and VI contain the numerical strength of each main religion in towns and the State, while there are special Tables for Christians, *viz.*, Tables Nos. XV and XVI showing the denominations, races, and ages of Christians.

Purpose of Statistics.

In all the previous reports of Indian Census the various religions have been fully discussed. It is intended to give in this chapter only the numbers of those who have been returned professing certain religions. As this is the fifth Census of its kind the difficulty which was felt in the earlier Censuses has now been practically surmounted. The instructions to enumerators in the matter of distinguishing the several religions from one another were in themselves very complete and intelligible and these were practically identical with those issued in 1911. The discussion therefore will be confined to the statistics, and such general matter as is necessary to clear the return of each religion and how far the figures given are accurate and what the factors are that lead to variations. Stress was, however, laid as usual on the distinction between Hindus and Jains, and enumerators were warned not to enter Jains as Hindus. It may, therefore, be asserted that the figures for Jains are as accurate as they could possibly be, although the personal equation of an enumerator is as much to be reckoned with in this as in any other case.

General distribution of population by religion.

The figures on the margin show at a glance the actual distribution of each religion in Bikaner State and the proportion it bears to 10,000 of the total population.

Religion.	Actual.	Proportion to 10,000 population.
Hindus	5,52,168	8370·33
Musalmans	74,748	1133·08
Jains	23,555	357·07
Sikhs	8,218	124·5
Aryas	784	11·8
Christians	191	2·9
Parsees	11	·17
Animists	10	·15

The Hindus are by far the most numerous. Between them and the next largest religion the Islam, there is a very big drop. Then come the Jains followed by the Sikhs. Animists hold the lowest place. Their presence is rather mysterious and, as has already been said in the II Chapter of this Report, they were found out by chance encamping on the Bikaner Hissar frontier on the night of the Census.

Religions in the State.	NUMBER IN		Variation 1911-21.	Variation per cent.
	1911.	1921.		
Hindus	5,75,699	5,52,168	—23,531	—4·2
Musalmans	91,929	74,748	—17,181	—18·7
Jains	24,858	23,555	—1,303	—5·2
Sikhs	8,214	8,218	+ 4	+·04
Aryas	128	784	+ 656	+512·5
Christians	151	191	+ 40	+26·5
Parsees	4	11	+ 7	+175·0

Variations in the figures for religion in the State and towns.

The decrease is most marked in the case of the main religions such as the Hindus, Musalmans and Jains, than in the case of other religions, which, on the other hand, show an all-round increase.

Religions in towns.	1911	1921	Variation 1911-21.
Hindus ..	89,115	1,16,986	+27,871
Musalmans	27,001	34,293	+ 7,292
Jains ..	10,927	16,263	+5,336
Sikhs ..	181	71	—110
Aryas ..	112	195	+83
Christians..	142	172	+ 30
Parsees ..	4	11	+7

The towns in the State however show an increase in all the religions except the Sikhs who fall short by 110 in the present Census. Out of a total population of 8,218 Sikhs in the whole State 8,093 Sikhs have been enumerated in the Nizamat of Suratgarh alone.

Comparison of figures of each main religion in the State and the towns.

It will be seen from the marginal table that the percentage of Muhammedans, Jains and Christians has increased in the towns while that of Hindus and Sikhs has decreased. The Hindus form 83·7 of the total population, their percentage falls to 69·6 in towns while that of Musalmans and Jains rises up from 11·3 to 20·4 and from 3·5 to 9·6 respectively. The increase in the number of Christians is infinitesimally small as their total number does not exceed 191 though it is in excess of 1911 figures by 40. The figures clearly show that, proportionately, the smaller religions are growing faster than the larger ones and the Aryas have increased most rapidly of all in the whole State during the decade. The increase in the number of Sikhs is rather disappointing when the growth in the number of Sikh villages in the northern part of the State is taken into account. But for their seasonal migration to the Punjab as field labourers and for grazing their cattle, during the time of the present Census their number would have far exceeded the present figures. It was, therefore, a fortuitous decrease only. The increase of 512 per cent. in Arya Samaj is genuine and striking although the actuals are still very small, *viz.*, 784 in the State and 195 in the towns. The increase is due to the proselytizing character of this religion which showed more successful results than even Christianity during this decade.

Religion.	Percentage in the State.	Percentage in towns only.
Hindus ..	83·7	69·6
Musa'mans	11·3	20·4
Jains ..	3·5	9·6
Sikhs ..	1·2	·0004
Christians..	·002	·001

Distribution of religions among the Nizamats and Bikaner City.

By examining the figures given in the marginal table it is found that Hinduism is the preponderating religion in all the four Nizamats and in the Capital. Next comes Islam with its heaviest concentration in Suratgarh and Reni Nizamats. The Musalmans were not returned very high in the Sadar Nizamat for the reasons that Bikaner City being a separate unit was excluded for Census purposes from this Nizamat. The fact that Suratgarh has the largest number of Musalmans is attributed to the presence of a large number of villages inhabited exclusively by Raths, otherwise the Musalmans concentrate mostly in the towns of Reni and Sujangarh Nizamats. The number is also proportionately large in the Capital. Imperial Table VI will show that

Nizamats.	Total population.	Hindus	Musalmans.	Jains.	Sikhs.	Christians.	Aryas.	Parsis.
Bikaner or Sadar	120,839	1,06,030	10,566	4,108	6	..	129	..
Sujangarh ..	174,621	155,136	13,387	1°,966	3	13	116	..
Reni ..	196,319	174,613	18,562	2,713	64	8	359	..
Suratgarh ..	93,496	65,741	18,995	474	8,013	24	159	..
Bikaner City ..	69,410	50,648	13,238	5,294	52	146	21	11
Bikaner State.	659,685	552,168	74,748	23,555	8,218	191	784	11

special classifications were made in the present Census for recording the various sects of Musalmans, *viz.*, Suni, Shia, Ahal-i-Hadis and unspecified Musalmans. The Sunis form 99·8 per cent of the total population of Mohammadans.

Jainism.

The next important figures are provided by the adherents of this religion. Their number is the largest in the Sujangarh Nizamat, specially in the towns of Sujangarh, Sardarshahr, Ratangarh, Rajaldesar, and Dungargarh where they are most flourishing traders having business concerns in nearly all the principal towns of India right up to distant Assam. They lead mostly an urban life. Next to Sujangarh Nizamat their number is largest in the Capital. Like the Musalmans the sects of Jains were specially classified in the present Census into Swetambari, Digambari, Baistola or Dhundhia, Terapanthis, and others, on special representation made by the leading members of the Terapanthis and on the decision of the Census Commissioner for India and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana with the consent of the States in Rajputana. The table on the margin shows the strength of each sect. The Terapanthis form 65·1 per cent of the total Jain population in the State while Swetambaris come next with 21·1 per cent. Baistolas rank third with 10·0 and Digambaris and others count very low giving a percentage of 3·3 and 5 respectively. The Terapanthis inhabit mostly the Nizamat of Sujangarh while in the Capital itself their number is very small. The Baistolas or Dhundhias are also found in large numbers in the eastern districts of the State.

Sect.	Actual No.	Percentage.
Swetembari ...	4,968	21·1
Digambaris ..	789	3·3
Baistola or Dhundia ...	2,344	10·0
Terapanthis ..	15,335	65·1
Others ..	119	·5
Total Jains ...	23,555	

Indian Christians.

One of the most striking features of this Census is the small increase in the number of the Indian Christians. In 1911 the figures were 151 while in 1921 there is only an increase of 40, bringing the figures to 191. In the present Census every thing possible was done to ensure a correct return. All heads of Missions were supplied with slips for the use of their converts. They were also instructed to be careful in recording the sects of their congregations. It does not appear, therefore, that it can be asserted that there has been any falsification of the figures either by the Census officials or frightened converts.

Animists.

The suggestion of the inclusion of Animists among Hindus was made to the Provincial Census Superintendent this time, as the border line between an Animist and a Hindu is very thin. They worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses, observe castes among themselves and celebrate Hindu festivals. This question was considered at length in the Bombay Presidency Census and it would undoubtedly save a good deal of incongruity in the Census results if this question were settled once and for all.

Subsidiary Table II.

Distribution of the main religions in the State from 1881—1921.

Religion.	Number per 10,000 of the population.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Hindus ..	8,370	8,213	8,442	8,714	8,569
Jains ..	357	355	400	3.6	431
Sikhs ..	125	117	25	8	..
Christians ..	3	2	2	..	..
Musalmans ..	1,133	1,311	1,130	932	999
Total ...	9,988	9,998	9,999	..	...

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

The age table will be found in various Imperial Tables, the most important of which is table VII. In this table the population of the whole province and all religions is classified by annual age periods up to 5, and after that by quinquennial periods up to 70. The age statistics, seldom accurate in any country, are probably the most inaccurate of statistics in India. The rules laid down that the number of completed years at the last birthday should be entered and infants under one year should be recorded as 'Infants'. Inspite of this, success could not be achieved and the rules failed this time as usual. The low standard of literacy of an ordinary enumerator combined with the absolute ignorance of the average man regarding his real age led to such inaccuracies in the statistics of age. When any man is uncertain of his actual age, he usually gives it to the nearest round number, a 10 or a 5, or he may mention that his age is "about" so and so. The numbers so used are usually a ten and the next succeeding even figure (Bis, Bais ; Tis, Battis), or a ten and the next succeeding or preceding Five (Bis, Pachis ; Tis, Pantis). There is also a tendency to understate the age of Hindu Females especially if they are unmarried between 10 and 14. This practice is due to the fact that Hindu girls are usually given in marriage within this age period.

Age distribution by chief religions.

Looking into the age distribution by religion as given in Imperial Table VII it will be seen that the proportion of children from 0-4 is the highest among the Mohamedans and lowest among the Hindus. The proportion of male children between the ages 0-5 is however the highest among the Jains, but in the matter of female children they come the last. The Jains again come first as regards male children between the ages 5-9. The Hindus show the greatest proportion of males to females at 25-29, then the Musalmans and lastly the Jains whose females greatly exceed the males. Beyond 60, the population of females generally exceeds that of the males in all the main religions.

Fixing of age periods.

As in the previous Census, quinquennial age periods were fixed beginning from 0-4 and ending at 70 and over. Those who were recorded as Infants came "under one year". The number of persons in 5-9 age period is greater than in any other age period. The next age period 10-14 goes quite near it but the subsequent age periods show considerable decline in numbers. Among these the two age periods 30-34 and 40-44 show some rise. Beyond this the decline begins uniformly.

The tables below indicate the proportion of children of both sexes under 10 years of age and of persons aged 60 and over, to those aged 15-40 :—

	Proportion of Children, both sexes, under 10.				Proportion of persons aged 60 and over.			
	Per 100 persons aged 15—40.				Per 100 persons aged 15—40.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
Bikaner State ..	75·0	60·9	49·3	73·6	14·2	18·1	9·7	13·7

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

Data for discussion.

Provincial Tables I and II give the figures for each sex by religion in each Tahsil and Nizamat of the State.

The proportion of the sexes by State and District.

Out of a total population of 6,59,685 in the State there are 3,47,690 males and 3,11,995 females giving a ratio of 897 females to every 1,000 males. The Capital yields a ratio of 890 females while in the districts Sujangarh gives the highest ratio of 950 females to every 1,000 males, Suratgarh coming last in this respect with 848 females for 1,000 males.

Proportion in different religions.

The Sikhs have the lowest proportion of females when compared with other main religions in the State. This is due to the fact that the Sikhs are mainly agriculturists who have come from the adjoining districts of the Punjab leaving their families behind in most cases. On the other hand the Jains show the highest proportion of females giving an average of 1,393 females to 1,000 males. As has already been mentioned in the Chapter on religion the Jains are the most well-to-do class in the State having trading concerns in all the principal commercial towns of India where they live for the most part of the year leaving their families in this State. The Hindus come next to the Jains and then the Musalmans but the latter have higher proportion of females than the Hindus both in the Capital and in other towns in the districts. The Table on the margin shows the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the main religions.

Number of females to 1,000 males.

Hindus	885
Musalmans	884
Jains	1,393
Sikhs	721

Similarly among the principal castes, the Oswals come first in the number of females while the Rajputs come last in this respect. The other castes having very high proportion of females are Mahajans, Maheshris, Agarwals and Brahmans. This is accounted for by the fact that these are trading communities, the main population of which generally migrates to the principal commercial towns of India while the females are left behind. The table on the margin gives the ratio of females to 1,000 males in the selected castes.

Number of females to 1,000 males.

Rajput	715
Brahman	997
Oswal	1,379
Maheshri	1,310
Agarwal	1,082
Jats	836
Bishnois	798

In the absence of complete vital statistics for the whole State, no discussion of the figures of births and deaths concerning the variation in sexes could be possible, although the proportion of sexes can only be determined by their respective births and deaths if the principal factor, *viz.*, migration is eliminated. The number of female births per 1,000 male births in the present decade was 870 compared with 888 of 1911, and the corresponding proportions of female deaths were 925 and 895 for 1921 and 1911 respectively. The fall in the one and the rise in the other is due to the presence of epidemics in the present decade. The vital statistics have therefore very close correspondence for the determination of sex proportions. The following table will show the variations and general proportions of sexes in the State in different decades :—

Bikaner State.		Number of females to 1,000 males.				Percentage of variation in actual population.		Percentage of variation in natural population.			
1921		1911		1901		1911-21		1901-11		1911-21.	
Actual population	Natural population.	A. Po.	N. Po.	A. Po.	N. Po.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
897	871	887	888	908	907	—6·4	—5·3	+21·2	+18·4	—1·7	—3·3

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITIONS.

Introductory.

The Imperial Tables VII and XIV furnish the Statistics for Civil condition according to each religion and caste. There are altogether 74,579 more unmarried males than unmarried females in the whole State but the number of married females exceeds that of the married males by 7,694, while the widows exceed the widowers by 31,190.

The Table below shows the distribution of the population by Civil conditions in the State :—

Sex.	Per 1,000 of the population.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males and Females together	447	406	147
Males	532	374	94
Females	353	442	205

The above figures indicate that the proportion of married, unmarried and widowed is nearly the same as in the whole of Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara as will be seen from the Table below :—

Sex.	Per 1,000 of the population of the whole Rajputana including Ajmer-Merwara.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males and Females together	435	426	139
Males	509	397	94
Females	352	458	190

But the figures will rather prove misleading unless the population of 0-10 age period is excluded from the account. The total population of the State is 6,59,685 out of which 0-10 age period is 1,82,843—males 94,229 and females 88,614 while the number of married persons is not more than 4,382 or 2·4 per cent, males 979 or 1 per cent and females 3,503 or 4%. This shows that the marriages under the age of 10 are very few in this State and to reach the right conclusion the population under 10 must be eliminated. The Table below will show the Civil conditions per thousand of the population over age period 0-10—

Sex.	Per thousand of the population over age period 0-10.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males and Females together	245	552	203
Males	361	509	130
Females	113	601	286

Distribution by age periods.

The following Table shows per thousand of the population the distribution by age of each sex, and civil conditions.

Age.	Population per thousand.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages.	1,000	526	474	447	280	167	406	197	209	147	49	98
0— 1	34	17	17	34	17	17	..	..	...	..	..	..
1— 5	96	48	48	95	48	47	1	..	1	..	..	..
5—10	148	78	70	142	77	65	6	1	5	..	..	..
10—15	127	67	60	96	61	35	29	6	23	2	..	2
15—20	80	44	36	32	30	2	45	14	31	3	..	3
20—30	150	79	71	26	25	1	110	49	61	14	5	9
30—40	140	76	64	12	12	...	102	54	48	26	10	16
40—50	99	52	47	5	5	..	62	36	26	32	11	21
50—60	68	37	31	3	3	...	33	22	11	32	12	20
60 & over.	58	28	30	2	2	..	18	15	3	38	11	27

From the above it will be seen that the average number of married persons per thousand from the age period 10-15 to 30-40 varies from 29 to 102 while that of the age period 40-50 is 62, 50-60, 33 and 60 and over 18. Under the married persons the number of males from age period 10-15 to 30-40 varies from 6 to 54 while that in 40-50 is 36, 50-60, 22 and 60 and over 15. The number of females under the married persons from age period 10-15 to 20-30 varies from 23 to 61, in 30-40 is 48, 40-50, 26, 50-60, 11 and 60 and over 3. The number of widowed persons from age period 0-1 to 5-10 is nil, 10-15 to 30-40 varies from 2 to 26, in 40-50, 32, 50-60, 32 and 60 and over 38. Under the widowed persons the number of male widows from age period 0-1 to 15-20 is nil and 20-30 to 60 and over varies from 5 to 12 while that of female widows from 0-1 to 5-10 is nil, 10-15, 2, 15-20, 3 and 20-30 to 60 and over varies from 9 to 27. The number of widows is double that of widowers. The reason for this is that widow remarriage is not allowed in several important castes whilst in others after the age of 40 there remains little chance for widows to get remarried,

Distribution by main religions.

From the Table appended it will be noticed that the proportion of married males is the highest amongst Muhamedans, next come the Sikhs, the Hindus occupy the 3rd place and Jains the last, while the proportion of married females is the highest amongst Sikhs, next come Mohamedans, Hindus occupying the 3rd place and Jains the last. The number of widows is the largest amongst Jains and lowest amongst Sikhs, Hindus and Mohamedans occupying the 2nd and 3rd place respectively. In 1-5 age period the number of Sikh widows is the largest while the figures for Mohamedans stands nil, the Jains and Hindus coming 2nd and 3rd. In 15-19 age period the number of married females is the largest amongst the Jains but from 20-39 the Hindus predominate. It is interesting to note that while the Hindus have a greater number of widows in the earlier age periods the Jains supersede them in the later periods of 50 and over. The Musalmans come after the Hindus while the Sikhs show the lowest proportion of widows.

Early Marriage.

Early marriage is not rife in this State. Under the age of 5, only 5 persons per thousand are married in this State, 4 females and 1 male ; in the age period 5-10 43 persons per thousand are married (34 females 9 males) and in the period 10-15 244 per thousand (194 females 50 males).

Widow Marriage.

The remarriage of widows leaving the high castes of Hindus, *viz.*, Rajputs, Brahmans, Maheshwaris, Agarwals and Jain Mahajans is generally prevalent in the State. The number of widows is only 184 per thousand females of which 89 is from age period 50-60 and 60 and over and 39 in age period 40-50 leaving 30 widows per thousand between the age periods 0-1 and 30-40, *i.e.*, none from 0-1 to 5-10, 10-15,3, 15-20, 5, 20-30, 17 and 30-40, 31.

Table showing the distribution by main religion :—

Sex.	*Per thousand of the population.*		
	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.
(Hindus)			
Males and Females together	446	402	151
Males	532	369	98
Females	349	439	210
(Jains)			
Males and Females together	413	389	197
Males	573	354	71
Females	298	413	287
(Muhamedans)			
Males and Females together	459	432	107
Males	518	405	76
Females	393	463	142
(Sikhs)			
Males and Females together	499	426	74
Males	543	388	68
Females	437	480	82

CHAPTER VIII.

LITERACY.

Data for discussion.

Imperial Table VIII contains details of general literacy and literacy in English, for the State and the Capital, by main religion and age periods, while Imperial Table IX shows literacy among the selected castes. For Census purposes 'Literacy' denotes ability to read and write a letter in ordinary handwriting. In previous Censuses, the test for literacy was the capacity of a person to read and write names or any thing written in printed characters, only columns 14 and 15 of the general schedule related to Literacy. The instructions for column 14 were as follows :—

"Enter the word 'Literate' against all persons who can themselves both read and write letters in some language other than English." For column 15 the instructions given were—

"Enter the word 'English' against all persons who can both read and write a letter in that Language."

Extent of literacy in the State and in the Capital.

Out of a total population of 6,59,685, the number of literates returned in the present Census is 23,844 or 36 in every 1000 persons against 29·3 in 1911. Among the males, 22,274 out of 3,47,690 and among females 1,570 out of 3,11,995 are literate, or in other words 64 males and 5 females out of every 1,000 are literate. Literacy is higher in the Capital than in any other parts of the State. There out of a total population of 69,410, 7,222 persons are literate. The proportion of literacy is also higher among the males than among the females, 6,560 males and 662 females out of 36,712 males and 32,698 females are literate or in other words, there are 178·6 literate males and 20·2 literate females out of every 1,000 population in the Capital.

The Nizamat of Sujangarh comes foremost as regards the number of literates. Owing to the presence of 6 large towns, inhabited mostly by the trading classes, education has made very marked progress in this Nizamat. Besides the State schools there are several private institutions imparting free education. There are altogether 6,964 literate persons out of a population of 1,79,621 or 3·80 per cent. The Nizamat Reni comes third with 2·50 per cent, while the Nizamat Sadar comes last with 1·30 per cent of literates. It seems strange that the Nizamat of Suratgarh which shows 3·0 per cent. should take a higher place than Reni in point of literacy although the latter possesses five good towns to one in the former. Out of these five towns, Churu is the second largest town in the State with a proportion of 9·9 per cent of literates.

From the figures on the margin it would be noticed that education has made a fair progress during the decade and shows a comparatively higher percentage.

Percentage of literacy 1911-21.

Nizamats.	Population.		Variation per cent.	Literacy.			
				1921.		1911.	
	1921.	1911.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sadar ..	1,20,839	1,39,975	—13·6	2·5	·09	2·98	·0006
Sujangarh ..	1,79,621	1,90,772	— 5·8	7·1	·40	5·2	·23
Reni ..	1,96,319	1,93,527	+ 1·4	4·5	·30	4·5	·15
Suratgarh ..	93,496	1,20,883	—22·6	5·2	·30	2·4	·0006
Bikaner State	6,59,685	7,00,983	— 5·9	6·4	·5	5·3	0·24

Among the Nizamats Sujangarh and Suratgarh show appreciable increase in the education of both sexes when compared with 1911.

Extent of literacy in the towns.

The figures for literacy in the principal towns of the State show that next to the capital, the town of Churu has 9·9 per cent. of literates, Sujangarh and Sardarshahr 9·40 per cent, Ratangarh and Bhadra 8·40 per cent, Nohar 7·40 per cent, and Rajgarh 7·04 per cent.

Literacy by castes in the State.

Of the main castes, the number of the literates is the highest among the Jain Mahajans, 4,104 out of 23,287 or 17·7 per cent. Then follow the Hindu Mahajans 5,062 literates out of 29,797 or 16·9 per cent. The next important caste as regards literacy is that of the Brahmans. There are 5,934 literates out of a total of 63,239 or 9·3 per cent. Out of 54,054 Rajputs the total number of literates comes to 1,381. The remaining castes such as Sunars, Pathans, Chakars, Malis, Nais, etc., have a very small number of literates in each. There are only 685 literate Sunars out of a population of 9,005. Among the castes which have returned less than 1,000 persons, the Christians, both Indian and European, are most prominent as regards literacy. Out of 191 Christians 63 have been returned as literate or 30·4 per cent. Out of 170 Indian Christians 44 are literate or 25·8 per cent.

Literacy by religion in the Capital and in the State.

In the capital, the Christians top the list as regards literacy. They return 32·9 per cent as literates ; then follow the Jains with 20·23 per cent. The Sikhs come next with 19·2 per cent and Hindus with 10·9. Last of all come the Mohamedans with only 3·9 per cent.

Literate per 1,000 of population.

Age.	Male.	Female.
0—9	0·1	·001
10—14	2·9	·15
15—19	7·9	·08
20 & over	5·7	·024

Literacy in English.

Regarding literacy in English, as will be seen from the Table on the margin, the males attain the highest figure in 15—19 age period and then in 20 and over while the females show higher figure in 10—14 age period than in 15—19.

Literacy in English by main religions.

The Christians (both Indian and European combined) come first in this respect. Out of every 1,000 persons 258·0 males and 11·39 females are literate in English including the Europeans and 151·5 males and 28·1 females are literate in English among the Indian Christians. The Aryas coming next with 111·6 males and 9·7 females out of 1,000 persons. The Hindus follow the Aryas and have only 3·6 males and 0·1 female literate in English. Musalmans have 3·0 males and ·08 females knowing English. The total number of literate in English for the whole State is 1,453 (1,405 males and 48 females) while in the capital it is 877 (843 males and 34 females.)

Literacy in English by main castes.

Leaving the Christians, the Brahmans come first in this respect with 7·1 persons per one thousand of the population or 13·8 males and ·47 females knowing English out of every 1,000. The Mahajans follow next with 6·4 per 1,000 persons or 13·6 males and ·033 females in 1,000. After Mahajans come the Rajputs with 3·2 per thousand as literate in English or 5·4 males and ·08 females. Then come the Ahirs with 3·2 per thousand as literate in English. The remaining castes do not return any appreciable number of literate in English and have therefore been omitted from any mention.

Comparison between 1911 and 1921 regarding Literacy in English.

With the progress in the general literacy of the people in the State, during the decade ending 1921, the Literacy in the English language has also kept pace and shows a marked improvement over the figures of the previous Censuses. Taking 10,000 of the population, we find that in 1901 there were 11·0 male and ·6 female literate in English. In 1911 the figures for this language were 23·3 males, and ·5 females, while in 1921 the number of literate persons in English out of 10,000 of the population has been 40·4 males and 1·5 females.

CHAPTER IX.

LANGUAGE.

Data for discussion.

Imperial Table X gives the figures for the various languages spoken in this State and the number of people speaking them.

Accuracy of returns.

The instructions given to the enumerators were that the language to be entered should be that which a person spoke in his home, *i.e.*, his mother tongue, while in the case of Infants, the language of their mothers should be entered. The instructions were perfectly clear and well understood. It was difficult, however, to obtain an accurate return of the actual languages spoken by the people in their own houses. The general desire of having a *lingua franca* for the whole of India has added to this difficulty of obtaining correct statistics. It was for the abstraction officer, however, to deal with such discrepancies and so far as it was possible, these were eliminated there.

Distribution of languages.

The most common language spoken here is Rajasthani which includes Marwari. Taking separately the number speaking Marwari alone is 6,19,611 while only 478 persons speak the other kinds of Rajasthani. This shows that 94 per cent of the population of the State speak Marwari. The second most common dialect is Punjabi spoken by 17,308 persons or about 2·6 per cent of the population. This language is spoken by the people of the Northern part of the State who are mostly Sikh agriculturists. Another dialect coming close to the Punjabi is Sindhi (15,886) spoken by the Raths, inhabiting the Northern and Western villages of the State. The Western Hindi dialect is spoken by only 5,344 persons in the total population.

Dialects. Rajasthani contains five dialects, Marwari, Central and Eastern Rajasthani, Malvi and Nimadi. Marwari is the distinctive language of the State. The number returned as speaking this dialect is 6,19,611.

Sindhi. Accorrding to the classification of languages, it is an offshoot of Rajasthani. This is spoken in the Northern portion of the State which has a large population of Rath agriculturists. It is more akin to the Punjabi. The number (15,886) speaking this dialect occupies the third place in the whole State.

Panjabi. This is extensively spoken in all the Northern villages of the State. In fact it is the distinctive vernacular of that portion. It is the second most common dialect in the State.

Western Hindi. Only 5344 persons speak this language. This is spoken mostly in the towns of the State.

Hindi Hindi is however spreading fast among the literates and it is also the official language in the State. The number speaking this dialect is about 2,000.

Urdu. This dialect is very little spoken here except among the educated Mohamedans (generally outsiders), the uneducated Mohomedans speaking Marwari as their mother tongue.

There are several other dialects used in this State but owing to the infinitesimally small number of population speaking them, their mention has been purposely left out.

English language. The number returned in the present Census speaking this language was 19 only.

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

Introductory. Of all the particulars gathered at the Census, the return of infirmities is the most liable to error. Errors of omissions and commissions are very likely to occur in returning infirmities. A feeling of delicacy prevents enumerators from minutely questioning the heads of families regarding cases of infirmities like insanity and leprosy, while there is a tendency on the part of the latter to prevent such bodily or mental afflictions from being brought on record. In the case of children suspected of insanity or deaf-mutism or even of leprosy, most parents hesitate to return them as afflicted. Further, the great majority of people do not know the distinction between idiocy and insanity and corrosive leprosy. Consequently persons suffering from only idiocy or lupus may very probably have been returned as insanes and lepers. Again according to the instructions to enumerators only those persons should be shown as deaf-mutes who were deaf and dumb from birth, but it appears very probable from the returns that persons who appeared to be hard of hearing in their advancing years were also returned as such. No attempt could be made, however, to rectify the mistakes entirely. Very great care was taken in the wording of the instructions to the enumerating staff to record those who were deaf-mutes from birth and only those who were absolutely blind in both eyes. Matters, however, were not allowed to stand here. Even in the abstraction office in Jodhpur, whenever any doubt arose in the number of any kind of infirmity, it was at once removed by referring to the district authorities concerned to verify the accuracy of the entries made in the Schedule. But as mentioned before mistakes were bound to occur and cases were not infrequent where the poor and harmless type of "village idiots" might have been unfortunately given a place among the Insanes and persons suffering from white and not corrosive leprosy have been recorded as Lepers.

Data for discussion.

Imperial Tables XII and XII-A contain the Statistics of Infirmities. Table XII shows the number of infirmities by sex and age, and Table XII-A shows Infirmities by sex and castes.

Variation per 1,00,000 population of each sex since 1901.

Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Insane ..	30	45	29
Deaf-mutes ..	93	78	79
Blind ..	575	700	379
Leper ..	6	20	11

The statement on the margin will show the variation per 1,00,000 of the population since 1901. It is apparent that with the rise and fall of the total population the number of persons afflicted vary at each Census. But the main reasons for such decrease in the number of infirmities are due to the better system of enumeration in the present Census, and the careful checking done in the Abstraction office and by employing specially selected men for the work of sorting slips for Infirmity.

Deaf-mutism.

Next to blindness deaf-mutism is the most common infirmity in the State, *viz.*, 63·0 per 1,00,000 among males and 30·0 among females, and this is the only Infirmity which has shown a rise compared with 1911 when 49· males and 29· females were returned as deaf-mutes per 1,00,000 of the population. The Nizamat of Reni has the largest number of deaf-mutes, *viz.*, 107 persons out of a total population of 1,96,783. This Infirmity is more prevalent among males than females. Next to Reni, the Nizamat of Sujangarh shows the highest number, *viz.*, 75 males and 34 females. The Sadar Nizamat shows the lowest number, *viz.*, 25 males and 8 females. Taking the main religion, we find that the Sikhs are practically free from the Infirmity, while the Hindus are the greatest sufferers.

Insanity.

As regards Insanity the figures are considerably better compared to those of the previous Census. Taking 1,00,000 of the population the figures for 1921 Census stand as 20·4 males and 10·2 females, while for 1911 they are 28·5 males and 15·8 females. The proportion for 1921 is higher when compared with 1901 in both sexes, as the figures then were 19·9 males and 9·3 females. The Musalmans and the Sikhs return a very insignificant number for this infirmity, *viz.*, 1 male and 1 female among Musalmans, while 2 males and 1 female among the Sikhs have been shown as afflicted. Among the Nizamats, Rajgarh comes first with 27 males and 13 females, while Suratgarh shows the lowest record 7 males and 3 females.

Leprosy.

The figure for this infirmity is extraordinarily little, *viz.*, 4·3 among males and 1·9 among females out of 1,00,000 population. Moreover, there is a considerable drop in the present figures when compared with 1911 when the figures were 17·8 for males and 2·4 for females. Leprosy has shown a fairly consistent decline since 1891 both among the males and the females as will be seen from the statement on the margin. This is more common among the males than the females and the Musalmans and the Sikhs return no lepers in the present Census. The Complete absence of this infirmity in both the above religions is rather curious and probably due to errors of enumeration. Moreover the purdah system prevailing among the Musalmans of high class, renders it extremely difficult for the enumerators to notice such infirmity. This is another reason why the proportion for this particular kind of infirmity is lower among the females than the males, *viz.*, 1 to 4 in every 1,00,000 of the population. The Nizamat of Suratgarh records no leper in the present Census.

Infirmity.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bikaner State ..	4·3	1·9	17·8	2·4	6·9	4·0	44·3	16·3

Blindness.

Unlike leprosy, all the four divisions of the State show a very bad record for this infirmity and it is the only infirmity in which the figures for females are higher than the males. From the marginal figures for the last four Censuses it would appear that the figures for 1921 show a tendency of decline. Taking the proportion of blindness among females since 1891, it is found that the decline in this respect is keeping pace with that of the males. No particular cause can be attributed to the higher proportion among females except that the enumerator had a greater chance of noticing this disease than any of the other three and tendency of not disclosing any infirmity especially among females is less marked in this case than in any other. The number of blind persons in the State is 1,881 out of a total of 2,317 for all kinds of infirmity. Taking 1,00,000 of population, the proportion for males is 247·6 and for females 327·9 in the present Census, or 861 males and 1,020 females out of the total population of the State are afflicted. The proportion of distribution in all the four Nizamats is nearly the same. No particular religion has any extraordinarily high percentage of such infirmity.

Infirmity.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bikaner State ..	247·6	327·9	232·4	418·2	174·6	204·1	467·5	767·8

Infirmities by age-periods.

Insanity.

Among males the highest numbers are at the age periods of 20-24 (9), 25-29 (12) and 30-24 (12) out of the total of 71 insanes in the whole State. From 0 to 4 age period no insane (male) has been recorded. From 5 to 19 the rise is gradual and so from 35 to 70 and over, the decline is gradual. Among females the highest number of insanes are found at the age periods of 40-44 (5), 45-49 (5) and 50-54(4) out of 32 insanes in the State. From 0 to 9 no female insane has been recorded in the State. The rise is gradual from 10 to 49 when decline begins at 55-59 and again it rises at 60-64 (4). From 64 onwards there is a marked decrease. Taking 10,000 afflicted of each sex, the highest number reached is 3·9 for males between the age periods 20-34, while it is 3·2 for females at 40-49 age period.

Deaf-Mutism.

Among males the highest number reached is at age period 10-14 (31) out of 218 in the State. From 15 to 49 the figure begins to decline till it reaches to (3) at 45-49. At 50-54 and 60-64 the figure again rises to (14). So that taking 10,000 afflicted there are 0·89 males at 10-14 age period, 0·66 at 15-19 age period and 0·60 at 25-29 age period. The corresponding numbers for females are at 70 and over age period (12) and in 60-64 (13), 65-69 (2) and in 10-14 age period (10), 20-24 (11) 40-44 (10) females are afflicted out of a total of 94 in the State, 1 deaf-mute has been recorded at the age of 1 and one at 4 in both sexes. Looking into these figures, some indication is found that at the age of 60 and over in both sexes, some persons who have become deaf owing to their advanced age have been included among the congenitally deaf-mutes.

Blindness.

Among males the highest number is reached at the last age period 70 and over (161). The next highest is (146) at 60-64 age period, (103) at 50-54, (65) at 40-44, (54) at 30-34 age period out of 861 blind (males) in the State. 4 blind boys have been recorded at the age of 1 and 3 under one year old. Among females, the highest number is reached at 60-64 age period (247),again at 70 and over (237),50-54 (118), 40-44 (77) and 65-69 (58) out of 1,013 blind females in the State. Taking 10,000 affiicted 17·3 females have been returned as blind compared to 10·3 males. Blindness is much more evenly distributed over the age periods and the rise in the figures begins with the rise in the age periods, *i.e.*, from 50 and over. This shows clearly the distinction between the two kinds of blindness, congenital and that caused by age.

Among males the highest number is reached at 40-44 (5), 50-54 (4) out of 15 male lepers in the State. Among females, the highest number is reached at 50-54 (3) out of 6 female lepers in the State. This shows that this disease attacks more those who are above 40.

Leprosy.

Among Hindu males, the Brahmans give the largest number of insanes (13), next come the Jats (11), Mahajans (9), Chumars (7) and Rajputs (4) out of 62 Hindu male insanes in the State. It must be remembered that the 5 castes mentioned above are also numerically strongest in the State.

Infirmities by castes.

Insanity.

Some 55 Jats, 40 Brahmans and 25 Mahajans have been returned as such among the Hindus. Among the Musalmans the Raths give the highest number of deaf mutes, *i.e.*, (10), Rangrez (2), Lakhara (3) and Sheikh (2). Among Jains, the Mahajans return (17) deaf-mutes who are all Mahajans and the number of deaf-mutes in Sikh is 3, all Jats.

Deaf mutism.

Among the Hindus the Jats, Brahmans, Mahajans and Rajputs show very high figures, *viz.*, Jats (327), Brahmans (266), Mahajans (110) and Rajputs (109). Blindness is much more common among the lower castes such as Nai (21), Naik (42), Bairagi (24) whose numbers are comparatively low in the State. Among the Jains the number of the blind is 98, Mahajans 97, Sadhu 1, and Sikhs return 19, Jat being 15.

Blindness.

Among the Musalmans, the Raths returned 29 blind persons, Sheikhs (13) and Mirasi (10).

Among the Hindus the Brahmans return (3), Jats (2), Mahajans (2) and Bishnois (2). The number of lepers among the Bishnois is proportionately the highest, as the total number of Bishnois in the State is only 10,921. The Mahajans among the Jains return 4 lepers. No other religions besides above return any lepers in the present Census.

Leprosy.

It may, therefore, be remarked, while summing up, that the State is happily free from infirmities, except blindness, and that there are fewer cases now than there were 20 years ago. Looking also to the local distribution of infirmities, it may be said that there has been a decrease since 1891 in all kinds of infirmities. The reasons for the very high number of blind persons in the State may be ascribed to the heat, dust, dryness and glare and beyond these no further cause can be traceable.

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

Unlike the last Census the list of castes had been greatly curtailed this time and only those castes were recorded which contributed at least 2 per thousand or more to the total population or whose addition was necessary for the purposes of Industrial Statistics. Imperial Table XIII shows the names and number of such castes. The instructions to the enumerators for filling in column 8 (castes) were practically the same as they were in 1911. These were quite intelligible and comprehensive. A list of castes recorded in the previous Census was supplied by the Provincial Census Superintendent which was very helpful in preparing a similar list for the present Census. This list was sent to the Provincial Census Superintendent for correction or amalgamation of any castes which he thought necessary. When this was complete the preparation of Table XIII was taken in hand and it may be said that Imperial Table XIII gives a fairly accurate classification of castes.

Introduction.

Some of the castes have been recorded as major castes in Imperial Table XIII. Besides these there were 63 more castes which were included under the head minor castes, as their numbers were not very large. They cover 26,712 persons in the whole State. In part I of Table XIII a State summary of castes has been prepared, while part II shows the distribution of castes by each main religion. In Imperial Table XIV

Distribution of largest castes.

selected castes have been recorded showing their civil condition while Table IX shows the extent of literacy among such selected castes. A special list of Rajput clans and sub-clans has also been prepared in the present Census. Though the Rajputs are not the largest caste, they are the most important and the ruling one of the State. They occupy the fourth place in the State as regards numerical strength (54,054), the Jats (1,58,413) coming first, the Brahmans (63,239) in the second, the Chamars (59,416) in the third and the Mahajans (Banias) with (53,139) in the fifth place The other castes come low in numerical strength, *i.e.*, the Kumhars (22,619), Nais (16,084), Raths (13,474), Bishnois (10,921), Malis (10,378), Sunars (9,005). Thoris (9,911), and Suthars (8,639). Among the Rajputs, the clan of Rathors is the most numerous (21,305). The Bhattis (8,519) occupy the second place. The Kachhawaha (6,187) third, the Chowhans (3,395) fourth, the Parihars (1,694) fifth, the Tanwars (1,409) sixth, Panwars (1,302) seventh and Sisodias (1,192) eighth place. The other clans return less than 1,000 each and have not been mentioned here. Besides the above there were Rajputs whose existence could not be traced in any of the clans mentioned in the list prepared by the Census Commissioner for India and were therefore placed in the category of doubtful Rajputs. They were 7,276 in number. There was still another class whose clans were not fully ascertained in strict accordance with the instructions laid down by the Census Commissioner. Such Rajputs were, therefore, classed as 'Others.'

Subsidiary Table No. I showing castes classified according to their traditional occupations is appended.

Group I.—Land holding class.

Rathors.

In the present Census the castes have been grouped according to their occupations. A list of occupations had been prepared by the Census Commissioner for India and had been sent to all the Census Superintendents. In that list the occupations had been taken into proper Groups. Group 1 included the land holding class and to this group the Rajputs primarily belong. The following statement exhibits the locality where the principal clan among the Rajputs, *viz.*, Rathors are mostly found. It will be noticed that the numerical strength is the greatest in the Eastern Tahsils, *viz.*, Rajgarh (4,171), Sujangarh (3,691), Surpura (3,449) and Ratangarh (2,239). The proportion of females to males is very low, but this is partly due to wives necessarily belonging to other clans, and being entered under those clans.

Tehsils.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bikaner city	1,053	202	1,255
Sujangarh	2,688	1,003	3,691
Surpura	2,104	1,345	3,449
Ratangarh	1,717	522	2,239
Sardarshahr	1,241	574	1,815
Rajgarh	1,179	2,992	4,171
Churu	1,156	342	1,498
Total ..	11,138	6,980	18,118

Bhatis.

This is the second most numerous Rajput clan found in this State. They are mostly found in the Sadar and Surpura Tahsils. The proportion of females is not so low as in the case of Rathors.

Tehsils.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bikaner city	488	204	692
Sadar Tahsil	1,289	868	2,157
Surpura ,, ...	1,244	985	2,229
Lunkaran-sar ,, ...	244	165	409
Sujangarh ,, ...	129	457	586
Sardarshahr ,, ...	151	247	398
Dungargarh ,, ...	156	167	323
Ratangarh ,, ...	88	207	295
Nohar ,, ...	104	137	241
Churu ,, ...	7	102	109
Total ..	3,900	3,539	7,439

Group II.—Cultivators including growers of special products.

Jats.

The Jats are numerically superior to all the castes in the State and at the same time the foremost caste in this group. They comprise 24 per cent. of the total population of the State. Out of 1,58,413 Jats in the whole State, there are 1,52,167 Jats who profess Hindu religion. There is a small number (5,844) of Sikh Jats and the rest (402) profess other religions. Their principal clans are Godara, Punia, Beniwal, Sohu, Kaswan and Bagri. The following statement will show how the Hindu Jats are distributed throughout the State excluding Urban area. The Tahsils are shown in order of the numerical strength of these Jats.

Tahsils.	Strength.
Rajgarh ..	18,254
Bhadra ..	16,405
Nohar ..	15,460
Surpura ..	11,772
Sujangarh ..	10,427
Dungargarh ..	9,500
Hanumangarh ..	9,127
Sardarshahr ..	8,731
Lunkaransar ..	7,563
Ratangarh ..	7,106
Churu ..	6,987
Reni ..	6,352
Sadar ..	6,114
Ramnagar ..	5,462
Suratgarh ..	3,805
Tibi ..	2,752
Anupgarh ..	880
Total ..	1,46,697

It will be seen that the North-Eastern and the Eastern portions of the State are mostly inhabited by these people, Rajgarh Tahsil alone claiming 18,254, Bhadra 16,405 and Nohar 15,460. In the statement on the margin the total number of Hindu Jats shown is 1,46,697 out of 1,52,167, the remaining 5,470 Jats are scattered in the various towns of the State. The Sikh Jats numbering 5,844 inhabit mostly the Tahsils of Hanumangarh (3,572), Ramnagar (1,732) and Suratgarh (253). There are 238 Jats who profess Mussalman religion, 154 profess Arya religion and 10 belong to Jainism. Group II also includes such other castes as the Bishnois, Malis Lodhas, Kunbis, Dangis, and Raths.

Bishnois.

Tahsils.	Strength.
Surpura ..	5,053
Suratgarh ..	2,048
Hanumangarh ..	1,188
Ramnagar ..	688
Lunkaransar ..	637
Dungargarh ..	462
Total ..	10,072

This is another important caste among the agriculturists belonging to this group. Though not numerically so strong being only 10,921 in number, they are important as agriculturists. Owing to the considerable decrease in the population of the Suratgarh Nizamat their number also shows decline in those parts. They are the followers of Jambhaji and their heaviest concentration is in the Surpura Tahsil where a fair is held annually in the month of February at Mukam.

The above figures are for the rural area only. There are 845 more Bishnois scattered in the towns of the State not shown in the above list.

Raths.

Among the Musalmans the main agriculturists are known as Raths, who are chiefly of Rajput origin. They number 13,474 and are mostly found in the Suratgarh Nizamat.

Group VII.—Priests and Devotees.

The Brahmans hold the second place as regards numerical strength and comprise 9·5 per cent. of the total population of the State, their number being 63,239. They belong mostly to this group. There were various other castes who claimed to be classed as Brahmans in order to belong to the highest rank in the society. Prominent among these were the Sewaks or Sewags. In all previous Censuses the Sewags have been classed as Bhojaks and as such were different from the Brahmans. They were classed as low class Brahmans in Jodhpur State in the last Census and are alleged to belong to a separate class of Brahmans.

The Principle followed in the present Census was that each caste should be separately treated as far as practicable. The Dakots similarly have been treated separately although they are Brahmans. The numerical strength of the Brahmans has decreased in the present Census, as a result of such separation of castes. In group VII, such other castes as Fakir, Jogi, Prohit Bairagi, Swami, Sadhu, and Gossain are also included. Out of the total of 63,239 Brahmans 11,762 live in the capital alone.

Group XII.—Traders and Padlers.

The Mahajans otherwise classed as "certain trading castes" belong solely to this group. There are many sub-castes which belong to the class of Mahajans, but for Census purposes, only the four important classes, which returned an important number, have been entered under "Mahajans". The four classes are Oswals (24,551), Agarwals (18,401), Mahesris (12,694) and Saraogis (449). The Oswals are mostly Jains, the Agarwals belong mostly to the Hindu and a few to the Jain religions. The Mahesris are entirely Hindus. The Saraogis like the Oswals claim to be classed as Jains. The number of Mahajans in the State is 53,139 or 8 per cent. of the total population.

Group XXV.—Leather Workers.

The Chamars though largely agricultural have been put in this group and form one of the most important castes in the State coming third in point of number in the whole State. Other castes which come under group XXV are the Meghwals (6,573), Raigars (3,867) and Bambhis (335).

Subsidiary Table I.—Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations.

Group & Caste.	STRENGTH. Bikaner State.	Group & Caste.	STRENGTH. Bikaner State.	Group & Caste.	STRENGTH Bikaner State.	Group & Caste.	STRENGTH Bikaner State.
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Land-Holders.		**VI. Kunters and Fowlers.**		**XIII. Carriers by Pack-animals.**		**XXIV. Butchers.**	
Rajput ..	54,054	Bauri ..	2,840	Banjara ..	55	Kasai ..	4,981
		Naik ..	9,589			Khatik ..	574
II. Cultivators (including growers of special Products.)		**VII. Priests and Devotees.**		**XIV. Barbers.**		**XXV. Leather-workers.**	
				Nai ..	16,084		
Bishnoi ..	10,921	Bairagi ..	8,090	**XV. Washermen.**		Bambhi ..	335
Dhakar ..	6	Brahman ..	63,239	Dhobi ..	1,504	Chamar ..	59,416
Jat ..	1,58,413	Dakot ..	2,985	**XVI. Weavers, Carders and Dyers.**		Meghwal	6,573
Kachhi ..	7	Fakir ..	2,250			Mochi ..	2,005
Kaimkhani	7,195	Gosain ..	4,435	Balai ..	780	Raigar ..	3,867
Kir ..	52	Jogi ..	2,521	Chhipa ..	4,671	**XXVI. Domestic Servants.**	
Kunbi ..	2	Prohit ..	3,339	Jolaha ..	260		
Labana ..	1,920	Sadhu ..	735	Koli ..	13	Bhisti ..	1,436
Lodha ..	48	Swami ..	4,636	Rangrez ..	2,003	Chakar ..	4,145
Mali ..	10,378	Sewag ..	2,300	**XVII. Tailors.**		Daroga ..	6,759
Mewati ..	17	**VIII. Genealogists.**		Darzi ..	2,252	Kahar ..	17
Raths ..	13,474	Bhat ..	1,834	**XVIII. Carpenters.**		**XXVII. Sweepers.**	
Rawat ..	6	**IX. Bards and Astrologers.**		Khati ..	7,794	Bhangi ..	5,815
Sindhi ..	1			Sutar ..	8,639	**XXVIII. Others.**	36,711
III. Labourers		Charan ..	3,607	**XIX. Potters.**			
Dhanak ..	5,268	**X. Writers.**		Kumhar ..	22,619		
Oads ..	1,057	Kayasth ...	517				
IV. Forests and Hill Tribes.		**XI. Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimes and Jugglers.**		**XX. Blacksmiths.**			
				Lohar ..	3,608		
Mina ..	1,421	Dholi ..	1,910	**XXI. Gold and Silver Smiths.**			
Merat ..	1	Sargara ..	6				
		Mirasi ..	3,193	Sunar ..	9,005		
V. Graziers and Dairymen.		**XII. Traders and Pedlars.**		**XXII. Oil-Pressers.**			
				Teli ..	4,739		
Ahir ..	1,223	Certain trading castes. (Mahajans) ..	53,139	**XXIII. Toddy drawers and distillers.**			
Gararia ..	1						
Gujar ..	1,592	Khatri ..	1,841	Kalal ..	1,469		
Rebari ..	1,454						

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

Data for discussion.

Imperial Tables XVII-A, XVIII, XXI-A and XXI-B contain the statistics regarding occupation. A special Table XVII-B was also prepared showing occupation by age periods for the capital only.

Instructions to the Enumerators.

Of all the Tables compiled in any Census, the Tables of Occupation are the most difficult and lengthy. Special attention had been paid in the present Census towards Industrial occupation and Tables XXI-B and XVII-B are practically the Industrial tables. Even in the General Census Schedule, 3 Columns, *viz.*, 9, 10 and 11 were intended for recording only the occupation of each person. Stress was fully laid in explaining the terms 'Workers', 'Dependants' and 'Subsidiary' occupations to the enumerators. "Actual Workers" meant those persons who added to the income of the family by work, while his wife who merely looked after house or cooked food was classed among "dependants" as she did not add to the income. On the other hand, a woman who earned any thing by selling fire wood was put in the category of "Actual workers." Where a person was in the State service and followed some other occupation besides service his principal occupation was entered as State service. Further, the enumerators were carefully instructed not to use such vague terms as 'labour', 'service' or 'shop-keeper.' In the case of 'Labour' he must enter whether it is Railway or any other 'Labour.' Similarly in 'service' it was necessary to enter what kind of service and so on. Persons living on agriculture were recorded as "land-lords' or "rent-receivers" and ordinary cultivators as "rent payers". Sometimes a person combined in himself both the functions of rent-receiver and rent payer when he cultivated a portion of his land, sub-letting the rest. Distinction was also made in the case of rent receivers who received rent from the village lands or from houses or land in towns.

Prior to the preparation of the above tables, a scheme of occupations had been drawn up on the model of the Census of 1911, and a list of such occupations had been supplied to each Census office. The occupations were divided into 4 classes, 12 Sub-classes, 55 orders and 191 groups. The four classes were :—

A. Production of raw materials.

B. Preparation and supply of material substances.

C. Public administration and liberal arts.

D. Miscellaneous.

The twelve Sub-classes were :—

A. I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth.
II. Extraction of minerals.

B. III. Industry.
IV. Transport.
V. Trade.

C. VI. Public forces.
VII. Public Administration.
VIII. Profession and liberal arts.
IX. Persons living on their incoms,

D. X. Domestic service.
XI. Insufficiently described occupations such as manufacturers, contractors, cashiers, mechanics, etc.
XII. Unproductive, such as beggars, vagrants, wizards, inmates of Jails, asylums and alms-houses.

Class.	Bikaner State.	Percentage
A. Production of Raw-materials	4,77,080	72·3
B. Preparation and supply of Material substances..	1,13,053	17·3
C. Public Administration and liberal arts ..	30,735	4·6
D. Miscellaneous ..	38,817	5 8

From the marginal table it would appear that the proportion of persons engaged in Agriculture is thrice as large as all the other three classes of occupation combined, *viz.*, 72·3 per cent. of the total population of the State. The second class supports nearly 17·3 per cent. of the whole population. The lowest number of persons is occupied in the third and fourth classes.

Order 1 Pasture and Agriculture 1, (a) ordinary cultivation.

Taking the sub-classes, we find that the largest number of persons, *viz.*, 4,76,291 are supported by Sub-class No. 1 'exploitation of animals and vegetation.' Out of this number 4,70,488 persons are engaged in pasture and Agriculture only. There are altogether 1,92,015 persons who are recorded as 'dependants', while 2,78,473 persons are "actual workers". The number of rent-payers is overwhelmingly in excess to that of 'rent receivers,' the former recording 3,00,398 persons while in the latter category only 6,017 persons have been returned. The 'rent payers' or 'ordinary cultivators' as they are called show 1,86,801 persons as dependants, and 1,15,567 persons as 'actual workers'. Next come the "helpers in cultivation' numbering 1,61,569. This class of occupation has got the lowest number of 'dependants, *viz.*, 353 persons.

The capital has returned very small number of persons in sub-class No. I. There are only 4,556 persons belonging to class "A", compared to 4,77,080 persons of this class in the whole State.

Sub-class II Exploitation of Minerals.

Sub-class II returned 789 persons in the whole State and 136 persons in the capital. There were 468 persons working in mines and quarries, while 321 persons worked in salt and saltpetre works.

Class "B" Preparation and supply of Material Substances.

Next comes class B. This is the most important class of occupation employing 1,13,063 persons in the whole State. The capital alone has 36,118 persons belonging to this class.

Sub-class III Industry.

Taking the Sub-class III. Industry alone we find that 61,540 persons are employed in the whole State, while the capital records 21,304 persons in this class.

Order 6 Textiles.

There are altogether 8,611 persons engaged in this occupation while the capital records 1,740 persons. Out of this number Cotton Spinning claims 2,907 persons and Cotton Sizing and weaving, 2,799 persons in the State. The respective numbers for the capital being 532 and 302 persons. The next largest number is found in Group 37, *viz.*, dyeing, bleaching, printing and sponging of textiles. There are altogether 2,204 persons in the State, while for the capital the figure is 738.

Order 7 Hides, Skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.

There are 1,442 persons belonging to this group in the State and 248 in the capital. Out of this 1,367 persons are engaged in tanning, curing, dressing and dyeing of the leather.

Order 8, wood.

The next important group is group 44 in order 8 wood industry. There are 4,922 persons engaged in this work in the State, and 1,513 persons in the capital. Out of this number 3,983 persons work as carpenters, turners and joiners in the State, while 1,445 persons work as such in the capital.

Order 13. Industries of dress and Toilet.

This is another very important class of occupation having 12,297 persons in the State, out of which the capital alone records 3,482 persons in this class.

Order 15. Building Industries.

This is also a very important occupation in the State returning 13,254 persons while there were 7,173 persons in the capital for this work. These include Lime Burners (225), excavators 104 Stone cutters and Dressers (820), Brick layers and masons (5,395) painters, tilers and decorators (6,772). The corresponding figures for the capital are :—Lime burners (57), Stone cutters (601), Brick layers and masons (4,991), Builders, Painters, etc. (1,492).

Order 18. Other Miscellaneous and undefined industries.

There are altogether 11,586 persons occupied in this class of industry in the State while the capital recorded 4,261 persons. These are Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, Bookbinders, Stitchers, makers of watches and clothes, workers in precious stones, gilders, makers of bangles and beads, etc.

Sub-class V. Trade.

This is another very important class of occupation which recorded 45,133 persons. They are mostly Bank Managers, money-lenders brokers and money changers (4,734), Warehouse owners and commission agents (1,762), Piece-goods traders, wool, cotton and silk merchants (15,962), Traders in Food stuffs (16,968), Grocers and sellers of oils, salt and other condiments (8,955).

Class C. Public administrations and liberal arts.

There are 30,735 persons recorded in this class which comprised Army (2,047), Police including village watchman (1,831), Public administration (7,934), village officials, menials and Municipal servants (1,105), Profession and liberal arts (18,628), Priests, Ministers, religious mendicants and inmates of monastries (11,982), Lawyers of all kinds including Lawyers' clerks, Law-agents and Mukhtars (408), Medical practitioners of all kinds including oculists, dentists, Veterinary Surgeons, Vaccinators, compounders, Midwives and Nurses, (786) Instructors including teachers, clerks and servants of the Education Department, (790), Letters, arts and Sciences including Public Scribes, Architects, Surveyors, Supervisors and their employees, Authors and artists, Photographers, Sculptors, Astronomers, Astrologers, Musicians, Conjurors, Acrobats, Fortune-tellers, reciters, etc., etc. (3,450).

Class D. Miscellaneous.

There are altogether 38,817 persons following the miscellaneous occupations such as persons living on their income, Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and Scholarship holders and pensioners (1,598), Domestic servants such as Cooks and indoor-servants, watchman, Grooms, Coachmen, boys, (15,373). There are insufficiently described occupations, like manufacturers business men, cashiers, Accountants and such other general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation. The number of persons engaged in such occupations, is 20,243. Other unproductive kinds of occupations such as those of the inmates of Jail, Asylum and alms houses (321), Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes, Wizards and witches (18,483) and other unclassified and non-productive industries.

Selected Occupations by Sex, religion and age periods in the capital only.

Order 1 Pasture and Agriculture.

Hindus.

The largest number following this occupation is naturally found among the Hindus, *viz.*, 3,072 males and 1,570 females. As ordinary cultivators there are 1,334 males and 98 females.

Musalmans. There are 120 males and 399 females following this occupation. Among the Musalmans the highest number of cultivators is in the age periods 10-40 (98) and 40-55 (46).

Both the Jains and Christians have recorded very small number following this occupation, *viz.*, 27 Jains and 12 Christians.

Order 6. Textiles. The Hindus return 145 males and 358 females following this occupation. The large proportion of females in this line is especially noteworthy as also among the Jains who return 20 females and no males. The Musalmans return 254 males and 230 females, the Christians 8 males and 3 females.

Order 9, Metals. There are 69 Hindu males and 20 females working in this line, the Musalmans showing the largest number in this order, *viz.*, 99 males and 25 females. The Jains and Christians return none.

Order 15. Building Industries. There are among the Hindus 1,106 males and 813 females, while the Musalmans return 564 males and 147 females. The Jains show only 21 males and 2 females in this line of work. The Christians return none.

Order 21. Transport by road. There are altogether 75 Hindu males and 19 females, while the Musalmans return 123 males and 15 females in this order. There are none among the Jains and Christians.

Subsidiary occupation of the agriculturists.

(1) Rent receivers. Out of 2,132 rent-receivers (actual workers) in the State, only 1,156 have returned some kind of subsidiary occupation, the principal kind being cultivation which alone claims 1,100 rent receivers, while only 12 follow the different sorts of occupations such as cotton spinning (3), money lenders (3) and service 6. Besides there are some in other kinds of occupations.

(2) Rent payers. There are 1,13,567 rent payers (actual workers) in the State. Out of this number only 19,934 persons have some subsidiary occupations. The largest number is that of helpers in cultivation (8,642), Cotton spinning (2,493), Wood industry (1,030), Potters (571), Shoe-makers (776) and Barbers (968). The rest have other kinds of occupations.

(3) Helpers in cultivation. Out of 1,61,216 actual workers there are only 8,570 who have returned any kind of subsidiary occupation the most numerous being cultivation (3,184). The next important occupation being Cotton spinning (2,157).

(4) Field labourers and farm servants. There are altogether 1,521 persons recorded as such, of which only 63 return any kind of subsidiary occupation, the important one being that of cattle and sheep breeding numbering (30).

Occupation among selected castes.

Imperial Table XXI shows the extent to which the castes have retained their traditional occupations. It will be seen from this table that agriculture is the most important occupation even among such castes as Rajputs, Brahmans and Mahajans whose traditional occupations are Military services, Religious instructors or Priests and traders respectively. The Jats are the solitary exception who have retained their traditional occupation, "Cultivation." Otherwise, it is among the lower castes only that any traditional occupation has been retained. In fact "Agriculture' has the greatest fascination practically among all the castes of the State and nearly 70 per cent. of these engage in this line, leaving aside their traditional occupation.

Industry.

As in 1911, the Census Commissioner for India addressed all the Provincial Census Superintendents on the question of taking 'Industrial Census.' The Provincial Census Superintendent accordingly sent out his proposals to all the State Superintendents. Unlike 1911, the scope of enquiry in 1921 was restricted to

establishments employing 10 or more persons. Two schedules A and B were furnished to each State Census Superintendent regarding the ownership and the management of business, the nature of principal and subsidiary articles produced and the employment of power, if any, also particulars about sex, age, caste, number and birth place of operatives, both skilled and unskilled. These schedules were distributed to the Managers of Industrial Establishments with instructions to fill them up. The Industrial Census was taken on the 30th April 1921, and the result was duly reported to the Provincial Census Superintendent for Rajputana on the following morning. A special department of Industry was opened in the State in 1919 under a Director of Industries and a list of questions to all the District Officers had been circulated by this department at the period when the Census was taking place. Inspite of this a considerable amount of difficulty had to be met with in the compilation of Industrial Statistics. Special enquiries were made regarding cottage industries in the State and Statistics of the same were duly supplied to the Provincial Census Superintendent. Enquiries were directed towards the collection of statistics of the following kinds of industries :—

Mines, Quarries of hard rock, Textiles, Leather, Wood, Metal, Glass and Earthenware, Food industry, Chemical Works, Dress, Furniture and Building industries, Means of transport, Luxury and oil factory.

Mines.

There is at present one coal mine in Palana on the Bikaner State Railway situated at a distanee of 14 miles south of the Capital. It was started in 1898 and the aggregate output of coal upto March 1922 was 4,36,223 tons with a working expense of Rs. 3-6-9 per ton. The coal is of the lignite variety and is consumed in Rajputana and the Punjab. There were 7 persons on the Supervising staff 13 skilled and 143 un-skilled work-men including 15 female labourers on the date of the Census.

Quarry.

There is a red sand stone quarry at Dulmera 42 miles north of the Capital by rail. The stone is extensively used for building purposes especially for carving and lattice work in which the Capital richly abounds. There were 412 persons working on the date of the Census, of which 185 were actual workers and 227 dependants.

Chemical Works. (Extraction of saltpetre).

This industry is going on in the tahsil of Hanumangarh wherein 368 persons are working, 111 actual workers and 235 dependants were recorded in the present Census,

Cottage Industries.

These industries are generally carried on by members of a household in their joint interests. The District officers were asked to collect detailed information about such industries throughout the State. The industries are mostly whole time ones except during the rains when the working ceases temporarily for 2 or 3 months. The workers have no idea of competing with manufactured articles as their out-turn of goods is meant only to suffice for their small wants. These cottage industries were largely on the wane and were revived and received an impetus only on the out-break of the great war, and the consequent dislocation of world trade and the pressure of living. With the stoppage of the import of foreign articles owing to the difficulties in transport during the war period and the consequent rise in the prices especially of cloth to the extent of 3 to 4 times, these industries began to flourish a little and brought some amount of profit to the workers. These people however do not use any improved types of machinery and they are still sticking to the antiquated and crude type of looms, etc., the out-turn of which is considerably less. Some of these workers are of course direct sellers, but most of them dispose of their produce through the middlemen with the result that they derive far less profit than what goes to the latter. Previous figures of hand looms in the State are not available, hence no comparison can be made with the present Statistics. It is more in the urban than in the rural area that such industries exist to any appreciable extent and the Capital furnishes a good example of them.

Details of Industries.

The following figures will show the number of handlooms as well as the number of families maintained by weaving and spinning cotton in the State.

Number of handlooms.	With flyshuttle.	Without fly shuttle.	Number of families.
3,781	904	2,877	3,400

Statement showing the principal Cotton industries in the State.

Industries.	Total number of workers and dependants both sexes.	Actual workers. Males.	Actual workers. Females.	Dependants.
Cotton cleaning and ginning ..	269	65	50	154
Cotton Spinning .	2,907	72	2,447	388
Cotton sizing and weaving	2,799	1,173	358	1,268
Wool Carding ..	182	14	138	30
Weaving woollen blankets,	144	70	11	63
Dyeing, bleaching and sponging wool	2,204	785	495	924
Tanners, currers and makers of leather bags and saddlery and leather dyers..	1,442	539	159	744
Carpenters, turners, Basket makers and thatchers and bamboos and reed workers	4,922	2,122	190	2,610
Workers in iron, brass copper and bell-metal ..	2,575	930	286	1,359
Potters earthen bowl makers ..	2,018	746	340	932
Manufacturers of vegetable oil and dye ..	1,410	444	129	837

From the statement on the margin it will be seen that the weaving, spinning and cleaning of the Cotton form the principal industry of the State supporting 5,975 persons, while the woollen industry supports 2,530 persons. The other industries are connected with wood, metal, ceramics and hides, supporting 12,367 persons, out of which the wood industry alone supports 4,922 persons. Next come the metal workers numbering 2,575 persons. The Leather industry is one of the important industries in the State, although the figures do not show this due to, no doubt, the vagaries of classification. Considering the large number of cattle, sheep, goats and camels, this industry ought to have easily supported a population, three times as large as that recorded in the present Census.

Cotton Industry.

As shown already, this industry supports 3,400 families in the State. The demand for their out-turn is rapidly increasing. They use both kinds of yarn, mill spun and hand spun, the only difference being, that the one is used in warp and the other in woof. The price of the hand spun yarn is from 8 annas to 12 annas a seer. The quality of thread varies from 4 to 6 counts and sometimes more. The total length and width of cloth that a man can prepare with the assistance of a woman or boy working for 8 or 9 hours is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards to $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length and 1 yard in width. The women and children from 9 or 10 years of age assist him in such work and contribute at least half of the total labour. The weaver derives a profit of about Rs. 1-8-0 in a piece of cloth measuring 10 yards. The looms usually last from 2 to 3 years while their price ranges betwcen Rs. 3 and Rs. 5. These looms are however repaired as soon as they get wrong and the castes known as Kalbelias, Khatis and Lohars carry out such repairs on a very moderate scale of charges. The looms thus become serviceable again and last for some time more.

Wool Industry.

The State is famous for its wool. At the time of the Census the export duty on wool was Rs. 3 a maund. The price of wool varied in 1921 from Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 per maund. The Central Jail at the capital is noted for carpet manufacture. Bikaner Lohis or blankets are also very famous and are made everywhere in the State. Goat and Camel hair fabrics are extensively used in Blankets, Ropes and Bags. As in Cotton, women render material help to the men in this industry especially in cleaning, spinning and weaving. One man can prepare $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of blanket or one yard of cloth (Dhoti) in a day of 8 hours. The blankets are much in demand here as well as in British India. The prices fetched vary from Rs. 6 to 50 according to the quality of the articles made.

Other cottage Industries.

Other cottage industries found in the State are (1) Bone, ivory and horn work, (2) Lacquer work, (3) Enamelling on gold and silver, (4) Manufacture of leather articles, (5) Manufacture of iron implements and tools, (6) Stone carving and (7) Rope making, etc. Statistics of such industries will be found in Table XVII-B and XXI-B.

The economic conditions and movement of labour.

There are very few centres of trade or industrial establishments or factories in Bikaner State where any large number of labour is employed. A large portion of agricultural labour is seasonal, while those labourers who are engaged as field labourers or farm-servants belong to the category of permanent labour. Similarly labourers working in the Palana Colliery, the lime and stone quarries at Jamsar and Dulmera and the Electric Power house and Mechanical workshop in the Capital are usually of a permanent nature. Labour on roads and buildings, railways, canal and irrigation works in the State is partly permanent, partly seasonal and very largely periodical, depending on the conditions connected with the upkeep of existing works and the construction of new works. The movements of labour therefore, in the main, is dependant on the demand for employment.

Housing problem.

In Palana, Dulmera and Jamsar temporary huts have been erected by the labourers themselves and no regular scheme of housing has yet been contemplated either by the State or by any individual contractor of labour. These labourers are recruited from the adjoining villages, while the labourers of the town have got their own houses to live in.

Statistics of Labour.

Group.	Number of labourers.			
	Actual workers.		*Dependants.*	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	
Field Labourers ..	620	281	777	1,678
Farm servants ..	408	212	170	790
Labourers employed on roads and bridges	646	302	528	1,476
Labourers employed on railways	1,176	36	1,360	2,572
Labourers unspecified	2,384	546	1,404	4,334

From the marginal table it would be found that labour has been divided into 5 separate groups. The first two groups belong to Agriculture and Pasture, the two other groups belong to the P.W.D. and other Engineering works and the last group has been devised for those who have no particular kind of work, but engage themselves wherever they can find an opportunity. This table however does not include such people as are called 'helpers in cultivation' whose number is 1,61,569 in the whole State.

Recruitment of Labour.

The labourers generally come from the neighbouring villages and in times of scarcity they migrate even to distant parts. The town labour however is confined among the lower castes and is mostly engaged by the contractors for the P. W. D. works. Otherwise the recruitment and migration of labour generally take place between October and June, as the labourers being mostly agriculturists take to the field at the news of the first heavy shower of rain. There is, however, no organised body of labour in the State and the movement is therefore spontaneous. They come in detached bodies and get themselves employed either by themselves or through the contractors.

Working hours.

There is no fixed working time for these labourers, but they generally work from 8 hours to 9 hours a day with an interval of rest. In the Work shop and Power house and in the mines, there is the same limit of the working hours.

Wages.

Wages have risen considerably in the decade ending 1921 both among the male and the female labour. The causes of the rise can be attributed to the (1) rise in the price of food stuffs and (2) increase of works in the P. W. D., the Railway, the Canal and Irrigation. Ten years ago the ordinary male labourer used to earn not more than 4 annas a day while females and children used to earn far less, but the wages have since been doubled and an ordinary male labourer cannot be had now for less than Rs. 15 a month or more.

Time and piece System.

The piece work system is much more in vogue than the time system among the labourers in general. It is only among the workshop and mine labourers that the time system is preferred. Moreover the piece work system brings them an idea of independent living as it allows them to absent themselves deliberately from their work. This is also due to the fact that a labourer's standard of living does not rise simultaneously with the increase in wages. Therefore, if he finds that he can earn in 20 days what he used to earn and live on in a month, he works for 20 days and sits idle for ten, till need drives him back to work again. It is very difficult to ascertain which system is more economical as it depends entirely upon the out-put of work. It is therefore true that with a rise in the wages, the difficulty in obtaining labour increases. There is no noticeable indication of a rise of the standard of living among the labourers. It is only the town labourers who have come to realise the comfort of good living. But even they spend their money more in amusements and drink than in better food or the education of their children. Instances are very rare among the village labourers who have used their savings for improving their status, *viz.*, for buying land or taking up a tenancy. It must, however, be admitted that prosperity is on the increase among the labourers who mostly belong to the lower strata of Society, owing to the progressive rise in their wages which compares very favourably with earnings in other walks of life.

PART II.

TABLES.

TABLE I.—*Area, Houses and Population.*

Name of Nizamat and Tehsil.	Area in square miles.	Inhabited towns.	Inhabited villages.	Occupied Houses.			Population.								
							Persons.			Males.			Females.		
				Total.	In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bikaner State	23,315	13	2,141	145,361	36,067	1,09,294	6,59,685	1,67,991	4,91,694	3,47,690	85,618	2,62,072	3,11,995	82,373	2,29,622
*Bikaner City	5	1	..	15,058	15,058	..	69,410	69,410	..	36,712	36,712	..	32,698	32,698	..
Bikaner Nizamat	9,801	..	708	27,878	..	27,878	1,20,839	..	1,20,839	63,948	..	63,948	56,891	..	56,891
Bikaner Tehsil	4,494	..	197	10,720	..	10,720	45,357	..	45,357	23,910	..	23,910	21,447	..	21,447
Lunkaransar Tehsil	3,115	..	147	5,812	..	5,812	26,136	..	26,136	13,909	..	13,909	12,227	..	12,227
Surpura „	2,192	..	170	11,346	..	11,346	49,346	..	49,346	26,129	..	26,129	23,217	..	23,217
Sujangarh Nizamat	3,789	6	486	40,344	12,446	27,898	1,79,621	58,456	1,21,165	92,076	28,593	63,483	87,545	29,863	57,682
Sujangarh Tehsil	1,070	2	151	12,920	3,820	9,100	57,631	17,685	39,946	29,483	8,692	20,791	28,148	8,993	19,155
Sardarshahr „	1,860	1	159	10,394	3,075	7,319	45,242	14,348	30,894	23,156	7,006	16,150	22,086	7,342	14,744
Ratangarh „	396	2	90	9,816	4,200	5,616	44,593	20,041	24,552	22,681	9,718	12,963	21,912	10,323	11,589
Dungargarh „	463	1	86	7,214	1,351	5,863	32,155	6,382	25,773	16,756	3,177	13,579	15,399	3,205	12,194
Reni Nizamat	4,646·7	5	628	41,001	7,739	26,262	1,96,319	36,533	1,59,786	1,04,261	18,371	85,990	91,958	18,162	73,796
Rajgarh Tehsil	1,000	1	185	9,363	1,174	8,189	47,847	5,621	42,226	26,023	2,957	23,066	21,824	2,664	19,160
Churu „	683	1	92	9,438	3,502	5,936	45,167	16,932	28,235	23,399	8,462	14,937	21,768	8,470	13,298
Bhadra „	677·7	1	104	7,727	632	7,095	37,220	3,058	34,162	20,014	1,576	18,438	17,206	1,482	15,724
Reni „	781	1	94	5,588	1,296	4,292	26,208	5,785	20,423	13 667	2,805	10,862	12,541	2,980	9,561
Nohar „	1,505	1	153	8,835	1,135	7,700	39,877	5,137	34,740	21,258	2,571	18,687	18,619	2,566	16,053
Suratgarh Nizamat	5,073·3	1	519	21,080	824	20,256	93,496	3,592	89,904	50,593	1,942	48,651	42,903	1,650	41,253
Suratgarh Tehsil	887	1	122	4,380	824	3,556	18,625	3,592	15,033	10,109	1,942	8,167	8.516	1,650	6,866
Hanumangarh Tehsil	1,066	..	127	8,073	..	8,073	36,718	...	36,718	19,977	..	19,977	16,741	..	16,741
§Mirzawala „	1,412	..	147	4,975	..	4 975	22,045	...	22,045	11,673	..	11,673	10,372	..	10,372
Tibi Sub-Tehsil	297·3	..	39	2,144	..	2,144	9,742	..	9,742	5,343	..	5,343	4,399	..	4,399
Anupgarh „	1,411	..	84	1,508	...	1,508	6,366	...	6,366	3,491	..	3,491	2,875	..	2,875

*Includes population of Suburbs taken from Bikaner Tehsil.

§ Name since altered to Sri Ganganagar.

TABLE II.—*Variation in Population since* 1881.

Units of the State.	Persons.					Variations, Increase (+) Decrease (—).				Net variation in period 1881—1921 Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Males.					Females.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bikaner State ..	6,59,685	7,00,983	5,84,755	8,32,065	5,09,677	—41,293	+1,16,228	—2,47,310	+3,22,988	+1,50,608	3,47,690	3,71,489	3,06,462	4,40,114	2,93,684	3,11,995	3,29,494	2,78,293	3,91,951	2,15,393
Bikaner City ..	69,410	55,826	..	..	..	+13,584	..	..	..	..	36,712	28,275	..	..	..	32,698	27,551	..	..	..
Bikaner Nizamat ..	1,20,839	1,39,975	..	..	..	—19,136	..	..	..	..	63,948	74,284	..	..	..	56,891	65,691	..	..	..
Bikaner Tehsil ..	45,357	42,525	..	..	..	+2,832	..	..	..	..	23,910	22,171	..	..	..	21,447	20,354	..	..	..
Lunkaransar ..	26,136	31,583	..	..	..	—5,447	..	..	..	..	13,909	17,039	..	..	..	12,227	14,544	..	..	..
*Magra Sub-Tehsil	..	20,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,078	..	..	..	..	9,633	..	..	..
Surpura Tehsil ..	49,346	45,156	..	..	..	+4,190	..	..	..	..	26,129	23,996	..	..	..	23,217	21,160	..	..	..
Sujangarh Nizamat	1,79,621	1,90,772	..	..	..	—11,151	..	..	..	..	92,076	98,519	..	..	..	87,545	92,253	..	..	..
Sujangarh Tehsil ..	57,631	63,081	..	..	..	—5,450	..	..	..	..	29,483	32,598	..	..	..	28,148	30,483	..	..	..
Sardarshahr ..	45,242	49,713	..	..	..	—4,471	..	..	..	..	23,153	25,771	..	..	..	22,086	23,942	..	..	..
Ratangarh ..	44,593	45,367	..	..	..	—774	..	..	..	..	22,681	23,198	..	..	..	21,912	22,169	..	..	..
Dungargarh ..	32,155	32,611	..	..	..	—456	..	..	..	..	16,756	16,952	..	..	..	15,399	15,659	..	..	..
Reni Nizamat ..	1,96,319	1,93,527	..	..	..	+2,792	..	..	..	..	1,04,361	1,03,275	..	..	..	91,958	90,252	..	..	..
Rajgarh Tehsil ..	47,847	43,964	..	..	..	+3,883	..	..	..	..	26,023	23,725	..	..	..	21,824	20,239	..	..	..
Churu „ ..	45,167	44,926	..	..	..	+241	..	..	..	..	23,399	23,125	..	..	..	21,768	21,801	..	..	..
Bhadra „ ..	37,220	36,553	..	..	..	+667	..	..	..	..	20,014	19,925	..	..	..	17,206	16,628	..	..	..
Reni „ ..	26,208	19,452	..	..	..	+6,756	..	..	..	..	13,667	10,234	..	..	..	12,541	9,218	..	..	..
Nohar „ ..	39,877	48,632	..	..	..	—8,755	..	..	..	..	21,258	26,266	..	..	..	18,619	22,366	..	..	..
Suratgarh Nizamat	93,496	1,20,883	..	..	..	—27,387	..	..	..	..	50,593	67,136	..	..	..	42,903	53,747	..	..	..
Suratgarh Tehsil ..	18,625	23,988	..	..	..	—5,363	..	..	..	..	10,109	13,189	..	..	..	8,516	10,799	..	..	..
Hanumangarh „ ..	36,718	41,519	..	..	..	—4,801	..	..	..	..	19,977	23,447	..	..	..	16,741	18,072	..	..	..
Mirzawala „ ..	22,045	31,311	..	..	..	—9,266	..	..	..	..	11,673	17,204	..	..	..	10,372	14,107	..	..	..
Tibi Sub-Tehsil ..	9,742	11,553	..	..	..	—1,811	..	..	..	..	5,343	6,459	..	..	..	4,399	5,094	..	..	..
Anupgarh „ ..	6,366	12,512	..	..	..	—6,146	..	..	..	..	3,491	6,837	..	..	..	2,875	5,675	..	..	..

*Abolished since 1917 and amalgamated into Bikaner and Surpura Tehsils.

Note.—The blank columns indicate that figures are not available for any of the units for the years mentioned in the columns.

TABLE III.—*Towns and Villages classified by Population.*

Units of the State.	Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Population.	Towns and Villages with a Population of :—																		Railway travellers and population enumerated in encampments and fairs.
			Under 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.		20,000—50,000.		50,000—1,00,000.		1,00,000 and over.		
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bikaner State	2,154	6,59,685	1,928	3,13,426	168	1,10,192	39	51,328	8	23,398	6	34,083	4	57,258	..	..	1	69,410	..	..	36
Bikaner City	1	69,410	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	69,410	..	..	..
Bikaner Nizamat	508	1,20,839	449	70,080	46	29,974	11	14,215	2	6,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bikaner Tehsil	191	45,357	170	24,543	16	10,980	3	3,564	2	6,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunkaransar Tehsil	147	26,136	140	18,823	3	1,989	4	5,324	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surpura „	170	49,346	139	26,714	27	17,305	4	5,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sujangarh Nizamat	492	1,79,621	438	83,947	42	26,906	4	5,295	2	5,017	3	18,091	3	40,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Sujangarh Tehsil	153	57,631	133	24,999	16	10,793	1	1,355	1	2,799	1	5,165	1	12,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardarshahr „	160	45,242	150	25,520	9	5,374	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14,348	...	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ratangarh „	92	44,593	82	18,567	7	4,396	1	1,589	..	...	1	6,573	1	13,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungargarh „	87	32,155	73	14,861	10	6,342	2	2,351	1	2,218	1	6,382	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Reni Nizamat	633	1,96,319	558	1,00,150	52	34,935	17	21,561	2	6,198	3	16,543	1	16,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajgarh Tehsil	186	47,847	169	30,378	13	8,102	3	3,746	...	...	1	5,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Churu „	93	45,167	82	18,496	8	5,567	1	1,032	1	3,140	...	...	1	16,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadra „	105	37,220	83	16,820	16	10,955	5	6,387	1	3,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reni „	95	26,208	83	10,687	8	5,660	3	4,076	...	...	1	5,785	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
Nohar „	154	39,877	141	23,769	7	4,654	5	6,320	..	..	1	5,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suratgarh Nizamat	520	93,496	483	59,249	28	18,377	7	10,257	2	5,613	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suratgarh Tehsil	123	18,625	119	13,126	3	1,907	...	...	1	3,592	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanumangarh Tehsil	127	36,718	106	18,200	16	10,671	4	5,826	1	2,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirzawala „	147	22,045	139	14,592	5	3,022	3	4,431	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tibi Sub-Tehsil	39	9,742	37	8,475	2	1,267	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anupgarh Tehsil	84	6,366	82	4,856	2	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—*Towns classified by population, with variation since* 1881.

Towns.	State or District.	Municipalities, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.	Population.					Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—).				Variation in period 1881 to 1921 Increase (+) Decrease (—).	Males			Females.		
			1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	193.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bikaner City	Bikaner	M.	62,064	55,714	52 775	50,049	33,063	+6,350	+2,939	+2,726	+16,986	+29,001	33,085	28,209	26,566	28,979	27,505	26,209
	State.	S.	7,346	112	300	464	91	+7,234	—188	—164	+373	+7,255	3,627	66	143	3,719	46	157
* Bhadra	Do.	M.	3,058	..	..	...	...	--	..	--	--	--	1,576	..	..	1,482	..	..
Bidasar	Do.	..	5,165	4,791	4,037	4,392	3,627	+374	+754	—355	+765	+1,538	2,522	2,350	1,928	2,643	2,441	2,100
Churu	Do.	M.	16,932	16,038	15,657	14,014	10,666	+894	+381	+1,643	+3,348	+6,276	8,462	7,793	7,723	8,470	8,245	7,934
Dungargarh	Do.	M.	6,382	3,973	2,679	2,469	not available	+2,409	+1,294	+210	..	..	3,177	2,089	1,313	3,205	1,884	1,366
Nohar	Do.	M.	5,137	5,133	4,698	5,655	5,784	+4	+435	—957	+1,871	+1,353	2,571	2,518	2,275	2,566	2,615	2,423
Rajaldesar	Do.	M.	6,573	5,459	4,366	4,397	3,635	+144	+1,093	—31	+762	+2,938	3,122	2,669	2,140	3,451	2,790	2,226
Rajgarh	Do.	M.	5,621	4,526	4,136	4,677	3,726	+1,095	+390	—541	+951	+1,895	2,957	2,262	2,041	2,664	2,264	2,095
Ratangarh	Do.	M.	13,468	12,803	11,744	10,536	7,580	+665	+1,059	+1,208	+2,956	+5,888	6,596	6,078	5,608	6,872	6,725	6,136
Reni	Do.	M.	5,785	5,904	5,745	6,553	5,198	—119	+159	—808	+1,355	+587	2,805	2,873	2,751	2,980	3,031	2,994
Sardarshahr	Do.	M.	14,348	12,375	10,052	9,196	5,824	+1,973	+2,323	+856	+3,372	+8,524	7,006	6,008	4,874	7,342	6,367	5,178
Sujangarh	Do.	M.	12,520	12,086	9,762	9,781	5,238	+434	+2,324	—19	+4,543	+7,282	6,170	5,948	4,723	6,350	6,138	5,039
Suratgarh	Do.	M.	3,592	2,791	2,398	2,659	1,831	+801	+393	—261	+828	+1,761	1,942	1,490	1,318	1,650	1,301	1,080

NOTE :—* This town is new, hence figures for the years other than 1921 have not been given.

TABLE V.—*Towns arranged territorially*

State and Towns	Town, Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, &c.	URBAN POPULATION.			HINDU (BRAHMANIC.)			HINDU (ARYA.)			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.		
		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
Bikaner State	..	1,67,991	85,618	82,373	1,16,986	60,617	56,369	195	106	89	34,293	18,025	16,268	172	101	71
Bikaner City	M.	69,410	36,712	32,69[illegible]	50,648	27,137	23,511	21	17	4	18,238	7,087	6,151	146	85	61
Bhadra	M.	3,058	1,576	1,482	1,963	1,030	933	12	5	7	966	495	471	..	..	..
Bidasar	..	5,165	2,522	2,643	2,824	1,419	1,405	6	2	4	1,059	608	451	..	..	..
Churu	M.	16,932	8,462	8,470	10,902	5,441	5,461	60	33	27	5,129	2,614	2,515	8	5	3
Dungargarh	M.	6,382	3,177	3,205	4,361	2,185	2,173	..	..	..	913	567	346	..	..	..
Nohar	M.	5,137	2,571	2,566	3,599	1,803	1,796	..	..	..	1,294	664	630	..	..	..
Rajaldesar	M.	6,573	3,122	3,451	4,447	2,254	2,193	..	..	..	600	329	271	..	..	..
Rajgarh	M.	6,621	3,957	2,664	3,097	1,685	1,412	5	3	2	2,131	1,095	1,036	..	..	..
Ratangarh	M.	13,468	6,596	6,872	10,492	5,138	5,354	..	..	..	2,504	1,260	1,244	9	6	3
Reni	M.	5,785	2,805	2,980	4,397	2,164	2,233	..	..	..	969	467	502	..	..	..
Sardarshahr	M.	14,348	7,006	7,342	8,632	4,394	4,238	42	22	20	2,516	1,312	1,204	4	3	1
Sujangarh	M.	12,520	6,170	6,350	8,751	4,405	4,346	39	19	20	2,390	1,208	1,182	..	..	..
Suratgarh	M.	3,592	1,942	1,650	2,873	1,562	1,311	10	5	5	584	319	265	5	2	3

with Population by Religion.

Buddhist.			Jain.			Sikh.			Parsi.			Jew.			Animist.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
..	..	..	16,263	6,715	9,548	71	48	23	11	6	5	..	...	...	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,294	2,343	2,951	52	37	15	11	6	5	..	...	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	113	44	69	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,276	493	783	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
..	..	..	833	369	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,108	425	683	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	...	..	236	102	134	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	...	1,526	539	987	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	388	174	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	463	192	271	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
..	..	..	419	174	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,153	1,274	1,879	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,340	538	802	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	114	48	66	6	6	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..

TABLE VI—*Population by Religion.*

Units of the State.	Population.			I.—INDO-ARYAN.								
				Hindu (Brahmanic.)			*Hindu (Arya.)*			*Hindu (Brahmo.)*		
	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
Bikaner State	6,59,685	347,690	311,995	5,52,168	292,819	2,59,349	784	475	309	..	..	..
Bikaner City	69,410	36,712	32,698	50,648	27,137	23,511	21	17	4	..	..	..
Bikaner Nizamat	120,839	63,948	56,891	106,030	56,303	49,727	129	91	38	..	..	..
Bikaner Tehsil	45,357	23,910	21,447	36,742	19,361	17,381	128	90	38	..	..	..
Lunkaransar Tehsil	26,136	13,909	12,227	22,353	11,929	10,424	1	1	..	..	..	..
Surpura Tehsil	49,346	26,129	23,217	46,935	25,013	21,922	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sujangarh Nizamat	179,621	92,076	87,545	1,55,136	80,510	74,626	116	58	58	..	..	..
Sujangarh Tehsil	57,631	29,483	28,148	49,557	25,693	23,864	59	28	31	..	..	..
Sardarshahr Tehsil	45,242	23,156	22,086	38,365	19,890	18,475	42	22	20	..	..	..
Ratangarh Tehsil	44,593	22,681	21,912	38,345	19,789	18,556	14	7	7	..	..	..
Dungargarh Tehsil	32,155	16,756	15,399	28,869	15,138	13,731	1	1	..	..	..	..
Reni Nizamat	196,319	1,04,361	91,958	1,74,613	93,142	81,471	359	207	152	..	..	..
Rajgarh Tehsil	47,847	26,023	21,824	43,466	23,710	19,756	10	8	2	..	..	
Churu Tehsil	45,167	23,399	21,768	36,580	18,988	17,592	197	113	84	..	..	..
Bhadra Tehsil	37,220	20,014	17,206	34,000	18,368	15,632	139	80	59	..	..	..
Reni Tehsil	26,208	13,667	12,541	23,964	12,564	11,400	13	6	7	..	..	..
Nohar Tehsil	39,877	21,258	18,619	36,603	19,512	17,091	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suratgarh Nizamat	93,496	50,593	42,903	65,741	35,727	30,014	159	102	57	..	..	..
Suratgarh Tehsil	18,625	10,109	8,516	15,817	8,302	7,215	10	5	5	..	..	..
Hanumangarh Tehsil	36,718	19,977	16,741	25,575	13,960	11,615	61	41	20	..	..	..
Mirzawala Tehsil	22,045	11,673	10,372	14,363	7,671	6,692	75	43	32	..	..	..
Tibi Sub-Tehsil	9,742	5,343	4,399	6,860	3,786	3,074	12	12	..	..	..	..
Anupgarh Tehsil	6,366	3,491	2,875	3,126	1,708	1,418	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI—*Population by Religion*—contd.

Units of the State.	I—INDO-ARYAN—*contd.*																	
	JAIN.			JAIN SECTS INCLUDED IN JAIN.														
				Swetambari.			*Degambari.*			*Bais Tola or Dundhia.*			*Terah Panthi.*			*Others.*		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Bikaner State	23,555	9,840	13,715	4,968	2,224	2,744	789	380	409	2,344	987	1,357	15,335	6,205	9,130	119	44	75
Bikaner City	5,294	2,343	2,951	2,145	1,027	1,118	76	56	20	1,296	500	796	1,678	727	951	99	33	66
Bikaner Nizamat	4,108	1,741	2,367	1,865	801	1,064	263	112	151	792	342	450	1,182	484	698	6	2	4
Bikaner Tehsil	1,822	791	1,031	1,402	598	804	81	36	45	68	35	33	271	122	149	..	..	..
Lunkaransar „	717	295	422	27	14	13	..	..	..	51	23	28	639	258	381	..	..	..
Surpura „	1,569	655	914	436	189	247	182	76	106	673	284	389	272	194	168	6	2	4
Sujangarh Nizamat	10,966	4,315	6,651	703	267	436	224	101	123	21	15	6	10,004	3,923	6,081	14	9	5
Sujangarh Tehsil	3,573	1,403	2,170	57	27	30	220	98	122	6	3	3	3,287	1,273	2,014	3	2	1
Sardarshahr „	3,196	1,296	1,900	46	16	30	..	..	..	6	5	1	3,137	1,269	1,868	7	6	1
Ratangarh „	2,294	854	1,440	582	215	367	4	3	1	9	7	2	1,697	628	1,069	2	1	1
Dungargarh „	1,903	762	1,141	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,883	753	1,130	2	..	2
Reni Nizamat	2,713	1,189	1,524	54	28	26	198	97	101	..	..	..	2,461	1,064	1,397	..	..	..
Rajgarh Tehsil	745	327	418	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	318	413	..	..	..
Churu „	862	382	480	13	4	9	124	62	62	..	..	..	725	316	409	..	..	..
Bhadra „	410	181	229	5	4	1	74	35	39	..	..	..	331	142	189	..	..	..
Reni „	434	180	254	22	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	169	243	..	..	..
Nohar „	262	119	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	119	143	..	..	..
Suratgarh Nizamat	474	252	222	201	101	100	28	14	14	235	130	105	10	7	3	..	..	..
Suratgarh Tehsil	163	73	90	123	55	68	13	5	8	25	12	13	2	1	1	..	..	..
Hanumangarh „	272	159	113	59	36	23	10	6	4	199	113	86	4	4	..	..	..	..
Mirzawala „	13	8	5	7	4	3	5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tibi Sub-Tehsil	26	12	14	12	6	6	..	..	..	10	4	6	4	2	2	..	..	..
Anupgarh „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI—*Population by Religion*—contd.

Units of the State	I.—INDO-ARYAN—*concld.*						II.—IRANIAN.			III.—SEMITIC.								
	Sikh.			*Buddhist.*			*Parsi.*			*Musalman.*			*Sects included in Musalman.*					
													Sunni.			Shia.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Bikaner State	8,218	4,774	3,444	—	..	..	11	6	5	74,748	39,656	35,092	74,640	39,596	35,044	94	52	42
Bikaner City	52	37	15	..	..	..	11	6	5	13,238	7,087	6,151	13,236	7,085	6,115	2	2	..
Bikaner Nizamat	6	6	—	—	..	..	—	..	..	10,566	5,807	4,759	10,566	5,807	4,759	..	..	..
Bikaner Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,665	3,668	2,997	6,665	3,668	2,997	..	..	..
Lunkaransar	6	6	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,059	1,678	1,381	3,059	1,678	1,381	..	..	..
Surpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	842	461	381	842	461	381	..	..	..
Sujangarh Nizamat	3	3	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	13,387	7,181	6,206	13,387	7,181	6,206	..	..	..
Sujangarh Tehsil	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,441	2,358	2,083	4,441	2,358	2,083	..	..	..
Sardarshahr „	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,633	1,943	1,690	3,633	1,943	1,690	..	..	..
Ratangarh „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,931	2,025	1,906	3,931	2,025	1,906	..	..	..
Dungargarh „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,382	855	527	1,382	855	527	..	..	..
Reni Nizamat	64	42	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,562	9,776	8,786	18,558	9,772	8,786	4	4	..
Rajgarh Tehsil	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,626	1,978	1,648	3,626	1,978	1,648	..	..	..
Churu „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,520	3,911	3,609	7,520	3,911	3,609	..	..	..
Bhadra „	13	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,658	1,375	1,283	2,658	1,375	1,283	..	..	..
Reni „	5	4	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	1,792	913	879	1,788	909	879	4	4	..
Nohar „	46	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,966	1,599	1,367	2,966	1,599	1,367	..	..	..
Suratgarh Nizamat	8,093	4,686	3,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,995	9,805	9,190	18,893	9,751	9,142	88	46	42
Suratgarh Tehsil	295	213	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,335	1,214	1,121	2,335	1,214	1,121	..	..	..
Hanumangarh	4,856	2,755	2,101	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,935	3,051	2,884	5,861	3,013	2,848	73	37	36
Mirzawala	2,647	1,545	1,102	—	..	..	..	..	..	4,947	2,406	2,541	4,921	2,392	2,529	13	7	6
Tibi Sub-Tehsil	229	128	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,605	1,397	1,208	2,603	1,395	1,208	2	2	..
Anupgarh Tehsil	66	45	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,173	1,737	1,436	3,173	1,737	1,436	..	..	..

TABLE VI.—*Population by Religion.*—concld.

Units of the State.	III—SEMITIC—*concld.*												IV.—PRIMITIVE.			V.—OTHERS.		
	SECTS INCLUDED IN MUSALMAN—*concld.*						*Christian.*			*Jew.*			*Animist.*					
	Ahal-i-Hadis.			*Unspecified.*														
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Bikaner State	14	8	6	..	..	..	191	112	79	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..
Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	85	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bikaner Nizamat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bikaner Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunkaransar Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surpura Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sujangarh Nizamat	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sujangarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardarshahr Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratangarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungargarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reni Nizamat	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajgarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Churu Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadra Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reni Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nohar Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suratgarh Nizamat	14	8	6	..	..	..	24	13	11	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..
Suratgarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanumangarh Tehsil	1	1	..	..	..	..	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirzawala Tehsil	13	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tibi Sub-Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..
Anupgarh Tehsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table VII-A;
Bikaner State.

TABLE VII—*Age, Sex and Civil Condition*

Age and Religion.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	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
All Religions ..	6,59,685	3,47,690	3,11,995	2,95,089	1,84,834	1,10,255	2,67,784	1,30,045	1,37,739	96,812	32,811	64,001
0—1 ..	22,247	11,465	10,782	22,242	11,465	10,777	5	...	5	..	..	..
1—2 ..	11,038	5,477	5,561	11,020	5,473	5,547	18	4	14	..	..	..
2—3 ..	15,886	7,878	8,008	15,823	7,861	7,962	63	17	46	..	..	..
3—4 ..	18,246	9,000	9,246	18,115	8,956	9,159	127	42	85	4	2	2
4—5 ..	18,287	9,367	8,920	18,018	9,297	8,721	251	59	192	18	11	7
Total 0—5 ...	85,704	43,187	42,517	85,218	43,052	42,166	464	122	342	22	13	9
5—10 ..	97,139	51,042	46,097	92,964	50,208	42,756	3,918	757	3,161	257	77	180
10—15 ..	83,390	44,851	38,539	63,055	40,754	22,301	19,289	3,898	15,391	1,046	199	847
15—20 ..	52,943	29,079	23,864	21,421	19,448	1,973	29,538	9,162	20,376	1,984	469	1,515
20—25 ..	49,262	24,830	24,432	10,437	9,950	487	35,311	13,889	21,422	3,514	991	2,523
25—30 ..	49,816	27,761	22,055	7,062	6,886	176	37,357	18,890	18,467	5,397	1,985	3,412
30—35 ...	58,032	30,610	27,422	5,377	5,249	128	42,569	21,931	20,638	10,086	3,430	6,656
35—40 ..	33,769	19,061	14,708	2,441	2,391	50	24,441	13,946	10,495	6,887	2,724	4,163
40—45 ..	46,464	23,638	22,826	2,595	2,526	69	29,147	16,333	12,814	14,722	4,779	9,943
45—50 ..	19,009	10,771	8,243	964	941	23	11,731	7,292	4,439	6,324	2,538	3,786
50—55 ..	33,909	17,788	16,121	1,551	1,491	60	16,655	10,876	5,779	15,703	5,421	10,282
55—60 ..	11,193	6,392	4,801	605	586	19	5,375	3,701	1,674	5,213	2,105	3,108
60—65 ..	24,995	11,721	13,274	892	865	27	8,140	6,126	2,014	15,963	4,730	11,233
65—70 ..	4,801	2,667	2,134	202	194	8	1,668	1,348	320	2,931	1,125	1,806
70 and over ..	9,249	4,292	4,957	305	293	12	2,181	1,774	407	6,763	2,225	4,538
Animist ..	10	8	2	8	7	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
0—1 ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
1—2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
3—4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
4—5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	...	..	...	...	..
15—20 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
20—25 ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
25—30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
30—35 ..	2	2	...	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35—40 ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
40—45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
45—50 ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
50—55 ..	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
55—60 ..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
60—65 ..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—70	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
70 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arya ..	784	475	309	280	185	94	408	249	159	96	40	56
0—1 ..	26	10	16	26	10	16	..	..	...	..	...	..
1—2 ..	9	7	2	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..
2—3 ..	14	2	12	14	2	12	...	..	..	...	..	..
3—4 ..	14	7	7	14	7	7	...	..	..	..	..	..
4—5 ..	14	6	8	13	5	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	77	32	45	76	31	45	1	1	..	..	..	..
5—10 ..	77	48	29	76	48	28	..	...	..	1	..	1
10—15 ..	78	40	38	56	38	18	20	1	19	2	1	1
15—20 ..	76	42	34	29	26	3	42	13	29	5	3	2
20—25 ..	89	57	32	14	14	..	72	40	32	3	3	..
25—30 ..	85	61	24	9	9	..	72	51	21	4	1	3
30—35 ..	83	59	24	10	10	..	66	46	20	7	3	4
35—40 ..	59	45	14	3	3	..	49	38	11	7	4	3
40—45 ..	49	30	19	4	4	...	34	23	11	11	3	8
45—50 ..	29	18	11	1	1	..	17	12	5	11	5	6
50—55 ..	29	15	14	..	..	..	15	8	7	14	7	7
55—60 ..	9	7	2	..	...	..	6	5	1	3	2	1
60—65 ..	26	14	12	2	2	..	12	9	3	12	3	9
65—70 ..	7	5	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	4	2
70 and over ..	11	2	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	1	9

Table VII-A.
Bikaner State.

Part A—State Summary.

Age and Religion.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	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
Christian ..	191	112	79	86	58	28	95	46	49	10	8	2
0—1 ..	7	4	3	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 ..	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 ..	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4 ..	10	7	3	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5 ..	5	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	28	17	11	28	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10 ..	26	15	11	25	14	11	1	1	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	19	11	8	17	11	6	2	..	2	..	..	..
15—20 ..	12	6	6	4	4	..	8	2	6	..	..	..
20—25 ..	14	5	9	4	4	..	10	1	9	..	..	..
25—30 ..	16	10	6	4	4	..	11	5	6	1	1	..
30—35 ..	26	17	9	1	1	..	24	15	9	1	1	..
35—40 ..	12	7	5	2	2	..	10	5	5	..	..	..
40—45 ..	9	8	1	1	1	..	8	7	1	..	..	..
45—50 ..	6	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	3	1
50—55 ..	9	5	4	..	..	..	8	4	4	1	1	..
55—60 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
60—65 ..	11	5	6	..	..	..	9	4	5	2	1	1
65—70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hindu ..	5,52,168	2,92,819	2,59,349	2,46,504	1,55,796	90,708	2,22,245	1,08,310	1,13,935	83,419	28,713	54,706
0—1 ..	18,384	9,468	8,916	18,379	9,468	8,911	5	..	5	..	..	..
1—2 ..	8,739	4,358	4,381	8,728	4,355	4,373	11	3	8	..	..	..
2—3 ..	13,101	6,421	6,680	12,948	6,434	6,514	53	14	39	..	..	..
3—4 ..	15,090	7,418	7,672	14,986	7,385	7,601	100	31	69	4	2	2
4—5 ..	15,102	7,692	7,416	14,892	7,640	7,252	197	43	154	13	9	4
Total 0—5 ..	70,316	35,357	34,959	69,933	35,255	34,678	366	91	275	17	11	6
5—10 ..	80,992	42,565	38,427	77,605	41,940	35,665	3,180	563	2,617	207	62	145
10—15 ..	70,185	37,966	32,219	52,929	34,670	18,259	16,388	3,129	13,259	868	167	701
15—20 ..	44,267	24,661	19,606	17,978	16,590	1,388	24,638	7,678	16,960	1,651	393	1,258
20—25 ..	40,392	20,498	19,894	8,585	8,255	330	28,865	11,404	17,461	2,942	839	2,103
25—30 ..	41,404	23,386	18,018	6,138	6,013	125	30,688	15,668	15,020	4,578	1,705	2,873
30—35 ..	49,045	25,110	22,935	4,770	4,681	89	35,543	18,422	17,121	8,732	3,007	5,725
35—40 ..	28,675	16,370	12,305	2,219	2,184	35	20,490	11,771	8,719	5,966	2,415	3,551
40—45 ..	39,818	29,404	19,414	2,350	2,300	50	24,553	13,810	10,743	12,915	4,294	8,621
45—50 ..	15,924	9,084	6,840	852	837	15	9,618	6,016	3,602	5,454	2,231	3,223
50—55 ..	28,699	15,234	13,465	1,380	1,341	39	13,755	9,098	4,657	13,564	4,795	8,769
55—60 ..	9,494	5,460	4,034	531	523	8	4,402	3,064	1,338	4,561	1,873	2,688
60—65 ..	21,246	9,931	11,315	792	774	18	6,659	5,046	1,613	13,795	4,111	9,684
65—70 ..	4,024	2,218	1,806	180	177	3	1,343	1,104	239	2,501	937	1,564
70 and over ..	7,687	3,575	4,112	262	256	6	1,757	1,446	311	5,668	1,873	3,795
Jain ..	23,555	9,840	13,715	9,740	5,647	4,093	9,163	3,489	5,674	4,652	704	3,948
0—1 ..	867	461	406	867	461	406	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 ..	512	237	275	512	237	275	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 ..	655	328	328	655	328	327	1	..	1	..	..	..
3—4 ..	605	292	313	602	290	312	3	2	1	..	..	..
4—5 ..	612	330	282	607	330	277	4	..	4	1	..	1
Total 0—5 ..	3,252	1,648	1,604	3,243	1,646	1,597	8	2	6	1	..	1
5—10 ..	3,407	1,779	1,628	3,361	1,769	1,592	38	9	29	8	1	7
10—15 ..	2,590	1,214	1,376	1,883	1,120	763	632	87	545	75	7	68
15—20 ..	1,958	687	1,271	401	364	37	1,380	315	1,065	177	8	169
20—25 ..	1,869	649	1,220	226	201	25	1,368	429	939	275	19	256
25—30 ..	1,756	655	1,101	146	128	18	1,258	497	761	352	30	322
30—35 ..	1,870	646	1,224	116	105	11	1,221	479	742	533	62	471
35—40 ..	1,213	483	730	68	59	9	804	372	432	341	52	289
40—45 ..	1,634	528	1,006	82	73	9	835	381	454	617	74	543
45—50 ..	820	332	488	53	48	5	436	219	217	331	65	266
50—55 ..	1,236	430	806	53	47	6	533	275	258	650	108	542
55—60 ..	533	233	300	33	24	9	224	145	79	276	64	212
60—65 ..	946	317	629	43	38	5	266	169	97	637	110	527
65—70 ..	251	128	123	14	9	5	90	70	20	147	49	98
70 and over ..	320	111	209	18	16	2	70	40	30	232	55	177

TABLE VII—*Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part A—State Summary.*

Age and Religion.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	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
Muhammadan ...	74,748	39,656	35,092	31,366	20,544	13,822	32,357	16,092	16,265	8,025	3,020	5,005
0—1 ..	2,650	1,351	1,299	2,650	1,351	1,299	..	...	...	..	..	..
1—2 ..	1,581	762	819	1,574	761	813	7	1	6	..	..	..
2—3 ..	2,006	1,017	989	1,997	1,014	983	9	3	6	...	..	..
3—4 ..	2,286	1,155	1,131	2,263	1,147	1,116	23	8	15	..	..	..
4—5 ..	2,303	1,198	1,105	2,253	1,182	1,071	48	14	34	2	2	..
Total .. 0—5 ...	10,826	5,483	5,343	10,737	5,455	5,282	87	26	61	2	2	..
5—10 ..	11,424	5,966	5,458	10,726	5,774	4,952	674	181	493	24	11	13
10—15 ..	9,498	5,059	4,439	7,262	4,379	2,883	2,147	657	1,490	89	23	66
15—20 ..	5,966	3,274	2,692	2,616	2,142	474	3,213	1,069	2,144	137	63	74
20—25 ..	6,257	3,249	3,008	1,424	1,294	130	4,547	1,831	2,716	286	124	162
25—30 ..	5,908	3,269	2,639	653	624	29	4,814	2,415	2,399	441	230	211
30—35 ..	6,394	3,400	2,994	419	391	28	5,203	2,891	2,522	772	328	444
35—40 ..	3,366	1,921	1,445	118	112	6	2,707	1,571	1,136	541	238	303
40—45 ..	4,581	2,393	2,188	141	131	10	3,323	1,890	1,433	1,117	372	745
45—50 ..	1,927	1,124	803	49	46	3	1,400	872	528	478	206	272
50—55 ...	3,535	1,870	1,665	108	93	15	2,056	1,314	742	1,371	463	908
55—60 ..	1,000	577	423	35	33	2	630	402	228	335	142	193
60—65 ..	2,522	1,283	1,239	47	43	4	1,054	788	266	1,421	452	969
65—70 ..	454	274	180	8	8	..	197	146	51	249	120	129
70 & over	1,090	514	576	23	19	4	305	249	56	762	246	516
Parsi ..	11	6	5	4	2	2	7	4	3	..	..	..
0—1 ...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 ..	1	1	..	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. 0—5 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—25 ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
25—30 ..	4	1	3	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
30—35 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
35—40 ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—45 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
45—50 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50—55 ..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
55—60 ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—65 ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—70 ..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 & over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Sikh ...	8,218	4,774	3,444	4,101	2,594	1,507	3,508	1,854	1,654	609	326	283
0—1 ..	313	171	142	313	171	142	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 ..	193	111	82	193	111	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 ..	206	109	97	206	109	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4 ..	241	121	120	240	120	120	1	1	..	..	..	..
4—5 ...	251	137	114	248	136	112	1	1	..	2	..	2
Total .. 0—5 ...	1,204	649	555	1,200	647	553	2	2	..	2	...	2
5—10 ..	1,209	667	542	1,167	631	506	25	3	22	17	3	14
10—15 ..	1,016	557	459	904	532	372	100	24	76	12	1	11
15—20 ..	663	408	255	392	321	71	257	85	172	14	2	12
20—25 ..	641	372	269	184	182	2	449	184	265	8	6	2
25—30 ..	643	379	264	111	108	3	511	253	258	21	18	3
30—35 ..	610	375	235	60	60	..	509	286	223	41	29	12
35—40 ..	444	235	209	31	31	..	381	189	192	32	15	17
40—45 ...	472	274	198	17	17	...	393	221	172	62	36	26
45—50 ..	312	208	104	9	9	..	257	171	86	46	28	18
50—55 .	400	234	166	10	10	..	288	177	111	102	47	55
55—60 ...	155	113	42	6	6	..	112	84	28	37	23	14
60—65 ..	244	141	73	8	8	..	140	110	30	96	53	43
65—70 ..	65	42	23	..	..	..	37	27	10	28	15	13
70 & over	140	90	50	2	2	..	47	38	9	91	50	41

TABLE VII—*Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part B.*

Age and Religion.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	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
All Religions	6,59,585	3,47,690	3,11,995	2,95,089	1,84,834	1,10,255	2,67,784	1,30,045	1,37,739	96,812	32,811	64,001
0—1	22,247	11,465	10,782	22,242	11,465	10,777	5	..	5	..	..	..
1—5	63,457	31,722	31,735	62,976	31,587	31,389	459	122	337	22	13	9
5—10	97,139	51,042	46,097	92,964	50,208	42,756	3,918	757	3,161	257	77	180
10—15	83,390	44,851	38,539	63,055	40,754	22,301	19,289	3,898	15,391	1,046	199	847
15—20	52,943	29,079	23,864	21,421	19,448	1,973	29,538	9,162	20,376	1,984	469	1,515
20—30	99,078	52,591	46,487	17,499	16,836	663	72,668	32,779	39,889	8,911	2,976	5,935
30—40	91,801	49,671	42,130	7,818	7,640	178	67,010	35,877	31,133	16,973	6,154	10,819
40—50	65,483	34,409	31,074	3,559	3,467	92	40,878	23,625	17,253	21,046	7,317	13,729
50—60	45,102	24,180	20,922	2,156	2,077	79	22,030	14,577	7,453	20,916	7,526	13,390
60 & over	39,045	18,680	20,365	1,399	1,352	47	11,989	9,248	2,741	25,657	8,080	17,577
Animist	10	8	2	8	7	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—40	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
40—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—60	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
60 & over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arya	784	475	309	280	166	04	408	249	159	96	40	56
0—1	26	10	16	26	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	51	22	29	50	21	29	1	1	..	..	..	..
5—10	77	48	29	76	48	28	..	..	..	1	..	1
10—15	78	40	38	56	38	18	20	1	19	2	1	1
15—20	76	42	34	29	26	3	42	13	29	5	3	2
20—30	174	118	56	23	23	..	144	91	53	7	4	3
30—40	142	104	38	13	13	..	115	84	31	14	7	7
40—50	78	48	30	5	5	..	51	35	16	22	8	14
50—60	38	22	16	..	..	..	21	13	8	17	9	8
60 & over	44	21	23	2	2	..	14	11	3	28	8	20
Christian	191	112	70	86	58	28	95	46	49	10	8	2
0—1	7	4	3	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	21	13	8	21	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10	26	15	11	25	14	11	1	1	..	..	..	..
10—15	19	11	8	17	11	6	2	..	2	..	..	..
15—20	12	6	6	4	4	..	6	2	6	..	..	..
20—30	30	15	15	8	8	..	21	6	15	1	1	..
30—40	38	24	14	3	3	..	34	20	14	1	1	..
40—50	15	12	3	1	1	..	10	8	2	4	3	1
50—60	11	7	4	..	..	..	9	5	4	2	2	..
60 & over	12	5	7	..	..	..	10	4	6	2	1	1
Hindu	5,52,168	2,92,819	2,59,349	2,46,504	1,55,796	90,708	2,22,245	1,08,310	1,13,935	83,419	28,713	54,706
0—1	18,384	9,468	8,916	18,379	9,468	8,911	5	..	5	..	..	..
1—5	51,932	25,889	26,043	51,554	25,787	25,767	361	91	270	17	11	6
5—10	80,992	42,565	38,427	77,605	41,040	35,665	3,180	563	2,617	207	62	145
10—15	70,185	37,966	32,219	52,929	34,670	18,259	16,988	3,129	13,259	868	167	701
15—20	44,267	24,661	19,606	17,978	16,590	1,388	24,038	7,078	16,960	1,651	393	1,258
20—30	81,796	43,884	37,912	14,723	14,268	455	59,553	27,072	32,481	7,520	2,544	4,976
30—40	77,720	42,480	35,240	6,989	6,865	124	56,033	30,193	25,840	14,698	5,422	9,276
40—50	55,742	29,488	26,254	3,202	3,137	65	34 171	19,826	14,345	18,369	6,525	11,844
50—60	38,193	20,694	17,499	1,911	1,864	47	18,157	12,162	5,995	18,125	6,668	11,457
60 & over	32,957	15,724	17,233	1,234	1,207	27	9,759	7,596	2,163	21,964	6,921	15,043
Jain	23,555	9,840	13,715	9,740	5,047	4,093	9,163	3,489	5,674	4,652	704	3,948
0—1	867	461	406	867	461	406	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	2,385	1,187	1,198	2,376	1,185	1,191	8	2	6	1	..	1
5—10	3,407	1,779	1,628	3,301	1,769	1,592	38	9	29	8	1	7
10—15	2,590	1,214	1,376	1,883	1,120	763	632	87	545	75	7	68
15—20	1,968	687	1,271	401	364	37	1,380	315	1,065	177	8	169
20—30	3,825	1,304	2,321	372	329	43	2,626	926	1,700	827	49	578
30—40	3,083	1,129	1,954	184	164	20	2,025	851	1,174	874	114	760
40—50	2,354	860	1,494	135	121	14	1,271	600	671	948	139	809
50—60	1,769	663	1,106	86	71	15	757	420	337	926	172	754
60 & over	1,517	656	961	75	63	12	426	279	147	1,016	214	802
Muhammadan	74,748	39,656	35,002	34,366	20,544	13,822	32,357	16,092	16,265	6,025	3,020	5,005
0—1	2,650	1,351	1,299	2,650	1,351	1,299	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	8,176	4,132	4,044	8,087	4,104	3,983	87	26	61	2	2	..
5—10	11,424	5,966	5,458	10,726	5,774	4,952	674	181	493	24	11	13
10—15	9,408	5,059	4,439	7,262	4,379	2,883	2,147	657	1,490	89	23	66
15—20	5,966	3,274	2,692	2,616	2,142	474	3,213	1,069	2,144	137	63	74
20—30	12,165	6,518	5,647	2,077	1,918	159	9,361	4,246	5,115	727	354	373
30—40	9,760	5,321	4,439	537	503	34	7,910	4,252	3,658	1,313	566	747
40—50	6,508	3,517	2,991	190	177	13	4,723	2,762	1,961	1,595	578	1,017
50—60	4,535	2,447	2,088	143	126	17	2,686	1,716	970	1,706	605	1,101
60 & over	4,066	2,071	1,995	78	70	8	1,556	1,183	373	2,432	818	1,614
Parsi	11	6	5	4	2	2	7	4	3	..	..	..
0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—30	4	1	3	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
30—40	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
40—50	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
50—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 & over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh	8,218	4,774	3,444	4,101	2,594	1,507	3,508	1,854	1,654	609	326	283
0—1	313	171	142	313	171	142	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—5	891	478	413	887	476	411	2	2	..	2	..	2
5—10	1,209	667	542	1,167	661	506	25	3	22	17	3	14
10—15	1,016	557	459	904	532	372	100	24	76	12	1	11
15—20	663	408	255	392	321	71	257	85	172	14	2	12
20—30	1,284	751	533	295	290	5	960	437	523	29	24	5
30—40	1,054	610	444	91	91	..	890	475	415	73	44	29
40—50	784	482	302	26	26	..	650	392	258	108	64	44
50—60	555	347	208	16	16	..	400	261	139	139	70	69
60 & over	449	303	146	10	10	..	224	175	49	215	118	97

Table VII-C
Bikaner City.

TABLE VII—*Age, Sex and Civil Condition.—Part C—Bikaner City.*

Age and Religion.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Fema'es.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	69,410	36,712	32,698	26,196	17,118	9,078	32,637	17,036	15,801	10,377	2,558	7,819
0—1	2,163	1,110	1,053	2,163	1,110	1,053	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	1,134	576	558	1,134	576	558	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	1,456	724	732	1,456	724	732	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	1,633	824	809	1,625	821	804	8	3	5	..	..	..
4—5	1,576	830	746	1,549	816	733	25	13	12	2	1	1
Total 0—5	7,962	4,064	3,898	7,927	4,047	3,880	33	16	17	2	1	1
5—10	7,783	4,086	3,697	7,349	3,984	3,365	411	95	316	23	7	16
10—15	7,796	4,357	3,439	5,214	3,752	1,462	2,493	584	1,909	89	21	68
15—20	6,008	3,256	2,752	2,049	1,877	172	3,771	1,330	2,441	188	49	139
20—25	6,411	3,354	3,057	1,282	1,205	77	4,692	2,032	2,660	437	117	320
25—30	6,380	3,689	2,691	894	853	41	4,875	2,645	2,230	611	191	420
30—35	7,016	3,870	3,146	612	587	25	5,338	2,982	2,356	1,066	301	765
35—40	4,106	2,344	1,762	246	235	11	3,013	1,885	1,128	847	224	623
40—45	5,152	2,607	2,545	226	218	8	3,328	2,037	1,291	1,598	352	1,246
45—50	2,096	1,178	918	80	76	4	1,345	899	446	671	203	468
50—55	3,617	1,667	1,950	126	116	10	1,737	1,181	556	1,754	370	1,384
55—60	1,051	539	512	46	40	6	531	366	165	474	133	341
60—65	2,649	1,051	1,598	84	75	9	849	639	210	1,716	337	1,379
65—70	498	272	226	22	19	3	196	160	36	280	93	187
70 and over	885	378	507	39	34	5	225	185	40	621	159	462

TABLE VIII—*Education by Religion and Age—Part A.—State Summary.*

Age and Religion.	Population.									Literate in English.		
	Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
	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
All Religions ..	6,59,685	3,47,690	3,11,995	23,844	22,274	1,570	6,35,841	3,25,416	3,10,425	1,453	1,405	48
0—10 ..	1,82,843	94,229	88,614	395	334	61	1,82,448	93,895	88,553	13	12	1
10—15 ..	83,390	44,851	38,539	2,134	1,968	166	81,256	42,883	38,373	136	130	6
15—20 ..	52,943	29,079	23,864	2,666	2,435	231	50,277	26,644	23,633	233	231	2
20 and over ..	3,40,509	1,79,531	1,60,978	18,649	17,537	1,112	3,21,860	1,61,994	1,59,866	1,071	1,032	39
Animist ..	10	8	2	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..
0—10 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
10—15 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Arya ..	784	475	309	288	238	50	496	237	259	56	53	3
0—10 ..	154	80	74	2	1	1	152	79	73	1	1	..
10—15 ..	78	40	38	20	16	4	58	24	34	..	..	..
15—20 ..	76	42	34	32	21	11	44	21	23	1	1	..
20 and over ..	476	313	163	234	200	34	242	113	129	54	51	3
Christian ..	191	112	79	63	43	20	128	69	59	38	29	9
(a) Indians ..	170	99	71	44	31	13	126	68	58	19	17	2
0—10 ..	52	31	21	1	1	..	51	30	21	..	..	..
10—15 ..	16	10	6	3	3	..	13	7	6	..	..	..
15—20 ..	11	6	5	..	..	..	11	6	5	..	..	..
20 and over ..	91	52	39	40	27	13	51	25	26	19	17	2
(b) Others ..	21	13	8	19	12	7	2	1	1	19	12	7
0—10 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
10—15 ..	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2
15—20 ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
20 and over ..	15	11	4	15	11	4	..	..	..	15	11	4
Hindu ..	5,52,168	2,92,819	2,59,349	17,486	16,537	949	5,34,682	2,76,282	2,58,400	1,087	1,061	26
0—10 ..	1,51,303	77,922	73,386	261	222	39	1,51,047	77,700	73,347	7	7	..
10—15 ..	70,185	37,966	32,219	1,577	1,465	112	68,608	36,501	32,107	111	108	3
15—20 ..	44,267	24,661	19,606	1,900	1,760	140	42,367	22,901	19,466	171	170	1
20 and over ..	2,86,408	1,52,270	1,34,128	13,748	13,090	658	2,72,660	1,39,180	1,33,480	798	776	22
Jain ..	23,555	9,840	13,715	4,250	3,830	420	19,305	6,010	13,295	135	133	2
0—10 ..	6,659	3,427	3,232	101	85	16	6,558	3,342	3,216	2	2	..
10—15 ..	2,590	1,214	1,376	391	364	27	2,199	850	1,349	16	16	..
15—20 ..	1,958	687	1,271	501	438	63	1,457	249	1,208	37	37	..
20 and over ..	12,348	4,512	7,836	3,257	2,943	314	9,091	1,569	7,522	80	78	2
Musalman ..	74,748	39,656	35,092	1,525	1,403	122	73,223	38,253	34970	124	121	3
0—10 ..	22,250	11,449	10,801	25	21	4	22,225	11,428	10,797	1	1	..
10—15 ..	9,498	5,059	4,439	127	107	20	9,371	4,952	4,419	6	5	1
15—20 ..	5,966	3,274	2,692	206	191	15	5,760	3,083	2,677	23	23	..
20 and over ..	37,034	19,874	17,160	1,167	1,084	83	35,867	18,790	17,077	94	92	2
Parsi ..	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	..	10	5	5
0—10 ..	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	1
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	8	4	4
Sikh ..	8,218	4,774	3,444	222	218	4	7,996	4,556	3,440	3	3	..
0—10 ..	2,413	1,316	1,097	3	3	0	2,410	1,313	1,097	..	..	..
10—15 ..	1,016	557	459	13	12	1	1,003	545	458	..	..	..
15—20 ..	663	408	255	26	25	1	637	383	254	..	..	..
20 and over ..	4,126	2,493	1,633	180	178	2	3,946	2,315	1,631	3	3	..

Table VIII-B.
Bikaner City.

TABLE VIII.—*Education by Religion and Age.*

Age and Religion.	Population,									*Literate in English.*		
	Total.			*Literate.*			*Illiterate.*					
	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
All Religions ..	69,410	36,712	32,698	7,222	6,560	662	62,188	30,152	32,036	877	843	34
0—10 ..	15,745	8,150	7,595	163	132	31	15,582	8,018	7,564	11	10	1
10—15 ..	7,796	4,357	3,459	636	572	64	7,160	3,785	3,375	106	102	4
15—20 ..	6,008	3,256	2,752	809	725	84	5,199	2,531	2,668	146	144	2
20 & over ..	39,861	20,949	18,912	5,614	5,131	483	34,247	15,818	18,429	614	587	27
Animist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 & over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arya ..	21	17	4	19	16	3	2	1	1	7	6	1
0—10 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 & over ..	15	11	4	14	11	3	1	..	1	7	6	1
Christian ..	146	85	61	47	34	13	99	51	48	30	23	7
0—10 ..	34	19	15	..	..	..	34	19	15	..	..	..
10—15 ..	17	9	8	6	4	2	11	5	6	3	1	2
15—20 ..	10	5	5	1	..	1	9	5	4	1	..	1
20 & over ..	85	52	33	40	30	10	45	22	23	26	22	4
Hindu ..	50,648	27,137	23,511	5,546	5,091	455	45,102	22,046	23,056	695	676	19
0—10 ..	10,936	5,668	5,268	104	86	18	10,832	5,582	5,250	7	7	..
10—15 ..	5,585	3,182	2,403	473	430	43	5,112	2,752	2,360	89	87	2
15—20 ..	4,477	2,476	2,001	617	560	57	3,860	1,916	1,944	114	113	1
20 & over ..	29,650	15,811	13,839	4,352	4,015	337	25,298	11,796	13,502	485	469	16
Jain ..	5,294	2,343	2,951	1,071	934	137	4,223	1,409	2,814	49	49	..
0—10 ..	1,356	716	640	48	37	11	1,308	679	629	1	1	..
10—15 ..	595	308	287	117	107	10	478	201	277	10	10	..
15—20 ..	425	142	283	107	87	20	318	55	263	14	14	..
20 & over ..	2,918	1,177	1,741	799	703	96	2,119	474	1,645	24	22	2
Muhammadan ..	13,238	7,087	6,151	519	470	49	12,719	6,617	6,102	84	82	2
0—10 ..	3,402	1,738	1,664	9	8	1	3,393	1,730	1,663	1	1	..
10—15 ..	1,595	854	741	40	31	9	1,555	823	732	4	4	..
15—20 ..	1,088	626	462	77	71	6	1,011	555	456	17	17	..
20 & over ..	7,153	3,869	3,284	393	360	33	6,760	3,509	3,251	62	60	2
Parsi ..	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	..	10	5	5
0—10 ..	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	1
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 & over ..	8	4	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	8	4	4
Sikh ..	52	27	15	10	10	..	42	27	15	2	2	..
0—10 ..	13	6	7	..	..	..	13	6	7	..	..	..
10—15 ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	3	2	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
20 & over ..	32	25	7	8	8	..	24	17	7	2	2	..

TABLE IX. *Education by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Religion.	Population.									Literate in English.		
		Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
		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
Ahir	Total	1,223	666	557	44	41	3	1,179	625	554	4	4	..
	Arya	23	10	13	1	1	..	22	9	13	..	..	..
	Hindu	1,200	656	544	43	40	3	1,157	616	541	4	4	..
Bairagi	Total	8,099	4,333	3,766	184	177	7	7,915	4,156	3,759	10	10	..
	Arya	11	5	6	6	5	1	5	..	5	..	..	..
	Hindu	8,086	4,327	3,759	178	172	6	7,908	4,155	3,753	10	10	..
	Jain	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Balai	Total	780	404	376	1	1	..	779	403	376	1	1	..
	Hindu	780	404	376	1	1	..	779	403	376	1	1	..
Bambhi	Total	335	162	173	1	1	..	334	161	173	...	..	..
	Hindu	335	162	173	1	1	..	334	161	173	..	...	..
Bhangi	Total	5,845	3,046	2,799	17	17	..	5,828	3,029	2,799	..	..	..
	Hindu	5,239	2,774	2,465	17	17	...	5,222	2,757	2,465	..	..	..
	Musalman	246	62	184	..	..	..	246	62	184	..	..	..
	Sikh	360	210	150	..	..	..	360	210	150	...	..	..
Bishnoi	Total	10,921	6,023	4,898	103	103	..	10,818	5,920	4,898	..	..	..
	Hindu	10,921	6,023	4,898	103	103	..	10,818	5,920	4,898	..	..	..
Brahman	Total	63,239	31,663	31,576	5,934	5,573	361	57,305	26,090	31,215	455	440	15
	Arya	217	134	83	125	100	25	92	34	58	32	31	1
	Hindu	62,999	31,514	31,485	5,807	5,471	336	57,192	26,043	31,149	423	409	14
	Jain	8	2	6	1	1	..	7	1	6	..	..	..
	Musalman	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Sikh	14	12	2	1	1	..	13	11	2	..	..	..
Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan)	Total	53,139	23,393	29,746	9,189	8,568	621	43,950	14,825	29,125	321	320	1
	Arya	42	25	17	17	14	3	25	11	14	4	4	..
	Hindu	29,797	13,678	16,119	5,062	4,816	246	24,735	8,862	15,873	196	196	..
	Jain	23,287	9,682	13,605	4,104	3,732	372	19,183	5,950	13,233	121	120	1
	Sikh	13	8	5	6	6	..	7	2	5	..	..	..
Chakar	Total	4,145	2,036	2,109	98	90	8	4,047	1,946	2,101	6	6	..
	Arya	17	9	8	..	..	..	17	9	8	..	..	..
	Hindu	4,126	2,027	2,099	98	90	8	4,028	1,937	2,091	6	6	..
	Musalman	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Chamar	Total	59,416	31,255	28,161	26	26	..	59,390	31,229	28,161	1	1	..
	Arya	1	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Hindu	59,321	31,202	28,119	24	24	..	59,297	31,178	28,119	1	1	..
	Musalman	9	6	3	..	..	..	9	6	3	..	..	..
	Sikh	85	47	38	2	2	..	83	45	38	..	..	..
Charan	Total	3,607	1,870	1,737	104	103	1	3,503	1,767	1,736	2	2	..
	Arya	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindu	3,604	1,868	1,736	101	101	..	3,503	1,767	1,736	2	2	..
Chhippa	Total	4,671	2,474	2,197	111	108	3	4,560	2,366	2,194	..	..	..
	Arya	7	7	..	3	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
	Hindu	3,131	1,656	1,475	55	54	1	3,076	1,602	1,474	..	..	..
	Musalman	1,473	779	694	53	51	2	1,420	728	692	..	..	..
	Sikh	60	32	28	..	..	..	60	32	28	..	..	..
Christian	Total	191	112	79	63	43	20	128	69	59	38	29	9
(a) Indians	..	170	99	71	44	31	13	126	68	58	19	17	2
(b) Others	..	21	13	8	19	12	7	2	1	1	19	12	7
Daroga	Total	6,759	3,522	3,237	89	78	11	6,670	3,444	3,226	5	5	..
	Arya	6	4	2	..	..	...	6	4	2	..	..	..
	Hindu	6,743	3,513	3,230	89	78	11	6,654	3,435	3,219	5	5	..
	Jain	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Musalman	8	5	3	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
Darzi	Total	2,252	1,149	1,103	34	34	..	2,218	1,115	1,103	2	2	..
	Arya	6	3	3	1	1	..	5	2	3	..	..	..
	Hindu	2,245	1,146	1,099	33	33	..	2,212	1,113	1,099	2	2	..
	Musalman	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dhakar	Total	6	4	2	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Hindu	6	4	2	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Dhobi	Total	1,504	758	746	15	15	..	1,489	743	746	..	..	..
	Hindu	436	205	231	7	7	..	429	198	231	..	..	..
	Musalman	1,068	553	515	8	8	..	1,060	545	515	..	..	..
Fakir	Total	2,250	1,169	1,081	27	25	2	2,223	1,144	1,079	..	..	..
	Hindu	25	22	3	5	5	..	20	17	3	..	..	..
	Musalman	2,225	1,147	1,078	22	20	2	2,203	1,127	1,076	..	..	..

Table IX.
Education by Selected Castes.

TABLE IX.—*Eduaction by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*

Caste, Tribe or Race;	Religion.	Population.									Literate in English.		
		Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
		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
Gujar ..	Total ..	1,592	903	689	20	20	..	1,572	883	689	..	..	..
	Arya ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	...	..	..
	Hindu ..	1,591	902	689	20	20	..	1,571	882	689	..	..	..
Jat ..	Total ..	1,58,413	86,263	72,150	863	849	14	1,57,550	85,414	72,136	14	14	..
	Arya ..	154	97	57	21	19	2	133	78	55	2	2	..
	Hindu ..	1,52,167	82,571	69,596	729	718	11	1,51,438	81,853	69,585	9	9	..
	Jain ..	10	3	7	..	..	..	10	3	7	..	..	..
	Musalman	238	131	107	1	1	..	237	130	107	...	...	..
	Sikh ..	5,844	3,461	2,383	112	111	1	5,732	3,350	2,382	3	3	..
Kachhi ..	Total ..	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	...	..	..
	Hindu ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	...
	Musalman	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Kaimkhani ..	Total ..	7,195	4,063	3,132	183	175	8	7,002	3,888	3,124	2	2	..
	Musalman	7,195	4,063	3,132	183	175	8	7,002	3,888	3,124	2	2	..
Kalal ..	Total ..	1,469	782	687	12	11	1	1,457	771	686	1	1	..
	Hindu ..	249	143	106	4	4	..	245	139	106	1	1	..
	Musalman	1,219	638	581	7	6	1	1,212	632	580	..	..	..
	Sikh ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khati ...	Total ..	7,794	4,245	3,549	61	58	3	7,733	4,147	3,546	4	4	..
	Arya ..	36	20	16	5	4	1	31	16	15	1	1	..
	Hindu ..	7,704	4,196	3,508	56	54	2	7,648	4,142	3,506	3	3	..
	Sikh ..	54	29	25	..	..	..	54	29	25	..	..	..
Khatik ...	Total ..	574	285	289	..	..	..	574	285	289	..	..	..
	Hindu ..	574	285	289	...	..	..	574	285	289	..	..	..
Koli ..	Total ..	13	3	10	..	..	..	13	3	10	...	...	...
	Hindu ..	4	3	1	..	..	...	4	3	1	..	..	..
	Musalman	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
Kumhar ..	Total ..	22,619	12,024	10,595	84	84	..	22,535	11,940	10,595	4	4	..
	Arya ...	31	18	13	3	3	..	28	15	13	...	..	..
	Hindu ...	20,609	10,945	9,664	74	74	..	20,535	10,871	9,664	4	4	..
	Jain ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Musalman	1,301	707	594	2	2	..	1,299	705	594	...	..	..
	Sikh ..	677	353	324	5	5	..	672	348	324	..	..	..
Lodha ..	Total ..	48	33	15	..	..	..	48	33	15	...	..	..
	Musalman	48	33	15	..	..	..	48	33	15	..	..	..
Lohar ..	Total ...	3,608	1,866	1,742	17	17	..	3,591	1,849	1,742	..	..	..
	Arya ...	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Hindu ..	2,436	1,254	1,182	3	3	..	2,433	1,251	1,182	..	..	..
	Musalman	1,170	612	558	14	14	..	1,156	598	558	..	..	..
Mali ..	Total ..	10,378	5,313	5,065	159	158	1	10,219	5,115	5,064	17	17	..
	Arya ...	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Hindu ..	10,331	5,285	5,046	153	152	1	10,178	5,133	5,045	16	16	..
	Jain ..	4	3	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
	Musalman	39	21	18	1	1	..	38	20	18	..	..	..

TABLE IX—*Education by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*

Table IX.
Education by Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Religion.	Population.									Literate in English.		
		Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
		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
Meghwal ..	Total ..	6,573	3,507	3,066	3	3	..	6,570	3,504	3,066	...	..	..
	Hindu ...	6,569	3,503	3,066	3	3	..	6,566	3,500	3,066	..	..	..
	Musalman	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	...	...	...	..
Merat ..	Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hindu ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	..
Mewati ..	Total ..	17	11	6	1	1	..	16	10	6	...	..	..
	Musalman	17	11	6	1	1	..	16	10	6	...	...	..
Mina ..	Total ..	1,421	768	653	9	9	..	1,412	759	653	...	..	...
	Hindu ..	1,421	768	653	9	9	..	1,412	759	653	...	..	...
Nai ..	Total ..	16,084	8,544	7,540	150	148	2	15,934	8,396	7,538	6	6	..
	Arya ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	...	...	..
	Hindu ..	14,831	7,899	6,932	134	132	2	14,697	7,767	6,930	5	5	..
	Jain ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	...	...	..
	Musalman	1,196	605	591	16	16	..	1,180	589	591	1	1	..
	Sikh ..	51	37	14	..	...	...	51	37	14	...	..	..
Nayak ..	Total ..	9,589	5,120	4,469	11	11	..	9,578	5,109	4,469	1	1	..
	Hindu ..	9,588	5,119	4,469	11	11	..	9,577	5,108	4,469	1	1	...
	Musalman	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	..	..
Pathan ..	Total ..	1,759	1,027	732	138	125	13	1,621	902	719	23	23	..
	Musalman	1,759	1,027	732	138	125	13	1,621	902	719	23	23	..
Prohit ..	Total ..	3,339	1,702	1,637	73	69	4	3,266	1,633	1,633	3	3	..
	Hindu ..	3,339	1,702	1,637	73	69	4	3,266	1,633	1,633	3	3	..
Raigar ..	Total ..	3,867	1,987	1,880	16	15	1	3,851	1,972	1,879	...	..	..
	Hindu ..	3,867	1,987	1,880	16	15	1	3,851	1,972	1,879	...	..	..
Rajput ..	Total ..	54,054	31,509	22,545	1,381	1,271	110	52,673	30,228	22,435	174	172	2
	Arya ..	123	71	52	28	22	6	95	49	46	2	2	...
	Hindu ..	48,144	28,234	19,910	1,285	1,182	103	46,859	27,052	19,807	167	165	2
	Jain ..	12	5	7	..	..	..	12	5	7	...	...	...
	Musalman	5,775	3,199	2,576	68	67	1	5,707	3,132	2,575	5	5	..
Rawat ..	Total ..	6	6	...	..	..	..	6	6	...	..	..	...
	Hindu ..	6	6	..	..	..	...	6	6	...	...	...	..
Rebari ..	Total ..	1,454	770	684	..	..	..	1,454	770	684	..	..	...
	Hindu ..	1,454	770	684	..	..	..	1,454	770	684	..	..	...
Sansi ..	Total ..	2,205	1,083	1,122	2	2	..	2,203	1081	1,122	..	..	...
	Animist...	10	8	2	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..
	Hindu ..	2,191	1,073	1,118	2	2	..	2,189	1,071	1,118	..	..	..
	Musalman	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	...
Sunar ..	Total ..	9,005	4,637	4,368	685	675	10	8,320	3,962	4,358	4	4	..
	Arya ..	15	10	5	9	9	..	6	1	5	...	..	...
	Hindu ..	8,987	4,624	4,363	675	665	10	8,312	3,959	4,353	4	4	..
	Sikh ...	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	...	...	..	...
Suthar ..	Total ..	8,639	4,635	4,004	86	84	2	8,553	4,551	4,002	4	4	...
	Arya ..	5	3	2	3	3	..	2	..	2	...	..	..
	Hindu ..	8,621	4,626	3,995	82	80	2	8,539	4,546	3,993	4	4	..
	Jain ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Sikh ..	10	5	5	1	1	..	9	4	5	...	..	...
Teli ..	Total ..	4,739	2,409	2,330	46	45	1	4,693	2,364	2,329	...	..	..
	Hindu ..	31	19	12	..	..	..	31	19	12	..	..	..
	Musalman	4,708	2,390	2,318	46	45	1	4,662	2,345	2,317	...	..	..
Zorastrian ..	Total ..	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	...	10	5	5
	Parsi ..	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	...	10	5	5

TABLE X—*Language (State Summary).*

Units.	Total population.			RAJASTHANI DIALECTS.																	
				Dhundari or Jaipuri.			Harauti.			Malvi Rangri or Ahiri.			Marwari.			Ajmeri.			Merwari.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bikaner State	6,59,685	3,47,690	3,11,995	97	53	44	41	...	41	4	4	..	6,19,611	3,25,772	2,93,839	95	81	14	1	1	..
Bikaner City	69,410	36,712	32,698	11	9	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	66,225	34,725	31,500	87	75	12	..	...	...

Units.	Jaisalmeri			Bagri			Mewari			Others			Western Hindi Dialects								
													Dangi Jaipuri			Hareani			Hindi		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bikaner State	22	6	16	201	177	24	17	6	11	..	..	..	2,259	966	1,293	180	139	41	1,585	942	643
Bikaner City	..	..	..	173	172	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	332	222	110	24	21	3	863	501	362

Units.	Urdu			Others (Maghdi)			Behari (Purbi)			Bengali			Gujrati Dialects						Marathi Dialects		
													Gujrati Marwari			Gujrati Kathiawari			Goanese		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bikaner State	1,318	752	566	2	1	1	245	160	85	24	16	8	115	75	40	2	2	..	18	12	6
Bikaner City	583	322	261	1	..	1	53	49	4	14	7	7	98	69	29	1	1	..	18	12	6

Units.	Marathi Dialects			Pahari			Punjabi Dialects						Pashtu			Hindi Dialects					
	Marathi						Punjabi			Peshawri						Sindhi			Kachhi or Jorji		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Bikaner State	11	5	6	1	1	..	17,308	9,529	7,779	2	..	2	1	1	..	15,886	8,674	7,212	27	18	9
Bikaner City	8	3	5	..	..	..	231	163	68	2	..	2	1	1	..	44	44	..	27	18	9

Units.	Tamil			Talegu			Western Punjabi (Multani)			Foreign											
										English			Portuguese								
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
Bikaner State	5	3	2	5	3	2	582	279	303	19	12	7	1	..	1						
Bikaner City	5	3	2	4	3	1	582	279	303	19	12	7	1	..	1						

TABLE XI—*Birthplace (State Summary).*

Province of Birth.	Bikaner State.			Bikaner City.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	6,59,685	3,47,690	3,11,995	69,410	36,712	32,698
(A). Born in India	6,59,671	3,47,683	3,11,988	69,398	36,705	32,693
(*a*) Born in State of enumeration (Bikaner) ..	6,06,398	3,25,075	2,81,323	56,785	29,685	27,100
(*b*) Born in the Provinces	53,273	22,608	30,665	5,357	3,403	1,954
Alwar	413	204	209	94	69	25
Bharatpore	58	38	20	20	15	5
Dholpur	4	3	1	..	..	..
Jaipore..	15,623	5,385	10,238	791	544	247
Jaisalmer	479	171	308	77	49	28
Jhalawar	2	2	..	1	1	
Karauli	2	1	1	2	1	1
Kishengarh	25	8	17	15	5	10
Kotah	24	18	6	17	13	4
Marwar	9,098	3,506	5,592	2,322	1,312	1,010
Mewar	123	69	54	43	30	13
Partapgarh	11	7	4	9	6	3
Sirohi	9	8	1	4	3	1
Tonk	3	2	1	1	1	..
Ajmer	320	195	125	238	158	80
Merwara	3	..	3	3	..	3
Ajmer-Morwara Unspecified	1	1	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Baroda	12	11	1	12	11	1
(*d*) Hyderabad (Deccan)	20	7	13	14	5	9
(*e*) Kashmir	6	2	4	1	1	..
(*f*) Mysore	5	3	2	3	3	..
(*g*) Bombay	..	..	..	..	...	..
Ahmedabad	22	15	7	15	13	2
Ahmednagar	4	1	3	1	1	..
Bombay City	36	22	14	33	21	12
Khandesh	2	..	2	1	..	1
Poona	4	2	2	2	1	1
Sholapur	1	...	1	..	..	..
Surat	4	4	..	1	1	..
Goa	18	12	6	18	12	6
(*h*) Sindh.						
Hyderabad Sindh	6	4	2	5	4	1
Karachi	1	..	1	1	..	..
Sindh Unspecified	1	1	..	..	..	..

F Table XI, Birthplace.

TABLE XI—*Birthplace (State Summary).*

Province of Birth.	Bikaner State.			Bikaner City.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(i) Bombay Native States.						
Kutch	3	3	..	2	2	..
Kathiawar	43	23	20	37	20	17
Jamnagar	30	24	6	30	24	6
Idar	3	..	3	..	..	..
(j) Central India Agency.						
Bhopal	10	7	3	7	6	1
Dewas	2	2	..	..	..	..
Gwaliar	43	24	19	22	15	7
Indore	39	29	10	24	20	4
Jaora	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rewa	6	4	2	3	3	..
Rajgarh	1	1	..	1	1	..
Rutlam	5	2	3	2	2	..
Charkhari	..	1	1	..	..	..
Panna	1	1	..	..	..	..
United Provinces. (k) Agra.						
Agra	286	161	125	120	75	45
Aligarh	95	51	44	42	18	24
Allahabad	17	13	4	5	4	1
Azamgarh	4	2	2	1	1	..
Ballia	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bareli	17	12	5	6	3	3
Benares	68	55	13	56	45	11
Bijnor	38	26	12	4	2	2
Budaun	9	6	3	..	..	..
Bulandshahr	36	24	12	..	4	1
Cawnpore	48	27	21	31	20	11
Dehradun	10	5	5	3	2	1
Etah	30	15	15	..	..	..
Etawah	49	39	10	9	7	2
Farukhabad	21	12	9	17	11	6
Fatehpur	12	7	5	2	..	2
Ghazipur	8	8	..	7	7	..
Gorakhpur	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jaunpur	8	7	1	4	4	..
Jhansi	3	3	..	3	3	..
Mainpuri	16	11	5	9	7	2
Meerut	89	56	33	18	16	2
Mirzapore	4	4	..	2	2	..
Moradabad	47	30	17	28	16	12
Muttra	81	57	24	29	24	5
Muzaffarnagar	107	75	32	59	53	6
Nainital	2	2	..	2	2	..
Pilibhit	1	1	..	1	1	..
Saharanpur	22	20	2	5	5	..
Shahjahanpore	5	3	2	..	..	..

TABLE XI—*Birthplace. (State Summary).*

Province of Birth.	Bikaner State.			Bikaner.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(*l*) Oudh.						
Fyzabad	14	14	..	13	13	..
Gonda	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hardoi	5	5	..	2	2	..
Lucknow	18	10	3	7	5	2
Partabgarh	2	1	1	..	..	..
Sitapur	1	..	1	..	..	..
(*m*) United Provinces—States.						
Rampore State	31	15	16	25	10	15
Tehri-Garhwal State	1	..	1	1	..	1
(*n*) Punjab States.						
Bahawalpore	838	416	422	33	28	5
Faridkot	386	212	174	10	7	3
Jhind	290	125	165	12	11	1
Loharu	315	22	293	..	..	..
Nabha	180	100	80	22	17	5
Patiala	2,300	1,234	1,066	116	88	28
Kapurthala	3	2	1	..	..	..
Nahan	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kalsia	2	1	1	..	..	..
Malerkotla	3	1	2	2	1	1
(*o*) Punjab Districts.						
Amritsar	60	45	15	20	16	4
Delhi	146	93	53	90	62	28
Ferozepore	5,709	3,087	2,622	42	35	7
Gujrat	45	27	18	7	4	3
Gurgaon	327	211	116	113	89	24
Hissar	13,828	5,676	8,152	238	139	99
Hoshiarpore	48	33	15	16	13	3
Jullundher	34	25	9	4	3	1
Karnal	32	27	5	9	8	1
Lahore	200	164	36	44	23	21
Ludhiana	95	58	37	9	4	5
Montgomery	96	52	44	..	..	..
Multan	26	17	9	9	5	4
Rawalpindi	30	24	6	8	6	2
Rohtak	181	123	58	31	27	4
Shahpur	13	6	7	..	..	..
Sialkot	28	21	7	10	8	2
Gujranwala	32	21	11	9	8	1
Jhelum	16	7	9	..	..	..
Ambala	17	8	9	1	1	..
Lyallpur	9	5	4	..	..	..
Punjab (unspecified)	26	24	2	6	5	1

TABLE XI.—*Birthplace (State Summary.)*

Province of Birth.	Bikaner State.			Bikaner City.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(*p*) North-Western Frontier.						
Peshawar	2	1	1	..	..	..
(*q*) Bengal.						
Jalpaiguri	4	3	1	..	..	..
Calcutta	97	56	41	50	24	26
Dinajpore	4	2	2	1	1	..
Azimganj	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dacca	9	8	1	3	3	..
Rangpur	4	3	1	1	..	1
Darjeeling	6	..	6	4	..	4
Murshedabad	2	..	2	..	..	..
(*r*) Assam.						
Dibrugarh	9	7	2	..	..	..
Sibsagar	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gohati	4	3	1	..	..	..
Silchar	8	8	..	6	6	..
Goalpara	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dhubri	1	..	1	..	..	..
(*s*) Bihar.						
Patna	8	4	4	1	1	..
Gaya	6	5	1	5	4	1
Chhapra	1	1	..	..	..	..
Arrah	3	3	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	6	3	3	4	2	2
Darbhanga State	3	2	1	1	1	..
Hazari Bagh	2	1	1	1	1	..
Muzaffarpur	2	..	2	2	..	2
(*t*) Central Provinces.						
Jubbulpur	3	1	2	2	1	1
Raipur	7	5	2	5	3	2
Nagpore	8	6	2	6	4	2
(*u*) Berar.						
Khandwa	..	..	..	1	..	1
Amraoti	9	3	6	7	3	4
(*v*) Madras.						
Trichnopoly	1	1	..	..	..	..
Madras	9	7	2	8	6	2
(*w*) Burma.						
Rangoon	4	..	4	..	..	..
B.—Born in Asiatic Countries outside India	2	..	2	..	..	..
Nepal	2	..	2	..	..	..
C.—Born outside Asia	12	7	5	12	7	5
(*a*) England.						
Isle of Wight	1	1	..	1	1	..
London	4	4	..	4	4	..
Kent	2	2	..	2	2	..
(*b*) Ireland	3	..	3	3	..	3
(*c*) Portugal	1	..	1	1	..	1
(*d*) Russia	1	..	1	1	..	1

TABLE XII—*Infirmities—Distribution by age.*

Age.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf Mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	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
Total	2,317	1,165	1,152	103	71	32	312	218	94	1,881	861	1,020	21	15	6
0—1	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	...	5	3	2	..	...	..
1—2	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	...	1	5	4	1	...	..	..
2—3	5	3	2	..	..	...	...	..	...	5	3	2	..	—	...
3—4	6	1	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	—	...
4—5	6	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	2	2	..	—	—
Total 0—5	29	15	14	..	..	...	4	2	2	25	13	12	..	...	—
5—10	79	56	23	4	4	..	26	21	5	49	31	18	...	..	...
10—15	86	55	31	1	..	1	41	31	10	44	24	20	—	..	...
15—20	76	54	22	8	7	1	25	23	2	43	24	19	—	...	..
20—25	97	66	31	10	9	1	31	20	11	56	37	19	...	—	—
25—30	96	61	35	15	12	3	26	21	5	55	28	27	—	—	..
30—35	139	86	53	15	12	3	27	19	8	96	54	42	1	1	...
35—40	96	49	47	9	6	3	23	18	5	63	25	38	1	...	1
40—45	185	92	93	13	8	5	24	14	10	142	65	77	6	5	1
45—50	98	54	44	8	3	5	3	3	..	85	46	39	2	2	..
50—55	259	128	131	11	7	4	20	14	6	221	103	118	7	4	3
55—60	110	57	53	2	1	1	8	5	3	99	50	49	1	1	..
60—65	429	164	265	6	2	4	27	14	13	393	146	247	3	2	1
65—70	119	58	61	1	—	1	6	4	2	112	54	58	—	—	—
70 & over	419	170	249	...	...	..	21	9	12	398	161	237	..	..	..

TABLE XII-A.—*Infirmities by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*

(In column 2, Ar. = Arya, H. = Hindu, J. = Jain, M. = Musalman, S. = Sikh).

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Religion.	Population dealt with			Insane.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
		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
Ahir	H.	2	2	—	..	—	—	2	2	..	...	..	—	..	—	..
Bairagi	H.	33	21	12	1	1	..	7	6	1	24	13	11	1	1	..
Balai	H.	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Baloch	M.	3	2	1	—	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Bambhi	H.	1	..	1	..	..	..	—	...	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Baori	H.	8	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	—	7	3	4	..	..	..
Bhangi	H.	26	10	16	1	..	1	5	3	2	20	7	13	..	..	..
	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	..	..
	S.	1	1	..	—	..	...	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	..	..
Bhat	H.	7	1	6	1	..	1	1	1	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
Bhishti	M.	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	...	—	..
Bisati	M.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	1	1	..	..	..
Bishnoi	H.	33	13	20	..	..	..	1	...	1	30	11	19	2	2	1
Brahman	H.	325	173	152	16	13	3	40	28	12	266	130	136	3	2	..
Chakar	H.	7	3	4	..	—	..	1	1	—	6	2	4	..	...	..
Chamar	H.	214	107	107	10	7	3	24	16	8	180	84	96	..	..	..
Charan	H.	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	1	5	..	..	..
Chhipa	H.	16	8	8	..	..	..	3	1	2	13	7	6	..	..	...
Chungar	M.	12	9	3	..	..	..	1	...	1	11	9	2	...	...	..
	M.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	—	..	2	...	2	1	..	1
Dakot	H.	16	6	10	1	..	1	4	3	1	10	3	7	..	..	..
Daroga	H.	18	5	13	1	1	..	4	2	2	12	2	10	1	..	1
Darzi	H.	18	7	11	1	..	1	2	2	..	15	5	10	..	..	..
Dhanak	H.	30	12	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	28	10	18	1	1	..
Dhobi	H.	2	—	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	M.	3	1	2	..	—	..	..	—	...	3	1	2	...	..	..
Fakir	M.	8	6	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	5	2	..	..	..
Gujar	H.	1	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gurra	H.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Gusain	H.	21	11	10	1	..	1	2	1	1	17	9	8	1	1	..
	M.	1	1	—	—	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE XII A—*Infirmities by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races*—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Religion.	Population dealt with.			Insane.			Deaf-mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
		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
Jat ..	H.	402	172	230	18	11	7	55	41	14	327	118	209	2	2	..
	S.	18	11	7	..	..	..	3	2	1	15	9	6	..	..	..
	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jogi ..	H.	9	3	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	7	2	5	..	..	..
Kaimkhani ..	M.	13	3	10	..	..	..	3	2	1	10	1	9	..	..	..
Kalal ..	H.	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
	M.	9	4	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	3	5	..	..	..
Kasai ..	M.	14	9	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	13	9	4	..	..	..
Khati ..	H.	30	13	17	..	..	..	8	6	2	21	6	15	1	1	..
Khatik ..	H.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatri ..	H.	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koli ..	M.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Kumhar ..	H.	66	34	32	5	5	..	17	13	4	44	16	28	..	..	..
	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	S.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Kunjra ..	M.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Lakhara ..	H.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.	12	10	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	9	7	2	..	..	..
Lohar ..	H.	14	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	13	6	7	..	..	..
	M.	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Lubana ..	M.	9	4	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	3	5	..	..	..
Machhi ..	M.	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mahajan ..	H.	149	79	70	12	9	3	25	18	7	110	51	59	2	1	1
	J.	128	61	67	10	8	2	17	12	5	97	38	59	4	3	1

TABLE XII-A.—*Infirmities by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races*—contd.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Religion.	Population dealt with.			Insane.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
		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
Mali	H.	26	12	14	1	..	1	3	1	2	22	11	11	..	..	..
Meghwal	H.	22	15	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	21	14	7	..	..	..
Mewati	M.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mina	H.	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Mirasi	H.	6	2	4	..	..	..	4	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
	M.	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	3	..	..	..
Mochi	H.	15	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	11	..	..	..
	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modi	H.	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Nai	H.	56	33	23	2	1	1	8	7	1	46	25	21	..	..	..
	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	S.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Naik	H.	36	18	18	..	..	..	2	1	1	34	17	17	..	..	..
Niaria	M.	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Oad	H.	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	M.	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Pinjara	M.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Purohit	H.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Qazi	M.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Qureshi	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Raigar	H.	16	7	9	1	1	..	1	..	1	14	6	8	..	..	..
Rajput	H.	128	87	41	6	4	2	12	11	1	109	71	30	1	1	..

TABLE XII-A.—*Infirmities by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races*—concld.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Religion.	Population dealt with.			Insane.			Deaf-mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
		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
Rangrez	M.	10	5	5	1	1	...	2	...	2	7	4	3	...	..	..
Rangurb	M.	3	2	1	..	...	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	...	...	..
Rath	M.	39	15	24	..	..	...	10	5	5	29	10	19	...	...	..
Rebari	H.	5	2	3	1	...	1	..	..	...	4	2	2	..	..	..
Sadhu	H.	5	5	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	...	..	..	..
	J.	1	...	1	..	..	...	..	..	...	1	...	1	..	..	..
Sansi	H.	10	8	2	..	...	...	3	2	1	7	6	1	..	...	...
Saiyad	M.	3	1	2	..	...	...	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Sewag	H.	10	3	7	..	...	...	1	1	..	9	2	7	...	...	...
Sheikh	M.	15	8	7	..	...	...	2	...	2	13	8	5	...	...	..
Sipai	M.	10	2	8	1	...	1	..	...	..	9	2	7	..	..	..
Sunar	H.	32	14	18	4	2	2	6	4	2	22	8	14	..	..	..
Suthar	H.	25	10	15	1	...	1	6	4	2	17	6	11	1	...	1
Swami	H.	37	21	16	...	..	...	2	..	2	34	21	13	1	...	1
Tarag	H.	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	....	....	1	..	1	..	...	...
Thathera	H.	3	3	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	..	..	..	..
Thori	H.	33	17	16	3	3	..	...	...	..	30	14	16	....	...	..
Teli	M.	13	8	5	..	...	...	1	1	..	12	7	5	...	..	..
Usta	M.		1	1	...	...	...	..	....	...	2	1	1	..	..	...

TABLE XIII—*Caste, Tribe or Race and Religion.*
(State Summary.)

Caste.	Religion.	Population.			Remarks.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Population	..	6,59,685	3,47,690	3,11,995	
Ahir	Total ..	1,223	666	557	
	Arya	23	10	13	
	Hindu	1,200	656	544	
Bairagi	Total ..	8,099	4,333	3,766	
	Arya	11	5	6	
	Hindu	8,086	4,327	3,759	
	Jain	2	1	1	
Balai	Total ..	780	404	376	
	Hindu	780	404	376	
Bambhi	Total ..	335	162	173	
	Hindu	335	162	173	
Banjara	Total ..	55	33	22	
	Hindu	48	27	21	
	Musalman ..	7	6	1	
Baori	Total ..	2,840	1,441	1,399	
	Hindu	2,755	1,393	1,362	
	Sikh	85	48	37	
Bhangi	Total ..	5,845	3,046	2,799	
	Hindu	5,239	2,774	2,465	
	Musalman ..	246	62	184	
	Sikh	360	210	150	
Bhat	Total ..	1,834	987	847	
	Hindu	1,740	937	803	
	Musalman ..	94	50	44	
Bhishti	Total ..	1,436	790	646	
	Hindu	1	..	1	
	Musalman ..	1,435	790	645	
Bishnoi	Total ..	10,921	6,023	4,898	
	Hindu	10,921	6,023	4,898	
Bohra	Total ..	5	..	5	
	Musalman ..	5	..	5	
Brahman	Total ..	63,239	31,663	31,576	
	Arya	217	134	83	
	Hindu	62,999	31,514	31,485	
	Jain	8	2	6	
	Musalman ..	1	1	..	
	Sikh	14	12	2	
Chakar	Total ..	4,145	2,036	2,109	
	Arya	17	9	8	
	Hindu	4,127	2,027	2,099	
	Musalman ..	2	..	2	
Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan)	Total ..	53,139	23,393	29,746	
	Arya	42	25	17	
	Hindu	29,797	13,678	16,119	
	Jain	23,287	9,682	13,605	
	Sikh	13	8	5	
(*a*) Agarwal	Total ..	15,401	7,397	8,004	
	Arya	39	23	16	
	Hindu	14,968	7,163	7,805	
	Jain	384	206	178	
	Sikh	10	5	5	

TABLE XIII.—*Caste, Tribe, or Race and Religion.*

(State Summary).—contd.

Caste.	Religion.	Population.			Remarks.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) Bijabargi ..	Total ..	30	17	13	
	Hindu	30	17	13	
(c) Maheśri	Total ..	12,694	5,489	7,205	
	Arya	1	1	..	
	Hindu	12,693	5,488	7,205	
(d) Oswal *	Total ..	24,551	10,317	14,234	*Includes Matheran Arora Oswal.
	Arya	2	1	1	
	Hindu	1,957	1,005	952	
	Jain	22,589	9,308	13,281	
	Sikh	3	3	..	
(e) Porwal	Total ..	14	..	14	
	Jain	14	..	14	
(f) Saraogi	Total ..	449	173	276	
	Hindu	149	5	144	
	Jain	300	168	132	
Chamar	Total ..	59,416	31,255	28,161	
	Arya	1	..	1	
	Hindu	59,321	31,202	28,119	
	Musalman ..	9	6	3	
	Sikh	85	47	38	
Charan	Total ..	3,607	1,870	1,737	
	Arya	3	2	1	
	Hindu	3,604	1,868	1,736	
Chhipa	Total ..	4,671	2,474	2,197	
	Arya	7	7	..	
	Hindu	3,131	1,656	1,475	
	Musalman ..	1,473	779	694	
	Sikh	60	32	28	
Christian	Total ..	191	112	79	
	Christian	191	112	79	
Dakot	Total ..	2,985	1,492	1,493	
	Hindu	2,984	1,491	1,493	
	Musalman ..	1	1	..	
Daroga	Total ..	6,759	3,522	3,237	
	Arya	6	4	2	
	Hindu	6,743	3,513	3,230	
	Jain	2	..	2	
	Musalman ..	8	5	3	
Darzi	Total ..	2,252	1,149	1,103	
	Arya	6	3	3	
	Hindu	2,245	1,146	1,099	
	Musalman ..	1	..	1	
Dhakar	Total ..	6	4	2	
	Hindu	6	4	2	
Dhanak	Total ..	5,268	2,847	2,421	
	Arya	2	2	..	
	Hindu	5,266	2,845	2,421	

TABLE XIII—*Caste, Tribe or Race and Religion.*

(*State Summary*).—contd.

Caste.	Religion.	Population.			Remarks.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dhobi	Total	1,504	758	746	
	Hindu	436	205	231	
	Musalman	1,068	553	515	
Dholi	Total	1,910	946	964	
	Hindu	1,910	946	964	
Faqir	Total	2,250	1,169	1,081	
	Hindu	25	22	3	
	Musalman	2,225	1,147	1,078	
Gadaria	Total	1	1	..	
	Hindu	1	1	..	
Gosain	Total	4,435	2,470	1,965	
	Arya	7	6	1	
	Hindu	4,428	2,464	1,964	
Guroda*	Total	394	217	177	* Includes Gurra.
	Hindu	394	217	177	
Gujar	Total	1,592	903	689	
	Arya	1	1	..	
	Hindu	1,591	902	689	
Jat	Total	1,58,413	86,263	72,150	
	Arya	154	97	57	
	Hindu	1,52,167	82,571	69,596	
	Jain	10	3	7	
	Musalman	238	131	107	
	Sikh	5,844	3,461	2,383	
Jogi	Total	2,521	1,408	1,113	
	Arya	5	2	3	
	Hindu	2,509	1,401	1,108	
	Musalman	7	5	2	
Julaha	Total	260	156	104	
	Hindu	17	14	3	
	Musalman	243	142	101	
Kachhi	Total	7	6	1	
	Hindu	5	5	..	
	Musalman	2	1	1	
Kahar	Total	17	16	1	
	Hindu	17	16	1	
Kaimkhani	Total	7,195	4,063	3,132	
	Musalman	7,195	4,063	3,132	
Kalal	Total	1,469	782	687	
	Hindu	249	143	106	
	Musalman	1,219	638	581	
	Sikh	1	1	..	
Kasai*	Total	4,981	2,659	2,322	* Includes Beopari.
	Hindu	3	2	1	
	Musalman	4,978	2,657	2,321	
Kayastha	Total	517	317	200	
	Arya	2	2	..	
	Hindu	515	315	200	

TABLE XIII.—*Caste, Tribe or Race and Religion.*
(State Summary).—contd.

Caste.	Religion.	Population.			Remarks.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khati	Total	7,794	4,245	3,549	
	Arya	36	20	16	
	Hindu	7,704	4,196	3,508	
	Sikh	54	29	25	
Khatik	Total	574	285	289	
	Hindu	574	285	289	
Khatri	Total	1,841	953	888	
	Arya	43	28	15	
	Hindu	1,765	904	861	
	Sikh	33	21	12	
Kir	Total	52	22	30	
	Hindu	2	1	1	
	Musalman	50	21	29	
Koli	Total	13	3	10	
	Hindu	4	3	1	
	Musalman	9	..	9	
Kumhar	Total	22,619	12,024	10,595	
	Arya	31	18	13	
	Hindu	20,609	10,945	9,664	
	Jain	1	1	...	
	Musalman	1,301	707	594	
	Sikh	677	353	324	
Kunbi	Total	2	2	...	
	Hindu	2	2	...	
Kunjra	Total	685	335	350	
	Musalman	685	335	350	
Lakhera	Total	334	186	148	
	Hindu	334	186	148	
Lodha	Total	48	33	15	
	Musalman	48	33	15	
Lohar	Total	3,608	1,866	1,742	
	Arya	2	..	2	
	Hindu	2,436	1,254	1,182	
	Musalman	1,170	612	558	
Lubana	Total	1,920	961	959	
	Hindu	1	1	..	
	Musalman	1,919	960	959	
Mali	Total	10,378	5,313	5,065	
	Arya	4	4	...	
	Hindu	10,331	5,285	5,046	
	Jain	4	3	1	
	Musalman	39	21	18	

TABLE XIII.—*Caste, Tribe or Race and Religion, (State Summary).*—contd.

Caste.	Religion.	Population.			Remarks.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manihar	Total ...	1,541	796	745	
	Musalman ..	1,541	796	745	
Meghwal	Total ..	6,573	3,507	3,066	
	Hindu ..	6,569	3,503	3,066	
	Musalman ..	4	4	..	
Merat	Total ..	1	1	..	
	Hindu ..	1	1	..	
Mewati	Total ...	17	11	6	
	Musalman ...	17	11	6	
Minar	Total ..	1,421	768	653	
	Hindu ...	1,421	768	653	
Mirasi	Total ..	3,193	1,651	1,542	
	Musalman ..	3,193	1,651	1,542	
Mochi	Total ..	2,005	1,022	983	
	Hindu ..	1,791	907	884	
	Musalman ..	214	115	99	
Moghal	Total ...	357	194	163	
	Musalman ..	357	194	163	
Nai	Total ..	16,084	8,544	7,540	
	Arya ..	4	2	2	
	Hindu ..	14,831	7,899	6,932	
	Jain ..	2	1	1	
	Musalman ..	1,196	605	591	
	Sikh ...	51	37	14	
Naik	Total ..	9,589	5,120	4,469	
	Hindu ..	9,588	5,119	4,469	
	Musalman ..	1	1	..	
Nat	Total ...	68	7	61	
	Hindu ..	64	4	60	
	Musalman ..	3	2	1	
	Sikh ..	1	1	..	
*Oad	Total ..	1,057	596	461	* Includes Beldar,
	Arya ..	1	1	..	
	Hindu ..	1,020	581	439	
	Musalman ..	36	14	22	
Pathan	Total ..	1,759	1,027	732	
	Musalman ...	1,759	1,027	732	
Pinjara	Total ..	360	177	183	
	Musalman ..	360	177	183	
Prohit	Total ..	3,339	1,702	1,637	
	Hindu ..	3,339	1,702	1,637	
Raigar	Total ..	3,867	1,987	1,880	
	Hindu ...	3,867	1,987	1,880	
Rajput	Total ...	54,054	31,509	22,545	
	Arya ...	123	71	52	
	Hindu ...	48,144	28,234	19,910	
	Jain ...	12	5	7	
	Musalman ..	5,775	3,199	2,576	
Rana	Total ...	44	18	26	
	Hindu ..	30	11	19	
	Musalman ..	14	7	7	

TABLE XIII.—*Caste, Tribe or Race and Religion.*
(State Summary).—concld.

Caste.	Religion.	Population.			Remarks.
		Persons	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rangrez	Total ..	2,003	1,080	923	
	Musalman ..	2,003	1,080	923	
Rawat	Total ..	6	6	..	
	Hindu ..	6	6	..	
Rebari	Total ..	1,454	770	684	
	Hindu ..	1,454	770	684	
Sadhu	Total ..	735	542	193	
	Hindu ..	631	464	167	
	Jain ..	94	70	24	
	Sikh ..	10	8	2	
Saiyed	Total ..	1,251	707	544	
	Musalman ..	1,251	707	544	
Sansi	Total ..	2,205	1,083	1,122	
	Animist ...	10	8	2	
	Hindu ..	2,991	1,073	1,118	
	Musalman ..	4	2	2	
Sargara	Total ..	6	3	3	
	Hindu ..	6	3	3	
* Sewag	Total ..	2,300	1,122	1,178	*Includes Bhojak. These are low class Brahmans.
	Arya ..	10	4	6	
	Hindu ..	2,281	1,113	1,168	
	Jain ..	9	5	4	
Sheikh	Total ..	3,857	2,229	1,628	
	Musalman ..	3,857	2,229	1,628	
Silawat	Total ..	500	271	229	
	Musalman ..	500	271	229	
Sindhi	Total ..	1	..	1	
	Musalman ..	1	..	1	
Sunar	Total ..	9,005	4,637	4,368	
	Arya ..	15	10	5	
	Hindu ..	8,987	4,624	4,363	
	Sikh ..	3	3	..	
Sutar	Total ..	8,639	4,635	4,004	
	Arya ..	5	3	2	
	Hindu ..	8,621	4,626	3,995	
	Jain ..	3	1	2	
	Sikh ..	10	5	5	
Swami	Total ..	4,636	2,506	2,130	
	Arya ..	4	4	..	
	Hindu ..	4,631	2,501	2,130	
	Jain ..	1	1	..	
Teli	Total ..	4,739	2,409	2,330	
	Hindu ..	31	19	12	
	Musalman ..	4,708	2,390	2,318	
Thori	Total ..	9,911	5,178	4,733	
	Hindu ..	9,907	5,176	4,731	
	Sikh ..	4	2	2	
Zorastrian	Total ..	11	6	5	
	Parsi ..	11	6	5	
Minor Castes	Total ..	26,712	13,805	12,907	
	Arya ..	2	1	1	
	Hindu ...	3,401	1,795	1,606	
	Jain ..	120	65	55	
	Musalman ...	22,276	11,448	10,828	
	Sikh ..	913	496	417	

TABLE XIV.—*Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*

(In column 2, Ar. = Arya, C. = Christian, H. = Hindu, J. = Jain, M. = Muhamedan, S. = Sikh.)

Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
				Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over.	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over.	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over.
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
Ahir	Total ...	M.	666	328	73	100	34	37	62	22	276	..	3	4	13	157	99	62	...	..	..	..	14	48
		F.	557	197	80	94	19	4	..	..	258	..	12	21	43	126	56	102	..	..	..	1	26	75
	Ar.	M.	10	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	13	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	...	..	..	1	..	..
	H.	M.	656	325	73	97	34	37	62	22	269	..	3	4	13	153	96	62	..	..	..	..	14	48
		F.	544	192	79	91	19	3	..	..	251	..	12	19	42	124	54	101	..	..	..	..	2	75
Balai	Total ..	M.	404	190	55	65	31	16	21	2	154	..	1	7	19	80	47	60	..	..	..	1	23	36
		F.	376	135	47	78	6	3	1	..	15	..	6	12	28	89	24	82	..	..	..	..	18	64
	H.	M.	404	190	55	65	31	16	21	2	154	..	1	7	19	80	47	60	..	..	..	1	23	36
		F.	376	135	47	78	6	3	1	..	159	..	6	12	28	89	24	82	..	..	..	..	18	64
Bambhi	Total ..	M.	162	87	23	40	8	12	4	1	66	..	..	..	6	37	23	9	1	..	..	..	4	4
		F.	173	71	30	33	6	2	..	..	87	..	2	4	14	31	16	35	..	..	..	3	11	21
	H.	M.	162	87	23	40	8	12	4	1	66	..	..	..	6	37	23	9	1	..	..	..	4	4
		F.	173	71	30	33	6	2	..	..	87	..	2	4	14	31	16	35	..	..	..	3	11	21
Bhangi	Total ..	M.	3,046	1,626	430	659	221	174	101	41	1,256	3	19	40	132	715	341	170	1	..	1	4	53	109
		F.	2,799	1,131	449	562	90	19	11	..	1,343	2	50	75	242	789	185	325	..	3	1	6	80	235
	H.	M.	2,774	1,477	396	604	193	153	91	40	1,149	3	19	39	127	651	310	148	1	..	1	4	51	91
		F.	2,465	982	394	488	76	13	11	..	1,190	2	48	70	228	680	162	293	..	3	1	4	79	206
	M.	M.	62	32	6	10	5	6	4	1	26	..	..	1	3	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
		F.	184	75	30	38	7	..	..	..	86	..	1	3	8	63	11	23	..	..	..	2	1	20
	S.	M.	210	117	28	45	23	15	6	..	75	..	..	..	2	51	22	18	..	..	..	..	4	14
		F.	150	74	25	36	7	6	..	..	67	..	1	2	6	46	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	9

TABLE XIV—*Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*—contd.

(In column 2, Ar = Arya, C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Mohammadan S = Sikh.)

Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.						
				Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
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
Brahman	Total	M.	31,663	16,144	3,648	6,242	1,960	1,494	2,145	655	12,157	9	119	348	785	6,618	4,278	3,362	..	10	14	50	885	2,587
		F.	31,576	9,349	3,743	4,912	569	72	45	8	13,493	25	749	1,327	2,004	6,760	2,628	8,734	..	51	62	245	2,419	5,957
	Ar.	M.	134	47	9	9	5	8	14	2	73	1	..	..	3	58	11	14	..	..	..	1	5	8
		F.	83	18	8	9	..	1	..	..	50	..	1	6	9	29	5	15	..	..	..	1	3	11
	H.	M.	31,514	16,088	3,638	6,229	1,955	1,486	2,128	652	12,079	8	118	347	782	6,655	4,266	3,347	..	10	14	55	890	2,378
		F.	31,485	9,327	3,733	4,902	568	71	45	8	13,442	25	748	1,321	1,995	6,730	2,623	8,716	..	51	62	244	2,415	5,944
	J.	M.	2	1	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	1
		F.	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
		M.	1	1	—	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.	M.	12	7	1	3	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	:	1
Chamar	Total	M.	31,255	15,515	3,888	6,215	2,218	1,599	1,351	244	12,299	10	118	213	874	6,631	4,453	3,441	..	9	15	27	081	2,309
		F.	28,161	11,520	4,287	6,014	967	174	54	14	12,191	15	595	942	1,455	6,779	2,405	4,450	1	34	33	65	1,112	3,205
	Ar.	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	H.	M.	31,202	15,467	3,882	6,203	2,214	1,596	1,348	244	12,278	10	118	213	873	6,618	4,446	3,437	..	9	15	27	1,079	2,307
		F.	28,119	11,501	4,287	6,006	966	174	54	14	12,172	15	595	941	1,451	6,767	2,403	4,446	1	34	33	65	1,112	3,201
	M.	M.	6	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	...	...	..	..	1	..
		F.	3	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	S.	M.	47	26	6	12	3	3	2	..	18	..	..	..	1	11	9	3	...	..	..	..	1	2
		F.	38	19	10	8	1	..	..	—	16	..	..	1	2	11	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3

TABLE XVI—*Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*—contd.

(In column 2, Ar Arya, C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Mohammadan, S = Sikh.)

Caste	Religion	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
				Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	0—40	40 and over
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
Dhobi	Total	M.	758	375	111	155	43	32	26	8	327	..	..	7	21	182	115	56	..	..	..	2	10	44
		F.	746	284	119	139	22	1	3	..	351	1	11	30	39	186	84	111	..	1	2	3	19	85
	H.	M.	205	94	24	41	8	12	5	4	100	..	..	4	6	55	35	11	..	..	..	1	3	7
		F.	231	78	37	35	5	1	..	..	118	1	2	19	11	62	21	35	..	..	..	..	8	27
	M.	M.	553	281	87	114	35	20	21	4	227	..	4	3	15	127	78	45	..	..	..	1	7	37
		F.	515	206	82	104	17	..	3	..	233	..	7	11	28	124	63	76	..	1	2	3	11	59
Gujar	Total	M.	963	470	82	139	56	48	70	75	348	4	6	5	16	186	131	85	..	1	3	3	25	55
		F.	689	218	88	121	7	..	1	1	337	..	23	38	71	150	45	134	..	1	1	3	25	104
	Ar.	M.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	H.	M.	902	469	82	139	56	48	70	74	318	4	6	5	16	186	131	85	..	1	3	3	23	55
		F.	689	218	88	121	7	..	1	1	337	..	23	38	71	150	65	134	..	1	1	3	25	104
Jat	Total	M.	86,263	46,412	10,924	15,904	6,328	5,121	6,887	1,748	30,161	13	415	589	2,184	15,645	11,315	9,690	1	30	59	125	2,722	6,783
		F.	72,150	26,801	10,119	13,764	2,254	515	130	19	32,024	53	1,925	2,714	4,164	16,300	6,943	13,325	3	129	143	276	2,853	9,921
	Ar.	M.	97	33	9	14	..	3	6	1	51	..	..	..	1	34	16	13	..	..	..	1	3	9
		F.	57	24	10	10	4	..	..	..	25	..	..	3	5	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	1	7
	H.	M.	82,571	44,456	9,944	15,346	6,036	4,877	6,553	1,760	28,685	11	412	56	2	4,934	15,644	9,430	1	28	29	122	2,670	6,580
		F.	69,596	25,722	9,726	13,280	2,114	461	122	19	30,736	53	1,899	2,666	4,159	15,616	6,243	13,180	1	111	138	264	2,322	9,752
	J.	M.	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2
	M.	M.	131	71	19	28	3	3	17	1	46	..	1	1	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
		F.	107	51	20	19	9	..	3	..	46	..	4	1	6	28	7	10	..	..	..	..	1	9
		M.	3,461	1,849	452	516	239	238	310	44	1,379	2	2	19	66	654	636	233	..	2	..	2	43	186
		F.	2,383	461,003	362	455	127	54	5	..	1,164	..	32	41	122	646	323	581	2	18	5	28	12	154

TABLE XIV.—*Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*—contd.

(In column 2 Ar. = Arya, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Muhamedan, S = Sikh).

Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with	UNMARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
				Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over.	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over.	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 & over.
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
Kachhi	Total ..	M.	6	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	...	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
	H.	M.	5	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	...	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
		F.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
	M.	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
		F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	..	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalal	Total ..	M.	782	427	107	165	48	41	54	12	283	...	5	5	19	146	108	72	...	1	..	..	27	44
		F.	687	308	106	140	36	24	2	...	285	..	10	21	35	138	80	94	...	...	..	1	21	72
	H.	M.	143	88	6	30	9	11	24	8	40	..	...	1	..	16	23	15	...	..	...	...	6	9
		F.	106	40	13	22	5	..	..	..	45	..	1	7	8	14	15	21	..	...	...	...	1	20
	M.	M.	638	339	101	135	39	30	30	4	243	...	5	4	19	130	85	56	..	1	..	..	21	34
		F.	581	268	93	118	31	24	2	..	240	1	9	14	27	124	65	73	...	..	...	1	20	52
	S.	M.	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	1
		F.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..
Kayastha	Total ...	M.	317	149	34	54	22	16	21	2	145	...	...	1	4	94	46	23	..	...	...	..	10	13
		F.	200	70	25	38	7	..	...	..	105	..	2	6	11	55	31	25	..	..	1	...	6	18
	Ar.	M.	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	2	...	...	..	..	2	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
		F.	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
	H.	M.	315	149	34	54	22	16	21	62	143	...	..	1	4	92	46	23	..	..	..	...	10	13
		F.	200	70	25	38	7	..	...	..	105	..	2	6	11	55	31	25	..	..	1	...	6	13

TABLE XIV.—*Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*

(In column 2, Ar = Arya, C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Mohammadan, S = Sikh.)

Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.						
				Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
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
Khati	Total ..	M.	4,245	2,216	544	834	252	247	277	62	1,582	3	33	26	102	821	597	447	..	3	2	3	135	304
		F.	3,549	1,285	592	590	84	12	7	..	1,573	4	82	121	206	856	304	691	..	4	5	4	196	482
	Ar.	M.	20	14	1	9	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	16	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	3
	H.	M.	4,196	2,183	538	819	248	242	274	62	1,568	3	33	26	100	813	593	445	..	3	2	3	135	302
		F.	3,508	1,267	585	579	84	12	7	..	1,556	4	82	119	205	845	301	685	..	4	5	4	193	479
	S.	M.	29	19	5	6	2	5	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
		F.	25	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Khatik	Total ..	M.	285	147	47	61	17	16	5	1	123	..	5	6	8	61	43	15	..	..	1	..	8	6
		F.	289	88	51	30	7	..	..	..	148	1	12	15	12	78	30	53	..	..	..	..	8	45
	H. ...	M.	285	147	47	61	17	16	5	1	123	..	5	6	8	61	43	15	..	..	1	..	8	6
		F.	289	88	51	30	7	..	..	...	148	1	12	15	12	78	30	53	..	..	..	..	8	45
Koli	Total ..	M.	3	2	1	..	...	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
		F.	10	6	1	2	1	..	1	..	4	..	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	..	...	..	..	..
	H. ..	M.	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..
		F.	1	1	..	..	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. ...	M.	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
		F.	9	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	4	...	..	1	1	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	...	..

TABLE XIV.—*Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*—contd.

(In column 2 Ar.=Arya, C=Christian, H=Hindu, J=Jain, M=Muhamedan, S=Sikh.)

Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.						
				Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
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
Kumhar	Total ..	M.	12,024	6,132	1,699	2,557	732	530	535	79	4,821	5	84	114	342	2,606	1,670	1,071	..	5	5	17	257	787
		F.	10,595	4,192	1,657	2,123	335	52	21	4	4,876	11	281	394	662	2,511	1,017	1,527	...	5	15	24	329	1,154
	Ar. ..	M.	18	4	...	1	2	..	1	..	12	...	..	...	3	6	3	2	...	...	..	..	1	1
		F.	13	9	4	5	...	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	...	..		...	...	..	..	..
	H. ..	M.	10,945	5,580	1,526	2,338	673	486	482	75	4,367	5	76	98	310	2,363	1,515	998	..	5	5	16	235	737
		F.	9,664	3,804	1,507	1,938	295	45	18	5	4,406	11	235	364	603	2,278	915	1,454	...	2	15	21	318	1,098
	J. ...	M.	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
		F.	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
	M. ...	M.	707	348	110	136	32	29	37	4	305	..	8	14	23	156	104	54	..	...	..	1	16	37
		F.	594	228	95	109	15	5	3	1	311	...	41	25	37	143	65	55	...	3	..	3	9	40
	S. ...	M.	353	199	63	82	25	15	14	...	137	..	..	2	6	81	48	17	..	..	...	...	5	12
		F.	324	151	51	71	27	2	..	..	155	..	5	4	22	87	37	18	..	..	..	..	2	16
Lodha	Total ..	M.	33	17	4	1	1	7	4	..	16		..	..	...	10	6	..	...	..	.	..	..	..
		F.	15	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	...	..	..	..	9	4	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
	M. ..	M.	33	17	4	1	1	7	4	..	16	..	...	...	..	10	6	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
		F.	15	2	2	..	..	..	...	..	13	..	...	...	...	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIV.—*Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*

(In column 2 Ar = Arya, C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Muhamedan, S = Sikh.)

Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with	UNMARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
				Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
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
Lohar	Total ..	M.	1,866	948	234	375	115	96	110	18	771	—	12	18	63	382	296	147	..	..	2	8	45	92
		F.	1,742	707	261	346	68	20	10	2	776	5	38	59	93	424	157	259	..	2	1	3	57	196
	Ar. ..	M.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	2	...	...	—	...	..	...	...	2	—	...	..	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	H. ...	M.	1,254	657	152	258	72	71	88	16	487	—	9	5	21	245	207	110	..	..	1	5	36	68
		F.	1,182	488	183	230	51	13	10	1	502	4	18	34	50	281	115	192	..	1	..	2	40	149
	M. —	M.	612	291	82	117	43	25	22	2	284	—	3	13	42	137	89	37	..	..	1	3	9	24
		F.	558	219	78	116	17	7	...	1	272	1	20	25	43	141	42	67	..	1	1	1	17	47
Mali	Total ..	M.	23,393	13,079	3,652	5,247	1,380	282	1,273	548	8,475	8	60	198	760	4,303	3,146	1,836	2	6	8	20	425	1,378
		F.	29,746	9,257	3,676	4,864	581	77	43	18	12,109	23	348	1,070	2,193	6,934	2,441	8,380	3	39	106	292	2,673	5,267
	Ar. ...	M.	25	9	2	4	2	1	...	..	14	..	..	...	..	11	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
		F.	17	2	..	2	—	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	3
	H. ...	M.	13,678	7,543	2,619	2,942	804	618	818	342	4,986	8	42	123	448	2,520	1,845	1,149	2	4	1	14	269	859
		F.	16,119	5,232	2,086	2,863	294	40	8	1	6,430	17	219	627	1,125	3,156	1,286	4,457	2	24	47	124	1,341	2,919
	J. —	M.	9,682	5,522	1,630	2,301	570	361	454	206	3,472	..	18	75	312	1,770	1,297	688	..	2	6	6	156	518
		F.	13,605	4,021	1,588	2,059	285	37	35	17	5,665	6	129	442	1,065	2,872	1,151	3,919	1	15	59	168	1,331	2,345
	S. —	M.	8	5	1	..	1	2	1	..	3	...	...	—	..	2	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	—
		F.	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3		...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	..	—

TABLE XVI.—*Civil Condition by age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races*—contd.

(In column 2 Ar = Arya, C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Mohamedan, S = Sikh).

Caste.	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.						
				Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
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
...	Total ...	M.	5,313	2,466	761	973	315	239	159	19	2,486	2	26	53	198	1,356	851	361	...	...	1	2	112	246
		F.	5,065	1,682	748	839	70	15	6	4	2,428	2	85	190	379	1,293	479	955	...	5	5	16	334	595
	Ar. ..	M.	4	1	..	..	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		F.	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
	H. ..	M.	5,285	2,457	759	970	315	237	158	18	2,469	2	25	52	197	1,344	849	359	...	...	1	2	112	244
		F.	5,046	1,676	744	837	70	15	6	4	2,417	2	85	190	379	1,286	475	953	..	5	5	16	334	593
	J. ...	M.	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	..	1
		F.	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	..	....	1
	M. ...	M.	21	6	2	2	...	1	...	1	14	...	1	1	1	10	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	1
		F.	18	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	..	...	...	7	4	1	..	..	..	...	...	1
Raigar	Total ...	M.	1,987	1,006	252	416	134	113	82	9	854	1	7	20	68	445	313	127	...	..	...	4	32	91
		F.	1,880	746	299	371	65	8	1	2	856	1	29	64	108	482	172	278	...	1	2	8	63	204
	H. ...	M.	1,987	1,006	252	416	134	113	82	9	854	1	7	20	68	445	313	127	..	..	...	4	32	91
		F.	1,880	746	299	371	65	8	1	2	856	1	29	64	108	482	172	278	...	1	2	8	63	204
Rajput	Total ...	M.	31,509	18,141	2,566	5,228	1,935	2,412	4,425	1,575	10,628	4	38	134	401	5,443	4,608	2,740	...	6	12	29	677	2,061
		F.	22,545	6,479	2,256	3,397	577	164	78	9	9,378	12	376	654	1,561	4,898	1,877	6,688	..	35	65	178	1,754	4,656
	Ar.	M.	71	28	4	10	1	7	6	..	39	..	...	...	1	26	12	4	..	...	...	1	...	3
		F.	52	16	9	6	..	1	..	..	25	...	..	...	3	18	4	11	..	..	...	...	1	10
	H.	M.	28,234	16,338	2,209	4,616	1,721	2,129	4,127	1,536	9,447	4	25	109	346	4,810	4,153	2,449	..	4	11	23	589	1,822
		F.	19,910	5,476	1,900	2,025	474	123	46	8	8,251	10	331	593	1,395	4,277	1,645	6,183	..	32	63	167	1,658	4,263
	J.	M.	5	3	2	..	...	1	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F.	7	2	..	2	..	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	M.	M.	3,199	1,772	351	602	213	275	292	39	1,140	..	13	25	54	606	442	287	..	2	1	5	88	191
		F.	2,576	985	347	464	103	40	30	1	1,100	2	45	61	163	602	227	491	..	3	2	11	95	380

TABLE XIV.—*Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*—contd.

(In column 2, Ar.=Arya, C=Christian, H=Hindu, J=Jain, M=Muhamedan, S=Sikh.)

Caste,	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	UNMARRIED.							MARRIED.							WIDOWED.						
				Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.	Total.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
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
Rangrez	Total	M.	1,080	509	158	200	50	44	47	10	480	..	20	15	42	247	156	91	...	2	..	..	36	53
		F.	923	366	169	152	39	3	3	...	439	3	35	30	56	226	89	119	..	..	2	..	24	92
	M.	M.	1,080	509	158	200	50	44	47	10	480	..	20	15	42	247	156	91	..	2	..	..	36	53
		F.	923	366	169	152	39	3	3	..	439	3	35	30	56	226	89	118	...	..	2	..	24	92
Rebari	Total ...	M.	770	419	97	136	62	36	73	15	240	...	1	4	24	128	83	111	...	..	..	2	46	63
		F.	684	221	62	123	21	13	2	...	261	..	12	53	32	107	57	202	..	1	1	11	61	128
	H.	M.	770	419	97	136	62	36	73	15	240	..	1	4	24	128	83	111	...	..	..	2	46	63
		F.	684	221	62	123	21	13	2	..	261	..	12	53	32	107	57	202	..	1	1	11	61	128
Sadhu	Total ..	M.	542	212	..	..	5	14	115	78	62	..	...	..	12	40	10	268	..	..	..	4	127	137
		F.	198	47	10	7	13	2	14	1	34	..	..	..	7	22	5	112	..	...	..	...	53	59
	H.	M.	464	155	...	..	..	12	90	53	59	..	...	..	11	39	9	250	..	..	..	3	122	125
		F.	167	26	10	7	7	2	..	..	34	..	..	...	7	22	5	107	..	..	..	..	50	57
	J.	M.	70	57	..	..	5	2	25	25	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	10	...	..	..	1	5	4
		F.	24	21	..	..	6	..	14	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	3	...	..	..	..	3	...
	S.	M.	8	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	8	..	...	...	..	..	8
		F.	2	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	...	2
Sheikh	Total ..	M.	2,229	1,076	271	349	140	129	149	38	978	..	22	25	72	536	323	175	..	2	1	6	55	111
		F.	1,628	592	241	263	60	21	5	2	765	2	20	50	125	382	186	271	..	6	3	5	53	204
	M.	M.	2,229	1,076	271	349	140	129	149	38	978	..	22	25	72	536	323	175	..	2	1	6	55	111
		F.	1,628	592	241	263	60	21	5	2	765	2	20	50	125	382	186	271	..	6	3	5	53	204

TABLE XIV—*Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.—concld.*

(In column 2, Ar.= Arya, C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Mohamedan, S = Sikh.)

Caste,	Religion.	Sex.	Population dealt with	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.						
				Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.	Total	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
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
Teli	Total	M.	2,409	1,135	364	483	131	80	63	14	1,071	4	46	38	93	576	314	203	..	..	1	8	67	127
		F.	2,330	859	349	429	62	16	2	1	1,142	4	83	91	178	572	214	329	..	1	2	3	59	264
	H.	M.	19	8	1	2	..	3	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
		F.	12	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	M.	M.	2,390	1,127	363	481	131	77	63	12	1,062	4	46	38	93	572	309	201	..	..	1	8	66	126
		F.	2,318	854	348	425	62	16	2	1	1,136	4	81	90	177	571	213	328	..	1	2	3	59	263
Zoroastrian	Total	M.	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	5	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	3		..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Parsi	M.	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	5	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian (*a*) Indian	Total	M.	99	51	17	18	5	4	7	..	42	..	1	..	2	23	16	6	..	..	..	..	1	5
		F.	71	25	10	13	2	..	..	..	44	..	1	1	5	25	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Christian	M.	99	51	17	18	5	4	7	..	42	..	1	..	2	23	16	6	..	..	..	..	1	5
		F.	71	25	10	13	2	..	..	..	44	..	1	1	5	25	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
(*b*) Other Anglo-Indian	Total	M.	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
		F.	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Christian	M.	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
		F.	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) European	Total	M.	9	5	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Christian	M.	9	5	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F.	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XV.—*State distribution of the Christian population by Sect and Race.*

State or City.	ALL DENOMINATIONS.									ANGLICAN COMMUNION.									ARMENIAN.								
	TOTAL.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.		TOTAL.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.		TOTAL.			EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		ANGLO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	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	24	25	26	27	28
Bikaner City	146	85	61	9	7	4	1	72	53	16	9	7	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bikaner State (excluding Bikaner City).	45	27	18	..	..	..	..	27	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	BAPTIST.									CONGREGATIONALIST.									GREEK.								
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bikaner State (excluding Bikaner City).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	LUTHERN.									METHODIST.									MINOR PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS.								
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Bikaner City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	76	53	..	..	4	..	72	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bikaner State (excluding Bikaner City).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	27	18	..	..	..	..	27	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.—*European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.—Part A.—European and Allied Races (including Armenians.)*

State or City.	Total.			British Subjects.																Others.															
				All ages.			0—10		10—16		16—18		18—30		30—40		40—50		50 and over.		All ages.			0—10		10—16		16—18		18—30		30—40		40—50		50 and over.	
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Bikaner State	16	9	7	16	9	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
City.																																				
Bikaner City	16	9	7	16	9	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.—*European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.—Part B.—Anglo-Indians.*—concld.

State or City.	All Ages.			0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15		15-16		16-18		18-20		Total 15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60 and over.	
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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	26	27	28	29	30
Bikaner State	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	...	...	...	...
City.																													
Bikaner City	5	4	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVII-B.—*Showing Population of the following Selected Occupations by Sex and Age Periods.*

C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Musalman.

Principal Cities.	Religion.	Grand Total.		Total Order No. 1.		ORDER No. 1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.									
						Group No. 2—Ordinary Cultivators.									
				All ages.		*All ages.*		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bikaner City ...	Total ...	4,351	1,994	1,667	367	1,482	105	..	...	938	..	402	94	142	11
	C. ..	12	3	1	..	1	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	..	...
	H. ..	3,072	1,570	1,505	360	1,334	98	...	...	839	..	353	87	142	11
	J. ..	27	22	5	..	3	..	...	..	1	..	2	...	..	..
	M. ..	1,240	399	156	7	144	7	..	..	98	...	46	7	..	..

Principal Cities.	Religion.	ORDER No. 1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE.																			
		Group No. 2 (a) Helpers in Cultivation.										Group No. 4.—Farm Servants.									
		All ages.		0—10		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.		*All ages.*		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bikaner City ...	Total ...	111	260	—	—	85	209	20	41	6	10	7	..	—	..	7	..	—	..	..	..
	C. ..	..	..	..	—	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	H. ..	110	260	..	...	85	209	19	41	6	10	7	..	—	..	7	..	...	..	..	..
	J. ..	1	...	..	..	...	—	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M. ..	..		..	..	...	...	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Principal Cities.	Religion.	ORDER No. 1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE—(*contd*).																			
		Group No. 5.—Field Labourers.										Group No. 14—Herdsmen, Shepherds, Goatherds, etc.									
		All ages.		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 and over.		*All ages.*		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Bikaner City ..	Total ..	30	...	..	...	17	..	9	...	4	..	37	2	..	..	26	...	9	2	2	..
	C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	H. ..	30	..	..	...	17	..	9	..	4	..	24	2	..	..	19	..	5	2	..	...
	J. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	—
	M. ...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	4	...	2	..

TABLE XVII-B.—*Showing Population of the following Selected Occupations by Sex and Age Periods.—contd.*

C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Musalman.

ORDER No. 6.—TEXTILES.

Principal Cities.	Religion.	Total Order No. 6—All ages.		GROUP No. 25—COTTON GINNING, CLEANING AND PRESSING.										GROUP No. 26. COTTON SPINNING.									
				All ages.		0—10.		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.		All ages.		0—10.		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Bikaner City	Total	407	611	2	33	..	...	2	25	—	8	...	..	45	326	..	...	37	268	7	55	1	3
	C.	8	3	...	..	—	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	—	—	..	...
	H.	145	358	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	13	291	..	—	8	250	5	41	..	...
	J.	..	20	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	20	...	..	..	10	..	10	..	..
	M.	254	230	2	33	..	..	2	25	...	8	..	..	32	15	..	..	29	8	2	10	1	3

ORDER No. 6—TEXTILES—*contd.*

Principal Cities.	Religion.	GROUP No 27. COTTON SIZING AND WEAVING,										GROUP No. 31. WOOL CARDING AND SPINNING.										GROUP No. 37, DYING, BLEACHING, PRINTING, PREPARATION AND SPONGING OF TEXTILES.									
		All ages.		0—10.		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.		All ages.		0—10.		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.		All ages.		0—10.		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Bkaner City	Total	141	41	—	..	51	24	85	17	5	...	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	219	199	..	..	196	152	22	27	1	20
	C.	8	..	..	...	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	H.	126	40	..	—	42	24	83	16	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	23	..	..	4	11	1	12	1	..
	J.	..	...	..	—	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.	7	1	..	...	5	..	...	1	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	213	176	..	..	192	141	21	15	..	20

TABLE XVII-B.—*Showing Population of the following Selected Occupations by Sex and Age Periods.—contd.*

C—Christian, H—Hindu, J—Jain, M—Musalman.

Principal Cities.	Religion.	TOTAL ORDER No. 9.		ORDER No. 9.—METALS.										ORDER No. 15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES.											
				GROUP No. 48.—OTHER WORKERS IN IRON AND MAKERS OF IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS PRINCIPALLY OR EXCLUSIVELY OF IRON.										TOTAL ORDER No. 15.		GROUP No. 85.—LIME BURNERS, CEMENT WORKERS.									
		All ages.		*All ages.*		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 *and over.*		*All ages.*		*All ages.*		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 *and over.*	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
Bikaner City	Total	168	20	168	20	..	..	124	..	30	20	14	..	1691	962	14	10	..	..	5	..	7	10	2	..
	C.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
	H.	69	20	69	20	..	..	51	..	10	20	8	..	1106	813	14	10	..	..	5	..	7	10	2	..
	J.	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.	99	..	99	..	...	..	73	..	20	..	6	..	564	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Principal Cities.	Religion.	ORDER No. 15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES.—(*contd.*)																							
		GROUP No. 86.—EXCAVATORS AND WELL SINKERS.										GROUP No. 87.—STONE CUTTERS AND DRESSERS.										GROUP No. 88.—BRICK-LAYERS AND MASONS.									
		All ages.		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 *and over.*		*All ages.*		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 *and over.*		*All ages.*		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 *and over*	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
Bikaner City	Total	..	13	..	..	..	3	...	7	..	3	254	..	..	..	198	..	48	...	8	..	1,423	939	..	..	1011	318	277	486	135	135
	C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
	H.	...	13	..	..	..	3	..	7	...	3	217	..	..	..	160	..	45	..	6	..	875	790	..	...	596	316	172	339	107	135
	J.	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	...	..	17	2	3	..	1	..
	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	32	..	3	..	2	..	527	147	...	..	398	..	102	147	27	..

TABLE XVII-B.—*Showing Population of the following Selected Occupations by Sex and Age Periods.—concld.*

C = Christian, H = Hindu, J = Jain, M = Musalman.

Principal Cities.	Religion.	Total Order No. 21.		ORDER No. 21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD.									
				Group No. 111—Persons (other than Labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.									
		All ages.		*All ages.*		0—10.		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174
Bikaner City	Total	198	34	21	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	1	..
	C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	H.	75	19	21	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	1	..
	J.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M.	123	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Principal Cities.	Religion.	ORDER No. 21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD.												ORDER No. 22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL.									
		Group No. 112—Labourers employed on Roads and Bridges.										Total order No. 22.		Group No. 118.—Railway Employes of all kinds other than Coolies.									
		All ages.		0—10.		10—40.		40—55.		55 and over.		All ages.		All ages.		0—10		10—40		40—55		55 and over.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206
Bikaner City	Total	26	23	..	...	19	16	6	6	1	1	220	..	220	..	..	..	168	..	45	..	7	...
	C.	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	...	..	2	..	1	...	..	..
	H.	21	19	..	..	16	16	4	3	1	...	172	..	172	..	....	....	136	...	30	...	6	...
	J.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...
	M.	5	4	..	...	3	..	2	3	...	1	44	...	44	...	..	..	29	...	14	...	1	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Part I—Actual Workers only.*

(1) Rent Receivers—All Religions

Religion.	Total number of rent receivers (Actual workers.)		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.				Details of subsidiary occupations returned:																			
			Agriculturists.		Non-Agriculturists.		Ordinary cultivators. (2)		Helpers in cultivation (2 *a*).		Farm servants and Field labourers (4 and 5)		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25).		Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving (26 and 27).		Sawyers, Carpenters, Turners and Joiners, etc. (43 and 44).		General workers on iron (48).		Potters, Earthen pipe and Bowl makers (55).		Shoe, boot and sandal makers (78)		Barbers, etc. (81)		Money-lenders and Bank Managers, etc. (121).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	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	24	25	26	27	28	29
Total ..	1,959	173	1,094	18	38	6	1,085	18	7	..	2	...	...	..	...	2	..	..	...	..	1	..	...	..	..	..	2	...
Arya ..	7	3	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Christian ..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Hindu ..	1,895	163	1,054	16	34	4	1,045	16	7	..	2	...	...	...	..	2	..	..	..	...	1	..	...	..	..	..	2	...
Jain ..	8	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
Muhamedan ..	39	6	27	1	4	2	27	1	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..
Sikh ..	10	1	8	1	...	..	8	1	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Part I—Actual Workers only.*—contd.

(1) Rent Receivers—(*Contd.*)—All Religions.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.

Religion.	Grain and Pulse dealers (136)		Other traders of all kinds (122-139 excepting 136).		Army (Imperial) (155).		Army Indian States including Imperial Service Troops (156).		Service of the State (161).		Service of Indian and Foreign States (162).		Priests ministers, etc., (165).		Medical Practitioners of all kinds including compounders (171 & 172.)		Professors and Teachers of all kinds (173)		Clerks and servants connected with Education (174).		Cashiers, Accountants, Book-keepers, Clerks, &c. (185).		Beggars, vagrants, etc., (189).		Others.	
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Total	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	2	4	..
Arya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindu	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	2	4	..
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muhamedan	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVIII—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists, Part II Actual Workers only.*—contd.

(2) Rent Payers—All Religions.

Religion.	Total Number of Rent Payers. (Actual Workers).		Number of Workers who returned Subsidiary Occupations.				Details of Subsidiary Occupations Returned.															
			Agriculturists.		Non-Agriculturists.		Income from rent of agricultural land (1).		Helpers in Cultivation (2a).		Farm Servants and field labourers (4-5).		Cattle buffalo, goat and pig-breeders and keepers (11-12).		Cotton Ginning, cleaning and pressing (25).		Cotton Spinning, sizing and weaving (26-27).		Sawyers, Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. (43-44).		General Workers in iron (48).		Potters, earthen pipe and bowl makers (55).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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
Total ..	1,00,699	12,868	10,070	306	8,770	788	939	22	8,392	250	739	34	684	33	..	..	2,021	472	1,021	9	130	1	556	15
Arya	118	5	3	..	12	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Christian	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindu	8,9517	11,631	8,531	303	7,533	691	876	22	7,289	250	366	31	344	22	..	..	1,946	442	946	8	93	1	440	15
Jain	631	164	5	3	100	21	...	..	1	...	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muhomedan	8,457	992	1,517	..	908	76	46	..	1,102	..	369	..	339	11	..	..	73	24	1	1	37	..	116	..
Sikh ..	1,974	76	14	..	217	...	14	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	..	72	..	..	...	..	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists. Part II Actual workers only.*—contd.

(2) **Rent Payers (Concluded) All Religions.**

Religion	Details of Subsidiary Occupations Returned.																							
	Shoe, Boot and Sandal Makers (78).		Barbers etc., (81).		Money-lenders and Bank Managers (121).		Grain and Pulse dealers (136)		Other traders of all kinds (123—135, 137—139)		Army (Imperial (155)		Army Indian States including Imperial Service Troops (156 156a)		Village Watchmen (160)		Service of the State (161)		Service of Indian and Foreign States (162a, 162b and 102c)		Priests, Ministers, &c. (165)		Beggars, Vagrants &c (189)		Others.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Total	767	9	968	55	77	6	19	1	482	33	19	..	18	..	179	..	7	..	87	..	481	15	958	113	296	26
Aryn	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Christian.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindu	758	8	920	55	68	5	12	..	295	29	9	..	14	..	142	..	6	..	72	..	443	14	738	92	287	..
Jain	...	..	..	...	8	1	2	..	59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	15	12	..	..
Muhamedan	6	1	39	...	1	..	5	1	125	2	4	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	12	..	24	1	106	9	9	26
Sikh	3	..	9	..	..	...	...	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	29	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists. Part III —Actual Workers only.*—contd.

(3) Helpers in cultivation.—All Religions.

Religion.	Total number of Helpers in cultivation (Actual Workers.)		Number of Actual Workers who returned Subsidiary Occupation.				Details of Subsidiary Occupations Returned.															
			Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.		Income from rent of agricultural land. (1)		Ordinary cultivators. (2)		Farm servants and field labourers. (4 and 5).		Cattle, buffalo and sheep breeders, &c. (11 and 12).		Cotton ginning cleaning and pressing (25).		Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving (26 and 27).		Sawyers Carpenters, turners and joiner, &c. (43 and 44).		General Workers in iron. (48).		Potters, earthen pipe and bowl-makers (55.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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
Total ..	60,158	101,058	2,690	1,220	1,976	2,684	128	...	2,161	1,023	401	197	223	85	..	..	403	1,754	217	8	42	25	148	138
Arya ..	59	67	..	..	7	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	4	...	..	..	...	..	1	1	..	..	...	...
Christian ..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu ..	55,041	94,149	2,239	1,212	1,656	2,239	127	..	2,026	1,019	86	193	73	31	...	...	398	1,573	209	7	37	25	122	114
Jain ..	259	630	1	1	5	9	..	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	..
Muhamedan ..	3,974	5,700	449	7	295	433	...	...	135	3	314	4	146	54	..	...	5	176	1	...	5	...	25	24
Sikh ..	825	512	1	..	13	2	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Part III—Actual Workers only.*—contd.

(3) Helpers in Cultivation (*concld.*)—**All Religions.**

Religion.	Details of Subsidiary Occupations returned.																							
	Shoe, Boot and Sandal makers (78).		Barbers, &c., (81).		Money lenders and Bank Managers & c. (121).		Grain and pulse dealers (135).		Other traders of all kinds (123—135 137—139).		Army (Imperial) (155).		Army Indian States including Imperial Service Troops (156 & 156 *a*)		Village watchmen (160).		Service of the State (161).		Service of Indian and Foreign States (162 *a*, 162 *b* and 162 c).		Priest, ministers &c. (165).		Beggars, vagrants etc. (189).		Others.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Total ..	162	77	309	210	11		4	2	10	70	3	...	5	...	22	..	3	..	1	..	67	28	211	212	42	59
Arya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...
Christian ...	..	..	..	..	...		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...
Hindu ...	162	77	282	206	10	16	4	...	56	32	3	...	5	...	15	..	..	..	1	..	65	28	172	130	42	...
Jain ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	...	..	1
Muhamedan ...	..	..	26	4	..	...	...	..	43	36	...	...	...	...	2	..	3	...	..	..	..	..	39	81	..	58
Sikh ...	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists. Part IV—Actual Workers only.*

(4) **Field labourers and Farm Servants—All Religions.**

Religion.	Total number of field labourers and farm servants (Actual Workers.)		Number of actual workers who returned Subsidiary Occupations.				Details of Subsidiary Occupations returned.																					
			Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.		Income from rent of agricultural land (1).		Ordinary cultivators (2).		Helpers in cultivation (2a).		Farm servants and field labourers (4 and 5).		Cattle buffalo and goat and sheep breeders (11 and 12).		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (25).		Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving (26 and 27).		Sawyers, carpenters and turners, etc, (43 and 44).		General workers in iron (48).		Potters, earthen pipe and bowl-makers (55).		Shoe, Boot and Sandal makers. (78).		Barbers, &c., (81).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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	26	27	28	29	30	31
Total ..	1,028	493	3	1	28	31	...	...	2	1	...	...	1		7	23	1	...	12	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	...	..	2	..
Arya ..	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
Christian ..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Hindu ..	362	195	2	...	25	26	...	..	2	...	..	..	..	...	7	2	1	..	12	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	..
Jain ...	7	...	1	..	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	2	..
Muhammadan ..	35	16	..	1	1	5	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2		...	..	...	..	..
Sikh ..	4	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

TABLE XVIII.—*Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists: Part IV—Actual workers only.*—c 1 d
onc d

(4) Field labourers and Farm Servants (concluded)—All Religions.

Religion.	Details of Subsidiary Occupations returned.													
	Other traders of all kinds. (123—135, 137—139).		Village Watchmen. (160).		Service of the State. (161).		Service of Indian and Foreign States. (162-a, 162-b & 162-c).		Priests, Ministers, &c. (165).		Beggars, Vagrants, &c. (189).		Others.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Total ..	..	...	5	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Aryo ...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christian ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..
Hindu ...	..	...	5	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
Jain ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
Muhammadan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	1	...
Sikh ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXI—PART A.

TABLE XXI.—*Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race*

CASTE.	Traditional Occupation.	Religion.	*Population dealt with.*			*Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their*				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupations.	
			Actual workers.		Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.			
			M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Ahir ..	Graziers and Dairymen.	Total Ar. and H. ..	490	322	411	21	6	2	..	..	..
2. Balai ..	Weavers and menials	Total H. ..	264	208	308	104	8	2	3	4	11
3. Bambhi ..	Leather workers ..	Total H. ..	102	101	131	5	7	1	1	24	..
4. Bhangi ..	Sweepers ..	Total H.M.S. ..	1,961	1,522	2,362	802	1,105	80	31	52	68
5. Brahman ..	Priests	Total Ar. H.J.M.S...	21,028	14,399	27,812	1,521	410	368	76	436	87
6. Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan.)	Traders ..	Total Ar. H.J.S. ..	12,352	5,048	35,736	6,764	832	592	71	376	35
7. Chamar ..	Tanners and leather workers.	Total Ar. H.M.S. ..	20,170	16,161	23,079	299	168	393	101	899	174
8. Christian—											
(a) Anglo-Indian	..	Total C. ..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) European ..	..	Total C. ..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Indian ..	..	Total C. ..	60	9	101	3	2	..	..	..	..
9. Dhobi ..	Washermen ..	Total H.M. ..	487	389	628	160	126	27	11	26	8
10. Gujar ..	Agriculturist, Grazer, Dairymen.	Total Ar. H. ..	669	348	575	21	19	7	..	10	..
11. Jat.. ..	Cultivators ..	Total Ar. H.J.M.S.	57,553	42,152	58,708	52,479	40,489	2,359	738	1,284	68
12. Kachhi ..	Agriculture and market gardening.	Total H.M. ..	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kalal ..	Distillers and Toddy drawers.	Total H.M.S. ..	454	31	705	10	..	3	..	6	..
14. Kayastha ..	Writers.. ..	Total Ar. H. ..	188	3	326	30	2	..	..	..	..
15. Khati ..	Carpenters ..	Total Ar. H.S. ..	2,793	1,874	3,127	450	161	293	19	798	6
16. Khatik ..	Butchers ..	Total H. ..	169	145	260	49	3	5	8	25	5
17. Koli ..	Weavers and cultivators.	Total H. ..	2	..	11	..	...	..	..	..	...
18. Kumhar ..	Potters and brick-makers.	Total Ar. H.J.M.S...	7,563	5,530	9,526	559	261	362	218	844	186
19. Lodha ..	Cultivators and trade in fodder.	Total M. ..	28	9	11	28	..	..	..	..	..
20. Lohar ..	Blacksmiths ..	Total Ar. H.M. ..	1,187	763	1,658	513	245	165	44	175	25
21. Mali ..	Cultivators and gardeners.	Total Ar. H.J.M. ..	3,455	2,368	4,555	842	1,038	322	200	209	96
22. Raigar ..	Leather workers ..	Total H. ..	1,222	1,014	1,631	289	168	152	39	245	96
23. Rajput ..	Agricultural landholders and military service.	Total Ar. H.J.M. ..	22,790	3,806	27,458	5,190	94	810	21	505	10
24. Rangrez ..	Dyers	Total M. ..	691	439	873	376	297	62	15	29	13
25. Rebari ..	Grazers ..	Total H. ..	49	388	570	165	14	22	2	59	..
26. Shaikh ..	..	Total M. ..	1,466	433	1,958	417	297	139	6	34	15
27. Teli ..	Oil pressers ..	Total H.M. ..	1,410	1,043	2,286	215	94	204	70	202	53
28. Zoroastrian ..	..	Total Parsi ..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Sadhu ..	..	Total H.J.S. ..	338	87	250	..	..	..	..	..	..

Part A—Occupations of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Recorded principal Occupation of Actual workers.															
		Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.										*Exploitation of minerals.*			
Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and Managers of landed estates, Forest Officers and their Clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	..	312	299	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	144	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	66	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	502	530	..	..	48	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
24	2	13,857	12,155	1	2	30	45	54	10	..	..	..	..	9	..
5	..	3,233	2,952	7	..	9	7	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	17,164	14,931	..	2	456	99	128	41	..	..	..	8	239	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	209	218	..	..	32	7	4	..	..	..	1	..	6	4
2	..	457	284	..	..	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	11	..	..	6	1	177	36	318	44	..	..	1	..	9	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	379	293	..	1	3	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,949	1,636	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	86	97	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	5,734	4,685	1	..	50	15	37	20	1	..	..	..	79	10
..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	435	444	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	904	523	..	..	65	11	14	3	2	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	561	593	..	..	55	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	12,858	2,023	6	..	64	13	145	690	3	..	..	..	72	15
..	..	152	104	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
..	..	291	361	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	33	..	..	1	..	16	..
..	8	823	812	..	..	7	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXI.—*Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race*

CASTE.	Traditional Occupation.	Religion.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.							
			Industries.				*Transport.*			
			Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.		Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. Ahir ..	Graziers and Dairymen	Total Ar. and H. ..	2	..	..	2	1	...	37	...
2. Balai ..	Weavers and menials	Total H. ..	...	...	..	...	..	2	3	2
3. Bambhi ..	Leather workers ...	Total H. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4. Bhangi ..	Sweepers ..	Total H M. S. ..	...	4	11	7	...	...	26	...
5. Brahman ..	Priests ..	Total Ar. H. J. M. S.	46	37	30	144	86	..	144	4
6. Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan).	Traders ..	Total Ar. H. J. S. ..	29	4	85	330	25	..	15	2
7. Chamar ..	Tanners and Leather workers, etc.	Total Ar. H. M. S. ...	96	3	440	392	2	..	89	36
8. Christian—										
(a) Anglo-Indian	..	Total ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
(b) European ..	..	Total ..	..	...	1	..	2	..	...	...
(c) Indian ...	..	Total ..	..	...	9	3	1	...	3	..
9. Dhobi ..	Washermen ..	Total H. M. ..	1	..	12	8	...	..	3	...
10. Gujar ..	Agriculturists, grazers, dairymen.	Total Ar. H. ..	..	2	1	..	5	1	27	1
11. Jat ..	Cultivators ..	Total Ar. H. J. M. S.	1	10	8	113	8	..	74	10
12. Kachhi ..	Agriculture and market gardening.	Total H. M. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13. Kalal ..	Distillers and Toddy drawers.	Total H. M. S. ..	..	...	1	3	1	..	2	...
14. Kayastha ...	Writers ..	Total Ar. H. ..	...	...	...	...	23	..	..	...
15. Khati ..	Carpenters ..	Total Ar. H. S. ..	2	2	14	15	3	...	6	...
16. Khatik ..	Butchers ..	Total H. ..	...	3	3	2	...	..	1	...
17. Koli ..	Weavers and cultivators.	Total H. ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
18. Kumhar ..	Potters and brickmakers	Total Ar. H. J. M. S.	6	2	104	104	7	...	21	22
19. Lodha ..	Cultivators and trade in fodder.	Total M. ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
20. Lohar ..	Blacksmiths ..	Total Ar. H. M. ..	5	..	13	5	4	...	1	...
21. Mali ...	Cultivators and gardeners.	Total Ar. H. J. M. ..	4	7	36	8	8	...	74	1
22. Raigar ..	Leather workers ..	Total H. ..	...	...	1	25	..	...	..	15
23. Rajputs ..	Agricultural landholders and military service.	Total Ar. H. J. M. ...	1	13	44	613	22	..	91	...
24. Rangrez ..	Dyers ..	Total M. ..	...	...	4	..	...	...	8	..
25. Rebasi ..	Grazers ..	Total H. ..	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	..
26. Sheik ..	..	Total M. ..	13	1	96	21	15	..	47	...
27. Teli ..	Oil pressers ..	Total H. M. ..	6	...	34	13	..	...	39	1
28. Zorastrian ..	..	Total Parsi ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
29. Sadhu ..	..	Total H. J. S. ..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..

Part A—Occupations of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races—(Contd.)

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

Trade.		*Public Force.*				*Public Administration.*				*Professions and Liberal Arts.*					
		Commissioned and Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, Doctors and Teachers.		Others.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
5	8	2	..	5	..	1	...	24	...	...	...	2	..	1	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	67	7	1	...	..	...	1	...
962	56	10	..	76	..	64	1	430	7	76	..	279	26	62	7
...	...	3	1	13	..	17	..	91	..	18	4	38	29	18	3
5	1	..	..	10	..	1	..	78	2	8	1	...	...	4	4
..	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
..	...	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	1	1	..	..	...
...	...	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	...	...	..	...	..	..	..
4	1	1	..	21	..	..	..	16	..	...	..	..	..	1	...
119	63	43	..	170	16	2	..	117	..	6	1	4	...	6	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	...	..	...	1	...	3	...
7	..	3	..	3	..	11	..	55	..	1	..	26	..	1	...
18	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	...	..	..
3	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
43	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	13	...	3	1	2	..	9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	...
117	63	..	..	11	..	2	..	91	1	6	...	3	3	21	3
...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	4	..
1,340	9	17	..	59	..	32	..	603	1	22	8	23	...	6	2
10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	...	..	...	..	3	...
3	..	..	..	3	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	7	3	..	26	...	4	..	85	..	3	..	16	...	42	43
23	4	..	..	..	...	1	..	4	...	..	..	2	..	8	..
1	..	...	..	..	..	1	...	..	...	..	..	1	2	...	...
..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	36	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXI.—*Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race. Part A—Occupations of selected Castes, Tribes or Races.*—(Concld.)

CASTE.	Traditional Occupation.	Religion.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.									
			Persons living on their income.		Domestic Service.		*Insufficiently described occupations.*				*Unproductive.*	
							Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, &c., otherwise unspecified.		Labourers unspecified		Beggars, Prostitutes, Criminals & inmates of Jails and Asylums.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
1	2	3	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1. Ahir ..	Graziers and Dairy men.	Total Ar. and H. ..	3	1	26	4	1	...	33	2	2	...
2. Balai ..	Weavers and menials.	Total H. ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	11	5	..	...
3. Bambhi ...	Leather workers ..	Total H. ..	..	...	..	..	..	...	11	20	..	1
4. Bhangi ..	Sweepers ..	Total H M. S. ..	...	...	306	..	..	...	63	4	49	8
5. Brahman ..	Priests ..	Total Ar. H. J. M. S	49	105	1,913	613	6	..	186	276	745	423
6. Certain Trading Castes (Mahajan.)	Traders ..	Total Ar. H. J. S...	177	507	451	85	698	5	21	67	43	146
7. Chamar ..	Tanners and Leather workers.	Total Ar. H. M. S.	1	3	36	23	..	..	656	250	71	51
8 Christian—												
(a) Anglo-Indian..	..	Total ..	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) European ..	..	Total ..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..
(c) Indian ...	..	Total ..	...	...	18	...	2	..	10	2	1	1
9. Dhobi ...	Washermen ..	Total H. M. ..	..	..	2	3	...	..	22	10	3	2
10. Gujar ...	Agriculturists, Grazier, Dairymen.	Total Ar. H. ..	3	1	52	23	...	..	36	5	4	5
11. Jat ..	Cultivators ..	Total Ar. H. J. M. S.	25	9	850	440	5	..	363	142	114	17
12. Kachhi ...	Agriculture and market gardening.	Total H. M. ...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kalal ...	Distillers and Toddy drawers.	Total H. M. S. ...	...	...	4	1	..	..	23	10	..	..
14. Kayastha ..	Writers ...	Total Ar. H. ..	9	...	7	...	6	..	..	..	1	1
15. Khati ..	Carpenters ..	Total Ar. H. S. ..	...	1	26	21	..	..	11	6	6	4
16. Khatik ...	Butchers ..	Total H. ..	..	...	...	1	...	..	19	29	...	..
17. Koli ..	Weavers and Cultivators.	Total H. ..	...	...	2	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
18. Kumhar ..	Potters and brick-makers.	Total Ar. H. J. M. S.	1	4	73	50	12	1	401	121	31	6
19. Lodha ..	Cultivators and trade in fodder.	Total M. ...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
20. Lohar ..	Blacksmith ..	Total Ar. H. M. ..	...	3	7	..	..	..	23	14	1	5
21. Mali ..	Cultivators and gardeners.	Total Ar. H. J. M. ..	6	3	183	60	98	..	692	421	19	14
22. Ralgor ..	Leather workers ..	Total H. ..	...	1	1	1	...	..	146	127	7	2
23. Rajput ..	Agricultural landholders and Military service.	Total Ar. H. J. M...	23	17	820	129	3	2	451	139	85	17
24. Rangrez ..	Dyers ..	Total M. ..	..	...	3	2	1	...	59	6	4	3
25. Rebari ..	Graziers ..	Total H. ...	...	2	4	..	...	..	1	..	1	1
26. Sheikh ..	...	Total M. ..	4	...	70	5	120	..	163	16	35	4
27. Teli ..	Oil pressers ..	Total H M. ..	...	1	4	3	..	...	34	24	..	2
28. Zorastrian ..	..	Total Parsi. ..	...	..	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	..
29. Sadhu ...	..	Total H.J.S. ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	362	87

TABLE XXI—PART B.

TABLE XXI—PART B.—*Distribution of Workers in certain*

Group No. 22 (Other Minerals)				Group No. 25 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.				Group No. 26 Cotton spinning.				Group No. 27. Cotton sizing and weaving.			
Caste.	Religion.	Population dealt with.		Caste.	Religion.	Population. dealt with.		Caste.	Religion.	Population. dealt with.		Caste.	Religion.	Population. dealt with.	
		M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.
Total ...		130	56	Total ...		65	50	Total ...		72	2,447	Total ..		1,163	358
Brahman ..	H.	3	...	Dhanak ...	H.	...	7	Agarwal ..	H.	...	23	Balai ..	H.	1	5
Chamar ..	H.	45	16	Kayamkhani..	M.	21	5		J.	...	8	Bambhi ..	H.	4	..
Dhanak ...	H.	..	4	Kasai ...	M.	4	..	Ahir ...	H.	..	2	Chamar ..	H.	862	262
Fakir ...	M.	2	..	Nayak ...	H.	8	2	Arora ..	H.	..	1		M.	2	..
Gujar ...	H.	3	...	Pinjara ...	M.	2	34	Bairagi ...	H.	...	8		S.	2	..
Gwalia ..	H.	..	3	Rajput ..	H.	1		Balai ...	H.	...	17	Chhipa ..	M	2	..
Jat ...	H.	1	8	Teli ...	M.	25		Baori ..	H.	...	2	Dhanak ..	H.	27	2
Kayamkhani	M.	4	...	Thori ..	H.	4	2	Bhat ..	H.	1	1	Hamal ..	M	1	..
												Indian Christian ..	C.	8	..
Kumhar ..	H.	2	1					Bishnoi ..	H	..	8	Julaha ..	M.	12	6
Lohar ...	M.	..	7					Bhishti ..	M.	..	4	Khatik ..	M	1	..
Mali ..	H.	26	1					Bisati ...	M.	..	2				
Meghwal ...	H.	3	8					Brahman ..	H.	1	163	Meghwal ..	H.	227	71
Mochi ..	H.	1	...					Chakar ...	H.	...	3	Mochi ..	M.	..	3
Nayak ..	H.	4	7					Chamar ...	H	2	208	Murid ..	M	10	4
								Charan ..	H.	...	24	Nayak ..	H.	..	1
Oswal ..	J.	2	...					Chhippa ..	M.	...	1	Pathan ..	M.	7	6
Thori ...	H	31	..					Chobdar ..	M.	...	3	Rath ..	M.	1	4
								Dai ...	M.	...	1	Sheikh ..	M.	6	..
								Daroga ..	H.	...	29				
								Gurra ..	H.	...	3				
								Jat ..	H.	...	76				
									A.	...	1				
								Jogi ..	H.	...	4				
								Julaha ..	M.	2	1				
								Kalal ..	M.	...	1				
								Kayamkhani	M.	...	48				
								Kasai ..	M.	...	3				
								Khati ..	H.	..	10				
								Khatik ...	H.	...	2				
									M.	..	2				
								Koli ..	H.	..	1				
								Kumhar ...	H.	3	80				
									M.	..	1				
								Lohar ..	H.	..	5				
									M.	..	1				
								Mali ..	H.	..	3				
								Maheshri ..	H.	..	242				
								Meghwal ..	H.	10	336				
								Mina ...	H.	..	1				
								Mochi ..	H	..	1				
								Mughal ..	M.	..	2				
								Nai ...	H.	2	28				
								Nayak ...	H.	..	19				
								Oswal ..	J.	..	136				
								Pathan ...	M.	..	9				
								Pinjara ...	M.	27	10				
								Perohit ..	H.	..	4				
								Rajput ..	H.	7	584				
									M.	11	125				
								Rath ..	M.	..	12				
								Rebari ..	H.	..	4				
								Sadhu ..	H.	..	1				
								Sowag ...	H.	1	1				
								Shaikh ..	M	3	2				
								Shargir ...	H.	..	1				
								Sipahi ..	M.	..	3				
								Sunar ...	H.	..	36				
								Sutha ..	H.	2	91				
								Swarmi ..	H.	..	6				
								Teli ..	H.	..	1				
									M.	..	4				
								Thori ..	H.	..	20				

Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

Group No. 48
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.

Caste.	Religion	Population. dealt with. M.	F.
Total ..		755	282
	A.	..	2
Lohar ..	H.	497	276
	M.	239	4
	S.	1	..
Niarya ..	M.	3	..
			..
Shekh ..	M.	4	..
Shikligar ..	H.	2	..
	M.	3	..
			..
Teli ..	M.	6	..
			..
			..
			..
			..

Group No. 49.
Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.

Caste.	Religion.	Population. dealt with M.	F.
Total ..		167	12
Agarwal ..	H.	9	..
Bhat ..	M.	1	..
Fakir ..	M.	1	..
Lohar ..	H.	2	3
	M.	6	..
			..
Pathan ..	M	..	8
Rangrez ..	M.	1	..
Rath ..	M.	1	..
			..
Shekh ..	M.	4	..
Sunar ..	H	2	..
Teli ..	M.	39	..
			..
Thathera ..	H.	84	..
	M.	17	1

Group No. 94.
Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, &c.

Caste.	Religion	Population. dealt with. M.	F.
Total ..		30	..
Agarwal ..	H.	1	..
Brahman ..	H.	5	..
Indian ..	C	1	..
Christian ..			
Kayamkhani	M.	8	..
Kayasth ..	H.	2	
Khatri ..	H.	1	
Nai ..	M.	2	
Rajput ..	H.	4	
Sheikh ..	M.	5	
Swami ..	H.	1	

Group No. 98
Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation, jewellery makers, gilders, &c.

Caste.	Religion	Population dealt with. M.	F.
Total ..		2,460	40
Bhishti ..	M.	3	
Brahman ..	H.	21	
Julaha ..	M	14	1
Kayamkhani ..	M.	24	..
Khatri ..	H.	2	..
Lohar ..	M.	41	2
Maheshri ..	H.	18	..
Modi ..	H	2	..
Mughal ..	M	1	..
Murid ..	M.	2	..
Niarya ..	M.	85	8
Oswal ..	H.	2	..
	J.	30	..
Rath ..	M.	2	..
Shekh ..	M.	4	..
	A	6	..
Sunar	H.	2,196	29
Thathera	H.	11	
	M.	3	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—*Area, Houses and Population of Administrative Units.*

Administrative Units of the State.	Approximate area in square miles.	Inhabited Towns.	Inhabited Villages.	Occupied Houses in		Population.							Percentage of Variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1921.	Remarks.
						1921.						1911 Both Sexes.				
				Towns.	Villages.	*Persons in*		*Males in*		*Females in*			1911—1921	1901—1911		
						Towns.	Villages.	Towns	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bikaner State	23,315	13	2,141	36,067	1,09,294	1,67,991	4,91,694	85,618	2,62,072	82,373	2,29,622	7,00,983	—5·9	+19·9	28	
Bikaner City	5	1	..	15,058	..	69,410	....	36,712	..	32,698	..	55,826	+24·3	+5·2	13,882	
Bikaner Nizamat	9,801	..	508	....	27,878	....	1,20,839	....	63,948	....	56,891	1,39,975	—13·7	+9·1	12	Magra Sub-Tehsil has been abolished since 1917 and amalgamated with Bikaner and Surpura Tehsils.
Bikaner Tehsil	4,494	..	191	..	10,720	....	45,357	....	23,910	....	21,447	52,525	—13·6	+9·2	10	
Lunkaransar	3,115	....	147	....	5,812	....	26,136	....	13,909	....	12,227	31,583	—17·2	+7·6	8	
Surpura	2,192	..	170	..	11,346	..	49,346	....	26,129	....	23,217	55,867	—11·7	+4·0	23	
Reni Nizamat	4,647	5	628	7,739	33,262	36,533	1,59,786	18,371	85,990	18,162	73,796	1,93,527	+1·4	+12·3	42	
Bhadra Town	....	1	..	632	..	3,058	..	1,576	....	1,482	..	....	..	..	....	
Bhadra Tehsil	678	....	104	..	7,095	....	34,062	....	18,438	....	15,724	36,553	+1·8	+13·9	55	
Churu Town	24	1	....	3,502	....	16,932	..	8,462	....	8,470	....	16,038	+5·6	+2·4	706	
Churu Tehsil	659	..	92	..	5,986	..	28,235	..	14,937	....	13,298	28,888	—2·3	+17·3	43	
Nohar Town	19	1	..	1,135	..	5,137	....	2,571	..	2,566	..	5,133	+·08	+9·3	270	
Nohar Tehsil	1,486	..	153	....	7,700	..	34,740	....	18,687	..	16,053	43,499	—20·1	+12·8	23	
Rajgarh Town	21	1	..	1,174	..	5,621	....	2,957	....	2,664	....	4,526	+24·2	+9·6	268	
Rajgarh Tehsil	979	..	185	..	8,189	....	42,226	....	23,066	..	19,160	39,438	+7·1	+12·0	43	
Reni Town	15	1	....	1,296	..	5,785	..	2,805	....	2,980	..	5,904	—2·0	+2·8	386	
Reni Tehsil	766	..	94	....	4,292	....	20,423	..	10,862	..	9,561	13,548	+50·7	+16·6	27	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I—*Area, Houses and Population of Administrative Units* (concluded).

Administrative Units of the State.	Approximate area in square miles.	Inhabited Towns.	Inhabited Villages.	Occupied houses in		Population.							Percentage of variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1921.	Remarks.
						1921.						1911.				
				Towns.	Villages.	*Persons in*		*Males in*		*Females in*		Both sexes.	1911—21.	1901—11.		
						Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sujangarh Nizamat ...	3,789	6	486	12,446	27,898	58,456	1,21,165	28,593	63,483	29,863	57,682	1,90,772	— 5·8	+17·1	47	
Bidasar Town ...	...	1	..	1,062	...	5,165	..	2,522	..	2,643	..	...	..	..	...	
Dungargarh Town ..	...	1	...	1,351	..	6,382	..	3,177	..	3,205	..	...	...	..	..	
Do. Tehsil ..	463	..	86	..	5,863	..	25,773	..	13,579	..	12,194	32,611	— 1·4	+5·2	69	
Ratangarh Town ..	50	1	...	2,871	...	13,468	...	6,596	...	6,872	..	12,803	+5·2	+9·0	269	
Do. Tehsil ..	346	...	90	..	5,616	...	24,552	...	12,963	..	11,589	32,564	— 24·6	+ 27·7	71	
Rajaldesar Town ...	...	1	..	1,329	..	6,573	...	3,122	...	3,451	..	...	..	..	..	
Sardarshahr Town ...	15	1	...	3,075	..	14,348	..	7,006	...	7,342	...	12,375	+ 15·9	+23·1	957	
Do. Tehsil ..	1,845	...	159	...	7,319	..	30,894	..	16,150	..	14,744	37,338	—17·3	+19·8	17	
Sujangarh Town ..	16	1	..	2,758	..	12,520	...	6,170	..	6,350	..	12,086	+ 3·6	+23·8	782	
Do. Tehsil ...	1,054	...	151	...	9,100	...	39,946	...	20,791	...	19,155	50,995	— 21·7	+16·5	38	
Suratgarh Nizamat ...	5,073	1	519½	824	20,256	3,592	85,904	1,942	48,651	1,650	41,253	1,20,883	— 22·7	+77·6	18	
Anupgarh Sub-Tehsil ...	1,411	...	84	...	2,144	..	6,366	...	3,491	...	2,875	12,512	— 49·1	+66·9	5	
Hanumangarh Tehsil ...	1,066	..	127	...	0,073	..	36,718	...	19,977	...	16,741	41,519	— 11·6	+105·9	34	
Mirzawala Tehsil ..	1,412	...	147	...	4,975	..	22,045	...	11,673	...	10,372	31,311	— 29·6	+119·4	16	
Suratgarh Town ...	25	1	..	824	...	3,592	...	1,942	...	1,650	...	2,791	+28·7	+16·4	144	
Do. Tehsil ...	862	...	122	...	3,556	...	15,033	...	8,167	...	6,866	21,197	— 29·1	+36·2	17	
Tibi Sub-Tehsil ..	297	...	39	...	1,508	...	6,742	...	3,343	...	4,399	11,553	— 15·7	+41·1	23	

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—*Administrative Units by Religion and Education.*

Administrative Units of the State.	Total Population.		Distribution by Religion.																Number of Literate Persons.					
			Animist.		*Arya.*		*Christian.*		*Hindu.*		*Jain.*		*Muhamedan.*		*Parsi*		*Sikh.*		0—15		15—20		20 & over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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
Bikaner State ..	3,47,690	3,11,995	8	2	475	309	112	79	2,92,819	2,59,349	9,840	13,715	39,656	35,092	6	5	4,774	3,444	2,302	227	2,435	231	17,537	1,112
Bikaner City ..	36,712	32,698	..	...	17	4	85	61	27,137	23,511	2,343	2,951	7,087	6,151	6	5	37	15	704	95	725	84	5,131	483
Bikaner Nizamat ..	63,948	56,891	..	..	91	38	...	..	56,303	49,727	1,741	2,367	5,807	4,759	..	..	6	..	116	4	138	9	1,379	40
Bikaner Tehsil ..	23,910	21,447	...	...	90	38	...	..	19,361	17,381	791	1,031	3,668	2,997	..	..	..	..	84	3	67	4	645	28
Lunkaransar ,, ..	13,909	12,227	..	..	1	...	..	..	11,929	10,424	295	422	1,678	1,381	..	..	6	..	18	..	45	3	327	7
Surpura ,, ..	26,120	23,217	..	...	..	...	...	..	25,013	21,922	655	914	461	381	..	..	..	..	14	1	26	2	407	5
Reni Nizamat ..	1,04,361	91,958	..	...	207	152	5	3	93,142	81,471	1,189	1,524	9,776	8,786	..	..	42	22	567	82	546	45	3,660	180
Bhadra Town ..	1,576	1,482	..	...	5	7	...	...	1,030	933	44	69	495	471	..	..	2	2	40	11	29	5	177	8
Bhadra Tehsil ..	18,438	15,724	..	...	75	52	..	...	17,338	14,699	137	160	880	812	..	..	8	1	37	2	50	1	433	5
Churu Town ..	8,462	8,470	..	..	33	27	5	3	5,441	5,461	389	464	2,614	2,515	...	...	..	..	227	36	197	19	1,118	83
Churu Tehsil ...	14,937	13,298	..	...	80	57	..	...	13,547	12,131	13	16	1,297	1,094	...	..	..	..	27	..	28	...	271	7
Nohar Town ..	2,571	2,566	..	..	...	...	..	..	1,803	1,796	102	134	664	630	...	..	2	6	53	2	57	4	253	15
Nohar Tehsil ..	18,687	16,053	..	..	..	...	..	..	17,709	15,295	17	9	935	737	..	..	26	12	9	1	26	1	187	3
Rajgarh Town ..	2,957	2,664	..	...	3	2	..	...	1,685	1,412	174	214	1,095	1,036	...	..	..	..	39	4	54	1	283	15
Rajgarh Tehsil ..	23,066	19,160	..	..	5	..	..	..	22,025	18,344	153	204	883	612	..	..	..	..	49	7	40	1	384	12
Reni Town ..	2,805	2,980	..	...	...	..	..	..	2,164	2,233	174	24	467	502	...	..	..	..	75	16	52	12	352	20
Reni Tehsil ..	10,862	9,561	..	..	6	7	..	..	10,400	9,167	6	9	446	377	..	...	4	1	11	3	13	1	202	12

PROVINCIAL TABLE II—*Administrative Units by Religion and Education*—(contd.)

Administrative Units of the State.	TOTAL POPULATION.		DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.																NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.					
			Animist.		*Arya.*		*Christian.*		*Hindu.*		*Jain.*		*Muhamedan.*		*Parsi.*		*Sikh.*		0—15		15—20.		20 and over.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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
Sujangarh Nizamat ..	92,078	87,545	...	...	58	58	9	4	80,510	74,626	4,315	6,651	7,181	6,206	..	..	3	..	614	31	724	66	5,200	329
Bidasar Town —	2,522	2,643	—	..	2	4	..	...	1,419	1,405	493	783	608	451	..	...	..	..	21	...	37	3	263	12
Dungargarh Town ..	3,177	3,208	...	...	..	...	..	..	2,185	2,176	425	683	567	346	...	...	..	...	52	2	57	1	409	4
,, Tehsil ..	13,579	12,194	..	...	1	..	...	..	12,953	11,555	337	458	288	181	..	..	...	..	40	..	46	1	389	4
Ratangarh Town ...	6,536	6,872	...	...	...	..	6	3	5,138	5,354	192	271	1,260	1,244	..	..	..	..	117	..	159	2	830	34
,, Tehsil ...	12,963	11,589	..	...	7	7	..	...	12,397	11,009	123	182	436	391	..	...	..	..	32	..	21	2	247	11
Rajaldesar Town ..	3,122	3,451	...	...	..	..	..	..	2,254	2,193	539	987	329	271	..	..	..	...	37	4	52	11	335	106
Sardarshahr Town ...	7,006	4,342	...	...	22	20	3	1	4,394	4,238	1,274	1,879	1,312	1,204	...	..	1	..	132	9	150	14	981	74
,, Tehsil ...	16,150	14,748	..	..	..	...	...	...	15,496	14,237	22	21	631	486	..	..	1	...	15	..	23	3	342	28
Sujangarh Town ...	6,170	6,350	..	...	19	20	...	...	4,405	4,346	538	802	1,208	1,182	..	..	...	..	123	16	119	25	772	32
,, Tehsil ...	20,791	19,155	...	...	7	7	...	—	19,869	18,113	372	585	542	450	...	..	1	..	45	..	60	4	632	24
Suratgarh Nizamat ..	50,593	42,903	8	2	102	57	13	11	35,727	30,014	252	222	9,805	9,140	..	..	4,686	3,407	301	15	302	27	2,167	90
Anupgarh Sub-Tehsil..	3,491	2,875	..	...	1	..	...	..	1,708	1,418	..	...	1,737	1,436	..	..	45	21	5	...	12	...	95	2
Hanumangarh Tehsil..	19,977	16,741	...	..	41	20	11	8	13,960	11,615	159	113	3,051	2,884	..	..	2,755	2,101	150	9	172	20	1,004	45
Mirzawala ...	11,673	10,372	..	...	43	32	...	...	7,671	6,692	8	5	2,406	2,541	...	..	1,545	1,102	22	3	39	2	394	8
Suratgarh Town ..	1,942	1,650	...	—	5	5	2	3	1,562	1,311	48	66	319	265	...	...	6	..	31	5	50	4	341	11
,, Tehsil ...	8,167	6,866	..	..	...	...	...	..	7,040	5,904	25	24	895	856	..	..	207	82	12	2	13	1	180	6
Tibi Sub-Tehsil	5,343	4,399	8	2	12	...	..	..	3,786	3,074	12	14	1,397	1,208	...	—	128	101	31	..	16	..	153	6

CENSUS OF INDIA

1921.

BIKANER STATE.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

CHAPTER 1.—*General.*

Introductory.

The main details of the present Census have already been described in the 1st Part of the 'Report.' This part will be known as the Administrative Report and is meant for the use of the next Census Superintendent of Bikaner State. The Superintendent, Census Operations for Rajputana had duly issued a Code of procedure dealing with the present Census, a few copies of which have been preserved along with other forms and files in the 'Mahafiz Khana' of the State for the use of the Superintendent in the next Census. This 'Code of Procedure' deals with different stages in the operations chapter by chapter and will be of immense help in the next Census, especially during the early portion of the operations prior to receiving any other instructions from the Provincial Census Superintendent.

Appointment of the State Census Superintendent and Deputy Census Superintendent and their duties.

The first thing to be done is to appoint a Superintendent for the Census operations. The State Census Superintendent in the present Census took his seat in the last week of February 1920. If it be found inconvenient to appoint a whole time Superintendent it is very essential to have a whole time Deputy Superintendent possessing a thorough knowledge of English and able as in the present case, not only to assist the Superintendent but may also carry on the work successfully at a time when the Superintendent would be engrossed with other important duties. With a whole time Deputy Superintendent in his office, the Superintendent would be relieved of a good deal of work connected with the office routine and would be left free to devote his time to draft his own instructions, well in advance and to commence his enquiries on the various subjects connected with the Census which he is supposed to discuss in his Report. The Charge and the Assistant Charge Superintendents would, in the meanwhile, move about the State, collecting informations for him, while the Deputy Superintendent would exercise his supervision in the office and would be responsible for the despatch of the statements and informations required by the Provincial Census Superintendent, in the order of time fixed by him. The State Census Superintendent has still to make considerable tours in the State, in order to keep himself in touch with the progress of the operations and to make sure that the Charge Superintendents are actively moving about their respective jurisdictions in the discharge of their duties.

The office of the Superintendent during the Enumeration stages.

In the beginning my office consisted only of one Deputy Superintendent and one Ahalmed. But with the pressure of work, it was found impracticable to run the office with such a meagre staff. The preparation and the punctual submission of statements to the Provincial Census Superintendents, the translations of the eleborate Census Code and other instructions in the vernacular and the numberless letters received from the Provincial Census Superintendent made it imperative to increase the strength in the office, and consequently one English clerk, one vernacular clerk and one Gumashta were added in the beginning of August 1920. The services of Goswami Ranchor Lal were transferred from the office of the Revenue Commissioner to the Census office for a period of 7 months on Rs. 60 per mensem while the vernacular clerk was appointed on a salary of Rs. 20 a month and the Gumashta of the Revenue Commissioner's office continued to act as Accountant for the Census office drawing an allowance of Rs. 10 per month from the Census Budget besides his substantive pay. In budgeting next time for the Census office, I would strongly recommend the appointment of a good English knowing clerk on a decent salary from the very early point in the operations so that he may become conversant with the work in the office and be able to run the office and prepare tables and statements when the work is in full swing independent of the help of the Deputy Superintendent or Superintendent.

The Deputy Superintendent's office at the Tabulation Centre.

The foregoing establishment is required for the Enumeration stage only. For the Tabulation and compilation office at a centre especially outside the State, the staff has to be increased considerably in keeping with the nature of the work. The staff which left for Jodhpur on 5th April, 1921, was exactly of

the same strength as that of 1911, the only difference was in the matter of increased rate of deputation allowances given to them besides their substantive pay, which was due to the changed economic conditions arising out of the high princes of food stuffs and other necessities of life as compared with 1911. The staff for the Bikaner Census office at Jodhpur consisted as before, of one Deputy Superintendent (Mr. S. K. Mukerjee), one Inspector of the grade of the Naib-Tahsildar, one English clerk, one vernacular clerk who was also the Accountant, two Record Keepers, six Girdwaras, who acted as Supervisors and 12 Patwaris as Assistant Supervisors, while one Chaprasi, one Farrash and one waterman were engaged locally, as none agreed to go from Bikaner at Rs. 9 per mensem without receiving any extra allowance. With the exceptions of the Deputy Superintendent, the English and Vernacular Clerks, the Assistant Record keeper and the menial establishment, the rest of the staff consisted entirely of permanent employees in the Revenue Department. But this strength was subsequently reduced, and by the end of August 1921 only 8 were kept out of a total of 23, besides the Deputy Superintendent.

The practice of sending permanent and trained employees is the best in such cases and ought to be maintained so long as the Tabulation Office is kept outside the State. Otherwise the Deputy Superintendent will be put to the greatest difficulty in the management of his office in a foreign place with temporary and untrained hands and incurring nearly the same amount of expenditure as in the case of permanent employees. For, if there was to be any accuracy in the work at all and any chance of the Tables being finnished within reasonable time, the services of capable Compilers and Tabulators would be required and it would be hardly possible to obtain such men on less than Rs. 30 or 35 a month. Even then the Deputy Superintendent would not exercise that amount of control over them as he would have upon men who will be in some sort of State employ.

The Selection of a Tabulation Centre.

It would be a matter for consideration for the future Census Superintendent of the State whether the work of slip copying could be performed in the State or the staff has to be sent to any central office to be fixed by the Provincial Census Superintendent for this purpose as has been the practice hitherto. T' assent of the Provincial Census Superintendent is, no doubt, an important ctor but the State Census Superintendent should also use his discretion and ee if the work could be performed here at a rate cheaper than that of the Tabulation centre and at the same time with an equal amount of facility. Otherwise it would be more advantageous to send the office outside if conditions obtaining there are more favourable. Along with this question of slip copying, the question of sorting and compilation will also be decided for when the slip copying will be done here, there would arise no need for sending out the office to the Tabulation centre. The selection of a central Abstraction office rests largely, no doubt, upon the Provincial Census Superintendent, who generally consults the different States in this matter. Hitherto the Bikaner Census Tabulation office used to move to Jaipur after the enumeration was over, but the selection of Jodhpur proved advantageous in more than one respect, as the entire work was finished this time with greater facility, less expenditure and in shorter period. For it must be remembered that while the prevailing rate of wages for a slip copyist was varying from 6 annas to 8 annas for every 100 slips copied in centres like Jaipur and Ajmer the Bikaner office was fortunate to get copyists at Jodhpur on wages ranging from 2 annas 6 pies to 3 annas only for equal amount of work. Moreover the Jodhpur State had very generously placed at the disposal of the Bikaner office the whole of that commodious building known as the 'Kuchman House' wherein were accommodated the entire staff and the office with its cartloads of Record and boxes for slips. This also facilitated greatly the task of supervision on the part of the Deputy Suprintendent and enabled the staff to work for longer hours with ease and resulted in the completion of the work earlier than was anticipated.

Progress Reports and their submission to the Provincial Census Superintendent.

The Provincial Census Code laid down that the State Census Suprintendent should collect reports of the progress of work from every Charge Superintendent under him and submit a consolidated report to the Provincial Census Superintendent every fortnight. This was done for some time, but was found quite

inconvenient and unnecessary not only by this State but by every State in Rajputana. When the Provincial Census Superintendent visited Bikaner again in January 1921, this was practically discontinued with his permission, after a full discussion with him. Reports were, however, submitted to the Provincial Census Superintendent at fixed stages, (*a*) about the appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators in August 1920, (*b*) about house numbering in September and October 1920 and (*c*) about the Preliminary Census of the State in February and March 1921. Similarly I also called for reports from the various Charge Sruprintendents as the work advanced especially during the course of the preliminary enumeration.

In the Abstraction office at Jodhpur, the Deputy Superintendent had, however, to submit the usual weekly progress reports to the Provincial Census Superintendent and to me.

Forms adopted.

As in the Census of 1911, the form of the enumeration schedule was the same in 1921, except in the case of the Jains, whose different sects were specially recorded this time under the instructions of the Census Commissioner India. Household schedules originally meant for Europeans and Anglo-Indians were also distributed among high State officials and were used in the Royal Household. As special precautions had been taken to explain fully each and every column in the schedule before their distribution, there were very few mistakes in writing up these schedules. Experience, no doubt, proves that the entries in these schedules could be done more correctly by trained enumerators than by ordinary house-holders.

Printing.

Except a few circulars which were specially considered to be generally important and a few notifications in the Rajpatra Gazette for facilitating the work of the Census, the bulk of the forms and circulars, as well as copying slips and tables were received direct from the Press at Lucknow printed under the orders of the Provincial Census Superintendent who had arranged for a system of duplicate acknowledgments, by which one was sent to the Press and the other to the Provincial Census Superintendent immediately after the delivery of the packages had been taken. This arrangement of sending duplicate acknowledgment had helped materially in accelerating the progress of the work, and difficulty regarding shortage of forms was never met with.

Method of the distribution of Forms.

As the number of forms and circulars was great and their despatch to the various Nizamats and Tahsils would have entailed considerable expenditure on the part of the State, care was taken to distribute them either by the State Census Superintendent or the Deputy Census Superintendent, personally whenever they went on tour, or were handed over to the Nazims and Tahsildars who used to come to the headquarters occasionally when the State Census Superintendent called forth any meeting in order to discuss the general arrangement regarding every important stage in the operation. It was only in the case of extreme urgencies that the means of sending these forms by Railway were resorted to.

CHAPTER II.

ENUMERATION.

General Village Register.

The first direct step is the preparation of the general village register. A complete list of all the villages and hamlets both inhabited and un-inhabited was drawn up together with an approximate number of occupied and unoccupied houses as also the names of those who acted as supervisors and enumerators. An abstract of the above register was submitted in the beginning of April 1920.

Census Maps.

Skeleton maps of Tahsils showing village boundaries and also that of towns were prepared while circles and blocks with their number were indicated on them by thick red and blue lines. In towns all the masonary buildings with 'Gali' were shown.

Formation of Census Division.

The State was divided into Charges under Charge Superintendents and Assistant Charge Superintendents who were Nazims and Tahsildars holding charge of their respective Nizamats and Tahsils. The charges were divided into circles under Supervisors and the circles into blocks under Enumerators. There were altogether 22 charges, 590 circles and 5,000 blocks created in the whole of the State. The average number of houses that fell to the lot of each Enumerator was about thirty while the Supervisor was responsible for 10 to 15 Enumerators. The Supervisors mostly in the Suratgarh Nizamat belonged to the Revenue, Excise and Police Departments serving as Girdawars, Superintendents, Excise and Police Sub-Inspectors while in the other Nizamats the Supervisors were appointed mostly from amongst the Vakils, Mukhtars and Pattedars. All the Charge Superintendents were appointed in the beginning of March, 1920.

Circle List.

With the completion of the above arrangement, circle lists were prepared and an abstract of the same was submitted to the Provincial Census Superintendent on 21st August, 1920.

Training of the Census Staff.

The training of the Supervisors and enumerators was taken in hand in the early stage of the Enumeration by me assisted by the Charge Superintendents and the Assistant charge Superintendents at the head quarters of each Tehsil. The Supervisors and Enumerators were at first collected there and were impressed with the nature and responsibility of their work. After this, printed copies of instructions were given to them.

They were given sufficient time to study the instructions after which the block lists and general schedules were given to them to be filled in without any assistance. The entries were examined by the Assistant Charge Superintendents and Charge Superintendents who pointed out and explained mistakes if there were any. These schedules were afterwards sent to the State Census Superintendent for rechecking who in his turn submitted sample forms to the Provincial Census Superintendent.

The Provincial Census Superintendent paid a visit to the State during the last week of August 1920 and the opportunity was availed of by the State Census Superintendent for inviting all the Charge Superintendents in order to have discussions on various matters with the Provincial Census Superintendent and thereby gain more knowledge of the Census operations. The Provincial Census Superintendent fully explained the nature of the work, the process of house numbering and also the method of filling in the General Schedule.

House Numbering.

The house numbering was commenced on 5th of September 1920, and was almost completed by 31st October 1920. It was was completed everywhere in the State by 15th November, 1920.

House List.

With the completion of house numbering, house lists were prepared and circle lists were corrected and revised accordingly.

Definition of House.

The definition of house as laid down in the Provincial Code for urban and rural areas was strictly and successfully applied. There did not arise any necessity for making any change in definition, as it was sufficiently comprehensive.

Supervisors and Enumerators.

In a State like Bikaner where the standard of literacy is not very high, it is not surprising if difficulty in the selection of suitable persons to act as Supervisors and Enumerators is confronted with in the beginning. But this was surmounted by the appointment of Revenue Officials as Supervisors while literate men in the village mostly shopkeepers or Bhogtas acted as Enumerators. In towns however no such difficulty was experienced as the percentage of literacy is much higher. Moreover it may be admitted that the Pattedars, Vakils and Mukhtars rendered considerable help in the present Census.

Remuneration for Census Work.

It may fairly be said that the work was performed in a public spirited manner and the State was not encumbered in any way by unnecessary charges except where it was absolutely necessary.

Enumeration of non-Synchronous tracts.

Fortunately there is no such tract in Bikaner State where Census could not be taken synchronously with others. Necessity, therefore, did not arise to adopt any special measures for such enumeration.

Arrangements regarding fairs and religious assemblages.

Long before the final enumeration, Tehsildars were called upon to submit to me a list of fairs, religious assemblages, and marriage festivals that were likely to occur in their respective jurisdictions when the final enumeration will be in progress, *viz.*, on the 18th March, 1921. I was informed, however, that no such fairs, festivals or assemblages were likely to come off on that date but arrangements were still made beforehand to meet any emergencies.

Special measures for plague areas.

There was no outbreak of plague in the whole of the State and for this the medical authorities were themselves alert to inform the people, should any case of Plague have occurred in any part of the State. Preparations were also made by me to meet such emergency through the agency of the Revenue Officers who arranged for special Enumerators in case the ordinary enumerators left their posts. The Supervisors, as has already been pointed out, were Revenue Girdawars and Patwaris. Mukhtars and Vakils, Excise Superintendents and Police Officers, hence there was very little apprehension in the matter.

The earliest and latest date of preliminary enumeration.

The preliminary enumeration commenced in the State from 5th of January 1921, in rural areas while it commenced about the first week of February, 1921, in urban areas. This enumeration was completed on the 28th of February, 1921, in the rural area and on the 10th of March, 1921, in the urban area except in the City of Bikaner where it was commenced on the 1st of March and completed on the 10th of March, 1921.

Transmission of provisional totals.

In the beginning of July, 1920, a programme for the transmission of the provincial totals was drawn up by each of the Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents under the instructions of the State Census Superintendent. It was shown there that the Enumerators and specially the Supervisors were to communicate their totals on 19th March 1921, by assembling at the headquarters of each Tehsil. The Tehsildars or the Assistant Charge Superintendents would communicate the same to the Charge Superintendent at his headquarter either by means of telegram or by Camel Sowar. The Charge Superintendents in their towns were to communicate to me by means of telegram and at the same time to forward the summaries by post. The totals were then to be communicated by me to the Provincial Census Superintendent at Ajmer and to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana. The above procedure was strictly followed when the final enumeration was over and the Provisional totals were duly submitted on the date fixed by the Provisional Superintendent previously.

To what extent provisional totals were based on the preliminary totals.

In no part of the State the provisional totals were based on the preliminary totals entered in circles and charge summaries. Proper and adequate arrangements were made previously for the communication of provisional totals by means of Camel Sowars on the remotest area, *viz.*, that of Pugal which is situated at a distance of 75 miles from the headquarters of the Bikaner Nizamat. The figures for this area were communicated to the Charge Superintendent concerned on the morning of 20th March 1921. Consequently necessity did not arise for communicating the figures of any remoet area basing them on the preliminary totals.

Difficulty in carrying out the Census.

No difficulty worth recording was ever met with in carrying out the Census. The instructions laid down in the Provincial Census Code as well as in the letters issued from time to time from the office of the Provincial Census Superintendent were clear and complete in themselves and a successful result depended upon intelligent application of those instructions. If there were still any difficulties these were surmounted either by referring to the Provincial Census Superintendent or by personal discussions with him during his tours.

One thing may be pointed out here that in future sufficient number of the copies of the Provincial Census Code Part 1st rendered into the vernacular may be sent to the State Census Superintendent in order to be distributed among the Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents of the State, as the majority of them find it more convenient to grasp the principles laid down in the Code, if rendered into Hindi.

Again the States may be asked to print the general schedules in their own press so as to ovbiate any complaint of delay and shortage. Column No. 12 of General Schedule, *viz.*, the birth place should have a little more space for recording the district of birth and its province.

Further the register of occupations, castes and dialects should be prepared during the stage of preliminary enumeration as doubts and difficulties can be removed at once after enquiry on the spot. A list of languages spoken in different parts of each individual State should be supplied beforehand so as to ensure correct entry in the general schedule.

Census of Railways.

Special arrangements were made for the Census of Railways. The Railway premises were included in the circle of the district as an ordinary block but special blocks were created for the station or platform enumeration and for the train enumeration while the ordinary enumerator was responsible to his Supervisors for the correct enumeration of the Railway premises, special enumerators had to be appointed and trained for the platform enumeration and train enumeration. These special enumerators were men of the Station Staff. At each station enumerators were told off for enumerating all persons whether taking tickets or alighting from a train on the evening of 18th March 1921. Persons who were about to travel were enumerated and provided with passes. The same was the case with those who alighted from the train. For this purpose elaborate arrangements were made at the Bikaner Station where the number of travellers was large, while the Deputy Superintendent and myself were also present at the time of the arrival of evening trains. All those persons who were not enumerated anywhere and still remained in the train on the evening of 18th March were enumerated on the following morning at 6 A. M., at Dungargarh and Sardarshahr Station where the trains were due to arrive at that time. The words "Station or platform enumeration" and "train enumeration" were written on the books filled in for such purposes. The Supervisors concerned recorded these figures in their circle summaries marking them out with red ink.

CHAPTER III.

SLIP COPYING.

With the close of the Final enumeration on the night of the 18th of March 1921 and the following morning all the charge Superintendents had been instructed to send their enumeration books together with the charge and circle summaries to the headquarters with as little delay as possible after these had been carefully checked by them. The Charge Superintendent despatched their enumeration books and summaries which were received at the headquarters by the 27th of March 1921 where they were again carefully checked before they were sent to Jodhpur. The books were then despatched to the Central Abstraction office at Jodhpur in the first week of April 1921.

I had in the meantime paid a flying visit to Jodhpur to look after the arrangements made regarding the accommodation of the Census office, the arrangement of copyists and other minor but necessary details.

The Census staff left for Jodhpur on 5th April 1921 while the Deputy Superintendent joined the office a week later.

The strength of establishment of each kind employed in the office.

A scheme regarding the selection of the staff for the abstraction office in Jodhpur, had already been framed in consultation with the Provincial Census Superintendent, when he paid a visit to the State during the last week of January 1921.

It was proposed by me that the entire supervising staff should consist of Revenue officials, who would be permanent State employees. The staff thus selected consisted of 1 Naib-Tehsildar to act as Inspector, 6 Girdawars and 12 Patwaris to do the work of Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors.

The total number of slips received at the first instance from Perry's Press, Lucknow, was 24,177, while 7,17,280 slips were received subsequently. The total number of slips thus received amounted to 7,41,457. But this number was not found adequate in view of the fact that proper slips for all religions and for all the civil conditions were not received although the number far exceeded the total population of the State. As the work of slip copying advanced and the daily out-turn of slips rose from 5 000 to 32,000, necessity was keenly felt to keep a sufficient number of slips in the reserve stock so as to ensure the progress of the work without any break. But as mentioned above, the supply from Perry's Press did not meet the demand and there was no other alternative left but to ask the local press (Marwar State press) to meet the situation by supplying the required number and kind of slips daily, which they readily did. The arrangement of sending slips by the Perry's press at Lucknow was anything but satisfactory and had we not been helped in this respect by the Jodhpur State, the work would have remained at a stand still for some time.

Language used for slip copying.

Hindi was used all along for slip copying purposes, the reason being that English knowing copyists are rare in this part of the province and as the supervising staff was not fully conversant with the English language, it was deemed expedient to carry on this work in Hindi.

Progress of the work of slip copying.

The work of copying the slips was taken in hand on the 18th of April, 1921, the delay was due to the proper number and kinds of slips not having been received. On the first day the work was commenced with only 30 copyists for the purpose of giving them training. One more gang of 6 copyists was added a week later, while the maximum number of copyists, *viz.*, 55 was engaged within a fortnight, under the supervision of 6 Supervisors and 12 Assistant Supervisors.

The outturn of slips was naturally very low in the beginning as the copyist took some time to pick up the work. The average daily outturn of slips during the first week was therefore 14,000. When the maximum strength of the gangs of copyists was reached, the daily outturn of slips also rose varying from 20,000 to 25,000. The highest figures was attained in the last week when 32,000 slips were copied in one day, the general average of slips copied daily per copyist being 359. The whole work was completed on the 23rd of May 1921 covering a period of 35 days in all.

System adopted for payment to the copyists.

While the supervising staff was composed of permanent hands the copyists who were local people were engaged temporarily for the period during which slip copying was in progress. The total strength of the copyists was 55 and they were engaged on piece work system at the average rate varying from 2 as. 6 pies to 3 annas for every 100 slips copied. This system was found more suitable than fixed payment, as the rate of the outturn of slips was higher in the former case and the copyists also worked for longer hours for the temptation of greater earning. Special stress, however, was laid on the checking of slips by the Supervising Staff to guard against fudging and to ensure honest and accurate work.

System on which fines were imposed and rewards given.

Whenever any copyist was found doing his work carelessly and making mistakes, he was asked to rewrite the slips without any further remuneration and if the slips were copied by some other copyist, the remuneration at the rate of 6 pies per 100 slips was paid in that case, to the other copyists, deducting from the wages of the former. It has also been seen that even the giving of rewards does not minimise either the mistakes or fudging. Sometimes, this reward is very rarely shared between the copyist and the Supervisor, hence the best way is to inflict fines on the Copyists and to warn the Supervisors severely.

Abbreviations in slip copying

The use of abbreviations in slip copying is generally meant to accelerate the work and a list of all such abbreviations had been duly received from the Provincial Census Superintendent, necessity did not arise, therefore, of adding any more abbreviations to the list as there is danger of making wrong entries in the slips by lazy copyists if too many abbreviations were used especially in columns 9, 10 and 11 in the general schedules, *viz.*, of occupations for which only the three abbreviations were used *viz.*, (1) कलद् (2) कलल and (3) कमद for (1) Agricultural land rent-receivers, (2) Agricultural land rent-payers, (3) Helpers in agriculture and also in the columns of language, with birth place and literacy.

Mistakes in slip copying.

The advantage which is derived by having the work done on piece system is also liable to be greatly minimised, if sufficient amount of vigilance is not maintained over a copyist's work as he would care not so much for the mistakes he might be committing, as for the quanity of slips that he might turn out to earn his wages. The columns in which mistakes are generally made by copyists are those of language, literacy and occupations, especially that of the subsidiary occupations. The best way for the checker to detect mistakes in the slips would to be hold the book and let the copyist hold the slip and ask the copyist to read out the entries made by him. Should the checker find any mistake in the book it is his duty to refer it to the Deputy Superintendent, as the checker or the Supervisor as he is called, has no right to make any alterations in the books. In the columns of language some of the copyists will be found to make use of one of the authorised abbreviations throughout a whole book whereas the actual entries might be for various languages, or he may alter all the languages entered in the schedule to make them agree with what he considers to be the ordinary language of the place of enumeration or of birth, regardless of the possibility that foreigners may retain their own languages inside their house. In the column of occupations, full entries must be insisted upon otherwise mistakes would be made by sorters and compilers in the arrangement of groups into which the occupations ought to go. Sometimes it will be found that the copyist in his entry has ommitted all the entries in the column of subsidiary occupations. Before handing over the slips to the Sorters it is necessary to examine whether the copyists have not omitted the circle and block numbers as without this considerable confusion will arise in the sorting stage.

The extent to which the entries were tested by the Supervising staff.

The Supervisors were held immediately responsible for any mistakes found in the slips, hence the checking was done by them carefully. After the slips had been checked by the supervisors, the Inspector took up the bundles and tested them. Similarly the Deputy Superintendens tested a certain percentage both from the checked and the un-checked bundles. The following figures will show the result of testing :

TESTING BY THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.		TESTING BY THE INSPECTOR.	
No. of entries tested.	No. of mistakes found.	No. of entries tested.	No. of mistakes found.
57,810	491	1,22,788	840

General remarks re: the accuracy of the work.

The work of testing and correcting the slips was taken up in right earnest during the slip copying stage and as pointed out before, the copyists were punished with fine if they showed carelessness or made mistakes in copying the slips. So far as it was practicable the slips were thoroughly tested by the Assistant Supervisors and Supervisors while the Inspector and the Deputy Superintendent also tested a certain percentage of the slips. Mistakes were generally detected, but the strictest possible check was maintained, hence the mistakes were few. The following remarks of the Provincial Census Superintendent reflect the favourable condition of accurracy and speed of slip copying.

Result of testing in the Bikaner Census office.

* * * * * Slip copying commenced and finished on 18th April, and 23rd May *i. e.*, the work was finished in 36 days against 56 in 1911. Number of copyists employed was 54 against 68 in 1911. Most satisfactory. * * * * *

It was the duty of Supervisors and their assistants to check the slips and then to sort them by sex and religion. After this they tied up the slips by circles in bundles of 100. They then post ed the figures in register A which was not required to be altered to any great extent in the course of its preparation and which was found to tally even with in subsequent sorting when the recounting of slips and the preparation of the village tables were taken up. It was the duty of the record keeper to check the entries in register A. Moreover, to ensure accuracy both in sex and religion, the slips were tied up in cloth of the same colour as that of the slips.

Copying of the 'special' slips.

After the general slip copying was over, the slips for infirmities were taken up by 4 copyists under the immediate supervision of an experienced supervisor. This work lasted for about a week as the copyists had to find out the slips from the heaps, hence the usual special rate of remuneration of 10 annas for every 100 slips copied was given to them. Another reason for allowing this high rate of wages was the paucity in number of such special slips, and it was extremely necessary to make this tempting offer, otherwise none would come forward to take up this work. The total number of slips thus copied was 2,319 and the average daily outturn 82 per copyist.

CHAPTER IV.

SORTING AND COMPILATION.

The strength of the establishment employed in sorting and compilation.

1 (*a*) After slip copying was over, the slips were at first sorted for the religious sects of Hindus, Mohammedans, Jains, etc., for purpose of Table VII. The work of sorting was commenced on 6th and finished on 15th August 1921 with 30 sorters, 12 of whom were regular servants and 18 temporary hands selected from the best copyists. They were divided into 4 gangs, each being under a Supervisior, while the Inspector was entrusted with the general supervision of all the gangs. Two English knowing Supervisors out of the six Supervisors employed during slip copying stage were transferred into compilation branch. The compilation of Tables was commenced as soon as figures were completely ready for them. Besides this the office clerk also took a great part in the compilation work. When the work of sorting was finished, eight English knowing sorters and one more supervisor were employed in order to write the heading on the Compilation Registers and for posting figures.

(The statements showing in *General* sorting and compilation are given below :—attached.)

System on which fines were imposed and rewards given separately in the sorting and compilation offices.

(*b*) While the State employees used to get their salary as well as deputation allowance according to their grades, as will be seen from the statement attached), the rates for sorting the several Tables varied from 2 pies to 10 pies per 100 slips sorted as the Tables were difficult or easy. The temporary hands who were employed were paid at the above rates and those who showed negligence in their work and whose out-turn was deficient, were fined.

(*a*) The Supervisors were immediately responsible for the regular and correct sorting done by each sorter hence the strength of each gang was kept as low as practicable so as to ensure accuracy of the work and regular testing. The Supervisors checked over 10% of the work of each sorter and tested the entries in the tickets by counting the number of packets covered by each entry. The Inspector also checked the work of each gang as well as the method of sorting.

Testing by Deputy Superintendent.

The Deputy Superintendent himself checked the work in the course of sorting and removed the doubts of the sorters and explained to them the method even by actual sorting in some difficult cases so that they could grasp the rules and instructions easily. When the Supervisors brought the Tickets to the record room they were checked and prepared by the Record Keeper after which they were given to the compilers for necessary action.

(*b*) *The extent to which compilation work was tested.*

The figures in compilation registers were compared with the tickets to make sure of right posting. When this was done the totals were struck and the entries examined according to the test. After the compilation register to any table was prepared, a final summary or abstract was also made for each table and the figures were compared with the corresponding columns of the table. In the case of the table for castes such as XIII, IX, XVI and XXI, it was imperatively necessary that the figures for each caste as returned in the four tables were thoroughly compared so that discrepancies might not occur in the later stage. Experience has shown that considerable attention is required to be paid on the part of the Deputy Superintendent during the period when these caste Tables are sorted, as a good deal of mistakes and fudging will be found and considerable amount of inconvenience will be experienced during the compilation of these Tables and much valuable time will have to be wasted in rectifying the mistakes.

The most complicated of all the Tables, *viz.*, Table XVII was tested thoroughly according to the nature and local conditions of the State, so that inconsistent occupations were taken notice of and accounted for.

(*c*) *Result of such testing.*

It must be admitted that errors generally creep into such work, but the chances of such errors are minimised when thorough testing is done. Firstly the work of sorting was checked (1) by examining the Tables on the pigeon holes, (2) proper pigeon holing, (3) counting the bundles, (4) testing the figures and totals in the tickets horizontally and vertically, while the work of compilation was also checked in the manner described in para. IX (*b*). Both kinds of work were not free from mistakes but the number of errors in each case was very few and required no revision of sorting practically speaking.

X.—General remarks regarding the accuracy of (1) *sorting*, (2) *compilation.*

(1) The accuracy of sorting is proved by the agreement of the figures in the tickets of different tables in respect of sex, religion, literacy, civil conditions, caste and occupation as far as these related to each other.

(2) The accuracy of compilation is insured, by the conformity of figures in the columns of various compilation Registers found by testing according to the Census Commissioner's test as well as by comparing with the statistics of the last Census so far as this was practicable.

XI. Suggestions for alterations in the sorting and compilation rules and procedure for the next Census.

(1) The posting of figures of separate boxes in the case of the unit which has been split up into two or more parts is unnecessary; Nor is the partition of a unit of more than 35,000 population between two or more sorters desirable.

(2) In Table XII and XIIA the infirmities, being 4 in number, may be represented on slips by numerals for the sake of brevity.

(3) For Table X, a list of the most common languages and dialects of the State of enumeration, neighbouring districts and the province may be provided to State officials before the commencement of the preliminary enumeration, so that they might be able to enter proper names of the language in the schedules, as the ordinary village enumerator can hardly be expected to enter correctly the language of the person he enumerates.

(4) The distinction between an actual worker and helper of that occupation is of no practical value as the helper follows the same occupation though in a lesser degree, therefore the separate group of helpers may be abolished to save time.

(5) The preparation of a complete list of castes and sub-castes may be insisted upon during the enumeration stage to ensure greater accuracy during the sorting and compilation stage.

Table in which mistakes are liable to be made by sorters.

XIII. The sorters are most likely to make mistakes in sorting Table VII where the age periods are generally put in the wrong pigeon holes on account of the direction of the eye being towards the entry of the slip, while working. If the age periods are diminished the errors on this account will be reduced to some extent. Let the slips be sorted first for bigger age periods, then again for smaller age periods, the mistakes would, in that case, occur very seldom and this sorting would help considerably in Table XIV. No doubt the sorters get accustomed to have the slips in their proper places after a practice of a few days and mistakes then occur very seldom, unless the sorters themselves show gross negligence. Mistakes also occur in considerable numbers in Table XI and XVII but these can be remedied by the supervising staff with a little exertion on their part. A list of castes, occupation and dialects should be supplied to States when preliminary enumeration is going on. By this accuracy of entries will be considerably guaranteed.

Statement showing the Maximum and Minimum number of Slips sorted for each Imperial Table per diem.

No.	Table.	Slips sorted.		No. of days in which finished.
		Minimum.	Maximum.	
1	VII	1,630	3,212	7
2	VIII	2,979	10,101	2
3	IX	1,542	4,549	4
4	X	4,886	11,512	2
5	XI	3,152	12,406	2
6	XII	2,327	2,327	2
7	XII A	2,327	2,327	1
8	XIII	2,335	8,648	6
9	XIV	1,432	4,328	4
10	XV	191	191	1
11	XVI A	16	16	1
12	XVI B	10	10	1
13	XVI C	5	5	1
14	XVII	517	2,924	20
15	XVII B	3,941	5,427	2
16	XVIII	840	2,324	3
17	XXI	857	1,917	6
18	XXI B	600	2,037	4
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Statement showing Establishment employed in Tabulation and Compilation Work.

Name of Officer.	No	Rate of pay and allowance.	No. of days the Establishment worked.
Inspector	1	Rs. 65 plus Rs. 20 allowance	1-6-21 to 31-10-21.
Supervisors	6	,, 42-0-0 to Rs 54.	1-6-21 to 20-10-21.
Assistant Supervisor	12	,, 20-8-0 to ,, 24.	16-8-21 to 5-9-21.
Record Keeper	1	,, 25 plus Rs. 12 allowance	1-6-21.
Assistant Record Keeper	1	,, 25 ,, ,, 10 ,,	31-10-21.
Accountant and Vernacular Clerk ..	1	,, 25 ,, ,, 10 ,,	1-6-21 to 20-10-21.
Head Clerk	1	,, 65 ,, ,, 10 ,,	1-6-21 to 21-10-21.

Statement showing Dates of Commencement and Completion of various stages in Tabulation work.

Making up Boxes for sorting.		Sorting.		Compilation.		Submission of Compilation Registers to Provincial Census Superintendent.	
Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.
23-5-1921.	6-6-1921.	6-6-1921.	15-8-1921.	1-6-1921.	30-9-1921.	7-6-1921.	29-10-1921.

Statement showing the number of slips sorted for the various Imperial Tabulations.

Period.	7	8	9	10	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	17	17b	18	21	21b
During the first week	1,630	2,979	1,542	4,886	3,152	2,327	2,327	2,335	1,432	191	16	10	5	517	3,941	840	857	600
When work was in full swing ..	3,212	10,101	4,549	11,512	12,406	2,327	2,327	8,643	4,328	191	16	10	5	2,924	5,427	2,324	1,917	2,037

Sorting.

Period.	Number of Boxes sorted for Imperial Tables.																	
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	30	30	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	30	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	30
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..