Rewa State Census

1931

Volume I

REPORT

BY

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Advocate Genera[illegible]wa State,

(BAGHELKHAND) C. I.

In-charge Compilation of Census Report.



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INTRODUCTION.

Previous Censuses and the Schedule.

1. The Census of 1931 was the sixth enumeration of the population of the Bhopal State. The dates on which these censuses were taken are noted in the margin. In the first two censuses a modified schedule was used, but since 1901 the British India Schedule has been fully adopted. The schedule prescribed for this Census contained 18 columns instead of 16 columns in the previous censuses. The two additional columns were meant for the entry of organised industry and bi-lingualism.

1881	17th February.
1891	26th ,,
1901	1st March.
1911	10th March.
1921	18th March.
1931	26th February.

Preparatory arrangements.

2. The arrangements for taking the Census generally followed the lines adopted in 1921, and the detailed procedure is described in the Provincial Census Code. Munshi Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan who had previously worked as Census Officer was again appointed to that post and Munshi Mahmud Ali Khan as his Assistant. The first step taken in connection with the Census was the preparation of the General Village Register containing a complete list of villages and hamlets in the State with the approximate number of houses and persons available for Census work in each place. The preparation of this important document was rather delayed on this occasion, as the services of Patwaris could not be made available in the beginning. It should be undertaken as early as possible, in the next Census. The State Census Officer with selected Charge Superintendents attended the Census Training class at Indore, in the first week of July 1930. After receiving practical training in Census work he returned to the State and organised the training of the remaining Census staff of the State. The whole State was for Census purposes divided into 40 Charges, 808 Circles and 6,893 Blocks. The Block which was the smallest Census unit consisted of a group of 40 –50 houses and was placed in the charge of an Enumerator. 10 to 15 Blocks made up a Circle under a Supervisor and each Tahsil constituted a Census Charge under the Charge Superintendent who was generally the Tahsildar or his Assistant. The Railway areas were censused under the direction of the State Census Officer, the Railway authorities supplying the required staff. The small area occupied by the Agency Headquarters was in the direct charge of the Head Clerk of the Agency Office who supplied the provisional totals to the State Census Officer. The first step directly

connected with the Census was House-numbering which consisted in painting the Census numbers of Houses, Blocks and Circles on each house. The numbers ran in a continuous series throughout the village including its hamlets, if any. Concurrently with House-numbering the House-Lists giving the description of the house and the name of the head member of the family living in it were written up. Extracts from these lists relating to each Block formed the Block Lists of the Enumerators. This stage of the work was started about the middle of October and completed about the middle of November 1930.

Preliminary Enumeration.

3. After the House-numbering had been completed and checked and the enumeration staff fully trained and their knowledge tested, the preliminary enumeration was started in rural areas in the beginning of January 1931, and in urban places a few days later. It was finished everywhere by the 1st of February. During the period that this preliminary record was being prepared and thereafter till the date of the Final Census, it was completely checked by the Supervisors and tested by the different Census Officials.

The Final Census.

4. The final Enumeration or the Census proper consisted in revising the record of the Preliminary Enumeration so as to be in accordance with the conditions existing between the hours of sunset and midnight on the 26th of February 1931. All entries for the persons who had gone away or died were scored out while fresh entries were made for any new arrivals or new-born children. The final Census was started at 7 p. m. and completed at midnight. No part of the State was treated as non-synchronous for Census purposes nor were there any fairs to require special arrangements. All *Hats* or weekly markets that fell on the Census day had been postponed by order of the Bhopal Government. The enumeration of the passengers in running trains was taken early in the morning following the Census night. For this purpose trains were stopped at the following Railway Stations within the territory of the State ;—

Barkhera, Misrod and Obaidullaganj,

Provisional Totals.

5. A regular scheme had been previously drawn up for the collection and expeditious transmission of the Provincial totals in the different parts of the State. On the morning of the 27th February 1931 the Enumerators of the various Blocks met their respective Supervisors with their Enumeration Books at a previously appointed place and prepared the first totals of occupied houses, persons, males and females for their Blocks in the manner prescribed in the Code. The Supervisors checked these and combined the Block totals into Circle totals and forwarded them through the quickest route to their respective Charge Superintendents, who in their turn after checking the Circle Summaries compiled Charge totals and communicated them to the Census Officer at the Headquarters. From the Charge totals the Census Officer compiled the total for the State as a whole and telegraphed it to the Census Commissioner for India at Delhi, and the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India at Indore. These first totals were received at Indore at 14·4 on the 2nd March 1931 and showed the population of the State to be 732,104. After the detailed processes of abstraction and tabulation the final figures arrived at were 729,955 which showed a difference of -2,149 or nearly ·3 per cent which is insignificant for the State as a whole and the entire State agency deserves to be congratulated on the success of the operations.

Abstraction and Compilation.

6. It was proposed by the Bhopal Government to carry out the Abstraction work in Bhopal, but on further consideration they agreed to the work being done in the Central Office at Indore at least this year as on previous occasions. A staff of one Chief Supervisor, four Supervisors, sixteen Checkers and forty Slip-writers was deputed to Indore in charge of the Assistant Census Officer, Mr. Mahmud Ali Khan. The staff arrived early in April 1931 and after completing the various stages of the

To

HIS HIGHNESS SRIMAN BANDHAVESH MAHARAJA-
DHIRAJ BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., K. C S. I., OF
REWA STATE, BAGHELKHAND, C. I.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the report on the Census of 1931 printed in three volumes—

(I) Volume I is the text of the Report which under orders of Your Highness I was required to prepare and compile. This was done by a study of the figures for 1931 tabulated and abstracted at Indore and of facts and figures collected and found in previous Census Reports and from other sources.

(II) Volume II contains the Imperia Tables compiled under the direction of the Superintendent, Census at Indore and edited by me and printed in the Durbar Press.

(III) Volume III is the Census Village List which was also compiled at Indore and sent from there for print at the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow. I only corrected the proofs of this volume and checked the entries in the columns where found doubtful.

These three volumes make up the full set of the Census Report for 1931 which would be useful for reference by State departments and those interested in the development of the State or any of its resources.

2. From a perusal of the report (text) volume Your Highness will be pleased to find that it consists of 168 printed pages with 52 subsidiary tables, 14 maps and 17 diagrams besides numerous small and big tables and inset tables embodied in the report to illustrate the figures and facts contained and discussed therein. The material in this volume is mainly derived from the figures contained in the Tables Volume II and the subsidiary tables and other reports and statistics.

3. It will be noticed that Volume III (Tables) was printed at the Durbar Press and although it took considerable time, the printing of 246 pages of tabular matter of the kind is perhaps the first under-taken and accomplished in the State Press and the Durbar has the credit to have this work done locally.

4. The population of Your Highness' territories was distributed among 7,690 census villages of which 6,465 were inhabited at the time of Census including Rewa city and eight other towns recognised as such for Census purposes.

5. I hope Your Highness may find the Report interesting and prepared to Your Highness' satisfaction.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your Highness' loyal and obedient servant,

BHAWANI DUTTA JOSHI.

ORDER NO. 3224.

Dated Rewa Baghelkhand (C. I.) the 30th September, 1935.

I appreciate the work done by Pandit Bhawani Dutt Joshi, B. A., LL. B., in compiling the various returns and in preparing this excellent Report which contains much valuable information. It has been a heavy task but it has been well done. The comparative method of treatment of the various subjects comprised in the Report may well serve as a model for future.

(Sd.) GULAB SINGH,
MAHARAJADHIRAJ,
G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,
Bandhavesh Maharaja of Rewa.

20th September, 1935.

PREFACE

It had been the practice in all previous Censuses to have the report written by the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India who compiled, abstracted and tabulated statistics from the entries made by enumerators in the Census schedules at the time of Census. After the Census operations of 1931 were over in the Rewa State, the work of compilation and tabulation of figures was, as usual, done at Indore under the direction and guidance of the Census Superintendent for Central India. The village lists for the State, the Census Imperial tables and Subsidiary tables printed at the end of each chapter in this Report, were all compiled at Indore. The text of the Report, however, was this time not prepared there, as it pleased His Highness the Bandhavesh Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Rewa to have the work done locally at Rewa. This task was by order of the Darbar entrusted to me as also the editing of the village lists which had been sent for printing at the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow. The Imperial tables were printed as a separate volume this time in the Durbar Press, Rewa, as it was more convenient for me to see the correction of proofs which required careful checking of figures in the tables. This was a very tedious task and it took a considerable time of the Durbar Press to get the tables printed off which covered about 250 foolscap pages.

I do not pretend to have any previous experience of writing out a report of such an important nature as that of Census Statistics but I hope I have tried my best to justify the expectation of His Highness, Although this report may not stand comparison with the past reports of that able Political officer, Colonel Luard, who had personal experience of three consecutive Censuses in Central India, but I hope the matter collected and stated in this report after study and labour may prove useful and interesting. Mr. Hutton, the Census Commissioner, in his introduction to the report on the Census of India has observed that the strain of Census broke the health of the Provincial Superintendents of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and has commented, in the case of Mr. Sarley, to whom the material for writing Bombay Census Report was made over, on the difficult task of writing the report on a Census of which the writer had seen nothing but the materials collected in the course of operations in which he had taken no part at all. Such was also the case of Rai Bahadur Anant Ram of Kashmir who had the disadvantage of not having been in charge of the Census from the start of the Census operations. Having had to face with similar difficulties and disadvantages and to prepare the report in addition to other duties, it would not be surprising if the strain should well nigh exhaust my nerves. I would, therefore, apologise if the contents of the report be in any way found wanting. I hope, however, that the nature and extent of information available in this report may be found satisfactory and interesting.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the help and guidance so kindly rendered to me in this work by Dewan Bahadur Pandit

Janki Prasada Chaturvedi, M.A., LL.B., the Veteran Adviser to His Highness, whose long experience and wide knowledge of Rewa State and its affairs is unrivalled. He very kindly went through the first few chapters of the Report before their being sent to press.

I am indebted to Pandit Brajendra Nath Chaturvedi, M.A., LL.B., Finance Minister, Rewa, who, as Political Secretary, rendered every assistance when needed. I am also obliged to the Industries Minister, Babu Guru Prasad, B.A., LL.B., for furnishing me valuable statistics regarding wages and prices and to Babu Sripati Ghosh, State Engineer, for supplying me useful information regarding Roads, etc., and in other matters not available from census figures. I should particularly mention the name of Babu Battu Lal, the head draftsman of the Rewa P. W. D. for the excellent maps and diagrams that he has been able to make and trace out so well according to my instructions.

BHAWANI DATTA JOSHI.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Census in ancient times.

To those who may entertain the idea that Census is a product of the Western European system, it would be a matter of interest to learn that long before European countries introduced the decennial census, the Hindu States of India had not only vital statistics kept by regular registration of births and deaths but also an elaborate organisation for the taking of general Census of the inhabitants distributed according to age, castes, occupation and even character or चरित्र. There used to be also Census of live stock and statistics about market produce, family budgets of representative castes, classification of tenants, etc. In Chandra Gupta's reign according to Koutilyas' *Arthasastra*, the bureau of Census was divided into urban and rural. The country or rural Census department was under the *Samahartta* or Commissioner of Revenue, who combined in him several important functions. Under him worked the *Sthaniks* (the district officers of local areas) with *Pradeshtas* (Inspectors or Tahsildars) and *Gopas* (local officials) similarly working under such *Sthaniks*. The city Census work was to be undertaken by the local *Nagarik* or Municipal Chairman assisted by *Gopas* of different grades varying according to the number of households, 40, 20 or 10, as the case may be, under their charge and corresponding to enumerators (*cf. N. N. Law's studies in Ancient Indian Politics and Arthasastra Bk. II, pp. 141; et seq.*)

2. The first regular Census in Rewa State was taken in 1881. The Census of 1931 was the sixth decennial remuneration of the State. All the six Censuses have been synchronous with those in the rest of India on the dates given below:—

First Census	1881	17th February.
Second ,,	1891	26th ,,
Third ,,	1901	1st March.
Fourth ,,	1911	10th ,,
Fifth ,,	1921	18th ,,
Sixth ,,	1931	26th February.

The first two Censuses of 1881 and 1891 were held during the minority administration of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh, G. C. S. I. and those of 1901 and 1911 during his regime. The Census of 1921 was conducted during the minority of His Highness the present Maharaja under the Regency Council of Administration. The enumeration of 1931 is the first Census during the rule of His Highness the Bandhavesh Maharajadhiraj Sir Gulab Singh Ji Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., of Rewa, Baghelkhand, and is practically a record of the progress as shown by statistics of the first 10 years of his reign.

3. On the first two Censuses no separate report for the State was at all written. The Census figures were, however, tabulated and abstracted at the then Baghelkhand Agency Headquarters at Satna. In 1901 for the first time a small report for the State was written by the Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India and since then the more elaborate report of 1911 and that of 1921 were also prepared by that officer. After the tabulation and abstraction work was done as usual at Indore under the control and guidance of the Provincial Superintendent for Central India from the entries in the Census Schedules of 1931, the work of compiling and drafting the report itself was by order of the Durbar entrusted to me. The Census Officer of the State was Pandit Nand Kishore Dube, M. A., who was in charge of the Census Operations throughout, to whom is due the credit of carrying on satisfactorily the Census of 1931 in a systematic

manner in accordance with the instructions of Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, I. C. S., the Census Superintendent for Central India.

4. After having received training in Census work in July 1930, at Indore, and after receiving supervisor's manuals and specimen enumeration books, Mr. Dube opened training classes at convenient Centres at Rewa and Satna in August and September, and at the Tahsil headquarters during October. Every department of the State co-operated with the Census Officer whole-heartedly. For Census purposes the State was divided into 16 charges, each under a charge Superintendent, whose names are given below:—

1. Pt. Bachchilal, Tahsildar—Hazur Tahsil.
2. Kunwar Adhar Singh, Asstt. Tahsildar—Raghurajnagar.
3. Pt. Motilal Chaturvedi, Tahsildar—Sirmaur.
4. B. Badri Prasad Khare, B. A., Tahsildar—Mauganj.
5. Mr. Jwala Prasad, Asstt. Tahsildar—Teonthar.
6. Lal Shivnabhi Singh, Tahsildar—Gopadbanas.
7. Lal Rangnath Singh, Tahsildar—Beohari.
8. Pt. Pratap Rai, Tahsildar—Deosar.
9. Pt. Beni Ram, Tahsildar—Singrauli.
10. Lal Bhagwat Prasad Singh, Tahsildar—Bandhogarh.
11. Pt. Balmakund, Tahsildar—Sohagpur.
12. Molvi Alyaz Ali, Superintendent Municipality—Rewa City.
13. Pt. Phani Bushan Bhattacharya, B.A., Headmaster—Satna Town.
14. Lal Hardarshan Singh, B.A., LL. B., Chairman, Municipality—Umaria Town.
15. Pt. Brij Mohan Prasad—Govindgarh Town.
16. Major Dirgaj Singh—Military Lines, Rewa.

5. The total number of circles and blocks into which the State was sub-divided for Census purposes in 1931 is 916 and 11,719 respectively as compared with 946 Circles and 10,770 blocks in 1921. The average size of a charge consisted of 19,688 occupied houses, that of a circle, of 344 and that of a block 27 occupied houses, whereas in 1921 the corresponding size consisted of 26,995, 367 and 31 houses respectively occupied in a charge, circle and block.

6. Generally a group of 10 to 15 houses formed a block except where a village consisted of a less number of houses, the lowest being two houses and the largest being a block of 35 houses. Care was taken not to include more than one village in the same block. To facilitate the work of an enumerator the blocks were arranged to be of compact area. A supervisor usually had 10 to 15 blocks in his circle.

7. The Charge Superintendents in Tahsils were all Tahsildars and in Rewa City and Umaria Town, the Superintendent and Chairman of the Municipality respectively and in Satna the Headmaster of the local High School. The Supervisors were mostly recruited from School Masters and Revenue Kanungos and officials of Forest, Police and Permit Departments, and enumerators from Patwaris, Teachers, senior students and private individuals.

8. The circle supervisors and enumerators were scattered throughout the length and breadth of the state, including forest areas, most of whom were recruited from the revenue staff of Patwaris and Kanungos and School Masters. The extent of contribution of the different departments to the Census Staff will be evident from the abstract statement in the appendix giving figures supplied by the Census Officer.

Besides the Tahsils of Deosar, Singrauli and parts of Bandhogarh and Sohagpur, in all other Tahsils Census was taken synchronously with other places. Owing to lack of communication and the majority of enumerators' blocks being trhough forest tracts in Deosar, Singrauli and Gopadbanas the census checking was done at a different time to suit local convenience and accuracy. In other respects the time-table laid down by the Census Superintendent was strictly adhered to.

9. Mr. Venkatachar, Suprentendent, Census for Central India, visited the State in connection with Census work in November, 1930 and January and March, 1931. He inspected the numbering in road-side villages and Census records in the Headquarters and he was satisfied with the arrangements made for Census and with the work which was done in accordance with instructions. All State servants working in the Census were exempted from their ordinary duties on the 26th and 27th March, 1931.

10. In order to secure expeditious work and minimise trouble to the enumerators on the Census day and the day following, a proclamation was made by beat of drum that on the 26th March, all business should be suspended and persons should be in their houses at 6 P.M. with lamp burning to await the arrival of the enumerator for the final check. It was also publicly recommended by the Durbar that no religious or social gathering or festivals be fixed for the 26th February, that no cases be fixed in courts or public offices on 25th, 26th and 27th February, and that all P.W.D. works in Rewa City and the *Muffasil* should be stopped from noon of that date. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and at the lorry stations. Enumeration of persons on Railway premises within the State were carried out by the State Census authorities and not by the Railway.

11. In order to facilitate despatch of the result of the final enumeration, special arrangements were made to collect figures by means of *sowars*, *ekkas* and motor-cars where there was no telegraph line. The arrangements proved satisfactory as the provisional totals after being collected and checked could be despatched on the 1st of March, including figures even from the remote wild forest tracts of the State. On the 3rd March, the provisional totals of the State were made out at Indore in the Census Superintendent's office. The total population figures sent was 1,583,265. After abstraction and sorting of tabulation, the corrected figures of total population amounted to 1,587,445, showing the difference of only 93 from the provisional totals 1,587,352 a result which was very highly creditable.

12. Unlike some parts in British India the attitude of the general public was throughout friendly and helpful and no difficulty was experienced in any part of the State. Special powers were, however, given by the Darbar to Tahsildars to impose fine on persons who refused to do Census work entrusted to them.

13. After the provisional totals were despatched, the Census officer collected the enumeration books and forwarded them with summary and circle registers to the Central tabulation and abstraction office at Indore under the Census Superintendent for Central India. Ten Patwaries and one Kanungo were deputed to Indore for tabulation work. The tabulation was practically finished by December, 1931, but abstraction work and preparing of copies of Imperial tables and subsidiary tables was continued to 1932.

14. The total expenditure in Census may be divided into three main heads.–

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Census Operations	8,919	11	0
2.	Cost of tabulation and abstraction at Indore ...	19,605	12	9
3.	Compilation and Printing of Census report ...	3,192	3	6
4.	Printing of forms	2,235	14	0

The cost shown above is approximate, as the accounts of the final bills for printing have not been made out, but it should be held correct for all practical purposes.

The cost of Census in 1921 was about Rs. 35,375.

It will be seen that the cost of compilation and printing of Census report although in 3 volumes in 1931 has been comparatively less.

BHAWANI DATTA JOSHI.

Statement showing the number of persons taken from different departments for Census Work in Rewa State.

Serial number.	Name of Department.	Number employed.	Where employed.
1	Revenue office...	8	6 Rewa City. 2 Hazur Tahsil.
2	Finance office ...	4	Rewa City.
3	Darbar office ...	4	Rewa City.
4	Judicial Deptt.	15	9 Rewa City. 1 Satna Town. 1 Gopadbanas Tahsil. 3 Umaria Town. 1 Singrauli Tahsil.
5	H. H's. Personal office ...	1	Rewa City.
6	Police Department ...	41	12 Rewa City. 2 Govindgarh. 1 Satna. 2 Umaria. One each, Hazur Tahsil, Teonthar and Bandhogarh. Two each Sirmaur and Gopadbanas, three in Deosar and 14 in Singrauli.
7	Forest Deptt. ...	111	7 Rewa City, 1 Govindgarh, 7 Umaria. 3 Hazur Tahsil, 1 Raghurajnagar, 1 Teonthar. 5 Gopadbanas, 11 Beohari; 10 Deosar, 9 Singrauli. 19 Bandhogarh, 37 Sohagpur Tahsils.
8	School ...	169	10 Rewa City, 13 Satna, 2 Umaria, 5 Govindgarh, 11 Hazur Tahsil, 22 Raghurajnagar, 19 Sirmaur, 8 Mauganj, 10 Teonthar, 19 Gopadbanas, 15 Beohari, 7 Deosar, 3 Singrauli, 8 Bandhogarh and 17 Sohagpur.
9	Public Works...	13	7 Rewa City, 2 Govindgarh and 4 Raghurajnagar Tahsil.
10	Permit ...	144	11 Rewa City, 2 Govindgarh, 5 Satna, 4 Umaria, 15 Raghurajnagar, 2 Mauganj, 3 Sirmaur, 11 Teonthar, 17 Deosar, 4 Gopadbanas, 7 Beohari, 38 Sohagpur, 20 Bandhogarh, 5 Singrauli.
11	Excise ...	4	2 Raghurajnagar, 1 Teonthar and 1 Umaria.
12	Record office ...	26	26 Rewa City.
13	Army ...	50	3 Satna, 47 Military Line.
14	Jail ...	4	4 Rewa City.
15	Khasgi ...	22	21 Rewa City and 1 Satna.
16	Treasury ...	3	1 Rewa City, Hazur Tahsil and Satna.
17	Stable Deptt. ...	2	2 Rewa City.
18	Court of Wards	18	2 Rewa City, 3 Beohari and 5 Sohagpur.
19	Dharmarth ...	1	1 Rewa City.
20	Hospital ...	6	1 Rewa City, 1 Hazur Tahsil, 1 Govindgarh, 1 Raghurajnagar, 1 Gopadbanas and 1 Sohagpur.
21	Colliery Umaria	20	20 Umaria.
22	Shellac Factory	4	4 Umaria.
23	Sanitation Deptt.	1	1 Rewa City.
24	Durbar Press ...	3	3 Rewa City.
25	Mehmandari ...	1	1 Rewa City.
26	Deputy Commissioner North	2	2 Rewa City.
27	Honorary Magistrates ...	2	1 Rewa City and 1 Raghurajnagar.
28	Chaura ... (Panchayet—*contd.*)	3	1 Satna, 1 Teonthar and 1 Umaria.

Statement showing the number of persons taken from different departments for Census Work in Rewa State—(concluded).

Serial number.	Name of Department.	Number employed.	Where employed.
29	Gardens ...	1	1 Govindgarh.
30	Shikargah ...	3	3 Govindgarh.
31	Accounts office	31	31 Rewa City.
32	Deori H. H. Maharani Sahiba	2	2 Govindgarh.
33	Municipality ...	20	14 Rewa City, 3 Satna and 3 Umaria.
34	Tahsils ...	399	55 Hazur Tahsil, 51 Raghurajnagar, 64 Mauganj, 43 Sirmaur, 49 Teonthar, 23 Deosar, 34 Gopadbanas, 26 Beohari, 18 Sohagpur, 26 Bandhogarh and 15 Singrauli.

CENSUS DIVISION AND AGENCY IN REWA STATE.

Serial No.	Tahsil.	Number of—			Number of—			Average Number of Houses per.			Remarks.
		Charges.	Circles.	Block.	Charge Supdts.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Supdts.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	
1*	Hazur Tahsil ...	4	104	1,273	4	104	1,273	9,639	371	30	
2	Raghurajnagar ...	2	98	907	2	98	907	14,135	288.5	31.2	
3	Sirmaur	1	86	940	1	86	940	26,633	275	20·6	
4	Mauganj	1	94	1,416	1	94	1,416	27,567	293	18.8	
5	Teonthar	1	66	730	1	66	730	20,215	306	28	
	NORTH REWA ...	9	448	5,266	9	448	5,266	15,693	315	27.	
6	Gopadbanas ...	1	112	1,595	1	112	1,595	32,694	292	20.5	
7	Beohari	1	60	881	1	60	881	27,070	451.5	30.7	
8	Deosar	1	55	703	1	55	703	13,234	240.5	18.8	
9	Singrauli	1	25	347	1	25	347	9,798	392	29	
	EAST REWA ...	4	252	3,526	4	252	3,526	20,949	332.5	23.8	
10	Bandhogarh ...	2	70	1,026	2	70	1,026	10,136	434.4	29.6	
11	Sohagpur	1	146	1,891	1	146	1,891	61,559	422	33.	
		3	216	2,917	3	216	2,917	23,898	331.9	24.5	
	TOTAL ...	18	916	11,709	16	916	11,709	18,545	324	2.6	

REPORT

ON

THE CENSUS OF REWA STATE, C. I.

CHAPTER I

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

"The study of vital statistics is the link connecting the statesman, the historian, the medical practitioner, the statistician and the actuary, but it appeals to each in a different way."——BURN'S VITAL STATISTICS.

PART I.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

Population total 15,87,445 { Men ... 7,95,381 / Women ... 7,92,064.

Section 1—Scope of the report.

General Description.

The territories constituting the Rewa State cover an area of about 13,000 sq. miles and lie between 22° 30′ and 25° 12′ North Latitude, and between 80° 32′ and 82° 51′ East Longitude.

2. Rewa is bigger than Belgium (11,744 sq. miles) Holland (12,582 sq. miles) and Egypt (12,226 sq. miles) but less than Switzerland (15,900 sq. miles) and Denmark (14,840 sq. miles).

Comparison with other States and British Districts in India.

3. Among the Central India States, Rewa stands foremost in area and population. Its total area is one-fourth of the total area comprised within the states of Central India and its population also in 1931 is almost one-fourth of the total population of that area. Rewa State is equivalent to two Bhopals both in area and population, and in extent would cover the Malwa States of Indore (9,158), Dhar (1,754), Jhabua (1,336) and Jaora (602) taken together. If the states of Bhopal, Orchha, Panna, Chhatarpur and Ajaigarh be combined together, the area of all these taken together, 13,510 sq. miles would be just slightly in excess of that of Rewa, whereas their population in 1931 falls far short of the population of Rewa, as the inset will show.

Central India States.	Area sq. miles.	Population, 1931.
Bhopal	6,902	7,29,955
Orchha	2,080	3,14,661
Panna	2,596	2,12,130
Chhatarpur	1,130	1,61,267
Ajaigarh	802	85,895
Total ...	13,510	15,03,908

Central India States.

Rewa also ranks first among all the states in Central Provinces. Its area is almost equal to that of Bastar (13,662) is more than twice that of Surguja (6,055), and if, leaving Bastar aside, all other big Central Provinces Indian States are taken together their area would be slightly in

excess of Rewa, but in population all of them combined can hardly reach to the extent of Rewa as the following figures show :—

Central Provinces States.

Central Provinces States.	Area sq. miles.	Population, 1931.
Kanker	1,431	1,36,101
Raigarh...	1,436	2,77,569
Korea	1,631	90,886
Surguja	6,055	5,01,949
Udaipur...	1,055	97,738
Jashpur	1,963	1,93,698
Tota ...	13,571	12,97,931
Bastar	13,662	5,27,721

Some other Indian States.

4. Among the leading Indian States excluding Hyderabad, Mysore and Gwalior and some Rajputana States, Rewa stands foremost in area, exceeding even Baroda, Indore, Travancore and Patiala States in extent of territory, while in population it ranks higher than Indore.

Bahawalpur in the Panjab with an area of 15,000 sq. miles has in 1931 only 9,84,612 persons all taken together.

Probably Travancore is the only State whose population has increased by more than $\frac{1}{4}$th since 1921.

Comparison with Gwalior.

5. In the Central Indian plateau which is one of the natural divisions into which India has been perhaps officially considered to be divided, the Indian States of Gwalior and Rewa stand prominent, and have, in some respects, similar physical characteristics, Gwalior has an area of 26,367 sq. miles, whereas Rewa has an area of about 13,000 sq. miles, or in other words, Gwalior is more than double that of Rewa in extent. The population of Gwalior in 1931 Census is 35,23,070 of which 3,95,507 is urban and 31,27,761 rural. It is divided into 11 districts out of which the following which may be said to resemble the Rewa Districts in some respects cover an area of 13,259 sq. miles with a population of 15,75,788 only at the last Census.

	Area.	Population.
Bhilsa	1,905	2,25,288
Narwar	3,876	4,01,386
Tonwargarh	2,004	3,69,648
Amjhera	1,331	1,60,066
Sheopur...	2,366	1,37,034
Mandsaur	1,777	2,72,166
	13,259	15,75,788

Rajputana States.

6. Among other Indian States, it is practically equivalent to Udaipur (Mewar) in both respects. The area of Udaipur is 12,756 sq. miles while the population of 1931 is 15,66,910. Jodhpur, the biggest State in area, and Jaipur the largest in population are the only two States in Rajpntana that exceed Rewa both in area and population. Jaipur with an area of 15,579 sq. miles has a population of 26,31,775 persons, whereas Jodhpur with an area of 35,066 sq. miles which is more than double that of Jaipur or Rewa, has a population of 21,25,982 persons. Bikaner (23,315 sq. miles) Jaisalmer (16,062 sq. miles) are the only two

other States that exceed in area but have considerably less population than Rewa, *viz.* only 9,36,218 and less than a lakh respectively in 1931.

Kathiawar States.

7. Taking some of the principal Kathiawar States of Bhavnagar, Cutch, Gondal, Dhangdhra and Radhanpur their total area comes to about 14,541 sq. miles, whereas their total combined population is only 13,05,493 (1921) as shown below :—

	Area.	Population, 1931.
Bhavanagar	2,961	4,26,404
Cutch	8,250	5,14,307
Gondal	1,024	2,05,846
Dharangdhara	1,156	88,406
Radhanpur	1,150	70,530
	14,541	13,05,493

Adjoining British Districts.

U. P.

8. Comparing the adjoining British Indian districts of U. P., the following tabulated result will show that the district of Allahabad alone with an area of 2,847 sq. miles only, has a population of 14 lakhs while Banda and Mirzapur both together are 7,232 sq. miles in extent and their total combined population is 14,14,180, whereas Rewa has about 16 lakhs in 13,000 sq. miles. The area and population of these three U. P. neighbouring districts is given below :—

U. P. Districts.	Area sq. miles.	Population 1931	Population 1921	Increase per cent.
Banda	2,864	6,25,771	6,13,114	+2
Mirzapur	4,368	7,88,409	7,24,183	+8·3
Allahabad	2,847	14,91,913	14,04,445	+5·43

Adjoining C. P. Districts.

Taking into account the British C. P. districts, we find that as compared with Rewa, the adjacent districts of Mandla, Jubbulpore and Bilaspur show the following figures :—

Districts, C. P.	Area sq. miles.	Population 1931	Population 1921
Mandla	5,057	4,45,765	3,86,446
Jubbulpore	3,912	7,73,811	7,45,685
Bilaspur	3,618	14,00,248	12,31,765
	12,587	26,19,825	23,63,896

As compared to the above U. P. districts which show an increase of 6·2 per cent these C. P. districts show an increase of 9·77 per cent in 1931 over their population in 1921. Rewa State, however, shows an increase of 13·3 per cent since 1921.

Boundaries.

9. The Boundaries of the State are :—

East.—Mirzapur district, U. P. and the C. P. States of Changbhakhar and Korea.

West.—Jubbulpore district C. P. and the C. I. States of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal, Kothi and Panna.

North.—Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts of U. P.

South.—Bilaspur and Mandla districts of C. P.

Within these wide limits, it is quite natural that there may be observed great diversities of scenery, physical configuration, climate and other things which affect the growth and movement of its population.

Natural Divisions.

10. The Kaimur Range of the Vindhyas practically divides the whole State into two main natural divisions North or the lowlying, and South or the upland or hilly. Census statistics have been collected according to these natural divisions, both in the Imperial and Subsidiary Tables, the North or the lowlying natural division is sub-divided into Uparihar and Tarihar, the greater part of the Tahsil of Teonthar lying in the extreme North is in Tarihar or lowlands while the other Tahsils, Hazur Tahsil, Sirmaur, Raghurajnagar and Mauganj are in upland. These are traversed by the rivers Tons, Bihar and others, and in Chachai in Sirmaur Tahsil, the Bihar falls into a big deep cascade from above 300 ft. high and presents a grand pictorial sight. In the Southern natural division the scenery is more picturesque with tracts of large thick forests and lands mostly mountaneous and undulated, traversed by such important rivers as the Son, the Mahanadi, Gopadbanas, Johila, Rerh, Kanak and others which become unfordable during the rains.

Administrative divisions.

11. There are three administrative divisions called North Rewa, East Rewa and South Rewa—The Southern natural division consists of the latter two, whereas the Northern is identical with North Rewa. These administrative divisions are divided into 11 Tahsils as below :—

North Rewa.—Hazur Tahsil, Raghurajnagar, Sirmaur, Teonthar and Mauganj.

East Rewa.—Beohari, Gopadbanas, Deosar and Singrauli.

South Rewa.—Bandhogarh and Sohagpur.

Each of these is under the revenue control of a Deputy Commissioner. Since 1921, one new Tahsil, Singrauli, has been formed out of the area comprised within the Tahsil of Deosar.

Area.

12. The area of the State has been approximately estimated to be 13,000 sq. miles. The forest area being not fully surveyed, it can not be said with certainty what the accurate figures are. The following statement will show the area of each Tahsil as compiled in Imperial Table I.

Table showing the areas of Tahsils of the Rewa State.

Name of Tahsils.	Area given in Census Tables.
REWA STATE	**13,000**
1. Hazur Tahsil	621
2. Raghurajnagar	645
3. Sirmaur	550
4. Mauganj	899
5. Teonthar	800
6. Gopadbanas	1,594
7. Beohari	1,120
8. Deosar	1,717 55
9. Singrauli	615·45
10. Bandhogarh	1,797
11. Sohagpur	2,641

During the decade the Deosar Tahsil was divided into Deosar and Singrauli, the latter comprising 615·45 sq. miles and the former 1717·55 sq. miles.

Section 2.—Distribution and Variation.

General observation on the Chapter.

13. Imperial Tables I, II and III and subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter form the main basis of discussion with which this opening Chapter is concerned. A statistical review of the population must, it is said by a learned statistician, begin naturally with what may be said to be its *statistical aspects, namely the distribution of the people at some fixed moment*, such as discolsed by the result of Census, and the extent to which the factors of social aggregation have operated in favour of settlement in certain areas and adversely in others. The variation in population as disclosed in the past Census has to be considered with special reference to the physical and economic conditions of the people and the statistical figures affecting the population will show how for they have been progressive and whether such progress is due to the natural increase of births over deaths or by the influx of settlers from outside. Unlike the decade 1911-1921 the decade 1922-31 was free from the devastating effect of any such epidemic as Influenza or of serious famine, although famine conditions showed themselves in 1928-29 and relief measures had to be started in parts of Rewa. From the figures given by the Superintendent, Medical Department it appears that during the decade 1921-31 there were only 5,338 deaths due to cases of cholera and other epidemic diseases in different parts of the State.

Area and Population in Natural and administrative Divisions.

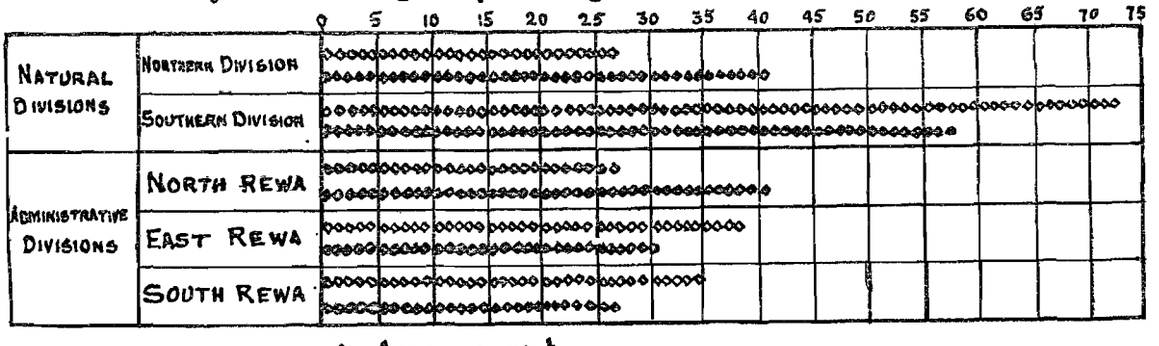
14. The statistics regarding area, towns and villages, occupied houses and population will be found in Table I, by divisions and Tahsils. Throughout the State, Census was taken on the night of the 26th February 1931 and it revealed a population of 15,87,445 persons distributed in the three divisions as shown in the inset

Divisions of the State.	Area in sq. miles.	Population
Northern Natural Division or North Rewa ...	3,515	6,60,993
Southern Natural Division comprising	9,485	9,26,502
East Rewa ...	5,047	4,97,229
South Rewa ...	4,438	4,29,283
	13,000	15,87,445

Percentage of Area and Population.

15. From the above table it will also be seen how the population is distributed in the three administrative areas. North Rewa has 41·7 per cent. of the total population; East Rewa has 31·3 per cent. and South Rewa 27 per cent. The following diagram will show the relative area and population of the three divisions. Each white ball represents ten per cent. of the area and each black ball ten per cent. of the population.

Diagram shewing the percentage of the Area & Population



◇ Area per cent.
● Population per cent.

Normal Population.

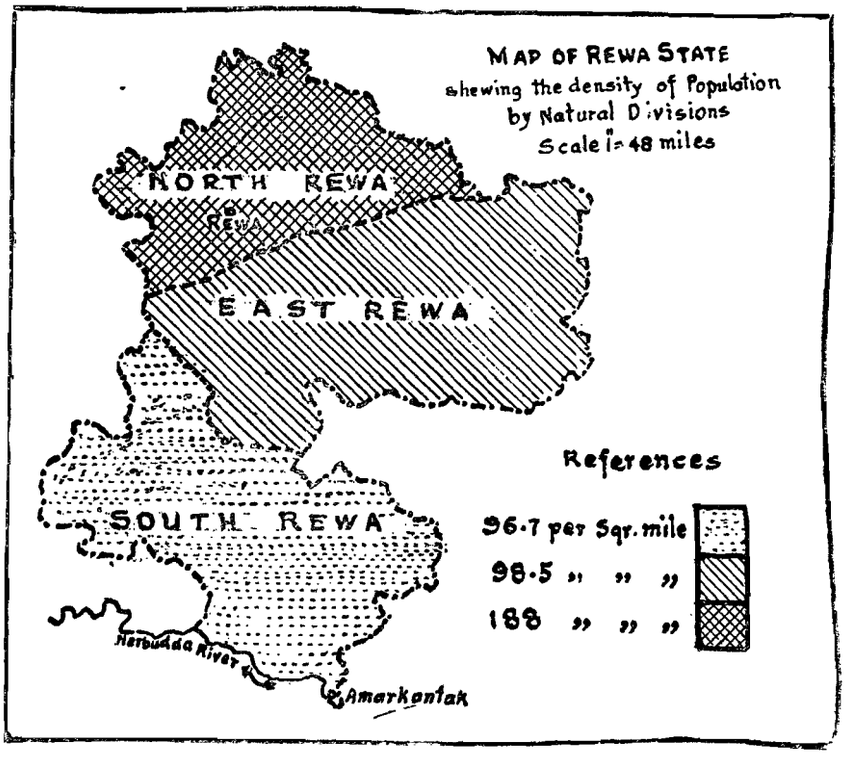
16. The normal population is not really the number of persons enumerated on the Census day, because the number of persons as disclosed on the night of the 26th February, 1931 is the *de facto* population. By normal population is meant the resident or *de jure* population of the State, normally inhabiting these territories in addition to those who are temporary sojourners in their midst and excluding those out of the normal population who may have temporarily gone outside the State. The Census schedule gives details of birth places of the enumerated but does not give any clue as

to their residence. In the Tables, figures of persons enumerated on the Railway platforms, including passengers in Railway carriages and those assembled in fairs were added to the totals for the respective areas in which the Railway Stations or places of fairs are situated. These cannot be the normal population of the area. Roughly speaking, if we add the number of emigrants found and enumerated outside the State and deduct the number of immigrants into the State, we may approximately arrive at what may be termed normal or natural population. Accordingly as shown in the subsidiary Table IV appended to this chapter the normal population of Rewa State is 16,64,998 but this figure does not include the domiciled population which to all intents and purposes should form part of the normal population.

Population censused in Rewa	15,87,445
Population of emigrants of Rewa enumerated outside state ...	1,25,660
Total ...	17,13,105
Deduct persons born outside Rewa but enumerated in Rewa ...	48,107
Normal Population ...	16,64,998

17. The actual population censused within the State on the Census day is 15,87,445. Deducting from it 48,107 which is the number of immigrants into the State, the figure comes to 15,39,338 to which if we add 1,25,660 the number of emigrants belonging to Rewa but enumerated outside, the total natural population thus becomes 16,64,998. But it is difficult to say that the figures of emigrants as given are correct. It is a fact that a large number of Rewa people work in Assam as coolies and it is reliably stated that only during 1929-30 several thousands of Rewa subjects

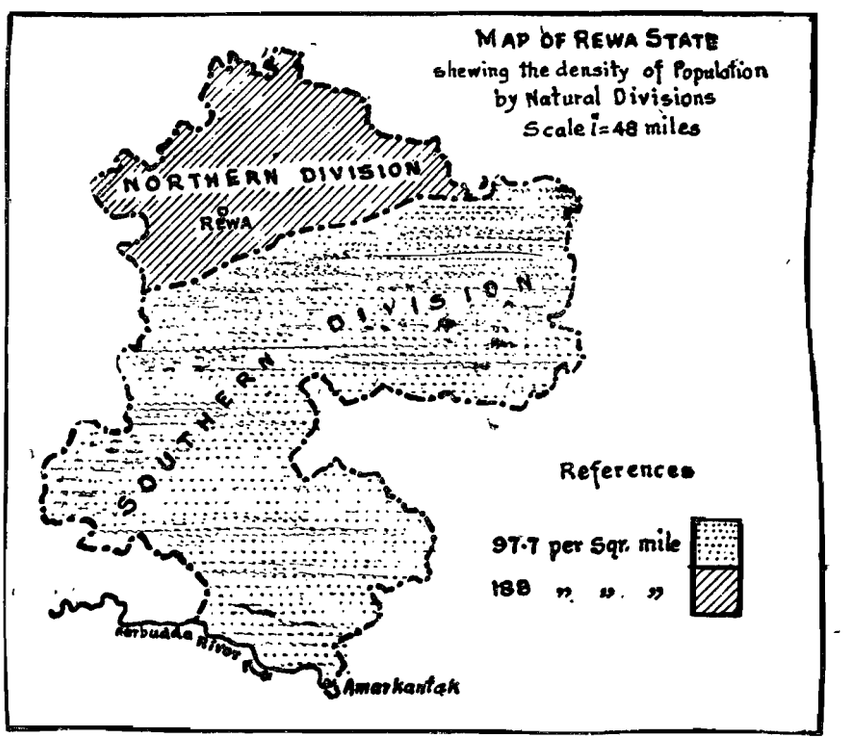
Map showing Density by Administrative Divisions.



went to Assam after having been recruited for labour there by the agents of the Tea planters at the nearest railway stations from one part of a division. As many as 1,207 persons are said to have gone as coolies to Assam from one recruiting place in the course of a year or so. But it is strange that the Assam Census statistics give no figures of people born in Rewa, and enumerated there. It is not unlikely that similarly there may be partial or total omissions of Rewa State subjects who may have temporarily emigrated elsewhere.

18. The density or the average number of persons per square mile calculated on the hypothesis of uniform distribution of the population over the total area of the State and its divisions is 122 for the whole State, 188 for the Northern natural division and 98 for the Southern natural division. Density.

Map of Rewa State shewing the Density of Population by Natural Divisions.

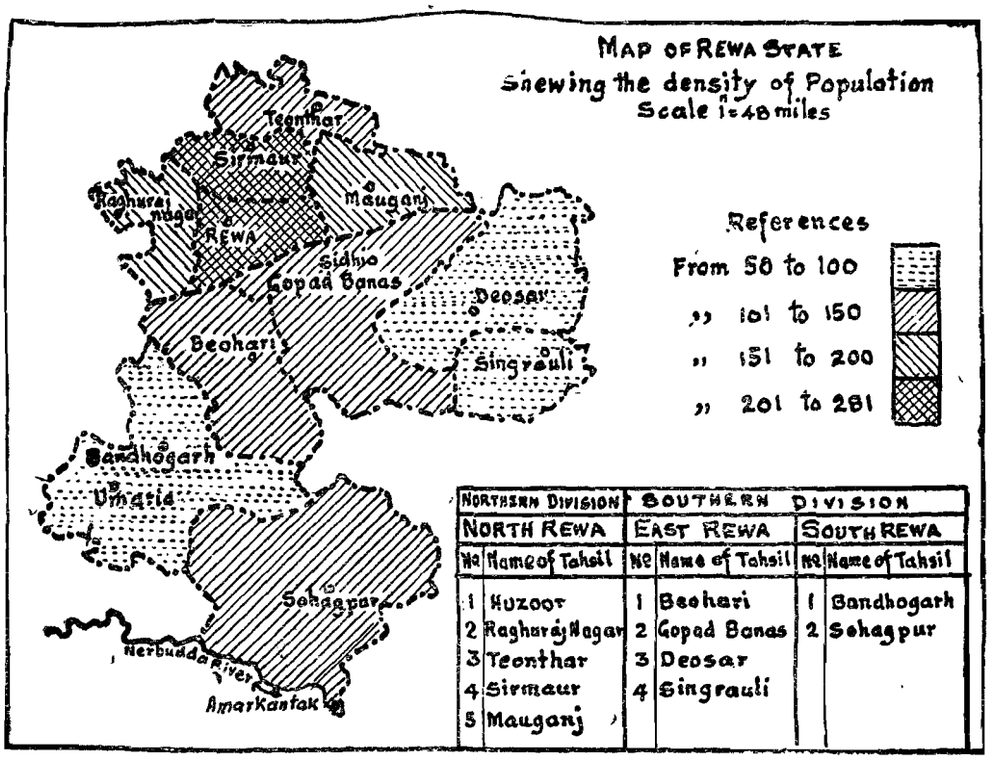


In 1921 Census the density was 108 per square mile for the whole of the State and for the two division 176 and 83 respectively. In East Rewa the area is 38·8 of the total area of the State and the population is only 31·3; in South Rewa where the area is 34·1 of the total area of the State, the population is 27·1 of the total population of the State. In North Rewa the area is only 27 per cent, but the population is 41·67 of the total.

19. In the Tahsils the density of population is highest in the Hazur Tahsil *viz.*, 281. Sirmaur comes next with 232 and Raghurajnagar third with 199. The lowest figure for density is to be found for Deosar Tahsil *viz.*, 51. The marginal inset gives the density of each Tahsil and the three administrative divisions. Density in tahsils.

Rewa State	...	122		
North Rewa	...	188	Hazur Tahsil	... 281
			Raghurajnagar	... 199
			Sirmaur	... 232
			Mauganj	... 152
			Teonthar	... 117
East Rewa	...	98	Gopadbanas	... 136
			Beohari	... 121
			Deosar	... 51
			Singrauli	... 93
South Rewa	...	97	Bandhogarh	... 81
			Sohagpur	... 108

Map of Rewa State showing the Density of Population by Tahsils.



NORTHERN DIVISION		SOUTHERN DIVISION			
NORTH REWA		EAST REWA		SOUTH REWA	
No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil
1	HUZOOR	1	Beohari	1	Sandhogarh
2	Raghuraj Nagar	2	Gopad Banas	2	Sohagpur
3	Teonthar	3	Deosar		
4	Sirmaur	4	Singrauli		
5	Mauganj				

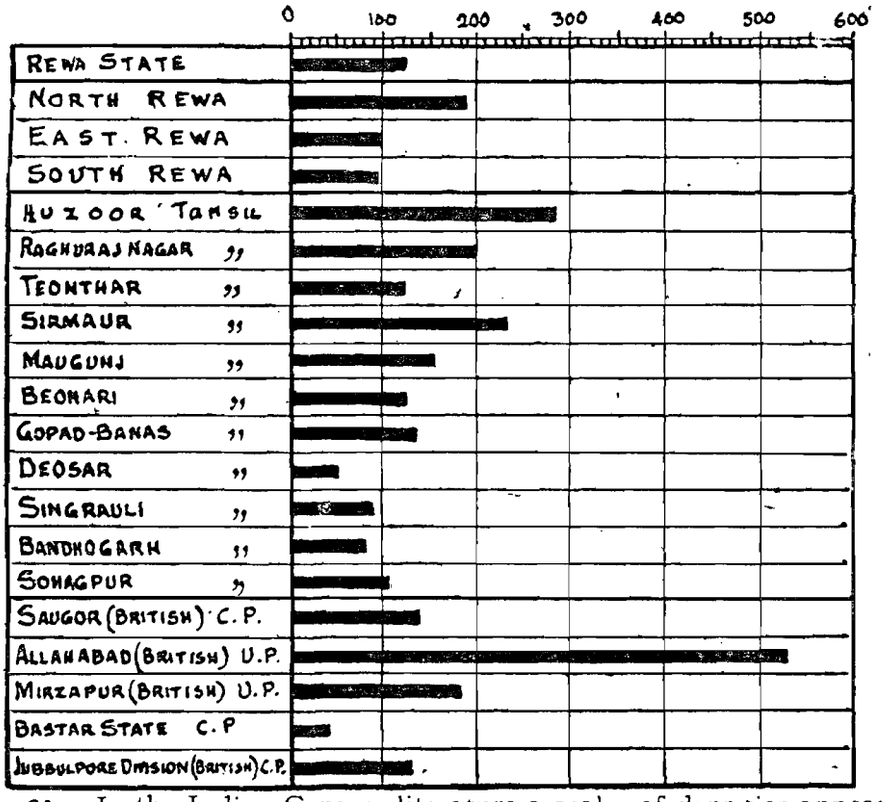
Density in C. I. and other Indian States.

20 A comparative table for C. I. and some other Indian States about density of population per square miles is given below. In Central India States the highest density is found in Dewas Senior and the lowest in Baraundha, Baghelkhand.

States.	1931.	1921.
Rewa	122	108
Bhopal	106	100
Dhar	136	129
Indore	138	120
Orchha	151	137
Panna	82	76
Maihar	170	164
Gwalior	133	121
Baroda	300	262
Travancore...	668	554
Bikaner	40	28
Jodhpur	61	53
Mysore	224	203
Jaipur	169	150

The density of India as a whole is found to be 195 in 1931 as compared with 176 in 1921. The British Provinces show density to be 248 and 225 while the Indian States show 114 and 101 in the two respective Censuses. It may be repeated here that the population of Rewa in 1931 has increased by 13·3 per cent since 1921 Census, although the variation of population in 1921 since 1911 showed a deficit by 7·5 per cent.

Diagram shewing the density of population in the State and a few British contiguous Districts.



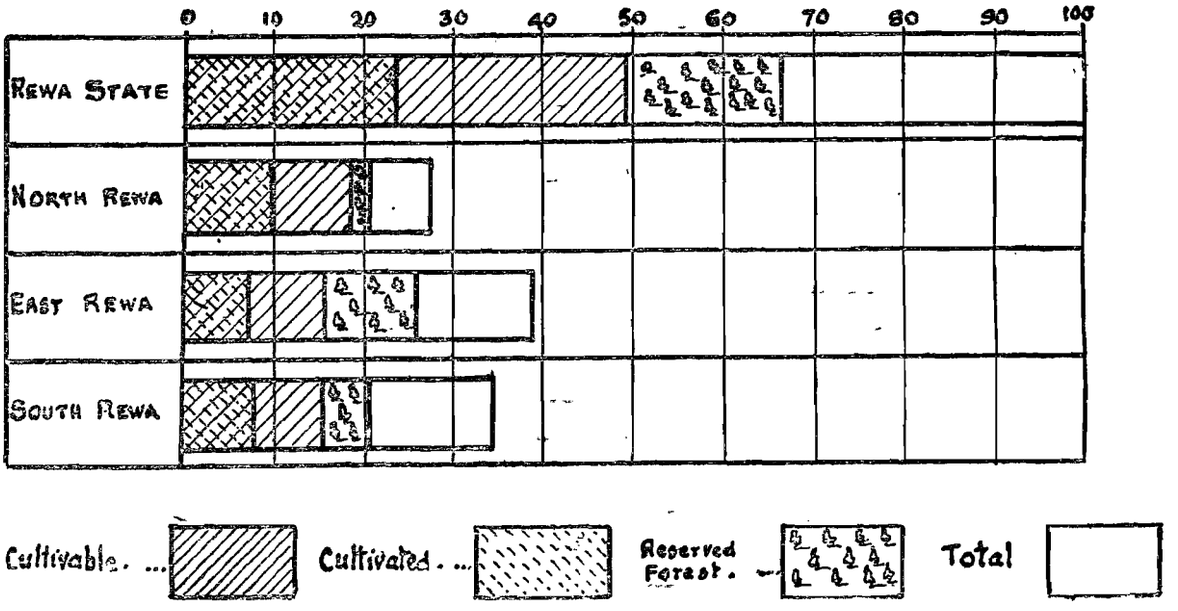
21. In the Indian Census literature a scale of densities appears to have been adopted according to which areas are '*dense*, if over 500 to the squire mile '*fairly* dense', if between 300 and 500, "*average*" between 200 and 300, "*thin*", over 100. and below 200 and '*sparse*' below 100. Rewa State cannot therefore be called to be fairly dense or even "average dense" in population. The Tahsils of Deosar, Bandhogarh and Singrauli where there are large forest tracts are therefore sparsely inhabited, although they show a decided improvement since 1921. Beohari and Sohagpur show marked increases from 79 and 99 respectively in 1921 to 121 and 101 respectively in 1931. It will also be noticed as stated before, that North Rewa Division which comprises 27 per cent of the area of the State has 41·7 per cent of the total population whereas South Rewa Natural Division with 73 per cent of the total area has 58·8 per cent of the population of the whole State.

Dens Correlated with cultivated area,

22. Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter shows the area in squre miles of cultivable and actually cultivated land, the area under irrigation and the gross cultivated area under crops in the State and each Tahsil. It will be seen that less than half the area of the State *i. e.*, 49·2 per cent is considered to be cultivable, the rest being rocky and barren or covered by river beds or included in hilly forest tracts.

State.	Area.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Under forest Reserved.
Rewa State ...	*100*	*49·2*	*24·64*	*17·39*
North Rewa ...	27·04	18·04	9·96	- 2·1
East Rewa ...	38·82	15·39	7·04	10·19
South Rewa ...	34·14	15·49	7·64	5·1

Diagram shewing the percentage of Cultivable, Cultivated & Reserved Forest Areas



Reserved forests.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty miles and 316 acres or 17·39 per cent of the total area is said to be included under reserved forests in 1931 and may be considered to be distributed as follows :—

	Miles.	Acres.		Miles.	Acres.
North Rewa ...	*276*	*153*	*South Rewa* ...	*659*	*96*
			Bandhogarh ...	208	303
Teonthar including			Sohagpur ...	450	433
Sirmaur ...	133	437	*East Rewa* ...	*1325*	*67*
Hazur Tahsil ...	100	416	Deosar	513	551
Mauganj including			Singrauli ...	*78*	...
Teonthar ...	30	509	Beohari ...	415	372
Raghurajnagar ...	10	513	Gopadbanas ...	317	424

A considerable portion of the area may be said to be waste land or kachha *Am Jangal* which provides for Nistar and grazing facilities. Out of the cultivable area, the area actually cultivated is 50·08 per cent, the area under irrigation by wells and tanks being very inconsiderable *viz.*, about 4 square miles, while the area shown as double cropped is 391 52 sq. miles or about 12¼ per cent of the area cultivated. The last settlement report, however, shows that there has been 4,28,769 acres or about 670 square miles of new soil brought under cultivation, probably during the decade, of which 5,568 acres or 8·7 sq. miles was in the North. In the Southern parts it appears that the number of new bandhs constructed is more than double that of the old existing area.

Crops.

23.— Among the crops grown in the State the largest area is covered by rice, viz. 969 sq. miles, by wheat 369·26 sq. miles, by gram 212, by Juar or Jonri and Maize about 74 sq. miles, and by others 454 sq. miles. Sugar cane and cotton occupy an area of about 11 and 15 sq. miles respectively whereas miscellaneous crops such as tobacco etc. cover an area of 348 sq. miles.

In this connection it will be interesting to know the proportion of percentage of the area of each crop to the total area under cultivation. This is shown in the following inset as compared with that in 1921.

	1931	1921		1931	1921
Rice ..	30·25	21·01	Kodo ...	17·5	20·55
Pulses and other food grains ...	15·3	16·86	Oil seeds ...	14·3	3·90
Wheat ...	11·5	13·93	Gram ...	6·6	8·46
Juar ...	2·3	3·43	Maize ...	2·3	2·51
Bajra ...	·28	·61	Sugar cane ...	·3	·02
Cotton ...	·5	1·88	Tobacoo and other Miscellaneous Crops	10·9	17·14.

The area of the chief sustaining crops *e. g.* Kodo, Wheat, Pulses, gram, Jowar, Maize and also of cotton and miscellaneous crops appear to have been diminished. Rice and oil seeds alone show figures of increase.

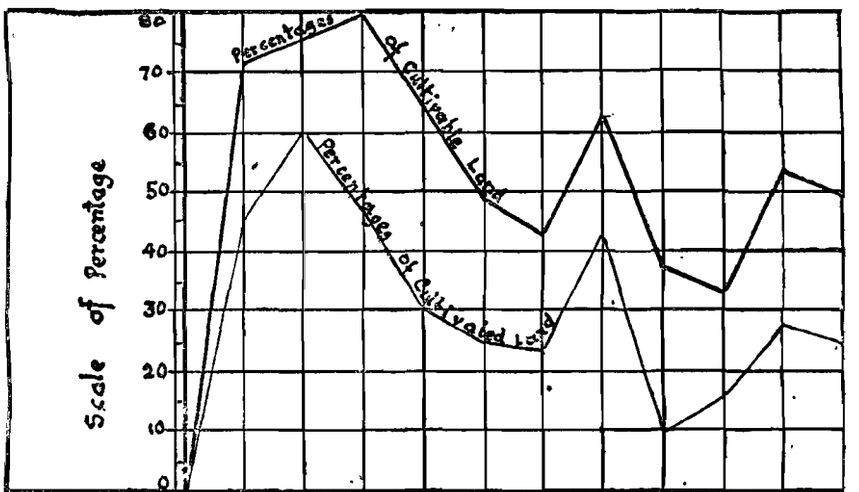
24. It may be observed that Sohagpur Tahsil grows the largest quantity of rice and Sirmaur the least. Raghurajnagar is the best wheat producing Tahsil and Deosar Tahsil grows least quantity of wheat. For gram Teonthar takes the lead and Deosar and Singrauli again take the lowest place. Kodo is most grown in Gopadbanas and least produced in Teonthar. Oilseeds grow largest in Sohagpur and least in Teonthar. Pulses and other food grains grow most in Gopadbanas but Bandhogarh produces these least.

The accompaying graphic diagram printed in the next page will show the percentage of areas under which various principal crops are grown in the different tahsils of the State.

25. Considering the condition of the two natural divisions it will be found that the Northern division has a comparatively larger area of cultivable land *i. e.* 2346·64 sq. miles or 66·73 out of a total area of 3,515 sq. miles, and of this the actually cultivated area comes to about 1,383 sq. miles or 58 per cent of the total cultivable area. In the Southern Natural division the total cultivable area is 4,050 sq. miles out of the total area of 9,485 sq. miles, the percentage being 42·7 per cent, whereas the actually cultivated area is only 1912·5 sq. miles or 20 per cent of the total area and 43 per cent of the cultivable area. The percentages of cultivable and actually cultivated area to the area comprised within each Tahsil is shown in the inset below :—

	Tahsils.	Proportion of cultivable area to total.	Proportion of actually cultivated area to—	
			Total area.	Cultivable area.
North.	Hazur Tahsil ...	71·33	45	62·83
	Raghurajnagar ...	75·04	60	57·02
	Sirmaur	80·18	46·8	58·5
	Mauganj	64·51	30	46·56
	Teonthar	49·37	25	50·9
East.	Gopadbanas	42·72	26·03	62·31
	Beohari	43·01	23·37	54·35
	Deosar and Singrauli ...	37·55	9·92	26·4
South.	Bandhogarh	33·05	15·24	46·13
	Sohagpur	53·63	27·28	50·86

Diagram shewing the percentage of distribution of Cultivable and Cultivated Land



Name of Tahsils	Area in Square Miles	Percentage of Cultivated Land	Percentage of Cultivable Land
Huzoor	621	45	71·33
Raghurajnagar	645	60	75
Sirmaur	550	46	80
Mauganj	899	30	64·5
Teonthar	800	25	49·3
Beohari	1120	23·3	43
Gopad-Banas	1594	42·18	62·7
Deosar Singrauli	1717·55 / 615·45	9·92	31·5
Bandhogarh	1797	15·2	35
Sohagpur	2,641	27·3	53·6
Total	13,000	24·74	49·2

This reveals to us the fact that the capacity of some of the Northern Tahsils to maintain a higher population than the Southern is not due merely to the extent of either the cultivable or cultivated land, as in these respects some of the Eastern or Southern Tahsils are not inferior to the Northern. It will appear that other factors also count for the density or paucity of population. Climatic effect, rainfall, means of communication as well as nearness of markets, proximity to Railway stations, and the attraction of living close to important civil stations or head quarters or the capital city influence the congestion and movement of the population.

Density and cultivation of main crops.

26. The question of crops and density may now be discussed in greater detail to see how far the one affects the other. For this we may calculate the density of population in the cultivated areas, and see the result. The subjoined inset shows the density in the cultivated area by Tahsils, and their order in relation to other matters.

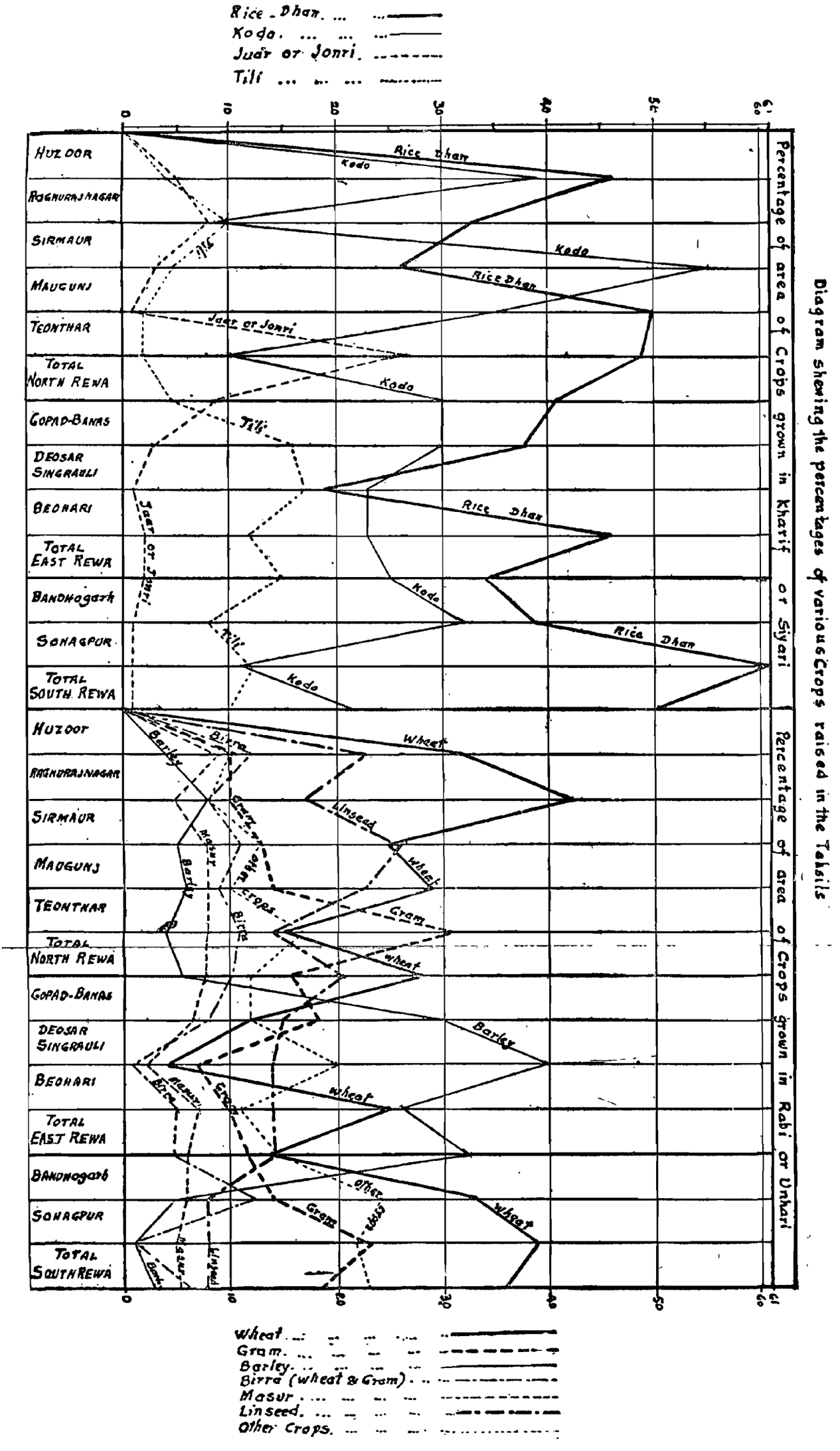


Diagram shewing the percentages of various Crops raised in the Tahsils

Orders of tahsils in relation to.

Name of Tahsils.	Density on cultivated area.		Density on the whole area.	Rainfall.	Irrigated by wells and Bandhs.
Hazur Tahsil ...	I	626	1	6	2
Raghurajnagar ...	VIII	468	3	9	5
Sirmaur ...	VII	496	2	5	9
Mauganj ...	VI	503	4	2	7
Teonthar ...	IX	466	7	7	3
North Rewa ...		523	1	2	2
Gopadbanas ...	V	510	5	4	4
Beohari ...	IV	517	6	10	6
Deosar and Singrauli ...	II	625	11	8	1
East Rewa... ...		543	2	3	1
Bandhogarh ...	III	530	10	1	8
Sohagpur ...	X	394	8	3	9
South Rewa ...		431	3	1	3

It will be seen that the Hazur Tahsil tops the list in point of density on cultivated areas and Deosar and singrauli inspite of their remoteness from markets and difficulty of communication come next. Bandhogarh comes third and Beohari stands fourth, while Teonthar and Sohagpur are respectively 9th and 10th. This will show that in Rewa density of population does not depend mainly on cultivation which goes to suggest that the population here does not rely mainly on agriculture, but that a considerable number lives upon other sources of income like wage-earning or such other business pursuits. Rice, Kodo and wheat being the staple food grains, their growth in the State may be considered to have some effect on the growth of the population. But the figures for these crops give the lie to this theory. The excess of population in the Northern Natural Division as compared to the Southern cannot be entirely accounted for by the production of Kodo in larger quantity. Rice and wheat grow more profusely in the Southern and yet the population there is sparse. Let us see how density stands in relation to the crops.

Statement showing in order the extent of growth of main crops in the Tahsils of State.

	Rice.	Wheat	Gram.	Juar	Bajra.	Maize.	Kodo.	Pulses and other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugar cane.	Cotton.	Miscellaneous.
1. Hazur Tahsil ...	6	3	6	5	9	10	6	4	4	10	10	8
2. Raghurajnagar	9	1	5	2	2	7	7	6	6	2	3	10
3. Sirmaur ...	10	5	4	6	6	8	2	7	5	1	5	8
4. Mauganj ...	3	4	7	8	4	6	5	8	8	9	9	5
5. Teonthar ...	7	9	1	1	1	9	10	9	10	8	6	7
6. Gopadbanas ...	2	8	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	4	2	4
7. Beohari ...	4	7	9	7	8	5	9	3	7	6	4	6
8. & 9 Deosar and Singrauli.	8	10	10	10	5	2	8	2	3	7	1	1
10. Bandhogarh ...	5	6	8	9	10	3	4	10	9	3	8	3
11. Sohagpur ...	1	2	2	4	7	1	3	5	1	5	7	2

Bandhogarh, which gets the highest rainfall in the State has the sixth largest proportionate place allotted to wheat and fourth place to Kodo, whereas in the matter of rice cultivation it occupies the fifth place. It cannot therefore be a safe criterion to adjudge the growth of population to the production of crops alone. For this other elements as stated before appear to exert a much greater influence.

Rainfall.

27. The rainfall of the State during the decade is shown in the table below:—

Statement showing average of Rainfall in Rewa State by Tahsils.

	1921-31.		1921-31.
Hazur Tahsil	50·2	Beohari	38·8
Raghurajnagar ...	39·9	Gopadbanas	54·3
Sirmaur	51·4	Deosar	46·6
Teonthar	49·3	Singrauli	...
Mauganj	58·5	(Figures not available).	
North Rewa	*49·8*	*East Rewa*	*46 5*
		Bandhogarh	58·7
		Sohagpur	57·3
		South Rewa	*58·0*

Communications.

(a) Railway.

28. The Northern and some of the Western portions of the State are traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Railway Stations, Sutna, Dabhoura and Tikori within the State, although there are stations on the line within the adjoining States and the British Districts of Banda and Allahabad close to the Tahsil of Raghurajnagar and Teonthar in Rewa territory, viz., Shankergarh (Allahabad) Jaitwara (Sohawal), Unchehra (Nagod) and Maihar (Maihar) to and from which people and goods pass. The Katni-Bilaspur section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway passes for over 102 miles through the Tahsils of Bandhogarh and Sohagpur with Stations at Chandia, Umaria, Karkeli, Pali-Birshingpur, Ghunghuti, Shahdol, Burhar, Anuppur, Jaitahri and Khairi (Venkat Nagar), all within Rewa State, although there are other stations in C. P. British Districts of Jubbulpore and Bilaspur, *viz.*, Jhalwara, Rupaund and Pendra Road for Amarkantak, which lie near the borders of the Rewa State.

A new Railway line called the C. I. Coalfields Railway was opened during the decade connecting the B. N. R. from Anuppur in Rewa State, and traversing about 35 miles through parts of Rewa territory in the extreme South, with stations at Dhamasin, Kotma, and Bijri within the State.

Road and Tracks.

Roads.

29. The extent of metalled roads in the Rewa State in 1921 was 208½ miles, but the present mileage in 1931 is 266½ miles, an increase of 58 miles. The extent of unmetalled roads has considerably increased from 211 in 1921 to 377 miles in 1931, that is new roads to the distance of 166 miles were constructed during the decade. The maintenance of old unmetalled roads to the extent of 102½ miles was given up since 1921, as unnecessary, *viz.*, portion of Baikunthpur-Sitlaha Road and from Sitlaha to Keoti 12 miles (2) Laur to Naigarhi 8⅛ miles (3) Sidhi to Barambaba 13 miles (4) Barambaba to Sirsi 7 miles (5) Barambaba to Ganjri Naurhia 30 miles and (6) Satna and Simaria road, 31 miles. The principal roads constructed during the decade are Shahdol-Beohari Road 52 miles, Tala Gursari Road 41 miles Panpatha Barhee Road 14 miles. Improvements are being made to these roads every year.

Tracks.

The following pack animal tracks have been improved and are now regularly maintained:—

(1) Maikal hills.—(Southern Rewa Sohagpur).

(*a*) Amgaon.

(*b*) Norghati.

(*c*) Dharamdas.

(2) Kaimur.

(*a*) Baraghat, (*b*) Sitapur, (*c*) Khol Malakpur, (*d*) Damak, (*e*) Okasa, (*f*) Tendua, (*g*) Bichhi.

(3) Charka hill track.

(4) Bardahaghat near Sirmaur.

Besides these there have been heavy works of improvement of old roads consisting of :—

(*a*) Realigning of roads to allow of easier gradients.

(*b*) Raising of surface roads.

(*c*) Surfacing with morom and Bajri.

(*d*) Providing bridges and culverts.

(*e*) Metalling portions which had till then been unmetalled.

(*f*) Widening the metalled surface.

The total cost of the original works on communication and in maintenance during the decade is Rs. 7,55,978 and Rs. 8,96,651 respectively.

Bridges and Culverts.

30. Several new bridges and a number of culverts have been constructed during the decade with a view to facilitate traffic even during rains when rivers are in floods. The Vikram bridge in Rewa over the Ghoghar river was opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the occasion of his Viceregal Visit to Rewa in 1928. Another new bridge over the river Tons in Madhogarh was completed during this decade on the Satna Rewa road. A low submersible bridge has been made on the Tons at Chak (Teonthar) on the Mangawan Allahabad road which connects the State road system with Allahabad. The causeway over the Bichhia near Rewa has also been considerably raised. These bridges and culverts have made traffic to Rewa from Satna and other paces on the Great Deccan, Mangawan Allahabad and Satna Amarpatan roads quite easy during the rains and commodities can be safely conveyed to and from the important centres.

Motor Service.

31. It has now become possible to bring the head quarter's of the three administrative divisions under Motor transport communication. During the decade conveniences and facilities of passenger and goods transport service have been provided by regular motor lorry service to and from the following places :—

Rewa and Satna.

Rewa and Hanumana (Mauganj to Mirzapur).

Rewa and Allahabad.

Satna and Amarpatan
Rewa and Ramnagar } on certain days.

Owing to facilities of means of communication by reason of improvement of roads, it has now become possible to travel to and from the remote parts in the interior of the State, as can be seen from the sketch map in the front piece excepting most of the jungly tracts of East Rewa.

Industry and Trade.

32. The chief industry in Rewa State is that of the Coal-mines at Umaria and Dhanpuri near Burhar which had been worked by the State under the supervision and control of the department of Industries. The Burhar Collieries in Dhanpuri which were formerly worked by the Baghelkhand Mining syndicate were taken over by the Durbar in 1923, and the work of mining coal over an area of 4 sq. miles granted under a lease to Messrs. Villiers Ltd. in July 1921, who sublet the area to various companies which went into voluntary liquidation, closed down in 1928.

In 1930, the State Collieries of Umaria and Burhar including the area previously leased to Villiers Ltd. were handed over by the Durbar for management to Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. of Calcutta under an agreement and are worked now under the name of Rewa State Coalfields Ltd. as a joint stock company, the largest number of shares being held

by His Highness the Bandhavesh Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The annual average output of coal in tons is 1,21,704 and 82,254 respectively in Umaria and Burhar Collieries employing 251 skilled and 1003 unskilled labourers in the one and 220 skilled and 1101 unskilled labourers in the other.

Corrundum.

Besides coal, there is the valuable corrundum mineral in East Rewa worked under a lease on commercial lines by Messrs. Mahadeo Prasad Kashi Prasad of Mirzapur, but lack of proper communications to convey the material to a market place is a great handicap to the development of this industry.

Stone quarries.

There are stone quarries almost in every Tahsil which supply the local demand and are not worked on any commercial basis. The quarries mostly worked are—(1) Lime stone, quarries near Rewa and (2) Sand stone quarries near Rewa.

Lime Stone.

The Satna Stone and Lime Co. whose managing agents are Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co. of Calcutta manufacture and export Satna lime and stone setts from lime stones deposit near Satna (Raghurajnagar) and their lease has been renewed for another 20 years. There is another lime manufacturing concern, Misra Lime works, near Satna from where also lime is exported after manufacturing.

There were also soapstone and fireclay works started near Chandia during the decade but had to be closed.

Shellac Manufacture.

The shellac Factory at Umaria is another important industry in which skilled and unskilled labourers are employed. Owing to the enormous fall in the prices of this commodity, this industry has not been making much progress of late. If lac ornaments on a large and improved scale could be manufactured there would be a great field for development of this industry as lac ornaments are a favourite in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.

Forest Produce.

Collections of minor froest produce such as myrabolans and the manufacture of catechu are two other important great industries besides timber and bamboo at which a large number of people are employed by the contractors.

Other Industries.

33. Of the other industries, which may be said to be of the cottage industry type, the metal working by Audhias or metal workers is to be found in almost all towns and important villages as they manufacture brass

Metal ornaments.

bell-metal and white metal ornaments for the ordinary classes and these articles are exposed for sale at all fairs in the State and near about, as being eagerly demanded by the poor people.

Weaving.

Cloth-manufacture by Koris (Hindu weavers) Julahas (Muslim weavers) and Panikas (Gond or Tribal weavers) is of very primitive kind. Coarse *gazi* or *khadi* is prepared by these people for the use of villagers, but for want of cotton being grown sufficiently in the State, these people depend for yarn from outside. The spread of railways and the import of cheap cloth from outside gradually tended to stifle this industry as there is little demand for this. The *lahangirs* are a more skilled class of weavers who used to manufacture fine stuffs for female garments, but they are now practically thrown out of occupation. Rahta or Charkha, the old favourite spinning wheel of old and poor women is now practically a tradition of the past and this industry which at one time used to be a source of honourable support to some widows and poor people has been superseded by outside mill-made yarn.

Dyeing and cloth printing.

The *rangrez* and the Chhipas in Rewa are as a class engaged in this occupation but this industry is chiefly confined to some towns. Cloth-printing is in the hands of Muhammedan Chhipas. In Rewa city, Madhogarh and Amarpatan in Raghurajnagar Tahsil, in Deorajnagar, Beohari,

Pathrehi, Kuan and Ramnagar, in Beohari Tahsil, in Sihawal (Deosar Tahsil), Chandia (Bandhogarh) and in Sohagpur (Sohagpur), *rajais* and *gadelas jajims* and *Chandnis* are printed in various designs by these people and in some places, *dhotis* for women and *safas* or turbans for men are printed. Raipur and Makundpur (Hazur Tahsil) are also noted for cloth-printing.

Lac work carpentry wood work and laccheering work.

The *Lakhers* of Rewa city manufacture lac ornaments which is in great demand among women and girls. The Kunders (turners and joiners) make frames for *hukkas* (*nigalis* and *basitha*), also rulers and sticks, and they manufacture wooden toys and vessels, chess men etc., coated in bright lac colour.

Iron work.

In Amarpatan and Semaria in Raghurajnagar Tahsil and in Ramnagar (Beohari) are manufactured fine and polished iron knives and nut-crackers, which are noted for their superiority and durability and are much in demand in and out of the State. Other implements such as *Tangi* (small axe) *Tanga* (big axe) *pharsas*, *Bullams*, arrowheads are also manufactured in the different places in the State, but except being sometimes exposed for sale in fairs, they are not made on a very large scale as a marketable commodity.

Miscellaneous Improvements and Administrative Measures.

34. Among the other chief measures introduced for promoting the welfare of the rural and urban population may be mentioned :—

(1) Co-operative Socities.

(2) Scheme for development of agriculture by irrigation and demonstration farms.

(3) Reform in the village Panchayat Courts or Chouras.

(4) Municipalities in important towns.

(5) Electrification of Rewa capital city and the Collieries at Umaria.

(6) Child and maternity welfare centres.

(7) Ambulance association centre at Umaria.

(8) Water works scheme.

Education.

35. In matters of education there appears to have been a steady improvement and an awakening interest is growing among all classes of people, but the jungle tribes which form a large proportion of the population inhabiting a large area have neither the interest nor the facilities for educating their children.

The total number of schools of all description in the State is 177 as against 122 in 1921. Middle schools and Primary schools have made great head-way and we have now over 16,419 scholars receiving Middle and Primary education in the State institutions excluding three private schools in North Rewa and five Railway schools in South Rewa. It will be observed that the number of Middle schools has risen during the decade from 7 to 22 and Primary schools from 104 to 125. The number of girl schools increased from 5 to 6, private schools from 1 to 10 and two training classes were started for teachers and public services respectively. There are two High schools at Rewa and Satna and one English Middle School at Umaria, the total number of scholars in the High schools being 969 and in the Middle school 193. In the State Huzur Tahsil has the largest number of educational institutions including 4 girl schools, two private, 4 aided and 4 Sanskrit schools, besides a High school, 4 Vernacular Middle schools and 12 vernacular Primary schools. Raghurajnagar stands next with 25 institutions including a High School and one Girl school and 3 aided schools. The number of State Primary schools there is 16, the largest

number in the State. The following table will show the increase in the number of schools and scholars in Vernacular and English education :—

Kind of Schools.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
1. Middle Schools (Vernacular) ...	1921	7	1082
	1931	22	5580
2. Primary (do.) ...	1921	104	5491
	1931	108	8420
3. Girls (do.) ...	1921	5	194
	1931	6	1128
4. Hindi Sanskrit	1921	1	133
	1931	3	195
5. Veda Pathshala	1921	1	25
	1931	1	23
6. A. V. M. School	1921	1	193
	1931	1	298
7. Private	1921	1	101
	1931	7	488
8. Aided	1931	16	1128
9. Training	1931	1	15
10. Service class	1931	1	10

Sirmaur and Gopadbanas each has 21 Vernacular schools of which there are 4 Middle Schools in Gopadbanas and 3 in Sirmaur. Sohagpur has 16 Vernacular institutions including 2 private schools under State control, besides 5 institutions of which 3 are in Shahdol alone consisting of one Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, one girl school and one primary school under Bengal Nagpur Railway control and two schools in Kotma and Bijri Stations under the control of C. I. Coalfields Railway. Beohari has 15 and Bandhogarh and Teonthar each has 12 Vernacular schools, Mauganj has 10, Deosar and Singrauli have 7. Although the number of scholars has grown, the number of institutions in Teonthar and Mauganj shows a decline by three and 2 respectively since 1921. There has been a steady progress in Vernacular education in the State Vernacular Primary schools are scattered throughout the State except in the remote Tahsil of Singrauli.

Literacy and Education will be discussed in detail in the Chapter relating to these matters. Education as a factor in the distribution or movement of the population has been mentioned here. The opening of a middle school in Umaria and aided ones in Shahdol and Burhar have helped the progress of education in these parts and saved the necessity of young boys to go either to Katni and Bilaspur or to Satna and Rewa for even middle Education in English.

Social.

36. The Local Brahmans and Kashtriyas who mainly live on income from lands have by traditional customs been loath to put their hand to the plough, even though they be unable to afford to engage a ploughman, owing to which considerable land has lain uncultivated or ill-cultivated. His Highness the present Bandhavesh Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has been anxious to remove this long standing social impediment and himself set an example by publicly handling the plough, and in this way setting at naught the social opprobrium that was attached to the high caste Brahmans and Kshattriya ploughing with their own hand.

The Banias or trading classes have got some impetus in the expansion of trade by the opening up of new communications but the internal and external trade is not entirely confined to the Bania community. Even other classes, Brahmans and Kashtriyas now take to the business, wherever any opportunity has presented itself to them.

Trade and Commerce.

37. In order to know the development of trade and commerce during the decade it will be of interest to know the prices of commodities and the figures of export and import of the main commodities in the State

markets in 1921 and 1931. The distribution and movement of some proportion of population is more or less affected by the progress or fall of trade in one place or the other. By the courtesy of the Industries Minister I have been able to get figures of export and import and internal trade during the decade in the main bazars in the interior and border of the State and also the prices at which food stuffs were sold in the bazars. The table printed in pages 20 and 21 shows the comparative prices of food stuffs as sold in 1921 and 1931.

It is a well known fact that as in all the world over, so in Rewa prices of all food grains grown in the State have considerably fallen, the average fall being at least 3 to 4 times that of 1921. When for example the price of rice of different qualities per rupee in 1921 ranged from 4 seers to 6 seers, in 1931 it ranged from 8 to 15 or 16 on the average. Kodai and wheat which were sold at 6 or 7 seers per rupee in the bazars of Rewa were to be had at 21 or 22 seers or even 25 seers in some bazars. The price of gram fell from 8 seers a rupee to 24 or 25 seers for a rupee.

While the produce of food stuffs fetched low price their exports and imports also suffered as the comparative figures of the amount of duty realised in the different important bazars of the State and on the border as compiled by the Customs department will show.

Comparative Table of export of food stuffs in the different bazars of Rewa in Census years 1921 and 1931.

Name of Bazars.	Year.	Ghee.	Pulse.	Rice.	Wheat.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hanumana	1921	31,542	173	17,994	2,634
	1931	18,359	125	1,254	9,131
Mauganj	1924	10,510	1,414	2,625	5,662
	1931	1,465	349	25	5,567
Sihawal	1923	11,836	276	989	401
	1931	3,069	63	642	113
Singrauli	1921	6,748	828	10	...
	1931	4,192	527	1,706	528
Raghurajnagar	1921	10,020	1,525	894	8,002
	1931	1,635	5,889	241	13,699
Sohagi	1921	12,771	1,235	885	5,525
	1931	5,298	1,450	450	17,423
Jawa	1921	4,915	791	1,110	1,323
	1931	1,396	1,123	223	1,771
Amarpatan	1921	12,304	932	1,155	9,135
	1931	2,889	2,216	68	3,333
Amarpur	1921	1,147	88	61	47
	1931	2,683	106	123	211
Rewa	1921	15,647	388	113	13,581
	1931	3,363	5,714	89	21,638
Shahdol	1921	8,371	313	4,440	4,581
	1931	1,898	62	1,848	1,145
Jaithari	1925	344	1,089	60,871	34,223
	1931	266	83	16,313	6,125
Umaria	1921	6,951	279	322	114
	1931	1,600	88	222	946

From the above it will be noticed that there has been a marked fall in the export of ghee. The greatest quantity exported was from Hanumana in 1921, on which the duty was valued at above Rs. 31,541 while in 1931 it fell to Rs. 18,359. Linseed and other oilseeds are perhaps the only commodities that have shown progress in export trade, Raghurajnagar and Hazur Tahsil being the greatest exporters, they show marked rise. The Southern districts do not show generally any rise in the export of oilseeds. Rice was most exported in 1931 from Jaithari in the South, and Hanumana in the East, but in 1931 the figures have fallen considerably. In almost all bazars the export trade of rice has suffered. Wheat, however, has shown signs of progress in export trade, except in the South. Rewa (Hazur Tahsil) and Raghurajnagar are the chief wheat exporting centres. Jaithari exported the highest quantity of wheat in 1925-26 and was fifth in order in 1931; whereas in gram it maintained its first place. From statistics supplied it has been found that during the decade the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 were generally the best for export trade.

Comparative Table of prices of food stuffs current in the different bazars of Rewa State Census 1921 and 1931.

	Year.	Rice fine.		Rice 2nd grade.		Rice 3rd grade.		Kodai.		Wheat.		Gram		Urda.		Mung.		Masur.		Berra.		Barley.		Arhar.		Maize.		Matar.		Bajra.		Jonri or Juar.		Kakun.		Paddy rice.		Kodo.		Ghee.	
		Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.	Sr	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.	Sr	ch.
Rewa City ...	1921	4	2	5	15	6	3	6	8	6	8	8	8	5	7	6	0	22	0	8	0	...		...		9	2	9	1	9	0	8	7	12	0	...		...		...	
	1931	8	14	10	12	13	5	17	0	21	0	23	0	11	6	12	4	7	5	23	0	...		18	0	...		26	0	19	0	30	0	42	9	...		...		...	
Raipur ...	1921	4	0	4	4	4	8	6	8	6	8	8	0	5	0	4	0	7	0	5	12	8	0	8	0	...		7	0	...		8	0	14	0	11	0	13	0	...	
	1931	11	0	12	0	13	8	16	0	22	0	23	8	11	0	13	8	26	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Raghunathganj	1921	5	0	5	8	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	7	8	...		...		...		9	0	...		8	0	...		...		...		...	
	1931	8	4	10	0	13	8	...		17	0	25	0	10	0	11	0	20	0	22	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Raghurajnagar	1921	5	0	5	8	6	8	...		7	8	16	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	..		8	0	10	0	10	8	9	12	10	0	14	0	...		...		...	
	1931	8	4	10	0	13	8	20	0	17	0	25	0	10	0	11	8	20	0	22	8	30	0	16	0	...		28	0	22	0	27	0	...		...		...		...	
Amarpatan ...	1921	5	0	5	8	6	0	...		6	12	7	8	6	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	...		10	8	9	8	...		8	8	17	0	...		...		...	
	1931	10	12	13	0	15	4	20	0	22	0	24	12	9	0	10	4	22	4	25	0	25	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Beohari ...	1921	4	8	4	12	5	0	5	4	5	4	...		5	0	4	0	5	8	6	0	...		...		7	12	...		...		...		14	0	8	0	8	0	...	
	1931	14	0	15	8	17	0	...		19	0	17	4	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		22	0	...		...		...		...	
Chilla ...	1921	4	0	5	0	5	8	...		7	0	9	8	...		7	8	..		6	0	9	0	...		9	12	9	0	8	0	9	8	...		...		..		...	
	1931	10	0	12	0	14	8	...		22	0	21	8	10	0	14	8	24	8	22	8	37	8	25	0	...		36	0	30	0	38	0	28	0	38	0	...		...	
Sitlaha ...	1921	4	8	4	12	5	0	...		6	0	8	12	...		...		7	4	...		...		7	8	...		...		8	0	9	0	25	0	...		...		...	
	1931	9	0	11	0	12	8	22	0	22	0	36	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		42	0	...		...		...		...	
Tahoura ...	1921	4	0	5	0	6	0	...		7	0	9	8	..		7	8	...		8	6	...		...		9	12	9	0	8	0	9	8	...		...		...		...	
	1931	10	0	10	8	11	8	21	0	18	0	26	0	5	0	14	8	23	0	31	0	45	0	19	0	...		37	8	30	0	41	8	...		30	0	...		...	
Hanumana ...	1921	5	4	5	8	6	0	8	0	7	0	9	0	9	8	5	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	8	0	10	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	15	0	16	0	12	0	...	
	1931	12	0	15	0	17	0	...		20	0	24	0	6	8	...		26	0	31	0	...		...		...		...		...		40	8	...		40	0	...		...	

Comparative Table of prices of food stuffs current in the different Bazars of Rewa State Census 1921 and 1931—(concluded).

	Year.	Rice fine.	Rice 2nd grade.	Rice 3rd grade.	Kodai.	Wheat.	Gram.	Urda	Mung.	Masur.	Berra.	Barley.	Arhar.	Maize.	Matar.	Bajra.	Jonri or Juar.	Kakun.	Paddy rice.	Kodo.	Ghee.
		Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch	Sr. ch	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Sidhi ...	1921	4 10	5 0	5 8	6 0	5 12	6 12	4 8	4 8	6 0	5 12	5 12	5 0	7 0	5 12	...	6 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	...
	1931	12 0	13 8	14 4	18 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	26 0	21 0	13 0	...	13 0	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...
Waidhan ...	1921	3 8	3 12	4 0	4 8	3 8	5 0	4 0	...	4 0	...	5 12	4 0	6 8	4 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	...
	1931	...	22 0	24 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	48 0	...
Umaria ...	1921	5 4	5 14	6 14	17 0	6 12	8 0	5 8	5 4	7 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	7 0	...	16 0	...	...	...
	1931	11 8	13 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	16 8	11 0	10 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	...	16 0	19 0	35 0	...	...	...
Pali ...	1921	5 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	...	6 0	8 8	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	22 0	34 0	34 0	...	...
Shahdol ...	1921	7 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	4 12	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	...	7 0	...	12 0	...	...	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
	1931	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	14 12	18 0	13 8	...	16 0	...	...	14 0	25 0	...	...	22 0	34 0	34 0	...	...
Burhar ...	1921	5 12	6 0	6 12	...	7 8	8 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	8 8	8 4	...	6 8	19 0	11 0	...	...
	1931	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	19 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaithari ...	1921	5 4	5 8	6 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	6 0	...	6 12	...	...	5 8	8 8	...	...	7 4	...	...	..	...
	1931	13 12	16 0	17 8	...	15 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	..
Venkatnagar.	1921	5 0	6 0	6 4	...	6 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...
	1931	12 0	14 0	17 0	26 0	...	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	...	...	...
Anuppur ...	1921	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 12	6 4	6 8	6 0	...	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
	1931	13 0	15 0	17 0	...	15 4	19 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	36 0	...	...	...	40 0	...	...	...

In the matter of imports, however, the chief commodities are cloth, sugar, fancy goods and stationery and cloth import was comparatively much less is 1931 than in 1921. Sugar and tobacoo however showed good progress and so was the case with stationery and fancy goods, and articles of general merchandise called *Bisatkhana*. Nuts are imported here in large quantity and the trade has risen considerably. The following figures will illustrate the above import trade :—

Comparative table of import of commodities in the different bazars of Rewa State. The amount of duty realised is shown in rupees in round figures.

Name of Bazars.		Cloth.	Bisat-khana.	Sugar.	Nuts.	Tobacoo.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sihawal	1923	468	63	36	26	134
	1931	478	52	67	38	205
Singrauli	1921	309	8	11	8	153
	1931	824	61	76	44	359
Raghurajnagar ...	1921	11,445	689	3,330	1,880	2,512
	1931	5,800	1,805	7,224	3,358	3,336
Sohagi	1921	942	50	964	120	319
	1931	190	126	371	38	95
Jawa	1921	619	16	114	42	36
	1931	1,005	31	621	165	107
Amarpatan	1921	4,109	100	437	202	318
	1931	2,529	181	652	309	504
Rewa	1921	31,120	2,588	...	...	11
	1931	24,475	3,470	...	...	17
Shahdol	1921	8,898	1,141	549	338	1,334
	1931	4,895	893	829	454	1,234
Jaithari	1925	4,474	1,545	595	157	668
	1931	1,201	309	309	132	630
Umaria	1921	3,787	216	264	134	519
	1931	2,434	599	597	241	504

As regards internal trade figures about certain commodities like Ghee, Wheat, and Oilseeds show improvements, although due to better facilities of communications there should have been marked rise. Rice and gram internal trade has been very unsatisfactory. The fall in prices and sufficiency of production of the foodstuffs in all parts has not helped the growth of internal trade in any appreciable degree as the following table will show :—

Comparative table of food stuffs imported inside the state in the different bazars of the Rewa State in census years in 1921-31. The amount of duty is shown in rupees in round figures.

Name of Bazars.	Year.	Ghee.	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hanumana	1921	269	1,905	610	533
	1931	845	189	1,924	695
Mauganj	1921	451	1,018	1,248	1,608
	1931	527	676	3,257	494

Name of Bazaar.	Year.	Ghee.	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sihawal	1921	1,044	844	369	789
	1931	1,072	300	40	205
Singrauli	1921	245	50	1	85
	1931	676	69	7	10
Raghurajnagar	1921	552	...	2,875	413
	1931	32	...	190	1
Sohagi	1921	29	816	41	619
	1931	11	153	10	537
Amarpatan	1921	2,237	1,588	291	2,305
	1931	445	1,004	79	941
Amarpur	1921	761	1,275	20	42
	1931	93	56	183	28
Rewa	1921	2,042	4,983	858	3,517
	1931	2,816	4,364	3,689	5,392
Shahdol	1921	119	10,051	3,359	1,055
	1931	439	5,311	438	2,533

By a study of the above statistics regarding trade external and internal it may be concluded that the decade has not been one of progress and prosperity. By reference to the Imperial Table relating to the occupation and trade in the State it will be seen that the number of persons engaged in trade in 1921 was 60,005 whereas it has fallen by more than half in 1931 to 27,906 the chief fall being in the number of persons trading in foodstuffs and textiles by over 40,000 and 3,000 respectively.

General economic depression.

38. Owing to the high world economic depression the trading classes have been hard put to it, and the general public has also suffered, as the paying capacities have decreased in no small degree inspite of the efforts made by the State towards the moral and material development of the people. The aftermath of the great war still continues to exercise its evil effect on the conditions of the people everywhere and Rewa cannot remain unaffected by it. The civilised world has been passing through several years of severe commercial and industrial depression, and the administrative departments have, consequently to be in a state of financial embarrassment in order to run the machinery in a tolerably efficient manner and have to be prepared for all possible retrenchment for their very existence and continuance. The observations and quotations made by Mr. Thyagarajaiya in his report on the Mysore State Census 1921 still hold good after the lapse of a decade and it would be well worth reproducing them here in this connection. He states :—

"As the activities of the Government Departments now engaged in moral and material development are already under retrenchment. I shall endeavour to enable the reader to form his own judgment in the matter of the dry light of history. The first historical analogy leads to the seven years' war in the 18th Century."

Mr. Thyagarajaiya then gives a long quotation from Macaulay's description of the after effect of that long war, wherein it was said that signs of prosperity were in some degree delusive and that the price at which faithful service and complete victory was purchased was long and severely felt by the nation. 'The second parallel' he goes on to say, 'leads us to the aftermath of the Napoleonic war about which Green says in his history of England', thus—

"*The peace which closed the great war with Napoleon left Britain feverish and exhausted. Of her conquests at sea she retained only a few. On the other hand, the pressure of heavy taxation and of the debt which now reached eight hundred million was embittered by the general distress of the country. The rapid development of Engtish Industry for a time ran*

ahead of the world's demands; the markets at home and abroad were glutted with unsaleable goods and mills and manufactories were brought to a stand still. The scarcity caused by a series of bad harvests was intensified by the selfish legislation of land owners in Parliament. Society too was disturbed by the great changes of employment consequent on a sudden return to peace after twenty years of war, and by the disbanding of the immense forces employed at sea and on land.

"The steady opposition too of the administration in which Lord Castlereagh's influence was now supreme to any project of political progress created a dangerous irritation which brought to the front men whose demand of 'radical reform' in English institutions won them the name of 'Radical' and drove more violent agitators into treasonable disaffection and silly plots".

It will thus be seen that the evil of uncertainty hangs over the future, the forces at work-political, social and economic in India and other parts of the civilised world not being amenable to exact mathematical calculation.

It cannot therefore, be asserted with any amount of certainty when the normal state of things will be restored and trade and agriculture revived, and the keen and bitter struggle of life raging everywhere from the most busy and civilised portions of cities to the remotest sequestered corners of village habitations would give place to a peaceful and contented life.

PART II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Analysis of Population by Tahsils.

39. Let us now return to analyse by Tahsils the growth of population during the decade, which, as stated at the end of paragraph 8, shows an increase of 13.3 per cent over the population of 1921. This increase is not distributed in any uniform measure over the different Tahsils as it varies from 4·6 in Raghurajnagar to 21 per cent in Beohari, and as it shows a decrease of 3·5 per cent. in Teonthar since 1921.

Referring to Table I we find that of the Tahsils Sohagpur has the largest area followed in order by Bandhogarh, Deosar, Gopadbanas, Beohari, Mauganj, Teothar, Raghurajnagar, Singrauli, Hazur Tahsil and Sirmaur. As regards populations Hazur Tahsil which after Sermaur has the smallest area in the whole State takes the lead, and Deosar ranks last. The following inset table illustates the proportion of percentage of each Tahsil to the total area and population of the State and the increase and decrease since 1921.

Percentage of—

	Total area of the State.	Total population of the State 1932.	Increase or decrease since 1931.
Hazur Tahsil	4·78	10·99	+ 7·4
Sirmaur	4·23	8·23	+ 11
Raghurajnagar	4·97	8·09	+ 4 6
Mauganj	6·90	9·58	+11·14
Teonthar	6·16	5·96	− 3·5
NORTHERN DIVISION, NORTH REWA	**27·04**	**41·66**	**12**
Gopadbanas	12·26	13·66	+ 12
Beohari	8·62	8 52	+ 12·3
Deosar	13·21	5·52	+ 10·8
Singrauli	4·73	3 60	+
EASTERN DIVISION, EAST REWA	**38·82**	**31·30**	+ 14·7
Bandhogarh	13·62	9·14	+ 12·2
Sohagpur	20·32	17·9	+ 19 7
SOUTHERN DIVISION, SOUTH REWA	**34·14**	**27·04**	**+ 18·93**

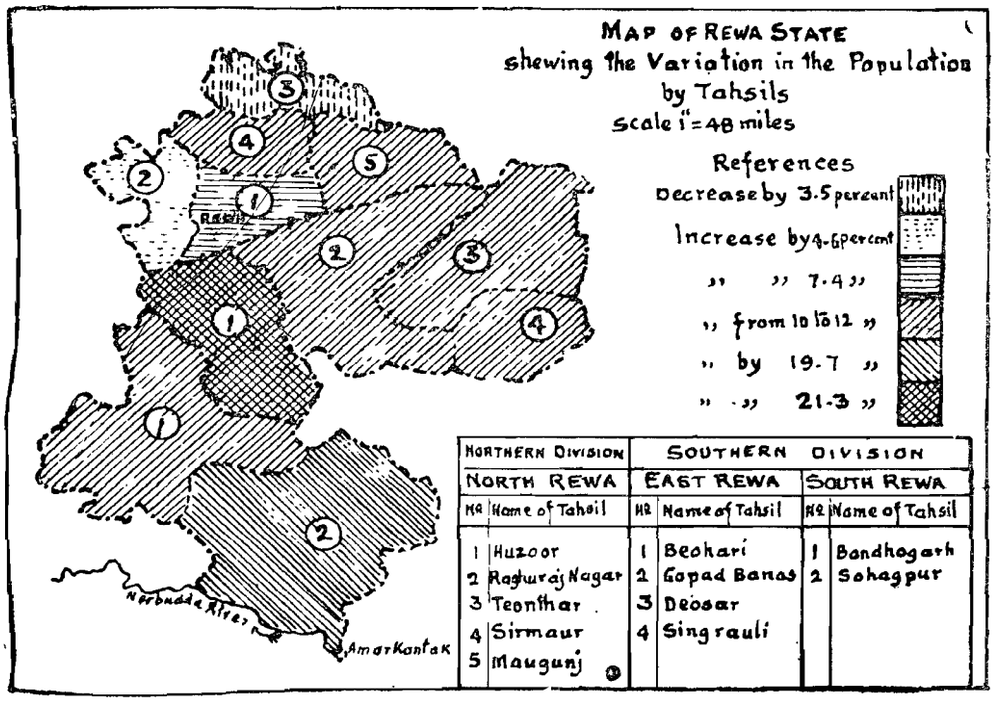
Excess of males and females.

The number of males in the State, 795,381 is slightly in excess of females 792,064. It will be noted, however, that in rural area females exceed males by 551 whereas in urban area they are in deficit by 3,862. In the Northern Division males exceed females by 743, in rural area, females exceed by 2,518 and in urban the males exceed females by 3,261 ; whereas in the Southern males exceed females by 2,498, in rural area unlike the North, males exceed females by 1,891, and in urban area by 607. In East Rewa—Females exceed males by 205 only and in South Rewa, males exceed females by 2,703, in urban area by 607, and rural by 2,096.

Tahsils and communication.

40. From subsidiary Table II of this chapter it will be observed that Hazur Tahsil takes the first place in regard to density owing to the high percentage of cultivated area (which produces sufficient crops), to having in it the capital of the State and to its better facilities of communication (road, etc.) Gopadbanas takes the next place and then follow—Sirmaur and Raghurajnagar (which has Satna and Jaitwara and Maihar important Railway centres) then in order are Beohari, Sohagpur, Teonthar, Bandhogarh, Mauganj, Deosar and Singrauli. Of these Bandhogarh and Sohagpur are connected by the Katni-Bilaspur Branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway and several Railway stations, which have become trading towns lie within these two Tahsils. Teonthar Tahsil, too, may be said to be connected by Railway at Dabhoura, Bargarh and Shankargarh stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

41. In the map illustrating the increase or decrease per cent., we find that while in all other Tahsils there has been an increase varying from 4·6 per cent to 19 7, as shown above, the Tahsil of Teonthar has shown a decrease of 3·5 per cent. Teonthar being in Tarihar is supposed to have the most fertile and productive land, and yet it is a matter of concern that the growth of population has suffered. The area has not diminished since 1921, and the number of inhabited villages also has increased from 425 to 446.



NORTHERN DIVISION		SOUTHERN DIVISION			
NORTH REWA		EAST REWA		SOUTH REWA	
No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil
1	Huzoor	1	Beohari	1	Bandhogarh
2	Raghuraj Nagar	2	Gopad Banas	2	Sohagpur
3	Teonthar	3	Deosar		
4	Sirmaur	4	Singrauli		
5	Mauganj				

It is a striking fact that while in 1921 Teonthar showed a marked increase of 4,049 persons when almost all other Tahsils showed a deficit since 1911, in 1931 when all other Tahsils show marked increase, this Tahsil shows a

fall in population by 3,458, although the number of occupied houses also shows a rise by 348. The reason appears to be that there has been a very great efflux of population to the neighbouring districts of U. P., that is by as much as 4,583 persons during the decade. In North Rewa this is the only Tahsil from which 4·8 per cent of the population migrated. Perhaps the fact, as stated by Mr. Bomford in his settlement report, that the assessment in Teonthar has been very harsh may be said to be partly responsible for this.

Variation in population.

42. The variation of population recorded at the Several Censuses and the extent of increase from decade to decade may be shown thus :—

Year of Census.	Population.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
1881 ...	1,305,124	
1891 ...	1,508,180	+15·6
1901 ...	1,327,184	−12·0
1911 ...	1,515,237	+14·2
1921 ...	1,401,524	− 7·5
1931 ...	1,587,445	+13·3

From Imperial Table II showing variation during the last 50 years it will be observed that since 1881, the population has increased by 282,321 *i. e.* by 21·6 per cent. Mysore recorded 46·6 per cent increase during 50 years ending 1931, Baroda only 12 per cent and Gwalior 14 per cent. There have been falls in 1901 and 1921 Censuses in Rewa State due to the famine in the decades and to influenza and famine in some parts in the latter. The extent of increase since the preceding Census has been well marked in 1911 and 1931 by over 1,80,000. The figures of 1891 also show comparatively greater increase since 1881 Census but it should be borne in mind that figures for 1881, the first Census in Rewa cannot be said to be very accurate, as Census arrangements could not be expected to be quite satisfactory then. The increase in natural population since 1921 as distinguished from the actual population is 8 per cent.

Density correlated with Physical features natural Resources etc. of Tahsils and Divisions.

43. In Rewa, hills and rivers play a very important part, not only in territorial distribution of the administrative areas but also in affecting the natural resources of the State. Between the Kaimurs on the south and Vinjh Pahar on the north lies the plateau on which the four northern Tahsils, Hazur Tahsil, Raghurajnagar, Sirmaur and Mauganj stand, forming as it were one compact block. A great portion of Teonthar stands alone with its peculiar physical characteristics of lowlying land and exhibiting an entirely different character of soil.

The river Tons or *Tamasa* runs through Raghurajnagar and passing Sirmaur Tahsil where it descends into a beautiful waterfall of large expanse at Purwa though not as deep as Chachai, it dashes forward through the Tahsil of Teonthar where it gains strength and has a wider bed making the land on its sides fertile and providing facilities for irrigation schemes.

The Son—the *Son Nad* of ancient India literature called also *Hiranvavaha* by Arrian and Magesthenes, is a very important river which again divides the State into two parts, rises in the Maikal hill in the southern-most extremity and cutting through Sohagpur in practically two parts, it passes through a portion of Bandhogarh and then forming a boundary line between Beohari and Bandhogarh Tahsils, cuts across the northern portion of Beohari and then practically bisects the area comprised by the north and east divisions of the State. The strip of valley between the Kaimur Range and the Son runs parallel from west to east and forms the most fertile tract of land comprised within the northern

parts of Beohari, Gopadbanas and Deosar Tahsils, constituting the valuable old Ilaka of Ramnagar, Rampur Naikin, Churhat, Baghaun, and Bardi. The Tahsil of Gopadbanas is so called after the rivers, Gopad and Banas, principal tributaries of the Son which form the western and eastern boundaries of that tahsil dividing it from Beohari on the west and Deosar in the east. It contains large hilly forests, tracts interspersed with fertile valleys between hills running parallel to the east. There are also in some parts open plains of big dimensions in Gopadbanas and Singraull and Beohari and Bandhogarh. The Tahsil of Sohagpur consists of a large area of level plain land from which the Maikal range abruptly rises and forms a small plateau in the southern extremity of the State traversed by the river Johilla and then a very steep descent into the valley of the Narmada or *Rewa* which takes its rise in Amarkantak, the highest peak of the Vindhyas within Rewa territory and forms for some distance the South Western border of the State adjacent to the British district of Mandla in C. P.

According to the Settlement Commissioner's report, the soils of the State except in Teonthar are either Sigon or Domat throughout. Sigon is a pure clay soil most favourable to rice, while domat, is a mixture of Sigon and Mair or pure black soil. There is no Sigon soil in Teonthar, but large areas of dark Mair soil are a characteristic peculiar to this Tahsil. The classification and area of each kind of soil in the different tahsils may be summed up in the following table:—

Area of different soils according to classification.

Name of Tahsils.	Bandhs.	Sigon.		Domat.		Gater.	Bhat.	Kachar.	Mair.	Goind.
		Bandhs.	Sigon.	Bandhs.	Domat I to IV.					
1. Hazur Tahsil ...	37,492	93	84,293	1,816	77,197	5,829	20,511	82	47	53
2. Raghurajnagar ...	49,770	...	20,271	...	41,719	3,118	31 058	206	...	...
3. Sirmaur ...	4,508	1,131	05,069	2,190	66,507	4,909	18.594	52	...	77
4. Teonthar ...	1 078	...	80,044	...	47,770	210	21,906	964	13,470	13,143
5. Mauganj	6,642	...	67 403	...	32 529	19,786	46,245	152	...	951
Total North Rewa ...	99,490	1,224	2,17,580	4,006	2,05,722	33,592	1,38,914	1,456	13,517	14,224
6. Gopadbanas ...	37,891	...	75,025	...	5.454	32 907	79,338	3,596	16,342	21,116
7. Beohasi ...	26,994	...	49,081	...	3,737	14,025	56,022	323	5.940	10,488
8. Deosar }										
9. Singrauli } ...	10,058	...	36,864	...	633	17,048	76,559	2,897	70	13,623
Total East Rewa ...	64,943	...	1,60,970	...	9,824	64,580	2,12,569	6,816	22,352	45,227
10. Bandhogarh ...	12,516	...	4,674	...	3.930	20,529	58,942	1,028	13,563	14.323
11. Sohagpur ...	11,071	...	10,010	...	6,728	86,947	1,55,611	1,022	70,276	23,105
Total South Rewa ...	23,647	...	14,684	...	20 053	1,07,476	2,14,553	2,050	83,839	37,428

The climate of the State varies according to the different localities in different seasons. During hot weather it is very dry and sultry in the northern, temperature going up to above 115°F., in May and June; dry and dry damp in some of the eastern parts, in others malarial, and in the Southern, temperate dry in Bandhogarh and damp dry and damp malarial in Sohagpur. The whole State may be said to have more or less a malarial climate and one very often finds the majority of people suffering from enlargement of spleen. One experiences extreme cold in hilly and thickly wooded tracts during the winter, and in the summer most of these become equally very sultry and unhealthy. In most places water gets scarce, and people have to depend on the very unhealthy supply of the necessity from

old tanks, ponds or pools of water in the remote interior away from villages. Figures about crops and rainfall and the informations about communications have been discussed in paragraphs 26, 27 and 28 above. The conveniences of communication and other facilities of comfort, the production of crops of better and more paying kind of cultivation by Bandhs combined with scope and field for small cottage industries for industrial classes have led to the growth and increase of population in North Rewa; whereas South Rewa owing to facilities of Railway communications to the length of over a hundred miles, and its being a rice-producing country with a fair climate comes next and East Rewa for lack of communication and jungly tracts and want of sufficient facilities and scope of education and social advancement has been comparatively backward.

Live stock.

44. In an agricultural country like India and particularly in Rewa where people mainly or almost entirely depend upon agriculture and its allied industries for their very support, no statistical review can be complete of any period without dwelling upon the condition and numerical strength of live-stock without which no agriculture is possible. It will be long before motor tractor or other appliances could be made use of with advantage, or the people afford to do so. Even if motor tractors be available, the land, soil and the season when cultivation is usually done, necessitate the keeping of bullocks and bull-buffaloes and therefore of cows aad buffaloes as an indispensable part of an agriculturist's requirements.

Under Durbar order a Census of live stock was taken in 1930-31 and the result as tabulated by the Census officer is shown in the Table below. Bullocks, ponies and bull-buffaloes are generally used as beasts of burden and they are the chief means of transport in areas where carts and lorries or other conveyances are unserviceable.

	State total.	Description.	North Rewa.	East Rewa.	South Rewa.
	76,998	Bulls	39,127	20,047	17,824
	511,366	Bullocks	211,542	158,589	141,235
	523,861	Cows	211,884	173,533	138,484
	413,778	Young Stock ...	129,779	148,555	135,444
Buffaloes.	49,661	Male	8,158	13,898	27,605
	137,193	Females	77,247	52,716	27,230
	106,754	Young Stock ...	47,063	41,322	18,369
Sheep and Goats.	34,780	Sheep	17,522	13,584	3,674
	212,236	Goats	79,100	91,658	41,478
	10,337	Horses	5,405	2,734	2,198
Horses and Ponies, etc.	8,029	Mares	4,221	2,085	1,723
	3,621	Young Stock ...	1,792	965	864
	406	Mules	272	...	134
	346	Donkeys	255	20	71
	246	Camels	237	9	...
	72,047	Carts	2,735	43	69,269
	217,694	Ploughs	75,616	72,030	69,848

It will be noticed that the largest number of live-stock is in North Rewa, East Rewa has the largest number of young stock and goats, and stands next to North Rewa in the number of ploughs. Male buffaloes preponderate in South Rewa, and the number of bullock-carts there is more than double that of both North and East Rewa.

In the tahsils,—Sohagpur has the highest number of live-stock of all description, except cow-buffaloes, sheep and goats, and Singrauli the lowest number of all except in respect of goats for which it has the last but one place. The next in order is Gopadbanas which possesses the largest number of cow-buffaloes and goats and is second best in the number of ploughs and oxen kind. Beohari has the largest number of sheep, and Hazur Tahsil the largest number of horses, and mules, donkeys and camels owing to being the capital city included in it, where these are found in large number in the Army and State stables. Mauganj comes next in order in regard to the number of bulls.

Occupied houses.

45. The number of occupied houses has increased by 22,354 since 1921 of which in the villages the number has risen by 17,610. In North Rewa—the rise is by 10,000 and in the Southern Natural division by a little above 12,000.

A 'house' according to the Census Code is defined as :—

(1) The dwelling place of one commensal family with its dependents and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, court-yard or otherwise, or,

(2) any structure other than a dwelling house such as tent, pavilion, temple, sarai, etc. or a site, camping ground, etc. to which a separate number has been fixed.

There has been an increase in the average number of occupied houses per square mile in the State by 7·6 per cent since 1921. On reviewing by natural divisions, it will be seen that the average number of houses in Northern Rewa per square mile is about 40 as against 37 in 1921 and in the Southern by 18·4 as against 17, whereas in the whole State it comes to 24·2 in 1931 as against 22·5 in 1921.

In the State the average number of families is 5 per house, in North Rewa it is 47 per 10 houses ; in East Rewa 60 and in South Rewa 46 per ten houses. In 1921, the average number of persons per ten houses in the State was about 47, Northern Rewa division had above 47 per ten houses and Southern Rewa Division 48.

It will be seen that there has thus been a slight increase in the average number of families of persons residing per house. As a matter of fact the tendency in general everywhere is for separation and not for commensality, but Rewa being still for the most part adherent to old traditions and ways, the effect of modern disintegrating influences is not very much felt.

In the towns, however, the State of things appears differently at least as regards the Southern Natural Division. The average family per 10 houses in North Rewa is 38 while it is 47 in the Southern as compared with 36 and 34 respectively in the Census of 1921.

It may be noticed that the total number of occupied houses in the whole State is almost the same as the number of females in the Northern Division and the total number of occupied houses in rural area in Northern Division is practically the same as the population of the whole of Raghurajnagar Tahsil.

General Remarks on the problems of growth of population.

46. It is an established fact that after every decennial Census, the population of a country augments itself by natural growth, unless any clamity such as famine, war pestilence or any wide-spread epidemics occur to reduce the number of its normal inhabitants. If we review the increase of the last half a century 1881-1931, we will find that all allowances for such calamitous causes tending to the lessening of the population have been made. During this period there have been terrible famines and epidemics during

1891-1901, and 1911-1921, and the population received a set-back by 19 per cent. but the variation of increase during the other decades more than doubly made up for the loss, as the net increase in the course of the last 50 years has been above 21 per cent. Calculating at this rate the growth of this population, it may be safely forecasted that in the course of next 2 centuries the population of Rewa State would undoubtedly be doubled. The problem then for farseeing statesmen is how to maintain this ever increasing population and keep it peaceful and happy. No doubt the administration will strain every nerve of the State body politic to develop to their utmost capacity the inestimably valuable vast natural resources of land and water and the human resources of talent, skill, scientific research and honest patriotic zeal in order that the ruler and the ruled be able to hold their head high in the world, surmounting all obstacles and facing all difficulties and preserving the integrity of this ancient State according to the time honoured traditions compatible with and adapted to the modern necessities. The struggle for existence in human society daily growing keener and keener, the standard of life rising higher and higher, the number of unemployed daily growing larger and larger, love of power and money gaining ground deeper and deeper amongst all classes, but the capacity of earning honestly getting weaker and weaker, it is a serious problem whose solution has to be found after careful calculation and wide comprehension. Commenting on the addition of more than 300,000 persons being annually made to the population of the British Isles, T. H. Huxley in his essay on the "*struggle for existence*" summed up the position in England in the following forceful words :—

"*And however shocking to the moral sense this eternal competition of man against man and of nation against nation may be; however revolting may be the accumulation of misery at the negative pole of society in contrast with that of monstrous wealth at the positive pole, this state of things must abide and grow continually worse so long as Istar holds her way unchecked. It is the true riddle of the Sphinx ; and every nation which does not solve it sooner or later will be devoured by the monster itself has created.*" *In this connection Mayo Smith's remarks at page 377-8 of his "Statistics and Sociology" may be read with interest.*

"*Since the days of Malthus much thought has been expended in trying to formulate a law of population. Most of the formulæ which have found expression rest on biological considerations of the power of reproduction in the human spacies and the relation of that power to the possible increase of the means of subsistence. The results reached by theory are however rather indefinite and altogether unsatisfactory. The useful things to know are the real facts respecting the growth of population and the connection this growth has with the economic resources of the population. Civilized population therefore with very few exceptions, continues to grow ; otherwise either such increase would be impossible or would be accompanied by a lower standard of well-being. It belongs to economic statistics to measure the increase of wealth and to determine whether its distribution is such as to increase the average well-being* ".

But in Rewa there should be no cause for alarm that the population is out-pacing the means of subsistence. Advanced States like Travancore and Cochin possessing comparatively less area have been able to provide for more than double the population in the course of 50 years, in Travancore 24,01,158 in 1881 having risen to 50,95,073 in 1931 *i. e.* by 112·2 per cent. and by Cochin 100·7 per cent. There is no reason why this large State with its vast natural resources would not be able to find means of subsistence for its increasing subjects.

CHAPTER I.

REWA STATE.—Subsidiary Table I. (Distribution of Population).

Statement showing the area under cultivation and different crops.

State and Tahsils.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.							GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS.														
	Culturable. (a)	Actually cultivated in 1928 (b.	Double cropped.	Gross cultivated area which is irrigated by—				Rice.	Wheat.	Grain.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Kodon.	Othe food grains and pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-canes.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.	REMARKS.
				By wells.	By canals.	By tanks, bandhs, etc.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
REWA STATE— ...	6,395 39	3,203'12	391'52	2'85	...	1'05	3'90	969'06	369'26	211'82	74'10	8'55	73'51	562'53	491'00	459'53	10'91	...	16'27	...	347'80	
Huzur Tahsil ...	443 99	278'69	30'93	'56	...	'01	'57	55'58	60'46	17'80	5'88	'13	'16	48'80	50'51	47'08	'01	...	'57	...	22'64	
Raghurajnagar Tahsil	484'11	274'42	19'31	'36	...	...	'36	38'95	73'84	17'90	9'00	'75	'58	47'50	45'56	39'85	1'44	...	1'59	...	16'77	
Sirmaur Tahsil ...	441'04	257'45	22'32	'19	...	'04	'23	32'53	36 47	19'13	4'00	'25	'35	74 53	38'03	44'67	6'78	...	1'34	...	21'69	
Mauganj Tahsil ...	581'54	271'37	39'20	'29	...	...	'29	89'98	35'88	16'42	2'38	'28	2'33	65'05	35'02	34'45	'08	...	'73	...	26'97	
Teonthar Tahsil ...	394'96	200'68	32'93	'45	...	'01	'46	53'07	18'36	38'45	29'88	6'19	'32	10'90	33'03	19'20	'12	...	1'29	...	22'80	
Gopadbanas Tahsil ...	681'32	424'58	58'81	'18	...	'24	'42	115'02	22'25	32'85	8'57	'53	10'79	86'90	94'19	75'90	'48	...	3'52	...	32'39	
Beohari Tahsil ...	481'80	261'76	33'74	'29	...	'03	'32	89'21	25'30	10'12	3'58	'18	6'79	43'76	53'02	37'86	'34	...	1'35	...	23'99	
Deosar Tahsil } Singrauli Tahsil } ...	876'25	231'61	61'22	'09	...	'68	'77	40'41	3'72	6'18	2'04	'26	17'10	47'06	63'03	48'63	'21	.	3'91	...	68'28	
Bandhogarh Tahsil ...	593'91	274'00	30 96	'22	...	'03	'25	76'06	30 85	15'06	2'10	'08	13'36	65'50	31'83	22 34	1'10	...	'85	...	45'83	
Sohagpur Tahsil ...	1,416'47	720'56	62'10	'22	...	'01	'23	378'25	61'13	37'91	6'67	'20	21'73	72'53	46'78	89'55	'35	..	1'12	...	66'44	

CHAPTER I.

REWA STATE.—Subsidiary Table II.

Distribution of Population classified according to Density

Natural Division and Tahsil.		Tahsils with a population per square mile of					
		Under 150			150—300		
		Area.		Population 000's omitted.	Area.		Population 000's omitted.
1		2		3	4		5
REWA STATE—	Density 122	13,000		1,587			
Northern Division	Density 188	...		...	3,515	27·0	661 41·7
Southern Division	Density 98	9,485	73·0	926	58·4		
Huzur Tahsil	Density 281	...		...	621	4·8	175 11·0
Raghurajnagar	Density 199	...		...	645	4·9	128 8·1
Sirmour	Density 232	...		...	550	4·2	128 8·1
Mauganj	Density 152	...		...	899	6·9	136 8·6
Teonthar	Density 117	800	6·2	94	5·9		
Gopadbanas	Density 136	1,594	12·3	217	13·7		
Beohari	Density 121	1,120	8·6	135	8·5		
Deosar	Density 51	1,718	13·2	88	5·5		
Singrouli	Density 93	615	4·8	57	3·6		
Bandhogarh	Density 81	1,797	13·8	145	9·1		
Sohagpur	Density 108	2,641	20·3	284	18·0		

CHAPTER I.

REWA STATE.—Subsidiary Table III.

Variation in Relation to Density since 1871.

Serial number.	Natural Division.	Percentage of Variation Increase (+) Decrease (−)				Net variation.			Mean Density per square mile.					Remarks.
		1921-1931.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1911-1931.	1901-1931.	1891-1931.	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	REWA STATE—	+13·3	−7·5	+14·2	−12·0	+4·8	+19·6	+5·3	122	108	117	102	116	
2	Northern Division ...	+ 6·8	−4·2	...	...	+2·4	...	...	188	175·9	...	...	...	
3	Southern Division ...	+18·3	−9·9	...	...	+6·5	...	...	98	82·5	...	...	...	

CHAPTER I.

REWA STATE—Subsidiary Table IV.

Variation in Natural Population.

Natural Division.	POPULATION IN 1931.				POPULATION IN 1921				Variation per cent (1921-1931) in Natural Population Increase (+) Decrease (−)
	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REWA STATE—	1,587,445	48,107	125,660	14,998	1,401,524	34 514	147,577	1,514,587	+8
Northern Division ...	660,943	21,959	...	...	618,636	18,185	...	9	...
Southern Division ...	926,502	26,148	...	...	782,888	16,329	...		...

CHAPTER I.

REWA STATE.—Subsidiary Table VI.

Variation by Natural Division Classified according to Density.

Natural Division.	Decade.	(a) ACTUAL FIGURES.		(b) PROPORTIONAL FIGURES.		REMARKS.
		Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of—		Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of—		
		Under 150.	150—300.	Under 150.	150—300.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REWA STATE—	1921—1931	+1,85,921	...	+13·3	...	
Northern Division ...	1921—1931	...	+42,307	...	+6·8	
Southern Division ...	1921—1931	14,33,614	...	+18·3	...	

CHAPTER I.

REWA STATE.—Subsidiary Table VII.

Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Natural Division.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.		
	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REWA STATE—	5·03	4·7	5·0	24·3	22·5	23·4
Northern Division ...	4·7	4·7	4·7	39·8	37·6	38·4
Southern Division ...	5·3	4·8	5·1	18·4	17·1	17·9

CHAPTER II.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

POPULATION 1931.

Urban	...	...	...	...	58,556
Rural	...	...	...	...	15,28,889
			Total	...	15,87,445

Statistics of Towns and Villages.

The statistics regarding the population of towns and villages in the State have been collected in Tables III, IV and V and the subsidiary Tables I to III of this Chapter.

Rewa, the capital of the State has been treated as a city. It was so treated in 1911. It possesses all the characteristics of a big important town to be recognised as a city. The population in 1931 rose by above 4,000 since 1921, when owing mainly to the dreadful effect of the influenza epidemic of 1918, the Census population in 1921 showed a loss of above 5,000 persons in the population of 1911.

Towns.

2. For Census purposes 'a town' is defined as:—

(*a*) any continuous collection of houses inhabited by 5,000 or more persons,

(*b*) any Municipality,

(*c*) every Military Contonment, and

(*d*) all Civil Lines not included within the Municipality.

A 'town' is not deemed to be any over-grown village but it must have some urban characteristics, such as being a centre of trade or industry or having a large industrial area or a Civil or Military Station.

Village.

3. A 'village', on the other hand, is considered to be a collection of dwelling houses mostly inhabited by persons engaged in agricultural work and in pursuits subsidiary to, or in aid of agriculture. There has been a regular survey in the whole of the State during this decade. A revenue 'village' of Rewa, however, has always been a well recognised unit with definite boundaries and , as such, the area comprised in a village, there constitutes a Census village, provided it is inhabited and does not consist of merely agricultural land without any houses. It includes the hamlets of the village, where any.

A Tahsil or pargana is parcelled out into a number of revenue villages in the State.

Urban and Rural.

4. The term 'Urban' is usually applied to towns or *Kasbas* where the occupations are varied and arts and crafts obtain, and the majority of workers are engaged in either industry, trade or transport. It is not generally applied to those places where the majority of workers take to agriculture.

Towns or urban area may be classed as Industrial, Residential, Agricultural, and Distributive.

'Rural' is applied to villages or areas that are mostly inhabited by land holders or tenants. The theoretical distribution between 'country' and 'town' may be very pithily expressed in the words of Whipple, that "the latter lead a more individualistic life, while the former lead a more communal life". Villages may likewise be classed as (1) purely agricultural,

(2) agricultural and industrial, (3) pastoral and (4) industrial or labour villages. The majority of villages are of the purely agricultural type but there are also a very large number of villages where some of the inhabitants are agriculturists and some industrial, living mainly on their cottage industries or such other occupations, as working in factories, mills, lime-works, mines, etc. There may be some villages where the majority are either shepherds or cowherds only tending cattle or sheep and goats without resorting at all to cultivation. Then there are some villages and these are not a few, where like the Gonds or Baigas, the jungle tribes live either on hunting or forest produce or labour in collection of forest produce. In course of time villages grow and develop into towns by facilities of trade and communication and the adopting of a higher standard of living. Better housing, improved streets and lanes and living in more sanitary conditions, the situation of public offices and becoming the official head quarters of the pargana or district, all these contribute to the raising of the standard of rural area into an urban area.

In the urban area, Rewa, the capital city is mostly residential and partly distributive. The other towns are mostly distributive and some may be partly residential and partly distributive, but Umaria and Dhanpuri may be said to be industrial.

Towns in Rewa.

5. The number of towns in 1931 Census has increased to 9 while it was only 4 in 1921. The total urban area in the State is 9 miles, an excess of over 2 miles of the area as recorded in 1921. The comparative population figures are shown in the inset below :—

Population.

Towns.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Per centage of increase or decrease 1881 to 1931.
Rewa	...	25,206	20,977	26,247	−24,608	23,626	+ 6.7
Satna	...	11,176	7,998	7,192	7,471	6,771	+65.05
Umaria	...	7,614	5 206	6,008	381	5,694	+ 33.7
Govindgarh	...	3,790	4,646	4,919	5,022	4,970	− 23.7
Jaithari *	...	2,775	2,534	1,928			
Dhanpuri *	...	2,563	1,890	1,623			
Amarpatan*	...	2,383	2,391	3,104			
Shahdol*	...	2,123	2,387	3,028			
Hanumana*	...	926	12	40			

*Figures for these for 1921 and 1911 have been taken from village lists

The new additions are places which have some civic characteristics, being either trading centres or industrial towns. Of these Jaithari, Amarpatan and Shahdol are centres of internal and external trade whereas Dhanpuri is the growing centre of coal industry where Burhar Collieries are working.

Hanumana.

6. Hanumana. is a comparatively very small place but being situated on the border of the United Provinces district of Mirzapur is growing into importance as a trading town for export and import of goods to and from the State. There is a regular motor service from Rewa to Hanumana. The chain of bridges which were made under orders of His present Highness the Bandhawesh Maharaja of Rewa has contributed materially to the importance of Hanumana.

Rewa.

7. Of the older towns, Rewa being the capital city of the State has its own importance and consists mainly of residential population including civil and military lines. The chief local industry of the cottage industry type, which requires marketting, are lacquer work by Kunders, manufacturers of wooden toy articles, besides carpet making in the Central Jail, and cloth weaving in the Orphanage. It was classed as a city in 1911

Census and there is no reason why it should not continue to be recognised as such. The population of Rewa has increased by 4299 since 1921 though still less by 1 000 since 1911. Since 1881 Rewa has grown by 13·6 per cent in population. Its area at present is 3·39 sq. miles.

Satna.

8. Satna, the next important town, being a trading centre as well as the Railway station for most of the places in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, has been showing steady progress, the rise in population being about 3,000 during the last 10 years and by about 6 000 during the last 50 years. Its population in 1931 exceeded 11,000, and it has more than doubled itself since 1881, when the population was 5,385. It is the chief market for the export of grain and other foodstuffs and mercantile goods to parts of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. It has been the head quarters of the Baghelkhand Agency. Its area is 1·77 sq. miles.

Umaria.

9. Umaria, the chief industrial town in the State owing to the large coal mines and shellac Factory and being an important Railway station on the Katni—Bilaspur section of the B. N. Ry., with a salubrious climate, has also shown good progress and returns a population of 7,614, an increase by about 2,400. The area of Umaria town including Colliery is 2·75 sq. miles.

The three towns, Rewa, Satna and Umaria are also Municipalities.

Govindgarh

10. Govindgarh, the other town, 12 miles from Rewa, in the Hazur Tahsil has mostly an urban type of population, owing to the residential place of His Highness and of the Chief Sardars and is situated in a picturesque place with a big beautiful lake, and hills in front. Near by is Anandgarh, the seat of a prominent Sardar of the State, where a fair is held every year in April (Navaratra). It has an area of about one sq. mile.

Urban population.

11. The total urban population returned in 1931 is 58,556 an increase by 20,000 since 1921. If we consider only the four towns of 1921 it will appear that with the exception of Govindgarh, all the other three namely, Rewa, Satna and Umaria show marked rise in population.

12. From subsidiary Table I it will be seen that of every 1,000 persons in the State 37 reside in the towns and 963 in villages and that nearly two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the total urban population resides in towns with a population of 10 000 and over. The average population for a town in this State is 6,506 of which in the Northern Natural Division the average is 8,896 and in the Southern Natural Division 3,769. There are no towns in East Rewa.

13. Subsidiary Table II shows the ratio which the population of each principal religion bears to the total population of that religion. It will be evident from the figures that the bulk of Non-Hindu population resides in towns, the majority of Hindus and Musalmans and almost all the animists being found in villages. The only very small animist population in towns is to be found in Umaria, where they work in the coal mines.

Variation.

14. Reviewing the variation in the urban population as shown in the inset below it will be seen that during the decades 1891-1901 and 1901-11, the population rose by 3 and 4 per cent, respectively but it showed a fall by 12 per cent. in 1921. In 1931, it has shown a very substantial rise of 22 per cent. The final result is a net increase of over 42 per cent. in the urban population since 1891.

VARIATION PER CENT.

	1891-01.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1921-31.
Rewa	+4·2	+6·7	—20·07	+20·11
Satna	+10·3	+3·7	+11·2	+39·73
Umaria	—5 5	+11·7	—13·3	+46 25
Other towns	+1·1	...	—5·8	+5 02

Proportion of females to males in towns.

15. The proportion of females to males in towns is 876 per 1,000 males or approximately 34:39 and in the whole State it is 7,92,064: 7,95,381. Males are thus in excess of females in the urban parts of the state except in Amarpatan.

Density.

16. The density of urban population in the whole of the State is 6,506 per sq. mile. For Rewa city and Govindgarh it is 11·74 per acre, for Satna 54, for Umaria 118 and for other towns 102 per acre.

17. The urban population in the State is divided into two main natural divisions, northern and southern. In the Northern, the Parganas of Huzur Tahsil and Raghurajnagar alone boast of four towns, the former having Rewa and Govindgarh, both practically consisting of residential population and the latter having Satna and Amarpatan, both trading towns. In the Southern Division Bandhogarh Tahsil has only one town, Umaria mostly consisting of persons engaged in coal industry, and Sohagpur Tahsil has now returned 3 towns, *viz.*, Shahdol, Jaithari and Dhanpuri, the first two being trading stations and the last being noted for Coal mines, known as Burhar Collieries. The Katni—Bilaspur section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway line passes through a large part of the State territory in the Southern Division, from where grain, forest produce, coal and timber are largely exported. The Central India Coal-fields Railway also runs from Annuppur and traverses through some portion of the State where new trading towns are likely to develop. In course of time in this division other stations near the Railway side are expected to grow into importance. Pali-Birsinghpur, Burhar, Anuppur and Bijuri are small rising trading towns but they have not yet been treated as towns even for Census purposes. Of these Burhar has been steadily growing its population in 1921 being 3,081 and 3,296 in 1931. In North Rewa the only small town of Hanumana being a trading place on the border of Lour (Rewa) and Mirzapur (U. P.) district has an importance of its own although it has comparatively a very low population, but since 1921 it has grown rapidly by leaps and bounds from 12 to 926 in population.

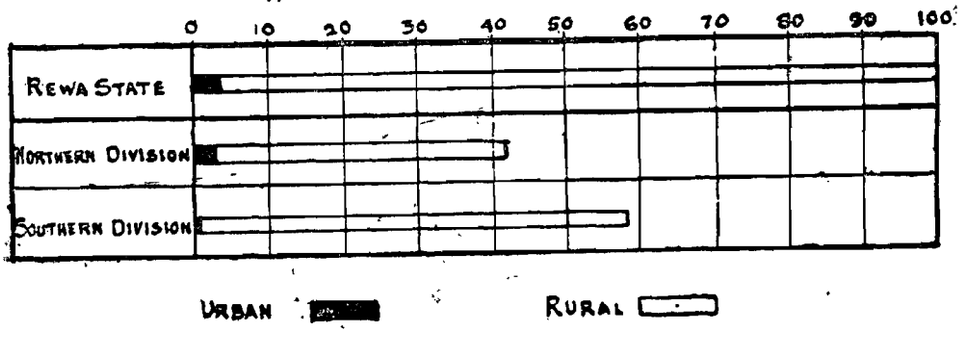
Distribution according to administration divisions.

18. The following figures will show the distribution of urban and rural population in the different administration divisions :—

	Urban	Rural.	Total.
North Rewa ...	43,481	6,17,462	6,60,943
South Rewa ...	15,075	4,14,208	4,29,283
East Rewa ...	...	4,97,219	4,97,219

The Diagram illustrates the above.

Diagram shewing the total Urban and Rural population of Rewa State in the different Natural Divisions.



19. The rural and urban population in the last four Censuses is shown below :— Rural and Urban population.

Year.	Rural. Number of inhabited villages.	Rural. Population.	Urban. Number of villages.	Urban. Population.
1901	5,565	12,84,320	4	42,482
1911	5,404	14,70,371	4	44,366
1921	5,464	13,62,697	4	38,827
1931	6,457	15,28,889	9	58,556

*Note.—This includes Satna Agency Headquarters area as one village for Census purposes.

20. From an examination of the Imperial Table III of the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931 it will be seen that while the number of towns and villages in the State rose from 5,408 in 1911 to 5,468 in 1921, it increased to the large number of 6,466 during 1921-1931. This excludes the number of villages which are un-inhabited. The total number of villages inhabited and un-inhabited according to the village lists, compiled is 7,690 of which 1,225 were un-inhabited. Satna Agency area has been treated as a separate 'Census' village, although it is practically part of Satna Town. Increase in towns and villages.

21. This shows that during the decade there grew about 1,000 new inhabited villages and towns mostly due to reclassification after survey. The largest number of people were found, naturally, in villages having a population of below 500. It will be noticed however, that the State has again returned a population of above 25,000 persons in the capital of Rewa, which had fallen to 20,977 in 1921. There were in 1911 and 1921, two towns with the population of 5,000 and above, *viz.*, Satna and Umaria, but in 1931 there are six towns below 5,000, one above 10,000 and one above 25,000. The number of villages showing a population of above 1,000 to 2,000 or between 500 to 1,000 have not yet reached the number that existed in 1911, although they show a decided increase since 1921, as the sub-joined inset will show :— Average population.

Year.	Number of villages below 500.	Number of villages 500-1,000.	Number of villages 1,000-2,000.	Number of villages 2,000–5,000.
1911	4,647	578	159	21
1921	4,808	518	119	20
1931	5,765	548	129	21

22. The average population of the four Rewa towns excluding those added in 1931 is 11,946 or 2,239 in excess as compared with that in 1921, and 854 in excess of that in 1911.

The average village population in Rewa is 236 in 1931 while it was 249 in 1921, 272 in 1911 and 230 in 1901.

23. The variation in urban and rural population of the State as compared with the whole of India and some of the Principal States or provinces in India is as follows :—

India.	Variation 1921–31 Increase (+) Decrease (–) per cent.	Variation in Urban per cent.	Variation in rural per cent.
India	+10·6	+20 0	+ 9·6
Provinces	+10·0	+ 8·4	+ 9·0
States and Agencies ...	+12·1	+25·5	+11·6
Rewa	*+13.3*	*+51·6*	*+12·19*
Ajmer Merwara ...	+13·1	+ 9·4	+15·0
Assam	+15·7	+15·8	+15·2
Bengal	+ 7·3	+15·6	+ 6·7
Bihar and Orisa ...	+10·8	+20·3	+10·4
Bombay	+13·3	+11·6	+13·9
C. P. and Berar ...	+17·5	+20·2	+10·4
Delhi	+30·3	+47 0	+ 2·7
Madras	+10·4	+20·1	+ 9·1
Punjab	+14·0	+38·7	+11·0
U. P.	+ 6·7	+12·9	+ 9·9
Baroda State ...	+14·9	+18·6	+13·9
Gwalior State ...	+10·3	+28·2	+ 8·7
Hyderabad State ...	+15·8	+36·2	+13·6
Jammu and Kashmir ...	+ 9 8	+17·4	+ 9·1
Cochin State... ...	+23·1	+62·3	+17·2
Travancore	+17·2	+36·4	+26·2

In Rewa City of which separate figures have been compiled in Imperial Table VII, we find that the number of male population exceeds that of females by 2,328 the largest number returned belong to the age of 20-25. There were 19,990 Hindus, 5,038 Muslims, 8 Christians, 4 Parsis, 30 Sikhs, 22 Aryas, 2 Brahmo and 82 Jains in 1931 as compared to 16,262 Hindus. 4,626 Muslims, 7 Christians, 13 Sikhs, 65 Jains. 3 Animists and others in 1921.

REWA STATE—SUSIDIARY TABLE I—CHAPTER (II) (URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION).

Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

Natural Division.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
REWA STATE	6506·2	236·7	36·9	963·1	430·46	190·86	13·03	248·65	...	26·43	350·74	622·83
Northern Division ...	8696·2	231·9	65·8	934·2	579·7	257	...	163·3	...	35·3	377·7	587
Southern Division ...	3768·75	240·16	16·3	983·7	...	...	505·1	494·9	...	21	332	647

REWA STATE—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—CHAPTER II.

Number per mille of the total population and each of Main Religions who live in Towns.

Natural Division.	Number per mille who live in Towns.								Remarks.
	Total population.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Sikh.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REWA STATE ...	36·89	31·9	255·1	1·1	656	683	705·9	1,000	
Northern Division ...	65·78	55·16	385·03	...	991·17	949·36	800	1,000	
Southern Division ...	16·27	15·13	96·5	1·1	296·20	289·72	...	1,000	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—CHAPTER II—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

Class of Towns.	Number of towns in 1931.	Proportion to total urban population per mile.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Variation per cent. in the population of towns as classified at previous censuses.				Variation per cent. in the urban population of each class from 1891 to 1931.	
				1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	(a) In towns as classified in 1891.	(b) In the total of each class in 1931 as compared with the corresponding total in 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total ...	9	1,000	876·07	+21·9	−12·4	+4·4	+3·5	+42·34	...
(1) 1,00,000 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) 50,000 to 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) 20,000 to 50,000	1	430·46	830·9	+20·11	−20·07	+6·7	+4·2	+6·69	+6·69
(4) 10,000 to 20,000	1	190·86	870·62	+39·73	...	...	...	+65·05	+65·05
(5) 5,000 to 10,000	1	130·03	936·9	+46·25	+0·03	+1·4	+3·1	+33·72	+33·72
(6) Under 5,000	6	248·65	931·68	+5·02	−5·8	...	+1·1	+192·96	+192·96

CHAPTER III.

BIRTH-PLACE.

Reference to statistics.

This chapter deals with statistics contained in Imperial Tables for the State and is based on information received from the Provincial Census Superintendents of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and on subsidiary tables as shown below:—

Table I—Immigration (Actual figures)

Table II—Emigration („ „)

Table III—Migration between natural divisions (actual figures compared with 1921).

Table IV—Migration between the Rewa State and other parts of India.

Types of migration.

2. There are usually five types of migration, *viz*:—

Casual.

(1) *Casual migration*, consisting of minor movements between adjacent villages affecting the returns only when the villages lie on different sides of the boundaries of the State and the British districts or other neighbouring Indian States in Central India and Central Provinces.

Temporary.

(2) *Temporary migration* implies the movement of people proceeding near and far for business, or pilgrimage or for labour on some specific public works such as constructions of roads, railways or bridges.

Periodical.

(3) *Periodical migration* is generally the movement of labour in the harvest season or also after the harvest season to distant places for wage-earning.

Semi-permanent.

(4) *Semi-permanent migration*, being cases of persons who earn a living outside their birth district or country and who retain their connection with it and intend to settle there later.

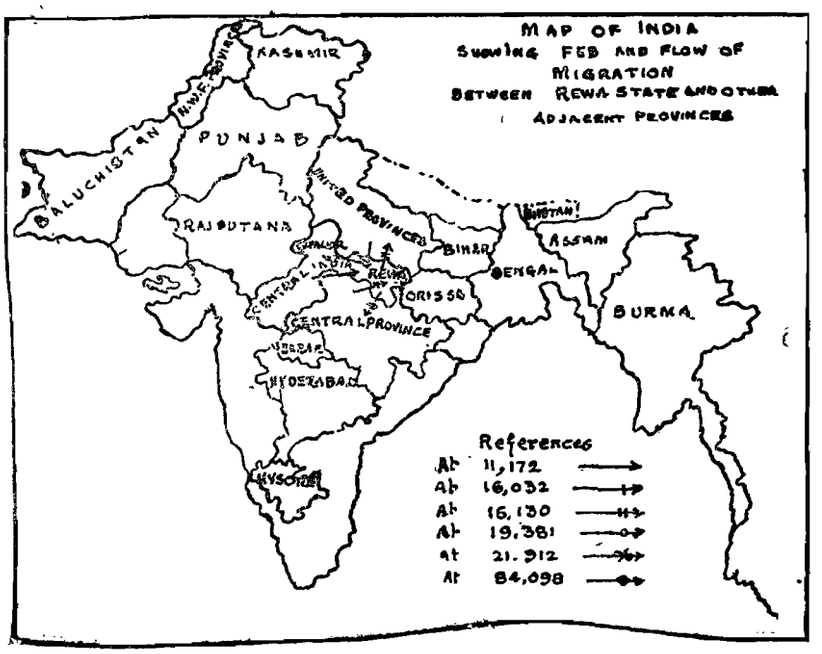
Permanent.

(5) *Permanent migration* as of people leaving the country and settling in towns, or of similar cases of complete severance of connection with their birth-place as in the case of females after marriage.

Immigration figures of 1931.

3. The total number of emigrants and immigrants from and to the State have been found to be 1,25,660 and 48,107 respectively, that is an excess of emigrants by 77,553 persons. If we add this to the number of population enumerated in Rewa State, the natural population may be deemed to be 15,87,445+77,553=16,64,998 as shown in subsidiary Table IV to Chapter I ante. This is really the number of persons whose birth-place was recorded to be in any part of Rewa State, whether they be enumerated within or outside Rewa. On the Census day it was found that 48,041 persons who were born outside this State in India were enumerated in Rewa, and 1,25,660 were enumerated outside Rewa, although they were born in Rewa State. The figures of emigrants does not appear to be

strictly accurate, as no figures are given for persons who are in Assam. In 1921 there were 16,148 persons born in Rewa enumerated in Assam but



in 1931 Census, not a single Rewa-born person has been shown to have been enumerated. But it is a fact that no less than 1,207 persons were recruited for labour to Assam from one single recruiting depot in 1929-31. Apparently the enumeration of the Assam tea plantation appears to be inaccurate in this respect The details of these people is given in the marginal inset from information collected in the Revenue Department only between years 1929-31 since December 1929.

Hazur Tahsil	...	62	Beohari	...	358	Bandhogarh	...	204
Raghurajnagar	...	137	Gopadbanas	...	201	Sohagpur	...	51
Sirmaur	...	26	Deosar	...	63			
Mauganj	...	82						
Teonthar	...	23						

Distribution of immigrants.

4. It may be noted from statistics of Table VI that out of the total population of 15,87,445, there were 66 persons born out of India and 15,39,338 within the State. Of the remaining 48,041 born in other parts of India, the largest number of immigrants 15,921, is from the British Districts of the United Provinces. The Central Provinces send the next largest number *i. e.* 14,320. There are 13,267 persons from other Central Indian States, 1810 from the C. P. States, 884 from Rajputana, 530 from Bihar and Orissa, 242 from Bengal, 206 from the Panjab, 148 belong to Gwalior, 147 come from Madras, 145 from Bombay, 121 from Western Indian States, 51 from the United Provinces States, 37 and 34 from the States of Baroda and Hyderabad respectively and 10 from Goa (Portugese, India).

(a) Persons from provinces and States in India.

(b) Persons from beyond India.

5. Of the 66 persons from beyond India, 38 belong to Asiatic countries, 23 to Europe and 5 to America. Among these 24 come from Nepal, 8 from Afghanistan, 5 from China and 1 from Singapur. Among Europeans all the 23 belong to British Isles, 17 being from England and Wales and 6 from Scotland. Among the 5 Americans, 4 belong to

Trinidad in the East Indies and 1 to Canada. These people were distributed in the different Tahsils on Census day as follows :—

	Nepal.	Singapur.	Afghanistan.	China.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	America.	Total.
Hazur Tahsil ...	1	...	4	...	12	...	...	17
Raghurajnagar ...	1	1	...	5	2	...	...	9
Sirmaur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beohari ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Deosar ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
							Canada...	
Bandhogarh ...	4	...	1	...	...	3	1	9
							Trinidad	
Sohagpur ...	14	...	2	...	3	3	4	26
							Total ...	66

6. There are no figures available of extra-India emigrants of Rewa born people having gone out of India. But it cannot be denied that there may be some though very few, who were away in England for change, study or visits.

7. The total number of immigrants from the neighbouring British Indian Districts and Indian States is 37,912, and from the remote parts of India 10,129. Immigrant particular areas.

The largest number of immigrants hail from the C. P., *viz.*, 13,898, the British Districts of Bilaspur, Mandla and Jubbulpore sending 12,715 and the States of Changbhakhar and Korea and others 1,183. The U. P. districts of Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur contribute 12,842. The States of Kothi, Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Panna send 11,172. (a) Contiguous Parts

The inset table below illustrates the above—

U. P. British Districts.	Mirzapur	...	5,612	C. P. British Districts.	Jubbulpore	...	6,854
	Allahabad	...	4,725		Mandla	...	3,704
	Banda	...	2,505		Bilaspur	...	2,157
			12,842				12,715

Total adjacent British Districts, 25,557

C. I. States	Nagod	...	2,914	C. P. States	Changbhakar	...	932
	Maihar	...	2,536		Korea State	...	251
	Sohawal	...	2,405				
	Panna	...	2,197				
	Kothi	...	1,120				
			11,172				
Total adjacent C. I. States		...	*11,172*	*Total adjacent C. P. State*		...	*1,183*

Immigrants from remote places in India are almost from all provinces and the States. Their total number is 10,119 and the different parts where they were born is shown in the inset given hereunder. There are 10 from Portugese India. (b) From remote parts.

From—

U. P. British Districts	... 3,139	C. P. British Districts	... 1,605
U. P. Indian States ...	... 51	C. P. Indian States	... 627
	3,190		2,232

Other parts of India (British)		Other Indian States.	
Bihar and Orissa ...	530	C. I. States ...	2,135
Bengal ...	242	Rajputana ...	884
Panjab ...	206	Gwalior ...	148
Madras ...	147	Western Indian States ...	121
Bombay ...	145	Baroda ...	37
Delhi ...	17	Hyderabad ...	34
Ajmer Merwara ...	6	Panjab ...	15
Assam ...	5	Mysore ...	8
N. W. F. P. ...	3	Bombay States ...	5
Burma ...	4	Bihar and Orissa ...	1
Baluchistan ...	1	Kashmir ...	2
	1,306	Madras ...	1
			3,391

8. It will be noticed that the number of immigrants from neighbouring States and British districts is more than 3½ times that of the remote parts of India, Of the total population of the State as stated above the number of immigrants in the State is about 3 per cent. and the rest 97 per cent. are those born in the State and this is distributed in the different Tahsils according to the definite particular circumstances.

9. It is natural that those who have come from contiguous States or British districts themselves, will be found largely in those Tahsils of the State which are adjacent to them. This is a fact. From a study of figures in Imperial Table VI, it will be found that in North Rewa are found persons from the neighbouring States, Kothi, Nagod. Sohawal, and Maihar and in South Rewa largely from the Central Provinces. The Tahsil of Raghurajnagar claims 1,109 from Maihar, 1,942 from Nagod, 1,815 from Sohawal, 1,087 from Panna and 955 from Kothi, because these States adjoin Raghurajnagar Tahsil. Of the total population of Raghurajnagar those born in the State are 1,17,690 or 91·54 per cent. and those actually born in the Tahsil and enumerated are 1,12,379 or 87·4 per cent The total inter-statal immigrants are 4.12 per cent., and outsiders 8·45 per cent. of which those from the contiguous parts are 5·4 and the remote parts are 3 per cent. The following inset table will show the distribution of immigrants in the three administrative divisions and the different Tahsils.

Tahsils and Divisions.	Total population.	Born in the State.	Born in the Tahsil.	Born in other parts of State.	Born outside the State.		
					Total.	Males.	Females.
Hazur Tahsil	1,74,583	1,71,156	1,58,516	12,640	3,427	1,368	2,059
Raghurajnagar	1,28,566	1,17,690	1,12,516	5,311	10,876	3,643	7,233
Sirmaur ...	1,27,688	1,25,886	1,16,419	9,467	1,802	300	1,502
Mauganj ...	1,36,488	1,35,336	1.30,135	5,201	1,152	440	712
Teonthar ...	93,618	88,916	85,784	3,132	4,702	1,756	2,946
North Rewa	*6,60,943*	*6,38,984*	*6,03,232*	*35,751*	*21,959*	*7,509*	*14,452*
Gopadbanas	2,16,911	2,15,417	2,08,055	7,362	1,494	584	910
Beohari ...	1,35,353	1,33,618	1,29,273	4,345	1,735	427	1,308
Deosar ...	87,797	85,751	83,934	1,817	2,046	844	1,202
Singrauli ...	57.158	55,197	54,247	950	1,961	840	1,121
East Rewa	*4,97,219*	*4,89,983*	*4,75,509*	*14,474*	*7,236*	*2,695*	*4,541*
Bandhogarh	1,45,206	1,37,404	1,33,234	4,170	7,802	2,878	4,924
Sohagpur ...	2,84.077	2,72.967	2,62,530	10,437	11,110	5,711	5,399
South Rewa	*4,29,283*	*4,10,371*	*3,95,764*	*14,607*	*18,912*	*8.589*	*10,323*
Rewa City *	25,206	22,503	18,699	3,804	2,703	1,196	1,507

NOTE.—*Figures are included in Hazur Tahsil.

North Rewa immigrants.

10. From the above it will be seen that in North Rewa Raghurajnagar has the highest number of immigrant population in the State. There are 5,311 intra-statal immigrants, that is those born in other parts of the State, and 10,876 outsiders of which the females alone are 7,233 that is practically double the number of the males, which is 3,643. The next largest number is in Teonthar having 4,702 immigrants of which 2,946 are females and 1,756 males mostly from U. P. consisting of a total of 4,502 persons, 1,670 males and 2,832 females. Hazur Tahsil has 3,427 consisting of 3,643 males and 7,233 females. This includes the Rewa City figures, where the total number of outside immigrants is 2,703 comprising 1,196 males and 1,507 females leaving only 940 in the other parts of the Tahsil. The total number of outside immigrants is 21,959 in North Rewa of which the females are almost twice in excess of males or in the proportion of 52 to 100 males.

East Rewa immigrants.

11. In East Rewa, Deosar has the largest number of immigrants, 2,046, of which 844 are males and 1,202 females. The majority of these are from Mirzapur district, 772 males and 1,153 females or 1,925 persons; Beohari counts 1,735, of which the principal figures are 508 (91 males and 417 females) from Maihar, 131 (21 males and 110 females) from Nagod, 783 (170 males and 613 females) from C. P.; and 101 (42 males and 59 females) from U. P. Singrauli counts 1,961 immigrants of which 1,282 (517 males and 765 females) belong to Mirzapur district alone, and 610 from C. P. of which from the C. P. States of Changbhakhar and Surguja there are 590 persons (282 males and 308 females). Gopadbanas has 1,494 immigrants 884 (320 males and 564 females) from U. P. and 473 (212 males and 261 females) from C. P.

South Rewa immigrants.

12. In South Rewa, the total immigrants are the highest in the State, *viz.*, 18,912 of which Sohagpur alone has 11,110 and Bandhogarh 7,802. There were 2,878 males and 4,929 females immigrants to Bandhogarh, the majority being from C. P. *viz.*, 1,302 males and 3,327 females, total 4,629. It may be worth noting, however, that this Tahsil commands the largest number of Bundelkhand immigrants, *viz.*, 582 from Chhatarpur, 422 from Bijawar, 239 from Panna and 175 from Ajaigarh, probably all employed in forest industries (chiefly manufacture of catechu) and coal mines.

Sohagpur.

13. From the neighbouring C. P. tracts, Sohagpur has 6774 persons of which 3,425 are males and 3,349 females. A peculiar feature of the Sohagpur immigrants from outside the State, which number 11,110 is the excess of males over females, the former being 5,711 and the latter 5,399.

14. In no other Tahsil is found this reverse condition. It is only in the case of immigrants to Sohagpur from the neighbouring States of Kothi, Sohawal, Nagod, and Panna which altogether number 515, that the number of females is in excess of the males by 55, and also chiefly from the adjoining C. P. States and the British districts of Mandla and Raipur. This may be accounted for largely to the females coming in after marriage. It is noteworthy that the adjacent British districts of Bilaspur and Jubbulpore in C. P. send males in a larger number than females. Matrimonial reasons cannot therefore, be said to affect immigration from these places.

Immigration Figures compared with 1921.

15. While dealing with these figures we may compare the immigration statistics of the Census of 1921, from which it will appear that the total number of immigrants there was 34,427 as compared to 54,818 in 1911. Subsidiary Table No. IV will show the comparative figures of immigrants from different parts of India. It will be noticed that there has been an increase in the number of U. P. immigrants by 3,305, in that of C. P. (British districts) by 9,421, and in the number coming from C. P. States by 1,810. The total excess since 1921 of immigrants from other parts of India is 13,604. From the outlying C. I. States there were as many as 8,463 persons, 2,917 males and 5,476 females enumerated in 1921 in Rewa State whereas in 1931, this number has risen to 11,172 comprising 3,214 males and 7,958 females. From the outlying British districts of U. P. Allahabad, Banda and Mirzapur in 1931 there are 12,842 persons (4,846

males and 7,996 females) of which 4,174 were returned in Teonthar alone as compared to 3,793 (1,324 males, 2,469 females) in 1921 and 1,441 in Raghurajnagar as compared to 962 (439 males and 523 females) in 1921. In 1931 522 persons were returned from these places in Hazur Tahsil, 1,931 in Deosar, 1,617 in Sohagpur, 1,237 in Singrauli and 880 in Mauganj as compared to 392, 2,030 (including Singrauli) 369 (Sohagpur) and 684 respectively in 1921. Allahabad and Banda sent the largest number of persons 2,807 and 1,134 respectively to Teonthar alone, Mirzapur sends the largest number 1,925 (772 males 1,153 females) to Deosar and then 1,282 (517 males 765 females) to Singrauli.

Immigrants from neighbouring C. I. States 1921.

16. In 1921 among the C. I. neighbouring State immigrants, there were 467 persons (203 males and 264 females) from Chhatarpur, and 144 persons (65 males and 79 females) from Charkhari to Teonthar alone. To Bandhogarh, Ajaigarh sent 158 comprising 48 males and 110 females, Chhatarpur sent 484 persons consisting of 129 males 355 females, Panna sent 282 persons of which 133 were males and 149 females, and Maihar sent 169 persons (55 males and 114 females) to Bandhogarh and 191 (49 males 142 females) to Beohari. It may be noted that the number of persons from Maihar to Sohagpur was almost equally divided according to sex namely 68 males and 67 females totalling 135.

Immigrants from C. P. British districts 1921 and 1931.

17. From the adjoining C. P. districts of Jubbulpore, Bilaspur and Mandla the total number of immigrants in 1921 to North Rewa was 617, *viz.*, 120 males and 497 females as compared with 940 persons consisting of 319 males and 621 females in 1931. These persons are distributed as shown in the inset below with corresponding figures of the previous Census.

North Rewa.		Total.			Jubbulpore.			Bilaspur.			Mandla.		
		Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Hazur Tahsil	1921	126	41	85	97	28	69	15	10	5	14	3	11
	1931	237	75	162	211	63	149	20	8	12	6	4	2
Raghurajnagar	1921	415	67	348	161	30	131	175	17	158	79	20	59
	1931	628	225	403	604	219	385	18	3	15	6	3	3
Sirmaur ...	1921	49	3	46	33	3	30	1	...	1	15	...	15
	1931	40	31	9	40	9	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauganj ...	1921	18	5	13	15	4	11	3	1	2	...	...	...
	1931	17	4	13	15	4	11	2	...	2	...	...	...
Teonthar ...	1921	9	4	5	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	18	6	12	18	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1921	617	120	497	315	69	256	194	28	166	108	23	85
	1931	940	319	621	888	301	587	40	11	29	12	7	5

North Rewa.

18. It will be noticed from the above that while there has been marked increase of immigrants into Hazur Tahsil and Raghurajnagar, other North Rewa Tahsils have not attracted them during the last decade. Jubbulpore sent the highest number of 888 which is more than double of that of 1921, the number of males rose from 69 to 301 and females from 246 to 587. It may further be noticed that the immigration of people from the other C. P. districts of Mandla and Bilaspur to North Rewa has been very considerably reduced. From a total of 194 people of Bilaspur in 1921 only 40 were found in 1931 and from Mandla the number has fallen from 108 to 12 in 1931. Raghurajnagar shows the highest number of immigrants and there an increase is noticeable in the number of those coming from Jubbulpure, from 161 to 604 of which the number of females rose from 131 to 383 whereas the number of males has increased so largely as 219 from 30 in 1921. Bilaspur people were found in 1921 in Raghurajnagar as many as 175, (17 males and 158 females) but they were only 18 in 1931 (3 males and 15 females).

East Rewa.

19. To East Rewa the total number of immigrants from the C. P. districts adjoining the States was 387 in 1921 and 595 in 1931. The immigration has been mostly into Beohari Tahsil, where the number has risen from 181 to 546, chiefly from Jubbulpore district which sends 532 (66 males 466 females) in 1931. Deosar and Singrauli return practically no such immigrants in 1931 only one Jubbulpore man being found in Singrauli whereas in 1921 there were found as many as 185 persons (92 males 93 females). Gopadbanas however probably due to some increased facility of communications returns 49 persons in 1931 as compared with 21 persons (2 males and 19 females) in 1921. There were returned in 1931 9 from Bilaspur and 1 from Mandla, although these districts showed none in 1921.

East Rewa.		Total 3 districts.			Jubbulpore.			Bilaspnr.			Mandla.		
		Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Beohari ..	1921	181	10	171	181	10	171	...	...	.	...	...	...
	1931	546	70	476	532	66	466	10	3	7	4	1	3
Deosar ...	1921	185	93	92	185	93	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singrauli ...	1921	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gopadbanas ...	1921	21	2	19	21	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	49	14	35	39	10	29	9	4	5	1	...	1
Total ...	1921	387	105	282	387	105	282	..	...	...	...	...	...
	1931	596	85	511	572	77	497	19	7	12	5	1	4

South Rewa

20. To South Rewa to which these districts are adjacent the number of immigrants naturally is greater than in other parts of the State. While in 1921 the number was only 6,687, it has risen to 11,179 in 1931 including 4,611 males and 6,568 females as compared to 2,804 males and 3,883 females. Bandhogarh has the largest number of immigrants in 1931 from Jubbulpore, *viz.*, 3,842 with 944 males and 2,898 females, as compared with 1,821 persons 595 males and 1,226 females in 1921. Mandla sends 485 persons (206 males 279 females) in 1931 whereas the figures for 1921 were 326 persons (176 males and 150 females). There is little difference between the figures of 1921 and 1931 in the case of immigrants from Bilaspur there being 72 immigrants in 1921 and 78 in 1931. Sohagpur, as stated above returns the largest number of immigrants in the whole of the State and naturally those coming from Bilaspur and Mandla preponderate there. There has been an increase in the number of Mandla immigrants by about a thousand and of Bilaspur immigrants by about 700 whereas those from Jubbulpore increased from 846 to 1,442. Comparative figures of immigrants from these districts to Bandhogarh and Sohagpur or South Rewa are given below :—

South Rewa		Total			Jubbulpore			Bilaspur			Mandla		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bandhogarh ...	1921	2,219	805	1,414	8,121	595	1,226	72	34	38	326	176	150
	1931	4,405	1,186	3,219	3,842	944	2,898	78	36	42	485	206	279
Sohagpur ...	1921	4,468	2,079	2,389	846	456	390	1,352	410	942	2,270	1,213	1,057
	1931	6,774	3,425	3,349	1,552	790	762	2,020	1,104	916	3,202	1,531	1,671
Total ...	1921	6,687	2,884	3,803	2,667	1,051	1,616	1,424	444	980	2,596	1,389	1,207
	1931	11,179	4,611	6,568	5,394	1,784	3,660	2,098	1,140	958	3,687	1,737	1,950

Immigrants from remote Provinces and States.

21. There have been, on the whole, increase since 1921 in the number of immigrants from almost all the British Provinces except from Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Burma. The variation of increase is 13,604 of which 8,790 is from British districts and 4,814 from Indian States. Delhi sent 131 in 1921 as compared to 17 in 1931. Ajmer-Merwara sent 54 in 1921, but in 1931 only 6 came from there. There were 20 from Burma in 1921, but only 4 in 1931.

22. The increase is mostly in Central Provinces which sent 4,899 from the British districts and 1819 from the Central Provinces States. From the United Provinces the total increase is 3,356 including 51 from the United Provinces States. Bihar, Bengal and Madras show an increase by 423, 100 and 101 respectively. Panjab sent 99 more in 1931. From among the other Indian States the chief increases are 2,653 from other States in C. I., 224 from Rajputana, 126 from Western India Agency and Bombay States and 15 from the Panjab States, while the 1921 Census figures do not return any from these places.

Permanent immigrants.

23. It is interesting to note that the number of immigrants to Rewa State has been varying at each Census. In 1901 the number was 1,25,732, in 1911 it fell to 54,818 and in 1921 the number further fell to 34,427 but in the last Census of 1931, the number rose to 48,107. From a study of these figures it will appear, that the number of permanent immigrants to Rewa cannot be more than 20,000 to 25,000 on the average, making allowance for those who came to Rewa in connection with Civil or Military service, business or labour. It may be safely estimated that the number of permanent immigrants to Rewa who have settled here on account of service and matrimonial relationship (in the case of females during the decade would hardly be above 20,000 out of 16 lakhs.

Male and female immigrants.

24. It is curious that in 1911 among immigrants the number of females in contrast to the Census figures of 1921 and 1931 is less than that of the male immigrants, as out of 54,818 persons born outside Rewa and enumerated in Rewa, there were 27,604 males and 27,214 females This is rather unusual. The number of females is always as a rule in excess of the male immigrants as a larger portion of females come on account of their marriage to live in the family resident in the State. The reason of this unusual excess in 1921 of males may be accounted for chiefly by a large number of Panna and Sohawal people having been found in Sohagpur in that Census, namely 3,279 males and only 65 females from Panna 2,794 males and only 1 female from Sohawal.

Emigration.

25. Taking into consideration the question of emigration from Rewa, the statistics in the last Census reveal an efflux of 1,25,660 persons as compared with 1,47,577 in 1921. Of these 88,444 were found in British India and 37,216 in the Indian States in 1931, while the corresponding figures of 1921 were 1,29,561 and 18,016 respectively. In 1911, however emigrants were 1,41,937 of which 23,723 were to Indian States and 1,18,214 to British India and outside. In 1931 the distribution of these emigrants was in C. P. (including Indian States) 84,048, U. P. (including States) 21,727 and Andamans 4 whereas in 1921 of which figures of emigrants of other parts of India also were available we find that C.P. (including states attracted 1,04,880, U. P. only 6,185 and Assam 16,148. To other province) namely Bihar and Orissa emigrants from Rewa in 1921 were 1,688, Bengas 529, Bombay 78, and the Panjab 23, Ajmer Merwara 18, Andamans 6, Delhi 4 and Burma 2. To the Indian States out of 37,216 we have 19,381 to thei adjoining and remote States of Central India, 315 to Gwalior and 185 to U. P. States (Benares 184, Rampur 1) and 17,335 to C. P. States. In 1911 the emigrants to C. I. and Gwalior were 23,625, to U. P. 23,038, to C. P. 88,046, to Assam 5,424, to Bihar and Bengal 1,413, to Bombny 249, Panjab 11, frontier Provinces 4, Ajmer Merwara 3, Madras 20, Andamans 5 and 1 to other Asiatic countries.

27. Analysing the emigration figures for 1931 we find the distribution as follows :— Analysis of emigration figures.

	British Districts.			Indian States.	Grand Total.
	Adjoining.	Remote.	Total.	Total.	
C. P. and Berar ...	46,752	19,961	66,713	17,335	84,048
U. P.	19,781	1,946	21,727	185	21,912

Although Rewa people are scattered in all districts of C. P. a very large number is found in the remote districts *i. e.*, Amraoti 3,448, Nagpur 3,157, Chhindwara 2,046, Yeotmal and Akola 1,188 and 1,118 respectively. Bhandara and Hoshangabad attract 936 and 937 each.

In the C. P. States figures for different States were not avaliable. But it may be safely stated that the majority of them may be found in the States of Surguja, Korea and Changbhakhar as they are the contiguous States.

Details of the above emigrants are given below :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.		
C. P. districts	84,048	44,500	39,548		Adjoining.
British Districts					
(*Neighbouring*)		including	Jubbulpore	City	
Jubbulpore ...	26,857	13,807	13,850	8,045	
Mandla ...	5,993	2,796	3,197		
Bilaspur ...	13,902	6,407	7,495		
Remote.					
Saugor	153	102	51		Remote.
Seoni	363	216	147		
Damoh	126	79	47		
Narsinghpur	262	151	111		
Hoshangabad	937	435	502		
Nimar	590	407	183		
Betul	157	112	45		
Chhindwara	2,046	1,301	745		
Nagpur	3,157	2,057	1,100	(City 1,408 991 males 417 females).	
Chanda	281	197	48		
Bhandara	986	582	404		
Balaghat	874	548	416		
Raipur	704	442	262		
Drug	250	166	84		
Amraoti	3,448	2,285	1,163		
Akola	1,118	816	302		
Buldhana	175	122	53		
Yeotmal	1,180	842	338		
C. P. States combined ...	*17,335*	*9,286*	*8,049*		
U. P. total including States ...	**21,912**	**7,788**	**14,124**		
Mirzapur	8,689	3,087	5,602		Adjoining districts.
Allahabad	8,399	3,168	5,231		
Banda	2,952	1,121	1,831		
Rae Bareli	562	42	520		
Benares	140	94	46		
Hamirpur	138	20	118		Some remote districts.
Cawnpore	126	29	98		
Unao	112	14	98		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—CHAPTER III. (BIRTH-PLACE AND MIGRATION.)

Immigration (Actual Figures)

Natural Division where enumerated.	BORN IN—																
	NATURAL DIVISION.			CONTIGUOUS DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL INDIA.			OTHER PARTS OF C. I.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
REWA STATE ...	15,39,338	7,76,590	7,62,748	11,172	3,214	7,958	2,135	1,077	1,058	26,723	10,399	16,324	8,001	4,046	3,955	76	55	21
Northern Division ...	6,41,379	3,25,384	3,15,995	8,815	2,456	6,359	638	270	368	8,769	3,053	5,716	3,705	1,710	1,995	32	18	14
Southern Division ...	8,97,959	4,51,206	4,46,753	2,357	758	1,599	1,497	807	690	17,954	7,346	10,608	4,296	2,336	1,960	44	37	7

REWA:—CHAPTER III.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration (Actual figures).

Natural Division of birth.	Enumerated in —																	
	Natural Divisions.			Contiguous states to Rewa in C. I.			Other parts of Rewa.			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Femals.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
REWA STATE ...	1,539,338	776,590	762,748	18,186	5,579	12,607	1,195	465	730	105,960	52,228	53,672	319	222	97			
Northern Division ...	641,379	325,384	315,995	15,210	4,415	10,795	1,168	465	703									
Southern Division ...	897,959	451,206	446,753	2,976	1,164	1,812	27	...	27									

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III. CHAPTER (III).

Migration between natural divisions (Actual figures) compared with 1921.

Serial number.	Natural Division in which born.		Number enumerated in natural divisions (000's omitted).		REMARKS.
			Northern.	Southern.	
1	2		3	4	5
1	Northern Division	1931	629	10	
		1921	566	35	
2	Southern Division	1931	7	890	
		1921	60	706	

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER III; SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Migration between Rewa State and other parts of India.

Province, etc.	Immigrants to Rewa State.			Emigrants from Rewa State.			Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of Immigrants over Emigrants.	
	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.	Variation.	1931.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL ...	**48,031**	**34,427**	**+13,604**	**125,660**	**147,637**	**−21,977**	**−77,629**	**−113,210**
British Territory ...	**31,647**	**22,857**	**+8,790**	**88,444**	**113,081**	**−24,637**	**−56,797**	**−91,224**
1. British Pargana of Manpur ...	40	...	+40	...	...	...	+40	...
2. United Provinces	15,981	12,676	+3,305	21,727	6,185	+15,542	−5,746	+6,491
3. Central Provinces	14,320	9,421	+4,899	66,713	88,400	−20,832	−69,728	−95,459
4. Bombay ...	145	152	−7	...	78	−78	+145	+74
5. Ajmer-Merwara	6	54	−48	...	18	−18	+6	+36
6. Punjab ...	206	107	+99	...	23	−23	+206	+84
7. N. W. F. Province	3	...	+3	...	...	...	+3	...
8. Assam ...	5	1	+4	...	16,148	−16,148	+5	−16,147
9. Bihar and Orissa	530	107	+423	...	1,688	−1,688	+530	−1,581
10. Bengal ...	242	142	+100	...	529	−529	+242	−387
11. Madras ...	147	46	+101	...	...	...	+147	+46
12. Baluchistan ...	1	...	+1	...	...	...	+1	...
13. Burma ...	4	20	−16	...	2	−2	+4	+18
14. Andmans and Nicobars ...	...	...	...	4	6	−2	−4	−6
15. Delhi ...	17	131	−114	...	4	−4	+17	+127
Indian States ...	**16,384**	**11,570**	**+4,814**	**37,216**	**34,556**	**+2,660**	**−20,832**	**−22,986**
16. Other States in Central India ...	13,267	10,614	+2,653	19,381	17,085	+2,296	−6,114	−6,471
17. Gwalior ...	148	200	−52	315	808	−493	−167	−608
18. Baroda ...	37	...	+37	...	...	...	+37	...
19. Hyderabad ...	34	69	−35	...	5	−5	+34	+64
20. Mysore ...	8	10	−2	...	...	...	+8	+10
21. Kashmir and Jammu ...	2	17	−15	...	...	...	+2	+17
22. Rajputana Agency	884	660	+224	...	118	−118	+884	+542
23. Western India Agency ...	121	...	+121	...	...	...	+121	...
24. Bombay States ...	5	...	+5	...	...	...	+5	...
25. U. P. States ...	51	...	+51	185	...	+185	−134	...
26. C. P. States ...	1,810	...	+1,810	17,335	16,540	+795	+1,810	...
27. Punjab States ...	15	...	+15	...	...	...	+15	...
28. Bihar and Orissa States ...	1	...	+1	...	...	...	+1	...
29. Madras States ...	1	...	+1	...	...	...	+1	...

NOTE.—The Emigration from Rewa is chiefly limited to United Provinces and Central Provinces, the bordering districts of the State. With the exceptions of United Provinces, Central Provinces, Gwalior and Andamans and Nicobars no Province has sent the Emigration figures.

CHAPTER IV.

AGE.

This chapter discusses statistics about age of persons enumerated in the Census of 1931 in the State as contained in Imperial tables and subsidiary tables described below :—

1. Imperial Table VII deals with figures about each sex as regards their civil condition as distributed according to religion.
2. Imperial Table VIII deals with figures about the Civil condition by age of selected castes.
3. Subsidiary Table II (*a*) shows distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State.
4. Subsidiary Table I (*b*) shows distribution of 10,000 of each sex according to natural divisions.
5. Subsidiary Table II shows distribution of 10,000 of each sex according to main religion.
6. Subsidiary Table III shows distribution of 10,000 of each sex according to selected castes.
7. Subsidiary Table IV shows proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14-43, in certain castes.
8. Subsidiary Table V shows proportion of children under 10 and persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions.
9. Subsidiary Table V-A shows proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40.

Accuracy of Statistics

2. Before dealing with the age statistics, it must be pointed out that statements about age in Census books cannot be relied on as strictly accurate. Even in highly civilised and advanced countries it has not been possible to get correct record of age of each person enumerated. Among people who keep horoscopes or memoranda of dates of birth, it is not expected that at the time of enumeration care or trouble is taken to refer to them before declaring the age. These entries about age may be regarded at least as approximate. All the world over and particularly among the poor labouring classes and those who are illiterate, people do not know what their age or that of their kinsmen or dependents is. Moreover among certain classes there is a tendency generally to understate the age owing to the superstitious belief that if correct age is stated, life is cut short. To enumerators instructions as regards filling up the column of age in the last Census were : "*Enter the age as it was or will be on the birth day nearest to the date of enumeration* i.e., *to the nearest approximate number of years. Zero may be entered for children less than six months and not the number of months, which may be mistaken by the abstractors. When the age stated is manifestly absurd the enumerator may use his discretion in amending it.*" In the case of dependents particularly the enumerator has to take the informant at his word, and he has no means to check the statement made to him. The instructions issued in 1931 were distinct from previous Censuses.

3. It has been truly remarked that the recurrence of incorrect age returns is one of the hardy decennials of the Indian Census. As the writer of the 1921 Census Report of Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana stated, it is not only in India that the entries of age are most unreliable, but the complaint appears to be general even in the Western countries, due partly to carelessness, and partly to deliberate concealment of true age which originates from ignorance and also from vanity and superstition. Where people do not know or care to state their age accurately, they generally are apt to report in numbers ending in 0's and 5's.

4. It is also a fact that both in villages and towns parents will not, even if they know, state the correct ages of their boys and girls. Women generally reduce their ages and religiously minded persons would be inclined to overstate their ages so that they may be held in greater regard by the public. The Gonds and Baigas, and most of the low classes do not and would not care to state what their age even fairly approximately would be. They would generally understate.

Age Distribution.

5. But as the errors in age return are of a nature likely to be constant from Census to Census the deductions which are drawn from comparative figures do not lose their great practical value. From a review of Table VII it will appear that the figures are given for each year up to 5 and after that in quinquennial periods. The largest number of persons enumerated in the State are children of the age of 5 years and below, that is 2,47,898, the next largest number is of persons of the age of 5-10 *viz.*, 2,09,848, and then those between the age of 10-15 are 1,89,909. The largest population is therefore of children up to the age of 15 years. Persons between the ages of 20-25 and 25-30 are however, greater in number than those between 15-20. At every 5 year age period onward population gradually decreases till it reaches the lowest figure of 8,829 in the case of persons of age of 65-70.

The number of persons of the age of 70 and over is however greater than those at the age of 65-70, *i.e.*, 12,634. According to the Swedish statistician, Sundbarg, in all the Western countries the number of persons aged 15-50 is uniformly about half the total population and that any variations which occur in age constitution take place in the other two groups 0-15 and 50 and over. Applying this test, we notice that the total number of persons censused in the State between the ages 15-50 are 8,14,545, slightly more than half, while those of the age 0-15 are however 6,47,655, and those above 50 are 1,25,245. But if we arrange the age figures in periods of 20 years, we find the distribution of population as below ;—

0—20	...	...	...	7,94,081
20—40	...	...	...	5,12,434
40—60	...	...	...	2,25,002
60 and over	...	...	...	45,929.

This shows that practically half of the population is of the age 0-20 while less than $\frac{1}{3}$ belong to the second period (adult) and about $\frac{1}{7}$th to the 3rd period and less than 3 per cent are of advanced age *i.e.*, above 60. The numerical strength of children is obviously an indication of progress and that of old persons of longevity. We may here compare the figures of the last two Censuses as regards children 0-10 and those above 60—

Age period		*1931*	*1921*	*1911*
0—10	...	4,57,746	3,96,394	4,51,991
60 and over	...	45,929	59,950	63,155

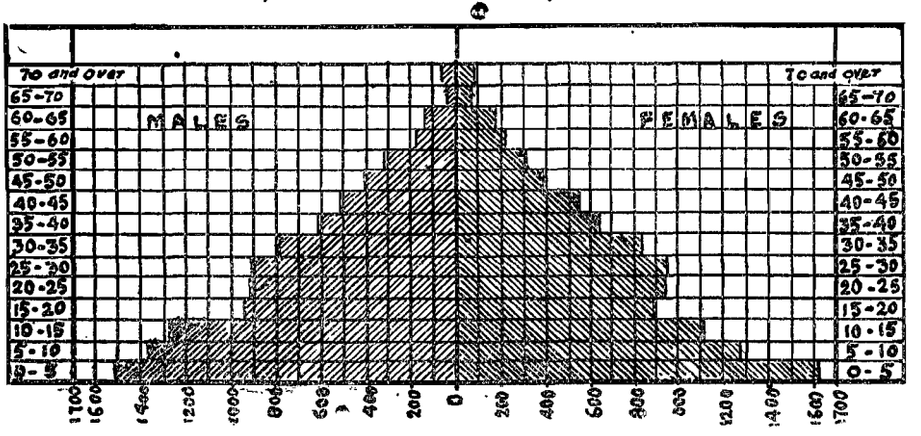
The figures 0-10 evidently show the birth of population during the decade preceding the Census. This will show that there was comparatively better progress in the growth of population during the decades ending 1911 and 1931 than in 1921, aud that the proportion of persons of advanced age has been steadily falling which indicates that the longevity of the people is being affected.

Male and Female children.

6. It will also be observed that in the whole State the number of female children of the age 0-5 is in excess of male children of the same age by 7,800. Figures for infants of one year and below show, however, the excess of males over females, and also in almost all age-periods above 5 to 15-20, in 45-50 and 50-55. The number of females predominates over males in age periods 20-25 to 40-45 and in all age periods beyond 55. It will be interesting to note that in early age upto 5,

and among advanced youth above 20, and in old age the female sex has established its numerical superiority while among the young from 5 to 20 and adults of the age of 45-55, the male population exceeds the females.

Diagram shewing the distribution of crude age periods of 10,000 persons of each sex



Variation.

7. The variation between the number of males and females is most marked in the first 5 years age period where the excess of females by 7,800 as stated above is more than counter-balanced by the excess of males over females at the immediately next age period 5-10 by 8,238. The greatest disparity is found in figures for the next two age periods 10-15 and 15-20 when the males exceed in the former by 14,293 and by 4,430 in the latter.

Comparison 1921-1931.

8. Comparing the Census figures of 1921, the common characteristic features about age show the excess of males over females in the age period 10-15, 15-20 and 45-50, and the excess of females over males among children of age period 0-5. It is also noticeable that as in 1921 so in 1931 the number of infants of 1 year and below show excess of males over females. This condition is also noticed in the figures of 1911 Census. It may therefore be concluded that male infants although they are born in a larger number do not survive so much as female infants after the first year of their birth. In 1921 there was excess of females over males in the total population. The largest number in 1921, however, was in the age period 5-10 whereas in 1931 the age period 0-5 as shown above reveals the highest number.

Fraction on percentage. of variation

9. It will be found that about $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total population belong to the age period 0-5 in 1931, whereas in 1921 it was only about $\frac{1}{9}$. The number of persons of the age period 5-10 is nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ and that between 10-15 a little less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in 1931. In 1921 the corresponding proportion was about $\frac{1}{6}$ for 5-10 about $\frac{1}{8}$ for 10-15 and less than $\frac{1}{12}$ in 15-20. Calculating for all ages upto 15 the population is above 40 per cent of the whole and that between 15-35 about 36% and from 35-55 and above about 24%. Accordingly it will appear that above 75% of the total population belong to ages from 0 to 35 years and persons above the age of 35 form only 24% of the total population. This leads to the conclusion that the State is inhabited mostly by young men and that grown up adults and old persons form a small minority.

Longevity among females.

10. As stated above longevity appeared to be more marked in the case of females than males. The proportion of males of the age of 70 and above in 1921 was roughly 6:8 and in 1931 it is 5:7. It is also most marked in the age period 60-65 and 25-35 both in 1921 and 1931. The excess of males over females is most marked in all age periods between 5 and 20 in 1931 Census, but in 1921 this excess is only noticeable between 10-20. Up to

the age of 10 females preponderated over males in 1921, whereas in 1931 their number exceeds that of the males only in the ages between 1-5. It is however a remarkable fact that male infants under 1 year of age have been in excess of females continuously in 1911, 1921 and 1931. But as soon as the infant enters the second year the number of male infants has consistently diminished and the number of female infants has been in excess.

Excesds of females over males.

11. From the above we may safely draw the following conclusions :—

(1) that the birth of males is in excess of females in the State,

(2) that male children die in greater numbers than female children between the ages 0-5, the surviving strength of female children in early age is comparatively better than that of male infants,

(3) that if a male child survives up to 5, he is likely to survive to the age of 20,

(4) that females live a longer life than males, and

(5) that the age period 45-50 is not favourable to females.

The following table will illustrate the above :—

Age period.	1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
60 and over ...	27,216	35,939	25,914	34,036	19,910	26,019
0—1 ...	27,964	27,082	15,579	14,255	22,006	21,569
0—5 ...	109,383	108,746	77,788	87,896	120,049	127,849
5—10 ...	114,009	109,853	114,068	116,642	109,643	100,805

Mean age.

12. The mean age of males of all religions has been 22·53 and that of females 23·2 in 1931 compared to 23·44 in the case of males and 24·17 in the case of females in 1921 and 28·23 in the case of males and 29·12 in case of females in 1911. In 1901 the mean age of males was 19·32 and of females 30·05. It will be observed that mean age has been gradually diminishing. Mean age is simply the average age for those persons living on the Census night and it has no reference to the duration of life in the State. An increase of birth rate will result in the lowering of this mean age owing to the large population of children. A high mean age therefore may indicate a long average span of life or low birth rate or both.

Age and Civil condition.

(a) Unmarried.

13. Among unmarried people in the State the largest number is of those 0-5 of age, but among them excess of males over females is most marked between the age periods 5-10 and 10-15. In 1921 the highest number of unmarried people was in age period 5-10, whereas in 1911 and 1931 as stated above the highest number is found in 0-5. The lowest figure of unmarried persons is in the age period 65-70, females being only 31 and males 112.

(b) Married.

14. Among the married the highest number is to be found in the age period 25-30, females exceeding males. The lowest number among the married is of those below 1 year of age, and among old persons in the age of 65-70, females there being proportionately very small.

(c) Widowed.

15. There are 18 widowed persons of under 1 year of age including 15 female infants. The largest number of widowed persons is returned in the age period 45-50 showing 5,310 widowers and 16,056 widows. In

1921 the largest number of widows belong to the age of 50-55 and the largest number of widowers belonged to 40-45. The number of widows under 1 year of age was 35 in 1911 and 7 in 1921 as compared to 15 in 1931.

Age and Religion.

16. In subsidiary Table II will be found age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the main religions. Considering only the male figures, the following observations may be made. At early age periods upto 10, the Tribals stand first, the Christian come next, the Hindus, the Jains, the Muslims and others followed in order. At 10-15 the order is Hindus, Muslims, Tribals and others Christians come last. At 20-40, Christians take the lead and are followed by Muslims, Hindus, Jains, Tribals and others. At 40-60 although the Muslims supersede Hindus, Jains and Tribals, they stand third in order, other religions, and Christians ranking first and second respectively. At 60 and over Jains take the first place and are followed by Muslims, Christians, Hindus, Tribals and others. The following inset illustrate the above.

Distribution per 10,000 males of each religion.

Religion.	0—5	5—10	10—15	20—40	60 and over.
Hindus ...	1,506	1,369	1,285	3,233	250
Muslims ...	1,439	1,351	1,252	3,270	282
Tribals	1,801	1,493	1,246	7,018	241
Jains ...	1,490	1,309	1,151	3,025	316
Christians ...	1,665	896	828	3,724	276
Others ...	1,111	1,297	1,296	2,778	185

Age and Caste.

17. Turning to the Castes, as exhibited in subsidiary Table III and considering the male figures as before, it may be said that at 0-6 Baigas, Kols (Tribals) and Gonds stand higher than all other castes while at 44 and over, Kaysthas, Jains, Shaikh (Muslim) and Kanaujiya Brahmans give the highest figures one after the other. At 24-43 Khairwars, Kayasthas, Chouhans and Sengars give the largest number. Considering the female figures, it is worth notice that the highest number is among Parihar women at the age of 24-43, of females of Sengar caste at 44 and over, Gond and Baiga females again take the lead at 0-6.

Fedidity by religion and Caste.

18. By a study of subsidiary Tables V and V-A, it will be seen that the Tribals are really the most prolific, Hindus and Muslims following them in order, as the figures showing the population of children under 10 to married women of 15-40 will indicate. In North Rewa, the Muslims (154) come next to Tribals (211) and then come Hindus (146), but in Southern Rewa the order is Tribals (192) Hindus (171) and Muslims (175).

REWA STATE.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. 1 (*a*), CHAPTER IV (AGE).

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Rewa State.

Age.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—1	277·7	272·3	223	203	371·7	355·1	315	297	
1—2	274·1	299·3	120	129	217·1	224·4	240	263	
2—3	306·8	357·2	204	249	257·1	291·5	324	302	
3—4	330·2	361·4	289	352	312·1	363·2	262	277	
4—5	320·4	323·8	278	317	296·0	323·0	248	259	
Total 0—5	**1,509·2**	**1,614·0**	**1,114**	**1,250**	**1,454·0**	**1,557·2**	**1,389**	**1,398**	
5—10... ...	1,370·9	1,272·7	1,633	1,659	1,515·5	1,440·6	1,054	1,054	
10—15... ...	1,283·7	1,108·6	1,396	1,179	1,159·2	959·0	1,316	1,150	
15—20... ...	948·4	896·2	1,020	743	791·5	648·4	1,041	1,003	
20—25... ...	920·0	941·9	724	757	796·0	890·4	819	867	
25—30... ...	909·3	949·5	760	842	957·3	994·3	841	857	
30—35... ...	790·8	825·7	851	928	935·3	949·5	809	781	
35—40... ...	609·2	636·2	626	625	598·2	566·1	622	645	
40—45... ...	516·4	534·6	660	674	608·0	630·1	672	669	
45—50... ...	401·1	383·2	315	301	307·3	311·6	457	420	
50—55... ...	310·4	300·6	401	422	382·3	437·6	413	468	
55—60... ...	179·9	208·5	129	136	133·7	143·9	256	283	
60—65... ...	136·6	171·6	238	314	226·1	305·1	311	405	
65—70... ...	47·4	63·8	45	55	53·9	55·4			
70 & over ...	66·7	92·9	88	115	81·7	110·8			
Mean Age ...	22·55	23·2	23·44	24·17	28·23	29·12	29·32	30·05	

REWA STATE.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. 1 *(b)*, CHAPTER IV.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Natural Divisions.

Age.	NORTHERN DIVISION.				SOUTHERN DIVISION.				REMARKS.
	1931.		1921.		1931.		1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—5	1,369	1,441	1,110	1,196	1,609	1,738	1,117	1,293	
5—10... ...	1,312	1,221	1,518	1,491	1,413	1,309	1,724	1,792	
10—15... ...	1,298	1,111	1,376	1,154	1,274	1,107	1,412	1,199	
15—20... ...	1,010	897	1,073	738	904	896	979	747	
20—40... ...	3,261	3,420	2,965	3,199	3,207	3,305	2,957	3,113	
40—60... ...	1,478	1,549	1,547	1,668	1,358	1,340	1,471	1,428	
60 & over ...	272	361	411	554	235	305	340	428	
Mean Age ...	23·15	24·10	23·92	25·26	22·35	22·20	23·06	23·56	

REWA STATE—CHAPTER IV—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age.	STATE.				REMARKS.
	1931.		1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religions.					
0—5	1,509	1,614	1,114	1,250	
5—10... ...	1,371	1,273	1,633	1,659	
10—15... ...	1,284	1,109	1,396	1,179	
15—20... ...	948	896	1,020	743	
20—40... ...	3,229	3,353	2,961	3,152	
40—60... ...	1,408	1,427	1,505	1,533	
60 & over ...	251	328	371	484	
Mean age ...	22·55	23·2	23·44	24·17	
Hindu.					
0—5	1,506	1,607	1,109	1,248	
5—10... ...	1,369	1,270	1,635	1,653	
10—15... ...	1,285	1,109	1,401	1,182	
15—20... ...	950	897	1,025	744	
20—40... ...	3,233	3,359	2,966	3,151	
40—60... ...	1,407	1,429	1,496	1,537	
60 & over ...	250	329	368	485	
Mean age ...	22·55	23·2	...	...	
Muslim.					
0—5	1,439	1,637	1,124	1,227	
5—10... ...	1,351	1,283	1,486	1,605	
10—15... ...	1,252	1,094	1,330	1,074	
15—20... ...	937	877	885	727	
20—40... ...	3,270	3,266	3,060	3,256	
40—60... ...	1,469	1,477	1,654	1,582	
60 & over ...	282	366	461	529	
Mean age ...	23·05	23·35	...	...	
Tribal.					
0—5	1,801	1,951	1,249	1,365	
5—10... ...	1,493	1,426	1,711	1,913	
10—15... ...	1,246	1,133	1,302	1,138	
15—20... ...	860	877	977	716	
20—40... ...	3,018	3,134	2,702	3,074	
40—60... ...	1,341	1,241	1,679	1,402	
60 & over ...	241	238	380	392	
Mean age ...	21·5	21·2	...	...	

REWA STATE—CHAPTER IV—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*(continued).*

Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age.	STATE.				REMARKS.
	1931.		1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jain.					
0—5	1,490	1,713	1,131	1,388	
5—10... ...	1,309	1,250	1,247	1,639	
10—15... ...	1,332	949	898	957	
15—20... ...	1,151	949	1,130	895	
20—40	3,025	3,195	3,448	2,654	
40—60... ...	1,377	1,435	1,740	1,665	
60 & over ...	316	509	406	802	
Mean age ...	22·55	23·95	...	...	
Christians.					
0—5	1,665	2,167	1,789	833	
5—10... ...	896	750	1,579	2,024	
10—15... ...	828	667	737	238	
15—20... ...	483	1,083	316	834	
20—40... ...	3,724	3,667	3,580	4,286	
40—60... ...	2,138	1,416	1,789	1,309	
60 & over ...	276	250	210	476	
Mean age ...	26·1	23·35	...	...	
Others.					
0—5	1,111	3,125	2,000	1,667	
5—10... ...	1,297	1,250	800	833	
10—15.. ...	1,296	625	2,000	...	
15—20	1,111	1,250	800	2,500	
20—40... ...	2,778	2,292	2,000	5,000	
40—60... ...	2,222	1,458	1,200	...	
60 & over ...	185	...	1,200	...	
Mean age ...	24·3	17·85	...	...	

CHAPTER IV—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 1,000 of each Sex in Certain Castes.

Caste.	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED						FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED					
	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 & over.	0—6	7—13	14—16	17—23	24—43	44 & over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ahir	201	178	82	107	315	117	214	161	68	116	316	125
2. Baiga (Hindu) ...	248	172	73	96	294	117	258	154	65	110	303	110
„ (Tribal) ...	250	160	76	104	287	123	271	148	61	107	299	114
3. Bania	190	177	80	130	302	121	189	158	61	129	316	147
(i) Kasaundhan ...	183	177	80	134	316	110	194	155	62	132	316	139
(ii) Kesar	193	182	83	131	300	111	195	153	59	126	320	147
(iii) Kharia	192	195	77	109	296	131	168	179	66	127	314	146
4. Bansphor	226	166	83	115	292	118	236	160	66	121	304	113
5. Brahman	172	175	87	127	297	142	176	158	63	117	327	159
(i) Kanaujiya ...	164	157	75	139	302	163	192	128	101	117	308	154
(ii) Sarwaria ...	172	175	88	127	297	141	176	159	62	117	327	159
6. Chamar	203	186	88	114	293	116	220	162	69	114	314	121
7. Dhobi	193	164	90	115	306	132	204	163	65	112	314	142
8. Domar	204	144	86	118	317	131	230	173	64	104	301	128
9. Gadaria	182	188	86	109	314	121	209	170	66	118	314	123
10. Gond (Hindu) ...	228	177	70	102	299	124	246	156	64	110	304	120
„ (Tribal) ...	234	180	75	98	291	122	258	163	65	110	291	113
11. Kachhi	187	178	85	114	308	128	199	164	63	115	324	135
12. Kayastha	159	152	71	118	327	173	173	156	68	120	300	183
13. Khairwar	193	149	74	102	344	138	213	142	55	115	345	130
14. Kol (Hindu)	209	173	79	109	292	138	223	150	64	115	316	132
„ (Tribal) ...	237	179	78	110	284	112	230	135	72	92	316	157
15. Koli	181	168	91	113	302	145	180	157	70	112	313	168
16. Kutwar	170	169	78	126	314	143	177	148	68	114	341	152
17. Kunbi	203	175	83	117	292	130	197	159	73	119	315	138
18. Kurmi	186	183	89	115	304	123	194	169	63	113	324	137
19. Nai	189	175	82	122	305	127	201	158	66	124	310	141
20. Rajput	162	181	80	129	308	140	185	161	59	119	317	159
(i) Baghela	166	186	81	125	300	142	182	168	57	115	323	155
(ii) Chauhan ...	162	178	87	124	323	126	187	180	56	106	311	160
(iii) Parihar ...	181	182	64	133	300	140	168	140	52	136	354	150
(iv) Sengar	129	174	82	123	320	172	192	163	78	100	273	194
21. Teli	217	186	78	107	297	115	229	164	66	116	299	127
22. Jain	170	183	75	115	292	165	213	142	63	109	318	155
23. Behna	190	164	96	131	273	146	193	161	70	136	295	145
24. Julaha	158	163	96	140	291	152	161	178	117	139	271	134
25. Pathan	177	164	69	124	317	149	201	150	59	123	310	157
26. Sheikh	157	171	89	141	277	165	173	177	78	128	278	166

REWA STATE—CHAPTER IV.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14-43 in certain castes; also of married females aged 14-43 per 100 females.

Castes.	Proportion of children, both sexes, per 100.		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100, aged 14-43.		Number of married females, aged 14-43 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons, aged 14-43.	Married females, aged 14-43.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ahir	75	179	47	49	43
2. Baiga (Hindu) ...	89	204	49	47	41
„ (Tribal) ...	89	217	51	52	39
3. Bania	70	175	54	52	40
(i) Kasaundhan ...	68	168	48	48	41
(ii) Kesar ...	71	171	52	50	41
(iii) Kharia ...	74	187	60	52	37
4. Bansphor ...	80	190	48	47	41
5. Brahman ...	66	180	58	60	38
(i) Kanaujia ...	62	178	57	65	39
(ii) Sarwaria ...	67	180	58	60	38
6. Chamar ...	78	180	48	48	43
7. Dhobi	72	175	54	55	41
8. Domar ...	76	179	50	54	41
9. Gadaria ...	74	173	47	50	44
10. Gond (Hindu) ...	85	194	52	51	41
„ (Tribal) ...	81	214	53	53	39
11. Kachhi ...	72	171	53	51	42
12. Kayastha ...	63	188	65	77	36
13. Khairwar ...	67	159	51	52	44
14. Kol (Hindu) ...	77	177	56	54	42
„ (Tribal) ...	82	215	55	58	38
15. Koli	68	159	66	60	41
16. Kutwar ...	64	146	58	55	44
17. Kunbi	74	180	72	72	41
18. Kurmi... ...	73	172	51	52	43
19. Nai	72	176	52	54	41
20. Rajput ...	68	205	56	62	35
(i) Baghela ...	70	212	50	50	33
(ii) Chauhan ...	70	228	48	66	34
(iii) Parihar ...	65	175	57	55	40
(iv) Sengar ...	67	227	65	87	31
21. Teli	83	189	50	50	42
22. Jains	73	188	66	66	38
23. Behna... ...	71	172	58	58	41
24. Julaha... ...	65	179	54	59	37
25. Pathan ...	69	172	59	64	41
26. Sheikh ...	68	173	65	69	40

REWA—CHAPTER IV.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 and also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Natural Division.	Proportion of children under 10, both sexes per 100.				Proportion of persons over 60 per 100, aged 15-40.				Number of married females, aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.		Remarks.
	Persons, aged 15-40.		Married females, aged 15-40.		1931.		1921.				
	1931	1921	1931	1921	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1931	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rewa State ...	68	72	161	176	6	8	9	12	36	32	
Northern Division	62	67	147	161	6	8	10	14	36	31	
Southern Division	73	76	171	189	6	7	9	11	37	33	

REWA STATE—CHAPTER IV.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions ; also of married females, aged 15-40 per 100 females.

Religion and Natural Division.	Proportion of children under 10 both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 60 per 100, aged 15-40.		Number of married females, aged 15-40 per 100, females of all ages.	REMARKS.
	Persons, aged 15-40.	Married females, aged 15-40.	1931.		1931.	
	1931.	1931.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
REWA STATE.						
All Religions ...	*68*	*161*	*6*	*8*	*36*	
Hindus ...	68	160	6	8	36	
Muslims ...	68	158	7	9	36	
Tribals ...	85	192	6	6	35	
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
All Religions ...	*62*	*147*	*6*	*8*	*36*	
Hindus ...	62	146	6	8	37	
Muslims ...	67	154	8	10	36	
Tribals ...	94	211	2	2	36	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
All Religions ...	*73*	*171*	*6*	*7*	*37*	
Hindus ...	73	171	6	7	35	
Muslims ...	70	165	5	7	37	
Tribals ...	84	192	6	6	36	

CHAPTER V.

SEX.

General reference to statistics.

During the last six Censuses the proportion of males to females in the State has been varying. From Imperial Table II it will be seen that whereas in the three consecutive Censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 the number of females exceeded that of males, in the other three Censuses, *i.e.*, in 1881, 1891 and 1931, the female population has been proportionately less than that of males. The left hand inset will show the variation.

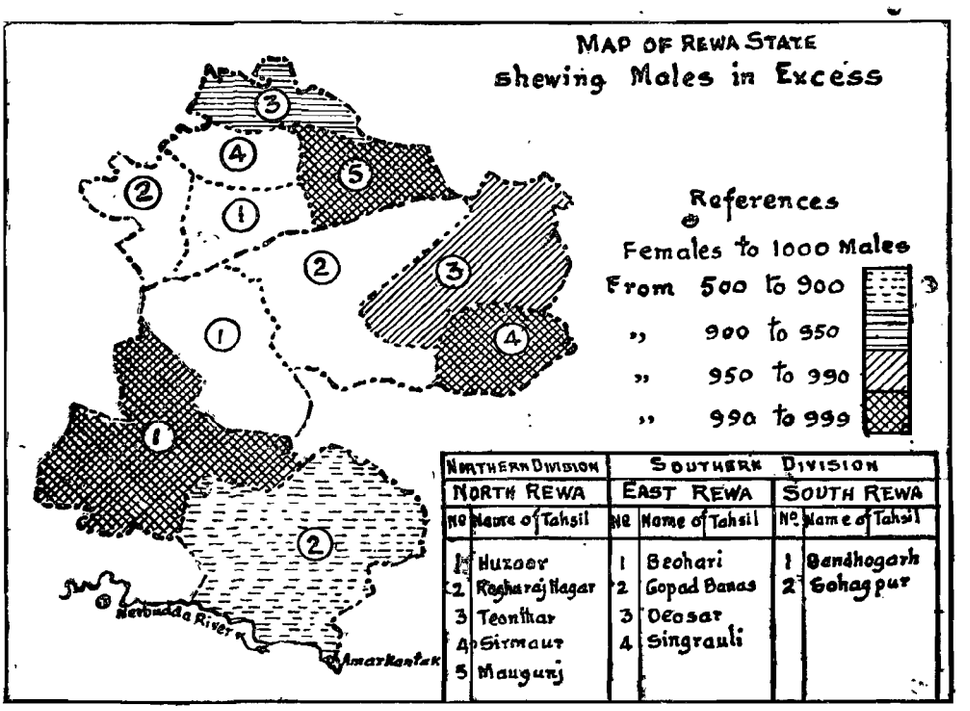
Year.	Females in excess.	Males in excess.
1881	...	3,240
1891	...	8,652
1901	8,408	...
1911	10,129	...
1921	4,880	...
1931	...	3,317

The greatest excess of one sex over another was noticed in 1911, before the population suffered badly by the ravages of the influenza epidemic of 1918. The figures of 1921, however, showed that the females had greater resisting power or possess more vitality than males in Rewa State. In India as a whole, one can say that the female population has shown a steady tendency to maintain numerical inferiority but this cannot be said of Rewa.

Imperial Table VII and Subsidiary Table I-IV at the end of this chapter contain figures about males and females and their propotion in the state according to age.

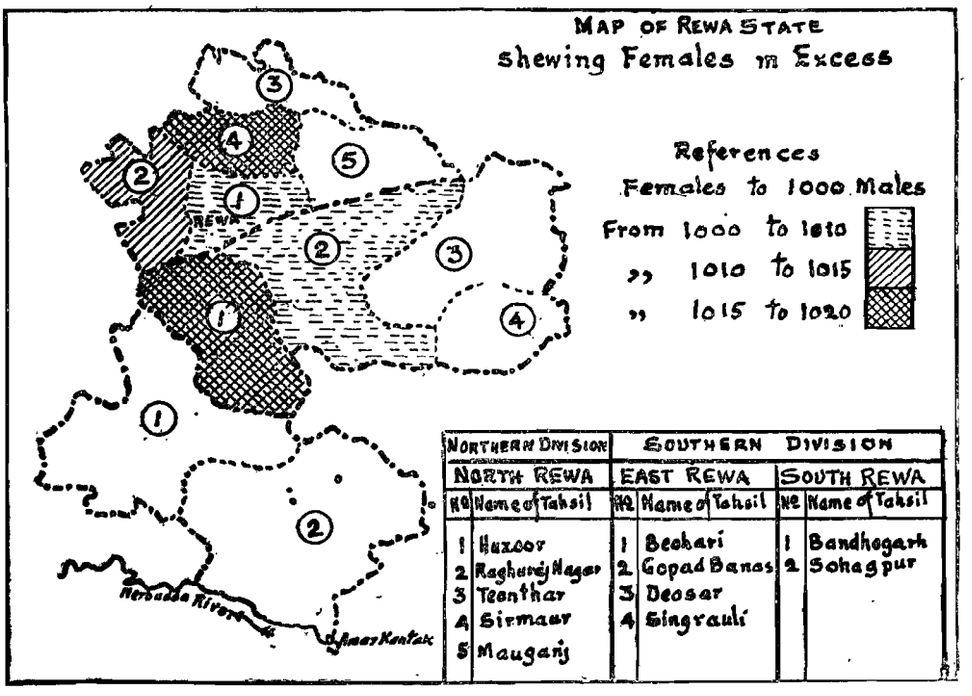
Sex in relation and age.

2. The birth rate of males has no doubt been greater than that of females in this State, as is the case in India as a whole which can be found out by a reference to figures of persons below the age of one at each decennial Census. It is also a peculiar characteristic that females have invariably been found in excess of males in ages 1 to 4, but they have shown steady decline in the age periods from 5-20, except only in 1921 in the age period 5-10 when females were found proportionately greater in number.



In all the past Censuses 1911 to 1931, females again were in excess of males between the ages 20 and upwards except only in 1931 in the age period 40-50, when males were slightly superior in number. There is no doubt

that the female infant is naturally more fitted to survive than the male, but in the first year of birth and during the period of early child-bearing age their number is invariably low. This may be attributed to some extent to



the comparative neglect of new born girl infants and to the early child-bearing strain in the age period 15-20.

Distribution of sex in Tahsils.

3. In 1931 five out 11 Tahsils in the State, *viz.*, Hazur Tahsil, Raghurajnagar and Sirmaur in North Rewa and Gopadbanas and Beohari in East Rewa, show excess of female population over the male population in varying degrees. The remaining six Tahsils show increase in male population as the following inset table will show—

Name of Tahsils.	Male in excess.	Female in excess.
Hazur Tahsil...	...	341
Raghurajnagar	...	762
Sirmaur ...	...	1,102
Mauganj ...	166	...
Teonthar ...	2,858	...
Gopadbanas ...	...	199
Beohari ...	...	191
Deosar ...	1,175	...
Singrali ...	10	...
Bandhogarh ...	28	...
Sohagpur ...	2,675	...

Teonthar, Sohagpur and Deosar show greater excess of males, whereas Sirmaur shows the highest figure of females.

According to sex and religions.

4. Among the different religions the population of females has been uniformally lower than that of males as the inset figures show.

Religions.	Males.	Females.
Hindus ...	7,62,492	7,59,921
Muslims ...	17,916	17,391
Tribals ...	14,331	14,152
Jains ...	443	432
Christians	145	120
Others ...	54	48

Subsidiary Table II at the end of this Chapter illustrates this thus—The proportion of females to 1,000 males is—All religions 996, Hindus 998, Tribals 988, Muslims 971, Jains 975, Christians 828 and others 889.

Distribution of Sex according to certain castes and tribes.

5. It will be interesting to find that among the main castes in the State, females were found in excess amongst the following—(1) Banias (males 12,172, females 12,872) chiefly in the sub-castes Kesar Bania (6,098, males and 6,555 females) Kasoundhan (2,073 males, 2,191 females) and Khariaya (2,261 males, 2,469 females).

		Males.		Females.
2.	Bansphor or Basor ...	2,791	...	2,816
3.	Chamars	48,282	...	48,885
4.	Dhobis	3,952	...	4,031
5.	Domars	1,279	...	1,321
6.	Gonds	89,474	...	90,542
7.	Kachhis	22,210	...	22,909
8.	Kols	86,956	...	87,553
9.	Koris	8,012	...	9,031
10.	Kotwars	5,775	...	6,018
11.	Baigas	15,394	...	15,520
	But in other castes the males preponderate :—			
	Ahir	34,663	...	33,512
	Brahman	1,20,938	...	1,17,672
	Rajputs	26,029		24,580
	Kurmi	43,699	..	43,533
	Kunbi	5,082	...	4,912
	Teli	27,810	...	27,714
	Muslims	16,373	...	15,936
	Tribals (*including*) ...	12,126	...	11,919
	Baigas	2,499	...	2,400

Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this chapter illustrates the number of females per 1,000 males of all ages and in some age periods among certain selected castes.

It would appear from the above that the working classes generally maintain the strength of females, whereas among such castes as Brahmans, and Rajputs and Kayasthas the proportion of males is higher. In some other working castes, however, *viz.*, Ahirs, Gadarias, Kurmis, Telis and Nais amongst the Hindus and among the Muslims chiefly the Julahas, the male population is in excess, but the difference is not very marked there. Among the Rajputs, the Baghels alone show females in excess the proportion being 1,020 to 1,000 males.

Sex according to age in Tahsils.

6. In all Tahsils as a whole the males exceed the females in the first year of birth. In the Hazur Tahsil, the females are found in excess in the age periods 1 5 and in 25-30 and over, whereas they are lower than males in the age periods from 5-25. In Raghurajnagar and Sirmaur males are in excess only between the age of 5 and 20. In Mauganj the female population figures begin to rise after the age of 25 slightly falling however only in age period 45-50 and then again going on to show excess in proportion.

In Sirmaur which shows the highest excess of females among all Tahsils in the State, it will be found that males are in excess only in age periods 0-1, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 45-50 and 50-55 while the rest age periods show the other sex figures proportionately larger.

In Teonthar which shows the largest proportion of males, the outstanding feature is that the number of females is in excess of males only in age periods 2-5, 35-40 and 40-45. In all other age periods the number of males is distinctly in excess. In contrast to this, Gopadbanas and Beohari both show males in excess only in age periods 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 45-50

and 50-55, while even in the early infancy period below, the number of females exceeded males in 1931 Census whereas in 1921 in Gopadbanas males were in excess not only in age periods 0-1 but also in 1-2, 10-15, 15-20, 40-45 and 45-50 and in Beohari in 0-1, 10-15, 15-20 only.

Deosar figures exhibit males in excess in all age periods except in infancy 1-5 and in advanced age 55-60 onwards. It will be seen that among the adolescent and adults the population of males has been in excess, which is a remarkable feature of this Tahsil. In the contiguous Tahsil of Singrauli, however, there is a marked difference, males being in excess only in age period 5-10, 10-15 and 15-20, as also in the adult period, 35-40, 40-45, 45-50 and 50-55, and in the rest the females preponderate.

In South Rewa, males are in excess, even in infancy in all ages from 0-5, except only between the age 1 to 2, but the most striking feature is that beyond 15-20, females are all along in excess in Bandhogarh Tahsil. This shows that the vitality of females is greater there than in other parts of the State. Even Beohari which shows the largest number of females in the State shows males slightly in excess in age periods 45-50 and 50-55, although practically it may be deemed to have female proportion in excess beyond the age of 20. Bandhogarh and Beohari are adjacent and their peculiar features might account for this. In 1921, the proportionate figures of females in Beohari Tahsil in the different age periods corresponded to the figures of females in Bandhogarh in 1931 as stated above, that is beyond the age of 20 the female population were all along in excess. Sohagpur Tahsil which has the largest population in the State shows the preponderance of males in all age periods except from 0-4, and in 15-20, 20-25 and beyond 55. In the remaining age periods males are in excess. In 1921 this Tahsil showed excess of males only in 0-1, 10-15, 15-20 and 35-55.

7. In the Northern Division or North Rewa, the proportion of females to 1,000 males is 998 in 1931 as compared to 1,015 in 1931 and in the Southern 995 in 1931 as compared to 1,001 in 1921. In East Rewa, the proportion of females is a little less than 995 in 1931 while in 1921 it was 1,006.

8. In this State as a whole the proportion of females to males among Hindus, who form 97.2 of the population is 50.4: 49.6 per cent. Among Muslims whose number is 2.2 per cent of the total population, the proportion of females to males is 1.09: 1.1 or roughly 17: 18. The table below illustrates the position of sex in different Tahsils and according to the different age periods.

RELIGION.			AGE PERIODS.	
	Males in excess.	Females in excess.	Males in excess.	Females in excess.
Rewa State ...	All	...	0–1, 5–20, 45–55 ...	1–5 and above. 20–45, 55 and over.
	Hindu	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Jains	...	2–3, 5–25, 30–40 and 45–55.	55 and over.
	Muslim	...	5–55	0–5, 55 and over.
	Tribal	...	0–1, 5–20, 35–70 ...	1–5, 35–70 and above.
	Christian	...	1–4, 5–15, 25 and over	0–1, 3–5, 15–25, 70 and over.
	Sikh	...	5–50, and above ...	5, 50–55.
	...	Arya	5–15, 45–50 ...	0–5, 55 and over.

RELIGION.			AGE PERIODS.	
	Males in excess.	Females in excess.	Males in excess.	Females in excess.
Hazur Tahsil ...	...	All	0–1, 5–25 ...	1–5, 25 and above.
	...	Hindus	0–1, 5–25 ...	1–5, 25 and over.
	...	Jains	5–15, 50–60 ...	1–5, 20–50, 65 and over
	...	Muslim	0–1, 5–20, 50–55 ...	1–5, 25–50, 60 and over
	Tribal	...	5–20, 40–50 ...	0–5, 25–40, 50 and over
	Christian	...	1–3, 5–15 ...	0–1, 3–4, 20 and over.
		Arya	5–15, 45–55 ...	0–5, 15–45
	Sikh	...	5–30, 35–45 ...	0–5, 30–35, 50 and over
Raghurajnagar ..	...	All	0–1, 5–20 ...	1–5, 20–25 and over.
	...	Hindu	0–1, 5–20 ...	1–5, 20–25 and over.
	Muslim	...	3–5, 5–60 ...	0–3, 60–70 and over.
	Jain	...	1–5, 5–35, 45–70 ...	0–1, 35–45, 70 and over
Sirmaur ...	...	All	0–1, 5–20, 45–55 ... 55–60.	1–5, 20–45, 52–55. 60–65 and over.
	...	Hindu	0–1, 4–5, 5–20, 50–55	1–4, 20–50, 55–60 and over.
	...	Muslim	0–1, 5–20, 45–50, 70 and over.	1–5, 20–45, 50–70.
Mauganj ...	All	...	0–1, 5–25, 45–50 ...	1–5, 25–45, 50–70 and over
	Hindu	...	0–1, 5–25, 45–50 ...	1–5, 25–45, 50–70 and over.
	Tribal	...	5–15, 25–30, 45–50... and over.	0–5, 15–25, 30–45.
	Muslim	...	5–20, 30–65 ...	0–5, 20–30, 65–70 and over.
Teonthar ...	All	...	0–2, 4–5, 5–35, 45–70 and over.	2–4, 35–45.
	Hindu	...	0–2 ditto ...	Ditto
	Muslim	...	0–4, 5–15, 25–40 ... 45–50 and over ...	4–5, 15–25, 40–45.
Gopadbanas ...	...	All	5–20, 45–55 ...	0–5, 20–45, 55–60 and over.
	...	Hindu	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Muslim	...	1–2, 5–35, 40–55 ...	0–1, 2–5, 35–40, 55–60 and over.
	...	Tribal	0–1, 5–15, 40–60, 65–70 and over.	1–5, 15–40, 60–65.
Beohari ...	...	All	5–20, 45–55 ...	0–5, 20–45, 55–60 and over.
	...	Hindu	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	...	Muslim	10–20, 45–55, 70 and over.	0–5, 5–10, 20–45, 55–70.
	Tribal	...	1–5, 5–25, 35–55 ...	0–1, 25–35, 70 and over
Deosar Tahsil ...	All	...	0–1, 4–5, 10–20, 25–60	1–4, 5–10, 20–25. 60–70 and over.
	Hindu	...	4–5, 5–20. 25–55 ...	0–4, 20–25, 55–60 and over.
	Muslim	...	5–55 ...	0–5, 55–60 and over.
	Tribal	...	0–1, 4–5, 5–20, 25–45, 60–65 and over.	1–4, 20–25, 45–60.

	Religion.		Age Periods.	
	Males in excess.	Females in excess.	Males in excess.	Females in excess.
Singrauli ...	All	...	5–20, 35–40, 50–55...	0–5, 20–35, 45–50. 55–70 and over.
	...	Hindu	5–20, 35–55 ...	0–5, 20–35, 55–60 and over.
	Muslim	...	0–1, 3–5, 5–25, 30–45, 50–55, 65–70.	1–3, 25–30, 45–50, 55–65, 70 and over.
	Tribal	...	0–2, 5–30. 45–50 and over.	2–5, 30–45.
Bandhogarh ...	All	...	0–2, 3–5, 5–20 ...	2–3, 20–25 and over.
	...	Hindu	0–2, 3–5, 5–15 ...	2–3, 15–20 and over.
	Muslim	...	3–4, 5–50 ...	0–3, 4–5, 50–55 & over.
	...	Tribal	1–2, 10–15, 20–25, 35–40, 45–55 ...	0–1, 2–5, 5–10 15–20 25–35, 40–45, 55–60. and over.
Sohagpur ...	All	...	4–5, 5–15, 25–55 ...	0–4, 15–25, 55–70 and over.
	Hindu	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
	Muslim		5–15, 25–60 ...	0–5, 15–25, 55–60 & over
	Tribal	...	3–5, 5–20, 40–70 ...	0–3, 20–40, 70 & over.
	...	Jain	0–3, 15–25, 35–45 ... 60–65	3–5. 5–15, 25–35, 45–60, 65–70 and over.
Rewa City ...	All	...	0–1, 4–5, 5–55 ...	1–4, 55–60 and over.
	Hindu	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
	Muslim	...	0–1, 4–5, 5–45, 55–60	1–4, 45–50, 65–70 and over.

In Rewa City, the males are in excess by about 2,328, of which the Hindus alone show 2,274 males in excess of females, Muslims show 54 males in excess of females, Chiristian 2, Sikh 6. Among Aryas and Jains females are in excess of males by 4 and 6 respectively. The largest number of persons in the City belong to the age period 20-25.

Age and productivity.

9. - The sex ratio of the total population of all ages is not of so much importance as the sex ratio of the breeding age period, since on account of old age and of immaturity in early age, the proportion of population as regards reproduction is of no consequence. Taking the figures for the age periods 15-45 among females and among males between 20-50 as the approximate normal breeding age period, we find that the ratio of males to females is higher than what it is when based on the total population. The figures blow will show the ratio in some of the provinces of India and Rewa calculated first on the reproductive age period and compared with those on the total population.

	Females per 1,000 males of total population.	Females per 1,000 reproductive age period.
Rewa	996	1,148
Bombay	901	970
Bengal	924	1,037
Central Provinces	998	1,106
United Provinces	902	995
Bihar and Orissa	1,005	1,130

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER V.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(SEX).

General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions.

Natural Division.	Number of females to 1,000 males.				Remarks.
	1931.		1921.		
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rewa State ...	996	985	1,007	993	
Northern Division ...	998	...	1,015	...	
Southern Division ...	995	...	1,001	...	

REWA STATE.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—CHAPTER V—(SEX).

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religion.

Age.	All religions.			Hindu.			Tribal .			Musalman.			Jain.			Christian.			Others.		
	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0—1	917	915	968	975	916	969	961	849	...	1,041	970	924	1,167	1,000	1,000	2,000	...	...	3,000	1,000	...
1—2	1,087	1,079	1,048	1,084	1,081	1,050	1,088	1,220	...	1,202	902	960	1,154	1,333	500	661	667	...	4,000	...	...
2—3	1,160	1,231	1,179	1,158	1,235	1,147	1,181	1,162	..	1,202	1,112	1,246	923	1,333	1,000	714	3,000	2,000	...	...	...
3—4	1,090	1,229	1,179	1,090	1,234	1,180	1,138	1,137	...	1,060	1,179	1,183	1,182	1,000	889	1,333	200	500	1,000	..	...
4—5	1,006	1,147	1,106	1,006	1,148	1,108	1,005	1,194	...	1,029	1,086	996	1,177	1,111	2,500	1,400	250	2,000	1,666	1,000	...
Total 0—5	1,065	1,130	1,084	1,064	1,133	1,086	1,070	1,097	..	1,104	1,062	1,051	1,121	1 154	944	1,083	412	1,200	2,500	400	...
5—10	925	1,023	964	924	1,019	963	943	1,123		922	1,051	967	931	1,233	1,128	692	1,133	1,375	857	5,000	...
10—15	860	871	839	860	851	838	898	877	...	848	785	879	695	1,000	702	667	286	1,250	429	.	...
15—20	941	733	830	940	732	831	1,006	736	...	909	799	793	804	744	808	1,857	2,333	2,000	1,000	1,500	...
20—25	1,019	1,053	1,134	1,020	1,053	1,134	1,047	1,136	...	988	999	1,121	977	692	676	1,200	556	1,167	667	...	...
25—30	1,040	1,115	1,053	1,042	1,114	1,055	1,015	1,231	...	986	1,019	962	1,000	710	956	714	2,600	1,100	800	2,000	...
Total 0—30	973	974	986	973	975	981	996	1,023	...	963	953	970	921	932	863	975	911	1,268	1,027	444	...
30—40	1,040	1,059	1,002	1,042	1,058	1,002	1,019	1,104	...	947	1,064	990	1,098	755	894	733	900	667	750	4,000	...
40—50	996	1,007	1,043	999	1,014	1,044	919	840	...	963	971	983	1,030	969	1,731	975	500	333	556	...	...
50—60	1,034	1,063	1,142	1,037	1,075	1,147	904	837	...	1,000	865	956	1,000	831	2,091	480	1,000	333	667	...	...
60 and over	1,307	1,313	1,321	1,314	1,327	1,322	977	1,037	...	1,255	1,118	1,247	1,571	1,857	2,000	750	2,000	500	...	..	...
Total 30 and over	1,048	1,073	1,070	1,051	1,078	1,071	967	969	...	988	1,010	1,012	1,111	951	1,383	646	846	486	588	571	...
Total All ages ...	996	1,007	1,014	998	1,008	1,014	988	1,004	...	971	973	985	975	939	1,027	828	884	908	889	480	...

REWA STATE—SUBSIDARY TABLE III—CHAPTER V.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religion and by natural divisions.

Age.	Northern Division							Southern Division							Remarks.
	All religions.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Tribal.	Jain.	Christian	Others.	All religions.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Tribal.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	
	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All ages.	998	998	981	920	903	927	837	995	995	959	989	1,059	698	...	
0—1	955	952	1,020	1,500	1,750	1,333	2,000	989	989	1,064	954	875	...	...	
1—2	1,062	1,058	1,173	1,429	1,000	600	2,000	1,103	1,101	1,236	1,082	1,250	1,000	...	
2—3	1,133	1,131	1,189	1,556	1,167	800	...	1,177	1,176	1,280	1,175	714	500	...	
3—4	1,079	1,081	1,017	1,222	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,096	1,091	1,108	1,106	1,400	...	...	
4—5	1,005	1,006	949	1,333	1,000	1,333	1,667	1,007	1,005	1,121	1,000	1,429	1,500	...	
Total 0—5	1,050	1,049	1,066	1,400	1,129	1,056	2,000	1,074	1,073	1,148	1,064	1,114	1,167	...	
5—10	928	930	897	775	656	833	857	922	920	952	947	1,269	571	...	
10—15	854	854	867	568	528	600	500	864	864	826	905	957	714	...	
15—20	886	885	979	833	759	1,750	833	985	986	892	1,009	864	2,000	...	
20—25	989	989	1,012	1,059	1,000	1,000	750	1,027	1,044	961	1,047	950	2,500	...	
25—30	1,059	1,060	1,045	909	913	889	750	1,026	1,028	921	1,002	1,125	400	1,000	
Total 0—30	958	958	973	925	811	1,000	970	956	956	909	974	1,056	967	...	
30—40	1,077	1,080	975	1,125	1,222	833	750	1,013	1,015	913	1,017	958	583	...	
40—50	1,045	1,047	1,009	696	1,000	500	500	960	962	904	923	1,050	462	1,000	
50—60	1,045	1,047	1,002	750	1,062	3,000	667	1,024	1,024	997	907	917	400	...	
60 & over	1,324	1,329	1,198	1,000	1,429	2,000	...	1,292	1,302	1,361	976	1,714	...	...	
Total 30 and over	1,083	1,186	1,012	908	1,159	812	562	1,021	1,024	956	968	1,063	455	...	

REWA.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—CHAPTER V.

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.

	Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.							Remarks.
		All Ages.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ahir	961	1,022	865	795	1,040	967	1,030	
2	Baiga { Hindu ...	1,008	1,039	901	916	1,172	1,038	950	
	{ Tribal ...	960	1,040	890	774	985	1,001	890	
3	Bania	1,057	1,054	942	813	1,048	1,106	1,350	
	Kasaundhan ...	1,047	1,117	916	810	1,032	1,047	1,331	
	Kesar ...	1,075	1,083	903	775	1,031	1,142	1,410	
	Kharia ...	1,092	956	1,002	931	1,271	1,162	1,212	
4	Basor	1,008	1,054	970	805	1,062	1,050	967	
5	Brahman ...	973	995	880	699	899	1,072	1,088	
	Kanaujia ...	864	1,010	705	1,159	724	881	821	
	Sarwaria ...	974	995	883	693	900	1,075	1,092	
6	Chamar ...	1,012	1,096	887	790	1,008	1,084	1,059	
7	Dhobi	1,020	1,073	1,014	735	998	1,047	1,100	
8	Domar... ...	1,033	1,165	1,239	772	914	978	1,012	
9	Gadaria ...	973	1,118	868	753	1,050	975	984	
10	Gond { Hindu ...	1,012	1,091	894	930	1,084	1,026	978	
	{ Tribal ...	992	1,095	896	868	1,113	994	915	
11	Kachhi... ...	1,031	1,095	954	765	1,038	1,086	1,088	
12	Kayastha ...	896	977	919	850	912	823	945	
13	Khairwar ...	993	1,098	945	729	1,156	996	948	
14	Koli { Hindu ...	1,007	1,073	877	816	1,056	1,089	965	
	{ Tribal ...	926	896	687	857	775	1,031	1,320	
15	Koli	1,127	1,120	1,050	874	1,116	1,168	946	
16	Kotwal... ...	1,040	1,089	910	907	948	1,101	1,109	
17	Kunbi	967	937	880	842	981	1,040	1,481	
18	Kurmi	996	1,044	923	745	976	1,059	1,109	
19	Nai	983	1,046	888	791	1,003	999	1,086	
20	Rajput... ...	944	1,079	843	692	875	970	1,070	
	Baghela ...	1,020	1,118	922	716	943	1,098	1,159	
	Chauhan ...	824	953	845	535	707	790	1,048	
	Parihar ...	937	871	719	760	964	1,106	1,000	
	Sengar ...	872	1,297	815	832	708	768	983	
			1,052			1,073			
21	Teli	997		878	847		1,002	1,097	
22	Behna	996	1,014	979	731	1,034	1,070	985	
23	Julaha	978	1,000	1,068	1,197	974	910	861	
24	Pathan... ...	957	1,088	874	813	954	935	1,007	
25	Sheikh... ...	974	1,075	1,006	851	888	979	980	
26	Jains	975	1,227	753	818	920	1,062	918	

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Unmarried	...	574,279
Married	...	848,618
Widowed	...	164,548
Total population	...	1,587,445

Reference to statistics.

This chapter deals with figures in Imperial Table VII which shows the number of married, unmarried and widowed persons of each sex according to age and religion and with figures in Table VIII showing civil condition of certain selected castes and tribes enumerated in the State. Subsidiary tables appended to this chapter show—

Table I.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age periods 1921 and 1931.

Table II.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

Table III.—Distributlon by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Table lV.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certian ages for religions and natural division.

Table V.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, at certain ages for selected castes.

There are in the State 328,602 unmarried males and 245,677 unmarried females. Married males and females are 423,523 and 425,095 respectively while the distribution of widowed is 43,256 males and 121,292 females.

Instructions enumerators.

2. The instructions as to the entry of civil condition at this census were almost the same as in 1921. The word 'married' in the Census was used in its widest significance and not confined to persons who were only legally married. It was intended that persons who were recognised by custom and social dealings as married were to be shown as such, no matter if their marital union was by means of any religious or social formalities or otherwise. Prostitutes were to be entered as 'unmarried' unless they stated themselves to be either 'married' or 'widowed.' 'Divorced' persons were to be entered under 'widowed.'

Marriage.

3. In Rewa, as in other parts of India, marriage is universal. It is one single common thing that exists on the face of the whole earth, but unfortunately it generally takes place very early in life in almost all parts of India. Even the Sarda Act in British India and similar acts in other States have not yet stopped this practice. Among the Muslims and Tribals also this practice is in vogue with religious recognition and formalities attached to it. The majority of the population is Hindu, amongst whom it is a religious sacrament and its celebration is regarded as an obligatory duty, while amongst the Muslims it is considered more or less a contract.

Civil condition and religion.

4. The marginal inset shows the percentage of figures of married and widowed persons according to religion. The statistics reveal signs for the better. The number of widowed has decreased. The percentage of widowed persons is very high among the Jains and that of the married is better among Hindus than among Muslims or Jains.

Religion.	Males.				Females.			
	Married.		Widowed,		Married.		Widowed.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
Hindu ...	48·8	52·4	6·7	5·4	50	53·8	16·9	15.4
Muslim ...	50	52	7	5·8	50	53 2	16	14·8
Jain ...	46	47	9		39	44	25	19
Total ...	46	49	5·4	3·7	44	44	11·9	10

Civil condition by sex and age.

5. From the figures given in Table VII we find that the males exceed the females on the whole in the 1931 Census. The excess of males is to be found in the age periods 0-1 and between 5-20 and 45-55. Females exceed males in the age periods 0-1 and 1-4, but in the age period 4-5, the number is approximately equal. Between 5 and 20 the males exceed the females and at 25 and above females exceed the males, between 45 and 55 the males exceed females and at 55 and above females exceed males.

Unmarried.

6. The number of unmarried males is slightly in excess of unmarried females at the age period 0-1, but from 1-4 the latter exceed the former. At the age period 4-5 the proportion of excess of females falls down. At 5-10, the number of unmarried males begins to exceed that of females, so that at the age period 15-20, the number of unmarried males is 5 times the number of unmarried females, and at 20-25 it is almost 6 times as much. The number of unmarried males and females is greater at ages 5-10 than at any other age period. The figures clearly support the fact that the marriage of girls takes place at a compratively earlier period than that of males.

Married.

7. There are 732 married infants under the age of 1 in the whole of the State of which 319 are males and 413 females. The proportion of married females to unmarried males continues to rise till the age period 25-30 and then the proportion is reversed, and at the age period 65-70, the number of married males is three times that of the married females. The greatest number of married males is between 25-30, and that of married females is between 20-25.

Widowed.

8. The number of widowed females is greater than that of widowed males at all ages. At 5-10 and 20-40 the nnmber of the former is double and fourfold respectively. The greatest number of widowed females and males is at the age period 45-50. The number of widowed of the age period 0-5 is 386 as compared with 514 in 1921.

Unmarried and married compared.

9. It will be seen that the number of unmarried females is less than that of the married males due chiefly to the custom of seeing all girls married at an earlier age than the boys and to the practice of polygamy in several classes. The excess of married females in the State is only to the extent of 1,572. The increase of married females is noticeable only up to the age of 30; beyond 30 it is the number of married males that progressively increases onwards. The greatest excess is to be found in the age periods between 15 and 20 when the number of married females is above 14,000 in excess of married males. The largest number of married persons is to be found in the age period 25-30 showing 62,614 married males and 65,362 married females. The lowest number of married females above 5 years belongs to the age period 65-70 and the largest number of females married is to be found at the age period 20-25. Among the married males the largest number is to be found in the age period 25-30 and the lowest in 65-70. In making the above observations figures of persons married at age period 0-5 are not taken into account which shows that about 10,000 persons were married at the age of 0-5.

General remarks on civil condition by sex and age.

10. The figures given in Table VII disclose that out of the total population, 36.1 per cent persons are unmarried and 53.4 married, 20.7 per cent males and 15.4 per cent females being unmarried while 26.6 per cent males and 26.8 per cent females are married. The percentage of

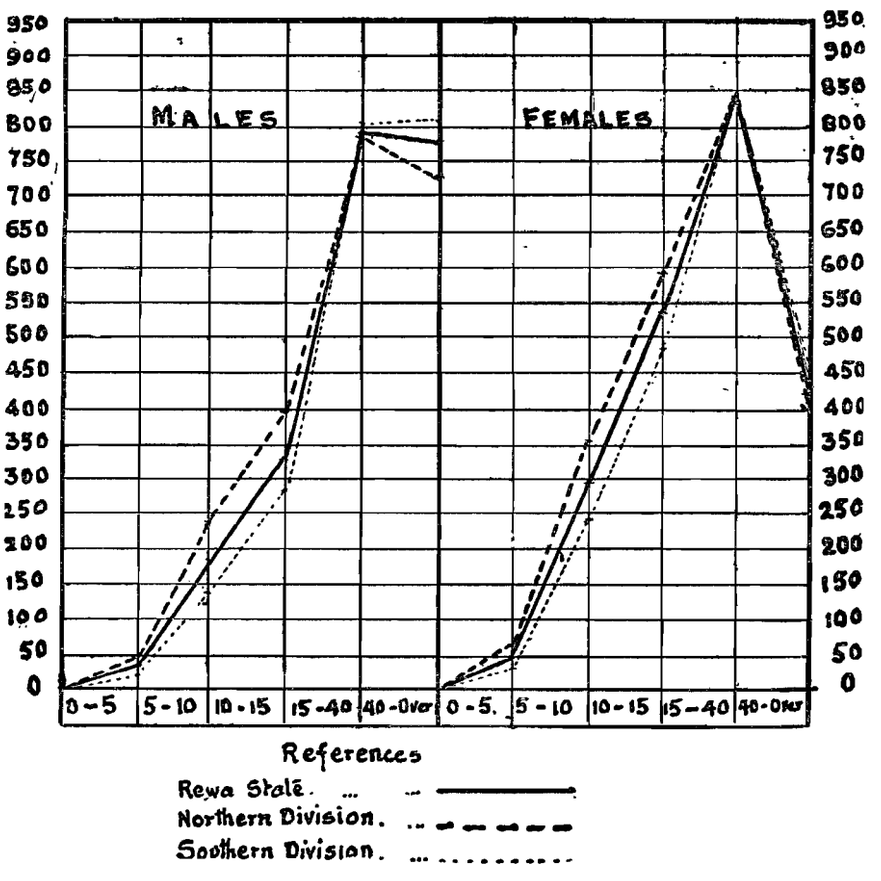
widowed persons is 10·4 of which 2.7 are widowers and 7.7 per cent widows. The unmarried condition among males shows 82,925 in excess of females, while the married and widowed population figures show excess of females over males by 1,572 and 78,036 respectively.

11. Unlike Census statistics regarding married condition in India as a whole, or strictly speaking, in other parts of India, which return absurd figures of there being 8,420,467 married males and 8,360,723 married females, as shown in the Census report of India, Rewa State figures may be said to be accurate. In the case of figures of married people according to sex in a country where polygamous marriages are not uncommon, the excess of married males over married females by at least over 6 lakhs of men is an impossible situation. How can 6 lakhs of men be classed among married without at least a correspondingly equal number of women married ? This palpable inaccuracy is due perhaps to incorrect returns in other parts of India. As a matter of fact, the position in all previous Censuses everywhere in India including Rewa has been the excess of married females over married males, as the following inset will show.

Except as regards Tribals, the returns of married persons of other religions appear to be inaccurate in India. The Census Commissioner for India has commented on this inaccuracy in Chapter VI of his report on the Census of 1931.

		Married males per 1,000.	Married females per 1,000
Whole of India	1921	438	467
	1911	456	483
	1901	454	476
	1891	465	485
Rewa	1931	539	537
	1921	487	499
	1911	...	...

Diagram shewing the proportion of the married per 1,000 of each age perid by Natural Division



12. The palpable error noticeable in Census figures for India as a whole or in most other provinces and States is not to be found here. The figures for 1931 of the different provinces and the Indian States in India are also shown in the marginal inset, which will show that the number of females married is in deficit as compared to the corresponding numbers of married males in Assam, Bombay, Bengal, Coorg, Delhi, and the U. P. In C. P. the N. W. F., Madras and the Punjab the number of married males is lower than that of married females. Among the States it will be noticed from the inset that in C. I. Agency, Gwalior, Hyderabad, the number of married females is comparatively less. But in all other leading States namely Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir, Rajputana, the Punjab States, Travancore and Cochin the usual civil condition exists, *i. e.*, the number of married males is lower than that of married females while it may be possible that owing to matrimonial alliances of persons outside the provincial states, the return of males and of females on the Census day in one province and State may not tally, as a person married to another in a different province or state may not have his wife or husband residing outside enumerated in the province or state where he or she resides. But when we consider the total figures for the whole of India there should have been no inaccuracy. The total figures of married persons should have been not so absurdly inaccurate according to the social civil conditions of India. One reason may be that persons especially girls who were actually married were not stated as such for fear of the liability under the Sarda Act. It may be interesting to note here that while in India as a whole the number of married persons below the age of 5 years is above 12 lakhs (4 lakhs males and 8 lakhs females), the number of widowed persons of the same age period, *i. e.*, 0-5 is above 43,000 or 30,000 females and 13,000 males of which 1,500 widowers are below one year of age. In Baluchistan, and N.-W. Provinces married children of 5 years and below are not found.

Provinces.	Married males.	Married females.
India including Burma	84,208,467	83,607,223
India proper ...	81,2?3,565	80,926,846
British Provinces.		
Assam	2,033,641	1,955,002
Bihar and Orissa ...	10,089,629	10,120,350
Bombay	5,459,366	5,244,934
Bengal	12,999,949	12,389,849
C. P.	4,234,679	4,300,476
Coorg	35,582	28,835
Delhi	171,844	137,975
N. W. F.	491,044	749,733
Madras	10,000,551	10,520,571
Punjab	4,897,276	4,910 530
U. P.	12,291,464	12,222,231
Baroda	602,056	602,594
Bombay	1,049,926	1,076,974
C. I.	1,684,155	1,055,107
C. P.	630,564	69,416
Gwalior	851,956	831,717
Hyderabad	3,878,362	3,763,422
Kashmir	799,073	834,460
Mysore	1,318,073	1,339,597
Cochin	233.439	238,324
Travancore ...	993,386	1,027,297
Punjab	107,046	107,868
Agency	960,224	476,378
Rajputana	2,579,453	2,648,241
U. P. State ...	303,499	311,844
W. I. Agency ...	949,133	977,608

Infant-marriage.

13. Among the Indian States, Baroda, Kashmir, Mysore and Cochin, alone can boast of having no marriage of infants of the age of 3 years while in Travancore there is not a single person married or widowed of any age between 0-5. In Rewa, however, we have 7,972 persons married between 0-5 of which 3,733 are males and 4,239 females. There were returned 732 infants as married under one year of age comprising 319 males and 413 females.

This may show that except in the C. P., Madras and the Punjab, the returns in the other provinces and some states have not been quite accurate as regards civil condition.

Proportion of married males and females.

14. The proportion of married females to 1,000 married males among the Hindus and Tribals, as 1,004 and 1,003 respectively has been more marked than in other communities as will be seen in the inset. In others the proportion is lower, which can be ascribed to the fact that the married males of other communities returned in the State had their wives outside Rewa at the time of Census. In the case of Christians Jains and others, the excess of married males over married females may also be attributed to the same reason. The inset figures will show the proportion.

Proportion of females per 1,000 married males.		
Rewa State all	...	1,004
Hindus	...	1,004
Tribals	...	1,003
Muslims	...	992
Jains	...	923
Christian	...	779
Others	...	828

Among the widowed the largest number of such persons in the State belong to the age period 45-50 comprising 5,310 widowers and 16,056. widows.

Percentage.

15. The percentage of persons according to civil condition is shown in the marginal table.

Civil condition Rewa State.			Per cent. of the total population.
Unmarried	...	Males ...	20·7
		Females ...	15·4
Married	...	Males ...	26 6
		Females ...	26·8
Widowers	...	Males ...	2·7
		Females ...	7·7

It will appear that the nnmber of unmarried males exceeds by 5% the number of unmarried females. The highest number of unmarried persons found in the State in 1931 belongs to the age period 5-10 and 10-15. It will be interesting to note that the number of unmarried males at the age period 3-4 is almost identical with the number of unmarried males found at the age period 15-20. Of persons of the age of 1 and below, the number of married infants is 732 of which 319 are males and 413 females, and 18 widowed or 3 male and 15 female infants. The total number of married persons of the age period 0-5 is roughly 10,000 amongst which females preponderate by an excess of about $\frac{2}{3}$ the number of males.

Civil Condition by religion.

16. The distribution among different religious communities is briefly shown in the marginal inset which gives the comparative percentage figures of unmarried, married and widowed among them. Figures of the Hindu proportion are similar to those of the State as whole. The Tribals who were described as Animists in the previous census show improvement in their civil condition. Among Muslims the ratio is higher than that of Hindus in respect of unmarried and widows but is less with respect to the married people. Muslims and Jains form comparatively a small community but show higher percentage of widows than the Hindus. Amongst the Muslims by custom remarriage of a widow is permissible, while amongst the Jains it is not permissible. Among Hindus of the lower class widow remarriage is allowed and this largely accounts for the low percentage of widowed among them as compared with the other two communities.

	Percentage of Males.						Percentage of Females.					
Civil condition Rewa State.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
All Religions ...	41.3	45	53.3	49	5.1	7	31	38	54	50	15	17
Hindus ...	41.2	44.5	53.4	49	5.4	5 5	30.8	33	53.8	50	15.4	17
Tribals ...	47.4	48.5	49	46	3 7	5.4	41.3	43 7	49.7	44.4	10	12
Muslims ...	42.2	42.5	52	50	5.9	1.6	42	42.5	53	51	15	16
Jains ...	46.5	44.6	47	46	6.3	9.9	36	35	45	44	19	25

Married condition by religion.

17. Considering the figures of marriage by age periods, noting the effect of religion, caste and locality, it will be found from the marginal inset, that those married at the age of 0-5, are males 31 and females 47 per mille while at the age of 5-10 the proportion is 179 and 290 per 1,000 respectively for all religions. The Jains have the largest proportion of males married at 0-5 and the Hindus most females, while at 5-10 the Tribals show the least proportion of married males and the Jains of the females. The highest proportion of married persons at 15-40 is to be found among Tribal males and Muslim females. At 40 and over, however, Tribals again show the largest proportion of married males and the Muslims the largest proportion of married females.

Religion.	0—5		5—10	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female
All ...	3.1	5	18	29
Hindus ...	3 2	4.8	18	29.4
Tribals ...	1.8	2.3	8.4	11,4
Muslims	1.8	3	1.4	2.6
Jains ...	4.5	1.4	1	7

The diagrams below show the figures for those married at 0-10 and 15-40 respectively for all religions.

Diagram shewing the number per 1000 aged 0 to 10 who are married (by Religion)

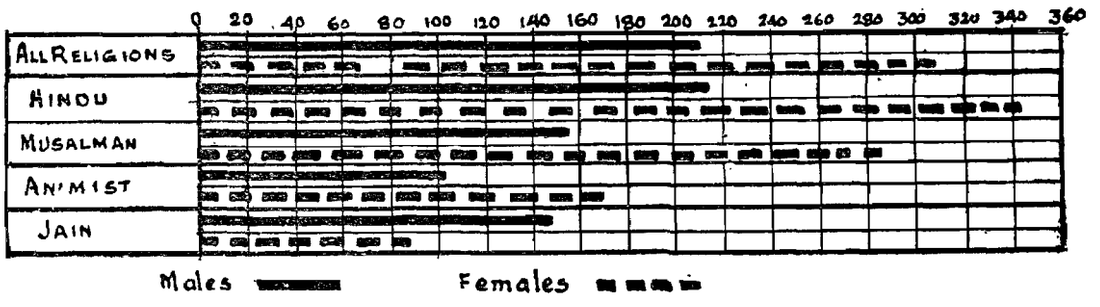
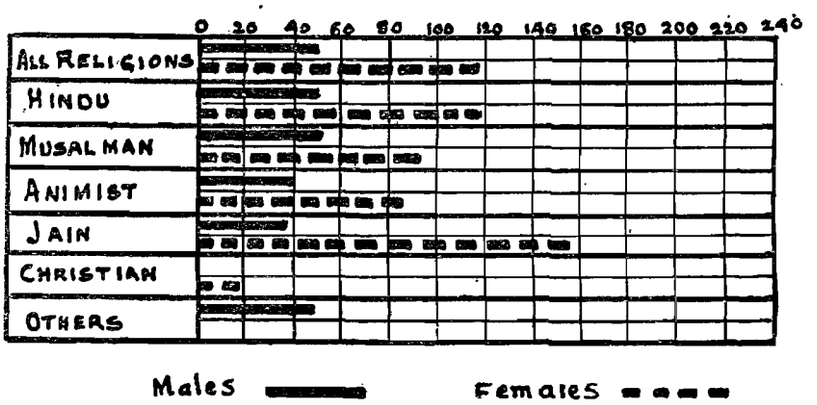


Diagram shewing the number per 1000 aged 15-40 who are widowed (by Religion



Widowed according to religion.

18. Let us now discuss the condition of widows in the State. From figures regarding each religion shown in the inset below it will be seen that the number of widows is largest among the Jains at 5-10 and 15-40 and 40 and over. The Tribals show the least proportion at every age period and the Muslims show the highest proportion next to the Jains at 40 and over.

	Age. Number per mille				
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—40	40 and over.
All Religions ...	2	9	16	117	569
Hindu ...	2	9	16	119	579
Tribal ...	1	3	11	85	432
Muslim ...	2	6	15	93	580
Jain ...	—	19	...	156	653

Civil condition by Divisions.

19. In the two natural divisions the proportion of married, unmarried and widowed is shown in the subsidiary Table II of this chapter. From the figures given in the inset below it will appear that in South and East Rewa which consist mostly of Tribals and Hindus among whom remarriage is allowed, the number of unmarried is greater than in North Rewa while the number of married and widowed is proportionately higher in North Rewa. Among those married, we find the number proportionately higher in North Rewa in both age periods 0-5 and 5-10 as the figures in the inset will show for all religions. Early marriage is, therefore, more prevalent in the North than in the South and East parts of Rewa, although the latter may be said to be less civilised. It will be noticed from a review of the subsidiary tables that in North Rewa among the Muslims the proportion of male widowers of early age period 0-5 and 5-10 is higher than among other communities, but the Jains show the largest proportion of widows in later age both in North and the South and East divisions *i.e.* in the years of age above 40 among the males, and in 15-40 and 40 and above amongst the females. The Jains also show the highest percentage of married at the early age period 0-5 in North Rewa, while the Tribals show the largest proportion of widowed at 10-15 and 15-40, and least beyond 40. This shows better accuracy of returns of tribals in this census than in 1921 when the figures show the peculiar ratio of there being returned 7,972 married males and 7,819 married females.

	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
North Rewa ...	39	26	55	56	6	8
South & East Rewa	43	34	52	52	5	13

	Married per mille. 0—5		5—10	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
North Rewa ...	47	62	24	36
South and East Rewa	22	38	14	26

Civil condition according to selected castes.

20. Taking into consideration the figures about some of the selected castes in the State as compiled in the subsidiary Table VII we may take groups of married persons under 13 and widowed of ages 7-13 and 14-16. It will be noticed that Basors have the largest number of married males and females in early age, and so also in the case of widowed persons of ages 7-13 and 14-16. A study of the subsidiary table will further reveal the fact that among the selected castes, in all ages, the Baigas, Baghels, Gonds have the largest proportion per 10,000 of unmarried females, whereas the Rajputs (505) particularly Sengars (610) Chauhans (546) lead the number of unmarried males and are followed in order by Baigas, Baghels, Rajputs (496) and Kayasthas (490). Among the married females per 10,000, the largest number is found amongst Basor (628) Gadaria (613), Kurmi (606) and Teli (601) and among the males, Gadaria (617) Kurmis (619), Domar (612) and Teli (607) take the lead. With respect to the widowed, the largest number of widowers per 1,000 is found amongst the Kanaujia Brahman (93) Jains (84) and Behna (81), Sengar (73) Brahman (73) Chauhans (72) Sarwaria Brahmans (72), Kayasthas (72), Pathans (72) Gadaria (71) and Kharia Banias (71). The

Group.	Nnmber per 1,000 married. 0-6		7-13		Number per 1,000 of widowed of ages. 7-13		14-16	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Brahman ...	20	39	206	357	10	...	12	...
Bania ...	23	60	285	464	5	...	15	...
Rajput ...	26	77	77	210	3	...	12	...
Baiga ...	14	17	83	162	4	8	15	18
Gonds ...	17	26	135	287	4	6	15	27
Kols ...	25	52	186	388	3	4	16	14
Basors ...	114	203	511	558	13	18	43	27

proportion of widows is highest among Sengar Rajputs (298), Brahman Sarwria (227) Kharia Banias (222), Chauhans (218) Kachhis (204) and Baigas (202). Among married females at the early age of 0-6, the Basors show the highest percentage (203) per 1,000 followed in order by Kurmis (179) and by Domar (158) and among those married between 7-13, the largest number belongs to the Kunbi (678), Teli (673) and Kurmi (660) classes.

21. From subsidiary Table V it will be seen that among the Banias Kasaudhans marry their boys and girls young although the practice is most in vogue among Kurmis (198), Domars (130), Kunbis (114), Basor (114), Telis (92) and Parihars (92) among Rajputs and Sheikhs (48) and Julahas (33) among the Muslims.

22. From the subsidiary table giving the number of females to 1,000 males, we may infer the number of wives to husbands. At the age period 15-40 which is considered the reproductive age, there are returned in 1931 as many as 1,076 wives to 1,000 husbands. The tribals show a higher rate 1,108 wives to 1,000. Among the Christians however, the proportion of wives appear to be still higher, 1,176 females to 1,000 males, which would appear to be absurd, as polygamous marriages are never allowed among Christians.

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(CIVIL CONDITION.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex, Religion and Main age period.

Religion and age.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religion ...	413	446	533	487	54	67	310	334	537	499	153	167
0—5 ...	968	973	31	24	1	3	951	962	47	34	2	4
5—10 ...	817	907	179	88	4	5	701	819	290	170	9	11
10—15 ...	660	684	330	300	10	16	453	477	531	496	16	27
15—20 ...	333	453	642	516	25	31	77	152	884	798	39	50
20—40 ...	103	130	841	787	56	83	26	24	836	827	138	149
40—60 ...	34	45	798	794	18	161	11	14	476	514	513	472
60 and over...	30	57	636	631	334	312	7	16	182	183	811	801
Hindu ...	412	440	534	488	54	67	308	331	538	500	154	169
0—5 ...	967	973	32	25	1	2	950	962	48	34	2	4
5—10 ...	814	906	182	89	4	5	697	815	294	175	9	10
10—15 ...	656	680	335	304	9	16	449	471	535	503	16	26
15—20 ...	332	448	645	520	23	32	76	147	882	802	42	51
20—40 ...	103	130	845	787	52	83	26	23	834	826	140	151
40—60 ...	35	45	796	791	169	164	10	13	474	510	516	477
60 and over...	32	58	634	629	334	313	6	15	182	180	812	805
Muslim ...	422	425	520	503	58	72	320	332	532	507	148	161
0—5 ...	981	977	18	19	1	4	969	955	29	42	2	3
5—10 ...	856	913	137	79	7	8	736	803	258	178	6	19
10—15 ...	729	716	257	264	14	20	496	511	489	464	15	25
15—20 ...	370	471	601	497	29	32	69	167	904	792	27	41
20—40 ...	109	112	836	800	55	88	17	36	872	823	111	141
40—60 ...	21	40	807	814	172	146	9	30	481	544	510	426
60 and over..	18	46	648	666	334	288	9	39	123	228	868	733
Tribal ...	474	485	489	461	37	54	403	437	497	444	100	119
0—5 ...	982	966	18	27	...	7	976	973	23	24	1	3
5—10 ...	913	937	84	54	3	9	862	962	135	34	3	4
10—15 ...	790	805	202	180	8	15	634	703	355	278	11	19
15—20 ...	419	588	554	380	27	32	133	315	839	649	28	36
20—40 ...	80	128	876	796	44	76	17	45	882	845	101	110
40—60 ...	10	28	889	876	101	96	6	24	608	614	386	362
60 and over...	6	66	716	690	278	244	9	9	317	253	674	738
Jain ...	465	446	472	461	63	93	359	349	447	398	194	253
0—5 ...	955	974	45	26	...	...	986	933	14	67	...	...
5—10 ...	897	977	103	23	..	...	907	962	74	38	19	...
10—15 ...	797	968	203	32	...	...	659	484	341	419	..	97
15—20 ...	412	487	549	513	39	...	98	107	854	827	48	66
20—40 ...	149	168	813	756	38	76	14	12	797	779	189	209
40—60 ...	49	83	721	650	230	267	...	19	435	370	565	611
60 and over...	...	...	500	500	500	500	...	...	91	.	909	1,000

Religion and age	Males.						Females.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Christian ...	510	579	469	389	21	32	508	476	442	405	50	119
0—5 ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	1,000	857	...	143	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	857	1,000	143	...	...	...	615	857	385	143	...	...
20—40 ...	278	353	722	588	...	59	182	167	795	750	23	83
40—60 ...	97	118	806	823	97	59	59	182	765	545	176	273
60 and over...	250	...	750	1,000	...	...	333	...	...	...	667	1,000
Others ...	444	320	537	680	19	...	479	333	500	417	21	250
0—5 ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	...	500
5—10 ...	857	1,000	143	...	...	...	667	1,000	333	...	...	...
10—15 ...	857	...	143	1,000	...	...	667	...	333	...	...	...
15—20 ...	500	...	500	1,000	...	...	167	667	833	333	...	...
20—40 ...	133	200	800	800	67	...	91	...	909	667	...	333
40—60 ...	83	...	917	1,000	...	...	...	...	857	...	143	...
60 and over...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

Religion and Natural Division.	MALES.																	
	All Ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
REWA STATE.																		
All Religions ...	413	533	54	968	31	1	817	179	4	660	330	10	155	796	49	34	773	193
Hindu	412	534	54	967	32	1	814	182	4	656	335	9	155	796	49	34	772	194
Muslim ...	422	520	58	981	18	1	856	137	7	729	257	14	167	784	49	21	782	197
Tribal	474	489	37	982	18	...	913	84	3	790	202	8	156	804	40	10	862	128
Jain	465	472	63	955	45	...	897	103	...	797	203	...	222	740	38	40	680	280
Christian ...	510	469	21	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	334	656	...	114	800	86
Others... ...	444	537	19	1,000	...	...	857	143	...	857	143	...	238	714	48	73	927	...
Northern Division.																		
All Religions	386	551	63	952	47	1	757	238	5	592	399	9	165	783	52	53	727	220
Hindu	385	552	63	952	47	1	754	241	5	587	403	10	164	783	53	54	726	220
Muslim ...	421	515	64	972	26	2	851	143	6	734	254	12	180	770	50	24	759	217
Tribal	456	510	34	1,000	...	...	825	175	...	703	270	27	112	832	56	...	937	63
Jain	424	509	67	903	97	...	844	156	...	722	278	...	185	786	29	28	611	361
Christian ..	468	500	32	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	267	733	...	...	818	182
Others... ...	468	511	21	1,000	...	...	857	143	...	833	167	...	294	529	177	91	909	...
Southern Division.																		
All Religions... ...	433	519	48	977	22	1	856	140	4	710	281	9	148	806	46	18	810	172
Hindu	431	520	49	977	22	1	854	142	4	707	284	9	148	806	46	19	808	173
Muslim ...	423	526	51	990	10	...	863	130	7	722	260	18	152	800	48	17	813	170
Tribal	474	489	37	982	18	...	915	82	3	792	200	8	156	804	40	10	861	129
Jain	512	429	59	1,000	...	...	962	38	...	913	87	...	268	683	49	51	744	205
Christian ...	524	460	16	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	409	591	...	190	762	48
Others	200	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(*concluded*).

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

Religion and Natural Division.	FEMALES.																	
	All Ages.			0—5			5—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
REWA STATE.																		
All Religions... ...	310	537	153	951	47	2	701	290	9	453	531	16	37	846	117	9	422	569
Hindu	308	538	154	950	48	2	697	294	9	449	535	16	37	844	119	9	420	571
Muslim ...	320	532	148	969	29	2	736	258	6	496	489	15	28	879	93	9	411	580
Tribal	403	497	100	976	23	1	862	135	3	634	355	11	43	872	85	7	561	432
Jains	359	447	194	986	14	...	907	74	19	659	341	...	34	810	156	...	345	655
Christian ...	508	442	50	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	280	702	18	100	650	250
Others... ...	479	500	21	1,000	...	...	667	333	...	667	333		118	882	..	...	857	143
Northern Division ...																		
All Religions... ...	263	562	175	935	62	3	634	356	10	386	596	18	17	847	136	5	405	590
Hindu	262	562	176	934	63	3	630	359	11	381	600	19	17	846	137	5	404	591
Muslim ...	310	535	155	961	37	2	741	253	6	519	466	15	32	872	96	10	424	556
Tribal	414	518	68	964	36	...	742	258	...	476	524	...	34	888	78	43	609	348
Jain	326	442	232	1,000	...	...	722	278	..	632	368	...	30	750	220	...	300	700
Christian ...	460	487	53	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	211	763	26	...	571	429
Others... ...	487	513	...	1,000	...	...	800	200	...	667	333	...	77	923	...	...	1,000	...
Southern Division.																		
All Religions... ...	344	519	137	960	38	2	747	246	7	502	484	14	51	845	104	13	435	552
Hindu	333	530	137	959	39	2	742	250	8	498	488	14	22	843	105	14	432	554
Muslim ...	334	527	139	978	20	2	730	263	7	468	518	14	23	888	89	9	390	601
Tribal	403	497	100	977	22	1	725	267	8	636	353	11	43	872	85	6	561	433
Jain	392	452	156	974	26	...	879	91	30	682	318	...	38	886	76	...	386	614
Christian ...	533	400	67	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	333	667	...	...	667	333
Others... ...	500	500	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by Main Age periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each sex and Religion.

Religion and Age.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions ...	4,131	5,325	544	3,102	5,367	1,531
0-10 ...	8,959	1,015	26	8,407	1,543	50
10 15 ...	6,603	3,303	94	4,531	5,306	163
15-40 ...	1,550	7,961	489	367	8,457	1,176
40 and over ...	336	7,735	1,929	94	4,215	5,691
Hindu	4,118	5,336	546	3,081	5,376	1,543
0-10 ...	8,942	1,032	26	8,381	1,567	52
10-15 ...	6,562	3,344	94	4,486	5,350	164
15-40 ...	1,546	7,963	491	367	8,446	1,187
40 and over ...	343	7,717	1,940	94	4,195	6,711
Muslim	4,219	5,198	583	3,206	5,312	1,482
0-10 ...	9,204	756	40	8,669	1,294	37
10-15 ...	7,285	2,573	142	4,961	4,892	147
15-40 ...	1,670	7,836	494	278	8,791	931
40 and over ...	207	7,817	1,976	94	4,104	5,802
Tribal	4,736	4,892	372	4,033	4,969	998
0-10 ...	9,506	479	15	9,280	701	19
10-15 ...	7,905	2,017	78	6,338	3,556	106
15-40 ...	1,558	8,043	399	426	8,725	849
40 and over ...	97	8,624	1,279	67	5,616	4,317
Jain	4,650	4,718	632	3,588	4,468	1,944
0-10 ...	9,274	726	...	9,531	391	78
10-15 ...	7,966	2034	...	6,585	3,415	...
15-40 ...	2,216	7,405	379	335	8,101	1,564
40 and over ...	400	6,800	2,800	...	3,452	6,548
Christian	5,103	4.690	207	5,083	4,417	500
0-10 ...	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...
10-15 ...	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...
15-40 ...	3,443	6,557	...	2.807	7,018	175
40 and over ...	1,143	8,000	857	1,000	6,500	2,500
Others	4,445	5,370	185	4,792	5,000	208
0-10 ...	9.231	769	...	9,048	952	...
10-15 ...	8,571	1,429	...	6,667	3,333	...
15-40 ...	2,381	7,143	476	1,176	8,824	...
40 and over ...	769	9,231	...	...	6,571	1,429

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of Sexes by Civil Condition at certain Ages for Religions and Natural Division.

Natural Division and Religion.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	All Ages.			0—10			10—15			15—40			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
REWA STATE.															
All Religions... ...	748	1,004	2,814	937	1,517	1,941	590	1,382	1,483	238	1,076	2,435	295	574	3,110
Hindu	746	1,004	2,574	935	1,514	1,982	588	1,375	1,508	241	1,075	2,453	291	574	3,103
Muslim... ...	738	992	2,468	957	1,738	950	578	1,614	875	159	1,073	1,804	462	536	2,998
Tribal	841	1,003	2,649	988	1,482	1,286	720	1,583	1,214	279	1,108	2,171	636	602	3,117
Jain	752	923	3,000	1,061	556	...	574	1,167	...	805	1,058	4,000	...	569	2,619
Christian ...	824	779	2,000	946	...	...	667	...	...	762	1,176	...	500	464	1,667
Others	958	828	1,000	1,583	2,000	...	333	1,000	...	500	1,000	...	...	500	...
Northern Division.															
All Religions... ...	680	1,017	2,772	922	1,389	1,979	556	1,218	1,663	105	1,091	2,475	99	606	2,922
Hindu	679	1,017	2,785	921	1,386	2,022	554	1,272	1,686	103	1,090	2,628	93	607	2,930
Muslim... ...	722	1,019	1,377	929	1,578	909	465	1,464	1,176	161	1,117	1,882	425	581	2,753
Tribal	835	934	1,875	1,055	1,429	...	385	1,100	...	300	1,068	1,400	...	452	4,000
Jain	693	785	3,125	1,000	125	...	462	700	...	158	926	7,333	...	545	2,154
Christian ...	854	949	2,000	1,042	..	...	600	...	...	667	1,074	...	...	667	1,500
Others	950	833	...	1,455	1,000	...	400	1,000	...	200	1,000	...	...	600	...
Southern Division.															
All Religions... ...	790	994	2,834	945	1,665	1,906	611	1,489	1,346	350	1,065	2,289	735	552	3,298
Hindu	789	994	2,842	943	1,665	1,450	608	1,484	1,370	357	1,269	2,303	744	552	3,326
Muslim ...	756	960	2,605	988	1,980	1,000	535	1,643	667	137	1,005	1,107	500	609	3,516
Tribal	841	1,004	2,661	987	1,484	1,286	726	1,597	1,304	279	1,109	2,189	591	604	3,111
Jain	810	1,114	2,833	1,117	2,000	...	714	2,500	...	156	1,250	1,500	...	586	3.375
Christian ...	875	364	...	1,500	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,200	750	...	...	143	...
Others	3,000	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain Ages for selected castes.

Caste.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																			
	All Ages.			0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu :—																					
Ahir	382	554	64	959	40	1	687	305	8	367	608	25	203	757	40	42	873	85	15	736	249
Baiga (Hindu and Tribal)... ...	501	463	36	986	14	...	913	83	4	684	301	15	382	584	34	41	914	45	12	839	149
Bania	392	541	67	976	23	1	710	285	5	447	538	15	195	754	51	55	867	78	28	687	285
Kasaundhan ...	*346*	*594*	*60*	*958*	*42*	...	*590*	*399*	*11*	*405*	*577*	*18*	*153*	*797*	*50*	*36*	*896*	*68*	*9*	*733*	*148*
Kesar ...	*393*	*541*	*66*	*980*	*17*	*3*	*710*	*285*	..	*404*	*580*	*16*	*185*	*754*	*61*	*45*	*878*	*77*	*29*	*682*	*289*
Kharia ...	*405*	*524*	*71*	*970*	*30*	...	*714*	*286*	*5*	*431*	*552*	*17*	*178*	*769*	*53*	*72*	*849*	*79*	*44*	*650*	*306*
Basor	321	628	51	883	114	3	476	511	13	256	701	43	119	834	47	17	924	59	18	797	185
Brahman... ...	456	471	73	979	20	1	784	206	10	508	480	12	338	636	26	171	747	82	94	612	294
Kanaujia ...	*464*	*443*	*93*	*979*	*21*	...	*929*	*66*	*5*	*750*	*239*	*11*	*454*	*485*	*61*	*110*	*813*	*77*	*26*	*605*	*369*
Sarwara ...	*457*	*471*	*72*	*979*	*20*	*1*	*782*	*208*	*10*	*505*	*483*	*12*	*337*	*638*	*25*	*171*	*746*	*83*	*95*	*612*	*293*
Chamar	371	589	40	956	43	1	680	314	6	316	664	20	133	837	30	21	930	49	15	820	165
Dhobi	372	570	58	961	38	1	697	285	18	383	600	17	205	769	26	38	895	67	14	761	225
Domar	316	631	53	870	130	..	554	435	11	372	564	64	119	821	60	34	909	57	12	826	162
Gadaria	316	613	71	924	71	5	527	461	12	243	728	29	139	823	38	33	883	84	19	693	288
Gond (Hindn and Tribal) ...	452	508	40	982	17	1	861	135	4	534	451	15	233	738	29	40	904	56	11	830	159
Kachhi	378	563	59	960	38	2	698	294	8	400	590	10	185	780	35	55	871	74	17	756	227

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE. V—(*continued*).

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain Ages for selected castes.

Caste.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																				
	All Ages.			0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kayastha... ...	490	438	72	953	47	...	943	57	...	786	202	12	543	428	29	182	769	59	86	629	285
Khairwar ...	436	519	45	989	11	...	919	71	10	705	290	5	372	590	38	51	899	50	8	838	154
Kol (Hindu and Tribal)	408	551	41	975	25	...	811	186	3	460	524	16	172	792	36	24	927	49	12	833	155
Koli	338	598	64	946	52	2	628	362	10	330	626	44	161	779	60	33	895	72	28	774	200
Kotwal	360	580	60	969	30	1	751	241	8	241	746	13	198	777	25	31	891	78	16	778	206
Kunbi	354	577	69	883	114	3	559	432	9	387	580	33	179	792	29	70	854	76	29	677	294
Kurmi	324	606	70	851	148	1	492	498	10	318	662	20	188	776	36	75	834	91	25	696	279
Nai	391	543	66	954	44	2	703	289	8	423	563	14	236	731	33	66	846	88	30	712	258
Rajput	505	424	71	973	26	1	920	77	3	716	272	12	433	536	31	183	737	80	84	631	
Baghela ..	*496*	*440*	*64*	*986*	*14*	...	*935*	*63*	*2*	*770*	*227*	*3*	*390*	*589*	*21*	*132*	*794*	*74*	*59*	*660*	*281*
Chauhan ..	*546*	*382*	*72*	*975*	*25*	...	*952*	*48*	..	*772*	*222*	*6*	*541*	*441*	*18*	*223*	*692*	*85*	*100*	*568*	*332*
Parihar ...	*453*	*480*	*67*	*935*	*63*	*2*	*918*	*79*	*3*	*610*	*380*	*10*	*296*	*673*	*31*	*109*	*827*	*64*	*41*	*663*	*296*
Sengar ...	*610*	*317*	*73*	*971*	*26*	*3*	*955*	*45*	...	*736*	*250*	*14*	*708*	*241*	*51*	*420*	*505*	*75*	*212*	*551*	*237*
Teli	343	601	56	906	92	2	511	473	16	269	692	39	142	816	42	42	893	65	26	755	220
Muslim : ...																					
Behna ..	*386*	*534*	*80*	*980*	*16*	*4*	*723*	*265*	*12*	*408*	*545*	*47*	*193*	*721*	*86*	*58*	*865*	*77*	*13*	*711*	*276*
Julaha ...	*313*	*590*	*97*	*965*	*33*	*2*	*587*	*401*	*12*	*334*	*597*	*69*	*160*	*704*	*136*	*25*	*879*	*96*	*22*	*710*	*268*
Pathan ...	*438*	*506*	*56*	*983*	*17*	..	*914*	*81*	*5*	*711*	*265*	*24*	*364*	*636*	*20*	*62*	*883*	*55*	*20*	*752*	*228*
Sheikh ...	*379*	*549*	*72*	*948*	*48*	*4*	*737*	*250*	*13*	*516*	*448*	*36*	*259*	*714*	*27*	*67*	*840*	*93*	*20*	*761*	*219*
Jains	470	446	84	987	13	...	901	74	25	727	152	121	353	608	39	124	814	62	41	671	288

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*(continued).*

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain Ages for selected castes.

Caste.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																			
	All Ages.			0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindu :—																					
Ahir	287	571	142	926	70	4	461	523	16	89	878	33	30	933	37	11	831	158	10	331	659
Baiga (Hindu and Tribal) ...	415	413	202	982	17	1	830	162	8	333	694	18	69	896	35	11	873	116	7	445	548
Bania	280	520	200	938	60	2	521	461	18	109	853	38	37	895	68	23	723	254	12	274	714
Kasaundhan ...	*277*	*546*	*177*	*897*	*98*	*5*	*494*	*479*	*27*	*118*	*831*	*51*	*79*	*886*	*35*	*14*	*777*	*209*	*13*	*279*	*708*
Kesar ...	*268*	*535*	*197*	*960*	*38*	*2*	*473*	*509*	*18*	*69*	*895*	*36*	*10*	*931*	*59*	*10*	*739*	*251*	*7*	*289*	*704*
Kheria ...	*267*	*511*	*222*	*938*	*60*	*2*	*490*	*499*	*11*	*148*	*833*	*19*	*38*	*831*	*131*	*21*	*680*	*299*	*5*	*256*	*739*
Basor	252	599	119	794	203	3	424	558	18	134	839	27	47	900	53	31	818	151	19	436	545
Brahman	282	491	227	958	39	3	631	357	12	112	835	53	24	879	97	8	697	295	5	281	714
Kanujia ...	*358*	*456*	*186*	*949*	*41*	*10*	*824*	*108*	*8*	*372*	*569*	*59*	*119*	*796*	*85*	*32*	*772*	*196*	*13*	*295*	*692*
Sarwaria ..	*281*	*492*	*227*	*958*	*39*	*3*	*629*	*359*	*12*	*107*	*840*	*53*	*23*	*880*	*97*	*7*	*697*	*296*	*5*	*281*	*714*
Chamar	294	578	128	909	88	3	463	524	13	98	876	26	39	933	28	21	827	152	13	392	595
Dhobi	289	563	148	928	72	..	470	518	12	127	854	19	38	918	44	32	806	162	7	369	624
Domar	284	612	104	839	155	6	395	583	22	165	835	..	29	964	7	20	862	118	24	485	491
Gadaria	247	619	134	862	134	4	328	650	22	44	920	36	32	920	48	12	857	131	12	340	648
Gond (Hindu and Tribal)... ...	373	513	114	973	26	1	707	287	6	187	786	27	48	921	31	12	857	131	6	419	575
Kachhi	285	557	158	921	77	2	505	482	13	81	893	26	38	912	50	24	791	185	13	331	656

CHAPTER VI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*concluded*).

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain Ages for selected castes.

Caste.	DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION.																				
	All Ages.			0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kayastha ...	340	456	204	939	57	4	790	206	4	479	493	28	96	837	67	24	752	234	14	299	687
Khairwar	345	524	131	953	45	2	826	172	2	242	732	26	74	898	28	7	854	139	3	399	598
Kol (Hindu and Tribal)	334	546	120	947	52	1	658	338	4	216	770	14	44	932	24	11	849	140	14	424	562
Koli	259	571	170	901	95	4	456	525	19	123	831	46	49	878	73	26	793	181	22	393	585
Kotwal	271	570	109	945	52	3	585	403	12	105	865	30	23	945	32	18	814	168	6	378	616
Kunbi	242	599	159	849	151	...	308	678	14	101	877	22	36	916	48	34	772	194	23	334	643
Kurmi	222	619	159	815	179	6	314	660	26	52	911	37	16	943	41	9	810	181	22	335	643
Nai	297	561	152	921	76	3	520	467	13	114	853	33	49	902	49	33	788	179	40	352	608
Rajput	355	435	210	921	77	2	795	198	7	371	601	28	105	813	82	53	676	271	32	268	700
Baghela ...	*375*	*425*	*200*	*870*	*128*	*2*	*787*	*210*	*3*	*416*	*573*	*11*	*173*	*761*	*66*	*101*	*642*	*257*	*55*	*250*	*695*
Chauhan ...	*366*	*416*	*218*	*986*	*14*	...	*855*	*137*	*8*	*296*	*645*	*59*	*41*	*849*	*110*	*17*	*692*	*291*	*8*	*296*	*696*
Parihar ...	*327*	*478*	*195*	*937*	*61*	*2*	*808*	*183*	*9*	*395*	*562*	*43*	*103*	*838*	*59*	*44*	*714*	*242*	*43*	*305*	*652*
Sengar ...	*355*	*397*	*248*	*953*	*42*	*5*	*768*	*227*	*5*	*432*	*541*	*27*	*89*	*813*	*98*	*8*	*679*	*313*	*11*	*222*	*767*
Teli	263	607	130	861	135	4	309	673	18	59	916	25	26	948	26	22	840	138	11	358	632
Muslim :—																					
Behna ...	*290*	*561*	*149*	*957*	*41*	*2*	*517*	*478*	*5*	*130*	*821*	*49*	*61*	*844*	*95*	*12*	*817*	*171*	*6*	*432*	*560*
Julaha ...	*272*	*594*	*134*	*938*	*62*	...	*379*	*574*	*47*	*242*	*706*	*52*	*96*	*747*	*157*	*40*	*811*	*149*	*2*	*568*	*430*
Pathan ...	*330*	*499*	*171*	*979*	*21*	...	*740*	*253*	*7*	*226*	*759*	*15*	*37*	*938*	*25*	*10*	*807*	*183*	*7*	*293*	*700*
Sheikh ...	*303*	*532*	*165*	*933*	*64*	*3*	*637*	*354*	*9*	*187*	*778*	*35*	*44*	*920*	*36*	*19*	*781*	*200*	*22*	*377*	*601*
Jains	353	464	183	989	11	...	020	164	16	222	778	...	64	915	21	15	730	255	...	377	627

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

Reference to statistics.

Figures for this chapter are to be found in Imperial Table IX, Parts I and II, and Subsidiary Tables I-III.

The instructions to enumerators were, as in the previous censuses, to record for each individual who may be found to be insane, deaf and blind of both eyes or suffering from corrosive leprosy. The enumerators were clearly told not to record persons blind of one eye or those suffering from leucoderma. It is perhaps difficult to say whether the figures regarding insanity are accurate, for the enumerators cannot be expected to distinguish really insane people from those who are idiots or feeble minded people, and it is likely that some who are really insane may be omitted, whereas those who are not insane may be entered as such. But as the number of infirmities in the State is not so large, the inaccuracies may not be appreciable. It may however be noted that returns as regards lepers may be defective as the physical defect of corrosive leprosy can only be detected by expert eyes and a lay man cannot be competent to furnish a reliable return, particularly so, when the tendency among the general people so afflicted is not to disclose that a person is suffering from that defect. However, as this sort of inaccuracy is likely to be of a constant nature in all censuses, the results of comparison may be fairly correct.

Infirmity.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Insane	278	125	73
Deaf-Mute	556	350	326
Blind	2,240	1,221	747
Leper	131	66	50

The total number of persons suffering from all kinds of infirmities is 3,151 throughout the State of which 1,437 were males and 1,714 females in the Census of 1931 or 158 per 1,00,000 persons, as compared with 125 in 1921. Those suffering from double or treble infirmities are separately shown in the Tables, although the number of persons afflicted is 3,151, but the defects in number amount to 3,214.

Insanity.

2. The number of persons returned as insane in the State in the last Census is 287 as compared to 125 in 1921 and 73 in 1911. There were 176 males and 111 females returned as insane. This is more than double that of the number in 1921 and more than three times that of the figure in 1911. The number of females afflicted of this infirmity has been constantly less than that of males although the proportion has been increasing at every decade. The ratio of insane population to the total in the State is 18 per 1,00,000 the sex ratio being 22 males and 14 females respectively. The increase since 1911 is very marked. The largest number 65 is to be found in Sohagpur. Hazur Tahsil returns the next largest number *viz.*, 42, followed by Gopadbanas 41, and the lowest number 10 is returned from Singrauli. Rewa city alone returned 13 persons as insane of which 7 were males and 6 females.

Year.	Actual No.		Per 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1931	176	111	22	14
1921	76	49	11	7
1911	53	20	7	3

Insanity compared with other parts in India.

The marginal table will show the number per 1,00,000 of the population in India and some of the provinces and states. This would show that the variation of insane persons in Rewa State in 1931 is not as high as is found in India as a whole or in some of the provinces or some other important Indian States.

Province or State.	No. of insane per 10,000 1931.	Variation per 1,00,000 of increase since 1921.
India	*34*	+ *93*
Bengal	44	+ 81
Behar	21	+118
C. P. and Berar ...	28	+ 72
Madras	33	+156
U. P.	29	+ 37
Baroda State ...	50	+126
Central India ...	23	+115
Rajputana ...	23	+ 98
Gwalior ...	13	— 1
Hyderabad ...	15	— 16
Kashmir ...	39	+ 36
Mysore ...	27	+158
Travancore ...	41	+ 73
Cochin	53	+113
Rewa	18	+ 88

The comparative figures for insane persons as found in Tahsils of the State in 1931 Census are shown in the Imperial Table IX and their proportion per 1,00,000 of the population is given in subsidiary table, Parts I and II at the end of this chapter. These tables show distribution of persons afflicted with insanity according to age. It will be found that among persons up to the age of 5 not one was returned as insane in 1921 whereas in 1911 there were only 3 small children afflicted, in 1931 the number rose to 7 of which only one male child and 6 female children were returned afflicted with this infirmity. The largest number of insane persons was found in the age period 15-20 and 25-30 when 30 males and 18 females and 25 males and 11 females respectively were returned. That insanes can have long life is evident from the act that there were found so many as 14 of the age of 70 and over, and it is worth noting that at every other age period the males exceed the females amongst insanes. In 1921 there were 6 males and 20 females insane of the age of 60 and over. It will be found that in point of longevity the insanes come next to the blind.

Deaf-Mutes.

3. The number of deaf-mutes in the whole State is 556 or about $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total number afflicted of all infirmities. Out of these 299 are males and 257 females. These are distributed in the different administrative divisions and Tahsils as shown in the inset with comparative figures of 1921 Census.

Area, Division or Tahsil.	Total 1931	Deaf-mutes. Males. 1931	Males. 1921	Females. 1931	Females. 1921	Total 1921
North Rewa	*228*	*126*	*86*	*102*	*62*	*148*
Hazur Tahsil	41	19	17	22	6	33
Raghurajnagar ...	27	14	10	13	15	25
Sirmaur	39	17	28	22	9	37
Mauganj	78	49	12	29	13	25
Teonthar	43	27	19	16	9	28
East Rewa	*94*	*85*	*64*	*109*	*42*	*106*
Gopadbanas	95	42	29	53	17	46
Beohari	48	18	19	30	7	26
Deosar	34	17	}	17	}	44
Singrauli	17	8	} 26	9	} 18	
South Rewa	*124*	*88*	*51*	*46*	*35*	*86*
Bandhogarh	56	35	25	21	14	38
Sohagpur	78	53	26	25	21	47
	556	...	...	...	...	350

It will be seen that deaf-mutes are largest in number in North Rewa, and least in South Rewa. Among Tahsils, Gopadbanas heads the list with 95 deaf-mutes 42 males and 53 females, and then are Mauganj and Sohagpur. Mauganj shows remarkable rise by more than 3 times from 25 in 1921 to 78 in 1931 and so does Gopadbanas show increase by more than double the number. In Beohari also the number afflicted with this defect has risen considerably. The males afflicted are highest in Sohagpur and Mauganj, and the females in Gopadbanas and Beohari. The lowest number of deaf-mutes returned in 1931 was in Singrauli (17) and next in Raghurajnagar (27). In 1921 the number of deaf-mutes recorded was the highest in Sohagpur and Gopadbanas and lowest in Mauganj and Raghurajnagar. Male deaf-mutes being found largest in Gopadbanas and female deaf-mutes largest in Sohagpur in 1921, while the lowest number of afflicted with this defect among males in that year was found in Raghurajnagar and among females in Beohari. It is peculiar that while in 1921 Beohari returned the lowest number of females, in 1931 it recorded the higest number of females so afflicted.

The variation of increase of deaf-mutes since 1921 is 58·85 per cent. The distribution and variation of this defect in certain provinces and States of India is shown in the inset. The greatest number of deaf-mutes 127 (77 males and 50 females) are shown in the age period 5-10 giving a ratio of 2,575 males and 1,946 females per 10,000. In both the age periods 0-5 and 15-20 the ratio per 1,000 of male deaf-mutes is 1,271, whereas amongst females the ratio per 10,000 is 1,946 for both age periods 5-10 and 15-20.

Provinces and big States.	No. of deaf-mutes per 1,00,000 of population, 1931.	Variation per 1,00,000 of increase since 1921.
India	60	+120
Bengal	70	+110
C. P. & Berar ...	78	— 56
Madras	71	+274
U. P.	52	+ 77
Baroda	52	+211
Central India ...	29	+ 23
Gwalior	37	— 33
Hyderabad	26	+ 17
Jammu & Kashmir ...	159	+329
Rajputana	28	+ 39
Mysore	66	+ 59
Travancore	57	+ 66
Rewa	*35*	+ *10*

4. The next class of persons suffering from infirmities returned in 1931 is those designated as blind, *i. e.* those who have lost their sight of both eyes. Sometimes in previous Census returns, it was found that enumerators would even include among the blind, persons having defect of one eye, so that they were especially instructed in the 1931 Census "to return as blind only those who had lost vision of both eyes." Those returned blind form the largest number of persons afflicted with infirmities. Of the total number of infirms there are no less than 2,240 blind persons *i. e.* above 71 per cent. or 14 per cent. of the population. The figures may be said to be accurately recorded. In the 1921 the number of blind persons was 1,221 while in 1931 it is 2,240, the number of females being as in previous Censuses in excess of males. In no other defect has the proportion of females been so constantly greater than that of males. Blind.

Year.	Actual number.		Per 10,000.	
	Male.	Female.	Males.	Females.
1921	549	672	...	...
1931	921	1,319	...	...
			...	

The largest number of blind persons in the State were found to belong to the age period 55-60, males being 125 and females 285.

There was only one person of below 1 year, probably born blind.

The distribution of these blind persons in the State in the different districts and Tahsils is shown in the inset as compared with 1921. This will show that except in Hazur Tahsil everywhere there has been considerable rise in the number of persons afflicted with this defect. The variation of increase is not proportionate to the increase in population. South Rewa, however, shows very substantial increase of more than 100 per cent.

District and Tahsils.	1931.	1921.
North Rewa	*699*	*487*
Hazur Tahsil	121	155
Raghurajnagar	121	86
Sirmaur	116	80
Mauganj	123	76
Teonthar	158	90
East Rewa	*745*	*381*
Gopadbanas	366	146
Beohari	247	135
Deosar	115	101
Singrauli	87	
South Rewa	*846*	*344*
Bandhogarh	330	154
Sohagpur	516	190

Leprosy.

5. The last class of afflicted persons returned are lepers. There are altogether 131 returned in 1931 as compared to 66 in 1921, *i.e.* above 100 per cent. in excess. In 1921 female lepers were only 19 while in 1931 their number rose to 58. The proportion of females to males in 1921 was 40 per cent., but in 1931 it rose to 70 per cent.

According to population as a whole, the figures of persons affected with leprosy are apt to be not very accurate, as sometimes even persons suffering from leucoderma are likely to be returned as lepers. Moreover, this defect is also one in which concealment is likely to be particularly common. It is said that the great excess of males over female lepers returned in the Census may be accountable to this fact of concealment in the case of women.

From the subjoined inset it will be seen that in India in most of the provinces and important states the number of lepers per 1,00,000 of population and variation of increase or decrease per 1,00,000, there has been marked increase in the number of lepers. Except in Hyderabad and Delhi all parts of India show increase. Rewa State figures, however, donot show so much increase as in some of the other provinces and states, though they have risen since 1921 by 2 and 4 per 1 lakh of males and females respectively.

Province and States.	No. of leper 1 lack of population.	Variation per lack of increase.
India	42	+132
Bengal	42	+154
Bombay	41	+ 34
Bihar and Orisaa ...	54	+241
C. P. and Berar ...	70	+223
Delhi	1	— 1
Madras	71	+399
Panjab	10	+ 22
U. P.	30	+ 69
Central India ...	16	+ 21
Gwalior	12	+ 2
Hyderabad	26	— 24
Mysore	71	+ 72
Rewa	8	

6. The local distribution shows that in the North Rewa 8 males and 5 females per 1,00,000 where the total number is 41 consisting of 25 males and 16 females. In South Rewa the total number is 32 of which 19 are males and 13 females. In East Rewa, the number 58 is distributed in equal number between males and females.

From the figures in the inset it will appear that the largest number of lepers is to be found in Sohagpur Tahsil followed by Singrauli and Deosar, and the lowest 5 in the Tahsils of Sirmaur, Teonthar and Beohari. It will be observed that the proportion of males to females is 2:1 in Hazur Tahsil, Raghurajnagar and Deosar, 3:2 in Mauganj and Teonthar, 2:3 in Sirmaur and Beohari, and in Gopadbanas it is 1:2. Females are in excess as an exception to the general rule in Gopadbanas, Beohari and Singrauli. Deosar and Singrauli combined return the largest number of lepers 44, which is unusually in excess of the figures returned in 1921 when there were only 8 (3 males and 5 females) whereas in 1931 the number of males and females is 24 and 20 respectively. Sohagpur also shows marked increase from 9 in 1921 to 24 in 1931. Mauganj shows marked decline in number from 44 to 10, Sirmaur from 11 to 5. Except Raghurajnagar and Teonthar other Tahsils also return comparatively less number of lepers. In Rewa City the number is 3, which is the same as in 1921 the difference being that instead of 3 males there are now 2 males and one female among lepers.

Tahsil	Total.	1931.	
		Males.	Females.
North Rewa ...	*41*	*25*	*16*
Hazur Tahsil ...	12	8	4
Raghurajnagar ...	9	6	3
Sirmaur	5	2	3
Mauganj	10	6	4
Teonthar	5	3	2
East Rewa	*58*	*29*	*29*
Gopadbanas ...	9	3	6
Beohari	5	2	3
Deosar	21	14	7
Singrauli	23	10	13
South Rewa ...	*32*	*19*	*13*
Bandhogarh ...	8	5	3
Sohagpur	24	14	10

Age and leprozy.

7 Only one child leper of the age 4-5 was returned in 1931 while in 1921 there were none of 0-5. The largest number is found in the age periods 25-30 and 35-40. It is curious that 11 males and 9 females were returned as lepers if the age of 25-30 and the sex proportion is inverted in the other age period 35-40 *i. e.* there were 9 males and 11 females. Among persons afflicted with this desease longevity appears to favour females as compared to males in age above 65.

Double and treble infirmities.

8. There are only 3 persons throughout the State returned as afflicted with three-fold infirmities namely insane, deaf-mute and blind, 2 being males and one female. Including these the number of persons suffering from more than one infirmity is 60 and this total number is equally distributed between males and females. The number of insane and blind, insane and deaf-mute and blind and leper is the same for female as for the males.

9. No figures have been compiled showing the effect of infirmity according to selected castes and birth place as were done in 1921 Census. It is therefore not possible to make any comparative observation in this respect.

REWA STATE—CHAPTER VII—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (Infirmities).

Number afflicted per 1,00,000 of the population.

State, Natural Division and Tahsil.	INSANE.				DEAF-MUTES.				BLIND.				LEPERS.				REMARKS.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
REWA STATE	22	11	14	7	38	30	32	20	116	79	167	95	9	7	7	3	
Northern Division	21	14	14	7	38	28	31	20	84	76	109	82	8	8	5	3	
Southern Division ...	23	9	14	7	37	32	34	19	138	81	207						
1. Huzur Tahsil	26	12	22	16	22	21	21	25	62	87	77						
2. Raghurajnagar Tahsil ...	14	7	12	3	22	16	20	24	93	64	96						
3. Sirmaur Tahsil	21	21	12	7	27	50	34	15	81	69	101						
4. Mauganj Tahsil	20	18	9	8	72	20	43	21	67	63	113						
5. Teonthar Tahsil	25	10	9	2	56	38	35	19	141	93	198						
6. Gopadbanas Tahsil... ...	22	7	16	4	39	30	49	18	120	70	162						
7. Beohari Tahsil	15	9	4	9	27	35	44	12	131	109	233						
8. Deosar Tahsil	18	15	14	11	38	43	39	30	103	80	159						
9. Singrauli Tahsil	14	...	21	...	28	...	31	...	129	...	175						
10. Bandhogarh Tahsil	22	12	17	7	48	42	29	24	176	99	278						
11. Sohagpur Tahsil	30	8	16	3	37	22	18	18	149	69	215						

REWA STATE—CHAPTER VII—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.

Age.	INSANE.				DEAF-MUTE.				BLIND.				LEPER.				Remarks.
	Males.		Females.		Males,		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0—5 ...	57	...	541	...	1,271	284	1,167	144	608	182	371	223	137	...	...	...	
5—10 ...	1,195	526	1,081	...	2,575	1,232	1,946	935	728	747	447	342	274	426	345	526	
10—15 ...	739	658	631	1021	669	1,896	778	1,583	478	1,020	281	476	1,096	...	690	2,106	
15—20 ..	1,704	1,316	1,622	1021	1,271	948	1,946	719	912	346	493	238	822	213	1,379	...	
20—25 ...	909	1,579	450	816	970	901	856	1,079	380	455	250	312	274	213	...	...	
25—30 ...	1,420	921	991	204	870	758	973	719	673	510	569	432	1,506	.	1,552	526	
30—35 ...	625	1,184	811	408	569	948	623	935	358	692	349	669	822	1,276	172	1,579	
35—40 ...	966	658	991	612	803	568	700	432	890	747	1,031	624	1,233	1,064	1,897	526	
40—45 ...	227	658	90	408	267	711	195	504	282	1,056	356	955	685	1,489	862	1,053	
45—50 ...	625	790	360	612	334	237	311	432	1,249	455	1,190	372	1,096	852	690	1,053	
50—55 ...	57	658	180	816	67	711	...	864	402	1,002	364	1,175	137	1,276	172	1,579	
55—60 ...	739	263	811	...	234	190	272	287	1,357	237	2,161	461	959	1,489	1,034	...	
60 and over ...	739	789	1,441	4,082	100	616	233	1,367	1,683	2,551	2,138	3,721	959	1,702	1,207	1,052	

REWA STATE—CHAPTER VII—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 1,00,000 persons of each age-period and number of females per 1,000 males.

	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 1,00,000.																NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.							
	Insane.				Deaf-mutes.				Blind.				Leper.											
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Leper.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
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
0— 5	1	...	5	...	32	8	23	2	47	13	38	17	1	...	...	...	6,000	...	789	333	875	1,500	...	...
5—10	19	3	12	...	71	23	50	11	61	36	59	20	2	2	2	1	571	...	714	500	881	561	1,000	500
10—15	13	5	8	6	20	51	23	26	43	47	42	38	8	...	5	5	538	1,000	1,000	550	841	571	500	...
15—20	40	14	25	9	50	28	70	18	111	26	92	31	8	1	11	...	600	500	1,316	500	774	833	1,333	...
20—25	22	24	7	7	40	37	29	28	48	49	44	39	3	2	...	...	313	333	759	789	943	840	...	...
25—30	35	13	15	2	36	30	33	17	86	53	100	49	15	...	12	2	440	143	962	625	1,210	1,036	818	...
30—35	17	15	14	3	27	34	24	20	52	64	70	69	10	10	2	5	818	222	941	650	1,394	1,184	167	500
35—40	35	11	22	7	50	27	36	12	169	94	270	96	19	11	22	2	647	600	750	500	1,659	1,024	1,222	200
40—45	10	11	2	4	19	32	12	15	63	126	111	135	12	13	12	4	250	400	625	467	1,808	1,103	1,000	286
45—50	34	27	13	14	31	23	26	28	360	114	517	118	25	18	13	9	364	500	800	1,200	1,365	1,000	500	500
50—55	4	18	8	13	8	51	...	40	150	196	202	266	4	21	4	10	2,000	800	...	800	1,297	1,436	1,000	500
55—60	91	22	55	...	49	44	42	42	874	146	1,726	324	49	78	36	...	692	...	1,000	1,000	2,280	2,385	857	...
60 and over	65	23	61	59	15	50	23	56	779	540	1,084	735	35	31	27	6	1,231	3,333	2,000	1,462	1,819	1,786	1,000	250

CHAPTER VIII.

OCCUPATION.

Population	...	...	**1,587,445.**
Workers	...	...	736,877.
Working dependants		...	103,436.
Non-working dependants		...	747,132.

General reference to compilation of occupation statistics.

Of all the tables compiled in the last Census the most difficult and complicated is Table No. XI or (New X), relating to occupation but at the same time this statistical return is most interesting and useful This table has occupied 72 pages and will be found at pages 125 to 197 of Part II of the Report. Figures have been collected according to instructions given to euumerators regarding the occupation of each person enumerated. Principal and subsidiary occupations have been clearly distinguished and we have for the first time in the history of Census a complete compilation of figures of subsidiary occupations. The enumerator has had to fill in four columns to get the information required under this head, *viz.*, whether earner or dependant, principal and subsidiary occupation of the earner, and the industry in which employed.. The Census Schedule of 1921 was modified in form in 1931 in order to obtain better and accurate results. In 1921 the instructions to enumerators were to return the 'occupation on which dependant,' but in the case of dependants in 1931 there were no such instructions, hence no figures of dependants on each occupation are compiled. Workers of 1921 in effect included earners and working dependants, but in 1931 we can know figures for the two classes separately. It was not possible to know how far individual earners were helped by their dependants in the maintenance of the family. Strictly construed non-working dependants should be very few. In higher classes there may be women and children who do little or no work or would consider it derogatory to be classed as working dependants. Columns 9, 10 and 11 of the Census Schedule had to be very carefully fillen in, and it appears that on the whole the entries were not in-accurate, except perhaps as regards those shown as non-cultivating proprietors. The occupational distribution of the population of the State reveals intefesting statistics as complied in Imperial Table X in Part II and subsidiary Tables I-IV at the end of this Chapter, and also in Table XI (Old XXI)—occupation by selected castes.

2. The arrangement of compilation of occupational figures in the Census of 1931 has been modified since 1921, as the Imperial Table and Subsidiary Tables will show. Imperial Table X occupational groups are divided into several heads or classes denoted by capitial letters.

A.—Production of Raw Materials.

B.—Preparation and Supply of material substances.

C.—Public administration and liberal Arts and

D.—Miscellaneous.

These four classes are further sub-divided into 2 or more groups denoted by Roman figures I—XII. Class A, Production of Raw Materials is sub-divided into 41 sub-heads grouped under the two sub-classes—

I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation, and

II.—Exploitation of minerals.

Class B—Is sub-divided into 3 sub-classes—

III.—Industry,

IV.—Transport and

V.—Trade.

Class C is sub-divided into—

VI.—Public Force,

VII.—Public Administration, and

VIII.—Profession and Liberal Arts.

Class D.—comprises—

IX.—Persons living on their own income,

X.—Domestic Service,

XI.—Insufficiently described occupations, and

XII.—Unproductive.

Each of these XII sub-classes is further classified into several groups denoted by bold Arabic figures 1 to 55 which are again sub-divided into 195 sub-groups but of which 9-12, 14-15, 24-25, 31 to 34, 36, 38-40, 47, 50, 52, 53, 57, 62, 69, 76, 79, 80, 101, 103, 141-143, 151-153, 155-156, 176, 180 181, 183 and 187 do not find mention in the Imperiai Table compiled for this State.

Earners and workers.

3. Of the total population of the State only 736,877 are actual earners and 103,436 persons are working dependants, and the remaining 747,132 are non-working dependants in the State. That is to say, the ratio of actual workers to non-working dependants in the State is 84:75. But whereas in India as a whole the total percentage of workers and working dependants to non-working dependants is calculated to be 44:56, the percentage of workers and working dependants to non-working dependants in the State is found to be 53:47, which goes to show that in Rewa State there are less idlers and non-working dependants than in all other parts of India taken together. It will be interesting to compare here figures per cent regarding non-working dependants, working dependants and earners in some of the principal provinces and States in India. These figures in the inset show that in Rajputana and Rewa and in the Central Provinces and C. I. Agency alone is the number of non-working dependants less than that of workers and working dependants. This may be attributed to the fact either that the earning capacity in other places is so high that it can maintain a larger number of dependants or that people there are habitually more idle. In India as a whole the percentage of working dependants is 8 per cent of the total population, in British India 6 per cent. in the States and Agencies above 11 per cent. But as helpers of the earners we have in this State only 65 per 1,000 whereas actual earners are 46.4 per cent. It will be seen that the percentage of the number of actual earners is highest in C. I. Agency and Rewa. Rewa, Rajputana and the C.P. (Br.) have the highest percentage of both earners and dependants. In 1921, the number of actual workers and dependants in the State was 53.3 and 46.7 respectively. There has been no appreciable change in this respect.

Number per cent.

Province or State.	Non-working dependants.	Working dependants.	Actual earners.
INDIA ...	56	8	36
Provinces ...	*57*	*7*	*36*
Bengal ...	71	1	28
Bihar ...	59	1	40
Bombay ...	61	5	34
C. P. ...	47	9	44
U. P. ...	51	7	42
State and Agencies.	53	12	35
Baroda ...	50	10	40
Bombay States ...	60	10	30
C. I. Agency ...	49	4	47
C. P. States ...	50	19	31
Gwalior ...	50	6	44
Mysore ...	54	10	36
Travancore ...	53	18	29
Rajputana ...	47	15	38
Rewa ...	*47*	*7*	*46*

Distribution of workers by occupation.

4. The distribution of workers and working dependants according to the different occupations in the State are summarised in subsidiary tables 1 (*a*) and (*b*) at the end of this chapter. As stated above the number of actual workers including working dependants is about 53 per cent of the total population and non-working dependants 47 per cent. The largest number *i. e.* 46.19 per cent were engaged in Class A namely Production of Raw materials, which includes I Exploitation of animals and vegetation (46.03) and II Exploitation of minerals (.16). Pasture and agriculture which are the mainstay of the people employ 46.01 per cent of the total population and 86.9 per cent of the actual workers.

Of the total population the percentage of people engaged in various principal subclasses of occupation will be found as in the inset and comparative figures of 1921 and 1931 are also shown which will illustrate how far the different occupations have progressed or suffered. The percentage of workers engaged in principal occupations is shown in the inset indicating their distribution in urban and rural areas. Under the head Agriculture are included figures of persons engaged in animal husbandry and forestry also. The number of persons employed in transport work is only 32 per 10,000, whereas in the previous Census of 1921 their number was 30 per 10,000. Under other occupations, domestic service provides work for 59 persons per 10,000, of which 11 per cent is in towns.

	Percentage of population. 1931.	Number engaged in 1931.	Number engaged in 1921.
I—Pasture and Agriculture ...	46	730,409	591,603
II—Exploitation of Minerals ...	·16	2.426	1,381
III—Industry	2·8	44,699	52,369
IV—Transport	·3	5,029	4,195
V—Trade	1·3	20,013	32,602
VI—Public force	·2	3,770	3,246
VII—Public administration ...	·24	3,780	3,535
VIII—Profession and liberal arts ...	·16	2,574	5,450
IX—Persons living on their own income	·01	172	92
X—Domestic service	·6	9,249	9,378
XI—Insufficiently described occupation	·7	10,937	30,909
XII—Unproductive	·5	7,216	12,211
	52·9		

Areas.	Percentage of workers engaged in.—					
	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Public service.	Profession.	Other occupation.
Urban	·22	6·31	4·46	47·66	14·1	8·33
Rural	99·78	93·69	95·54	52·34	85·9	91·67

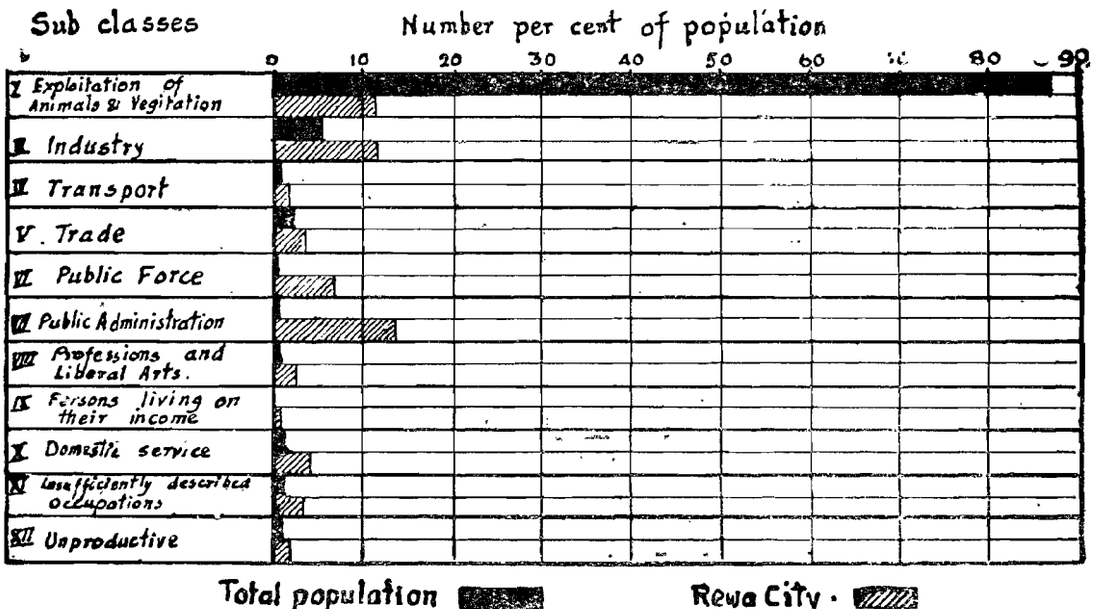
5. The distribution of population in the various principal classes of occupations is shown in the inset from which it will appear that the number of persons employed in agricultural pursuits naturally preponderates, as Rewa State is principally dependant on agriculture which supports 87 per cent of the population. Industry, the next in order, absorbs more than 5 per cent although in 1921 about 8 per cent were shown as depending upon it for maintenance. Then comes trade which also shows signs of decrease since 1921, almost by half. Insufficiently described occupations (XI Group) provided for about 4 per cent in 1921, but in 1931, the returns show them to be only 1·3 per cent which indicates that the census enumerators took better care in recording the nature

No.		Class of occupation.	Number per 1,000 of population.	
			1921.	1931.
A	I	Agriculture and Pasture ...	79.3	86 9
	II	Minerals	·2	3
B	III	Industry	7·6	5·3
	IV	Transport	5	6
	V	Trade	43	24
	VI	Public force	5	4
C	VII	Public Adminstration ...	5	5
	VIII	Profession and Liberal arts	8	3
D	IX	Independant	·4	...
	X	Domestic service ...	13	11
	XI	Unspecified	37	13
	XII	Unproductive	13	9·

of occupations in 1931. Domestic service has also slightly suffered, the percentage being 1·1 in 1931 as compared to 1·3 in 1921. Public administration has not suffered but has maintained its strength. Those classed as 'unproductive' have, it may be noted with satisfaction, been reduced from 1·3 per cent to less than 1 per cent.

The above figures are illustrated by the following diagram :—

Diagram shewing the general distribution of the Population by occupation (Sub-classes)



Distribution by divisions.

6. Taking into account the distribution into the different divisions of the State it will be noticed that North Rewa is less agricultural than the other two, but is more industrial and trading as the inset figures will show. In the exploitation of minerals, however, the Southern division is considerably in advance. Although in the natural course of events, as developments and improvements of communication and other facilities grow, industry and trade should have progressed and people should have been attracted to them in larger numbers. But the general world depression has had its effect and these facilities of communication appear to have tended more to importing outside manufacture and thus indirectly stifling local industry, as old crude industries which used to maintain a portion of the population had to be given up and the only industry on which they could fall back was agriculture. This is patent from the fact that in 1921 the number of persons employed in textiles was 6,271, whereas in 1931 it was reduced by 3,619 chiefly from amongst those engaged in cotton spinning, sizing and weaving. In trade likewise the number of employed has fallen from 32,602 in 1921 to 20,013 in 1931. It is the dealers in foodstuffs who have most suffered, probably because export of raw grain was not so paying and less number was attracted to this business. The actual decrease in number is about 12,000 in this class alone. Even professions, arts and domestic service have not progressed.

Number per 1,000.				
Class.	North Rewa.		South and East Rewa.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
Agriculture ...	752	822	788	903
Industry	91	72	65	40
Trade	54	33	34	17
Professions... ...	8	5	8	2
Domestic service ...	16	15	10	9

Note.—Separate figures have not been tabulated for South Rewa and East Rewa therefore it is not possible to discuss about them separately.

Earners.

7. In Imperial Table XI (New 10) will be found figures showing the distribution of persons in the State as earners and working dependants engaged in principal occupations and also those engaged therein as their subsidiary occupation. In 1921 Census there were figures compiled for persons supported by each class of occupation whether as earners or as non-working dependants but in 1931, the tabulated figures in the Imperial Table do not show the number of dependants on earners of each occupational groups. It is not possible therefore to make any comparison in this respect. The following table will show the actual percentage of population supported in each of the main occupations.

		Number per 100 of total population supported in—					
		Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Domestic service.	Public service.
Rewa State ...	1921	79·3	7·6	4·3	·8	1·3	6·7
	1931	87·	5·3	2·4	1·3	1·1	·4
							Others 20·5

State, Divisions and Tahsils.

8. It has been said that in Rewa State as a whole, the proportion of earners to non-earners is 53 to 47. Among the earners, a little above 46 per cent are actual earners returned under head principal occupation and 6-5 per cent are working dependants who contribute to the earnings, but do not entirely maintain themselves from their own earnings but have to depend also on the principal earners. In North Rewa which is described as the Northern division it will be noticed from the subsidiary Table II that of the population about 49 per cent. are principal earners. Less than 4 per cent. are working dependants and about 48 per cent. are non-working dependants. The proportion of working dependants is comparatively lower in North Rewa. In Southern division comprising both East and South Rewa, it will be found that there are less idlers as the number of non-working dependants is 1 per cent less than those in North Rewa and the number of working dependants almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than that of North Rewa.

Principal earners of different occupations are therefore comparatively less in the Southern division, that is, only 45 per cent of the total population as compared to 49 per cent. in North Rewa. The percentage of people engaged in the different occupations as earners or working dependants is briefly shown in the table below :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Agriculture.	Minerals.	Industry.	Transport.	Trade.	Public force.	Public administration.	Profession and Liberal Arts.	Persons living on their own income.	Domestic service.	Insufficiently described occupation.	Unproductive.
Rewa State	**87**	**·3**	**5·3**	**·6**	**2·4**	**·4**	**·5**	**·3**	**...**	**1·1**	**1·3**	**·9**
North Rewa	82·2	·1	7·2	·8	3·3	·7	·8	·5	...	1·5	1·9	·1
South and East Rewa.	98·3	·4	·4	·4	1·7	·2	·2	·2	...	·9	1·9	·8

This will show that industry and trade occupy more persons in North Rewa than in South and East Rewa. Followers of Agriculture and pasture, however, are comparatively larger in the latter.

The following diagram shows the percentage of workers employed in the various chief occupations in the State and the Tahsils :—

Diagram showing percentage distribution of Population of each Tahsils and City supported by (a) Agriculture, (b) Commerce, (c) Industry (including Mines), (d) Professions and (e) other occupations (including public force and public administration.)

Principal and subsidiary occupation.

9. As distinguished from persons employed as earners having principal occupation as shown in the Imperial Table XI (New 10) *vide* page 126 of Part II of the report it will be found that a large number of persons follow occupations as subsidiary to their principal occupation. The total number of such persons who take up all classes of occupation as subsidiary in the whole State is 70,728 (62,789 males and 7,939 females). In 1921 figures only for those who were returned as partly agriculturists and took up other occupations as subsidiary were compiled, and their total number amounted to 4,854 persons only, (4,462 males and 392 females). In 1931 the total number of persons engaged in pasture and agriculture as subsidiary occupation was 34,475. The following inset will show the percentage of figures of persons engaged in different subsidiary occupations. It will be found that those who take to agriculture as their subsidiary occupation form the largest number, next come those taking to industry and trade. It is not possible to find out what class of persons take to these as subsidiary occupations. In the State as a whole the total number of actual earners including working dependants, is 52-9 per cent of the population and the number employing themselves in subsidiary occupations is only 4 per cent. Half of this *i. e.*, about 2 per cent of the population takes to agriculture as subsidiary. Consequently the total actual number of persons who earn from exploitation of animals and vegetation whether as principal or subsidiary occupation is 730,740 as compared with 591,758 in 1921 that is an excess of 1,38,982 under this sub-class.

Population.	Sub-class.		1931.
35,565	I	Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	50·3
387	II	Minerals ...	·5
14,449	III	Industry ...	24 7
1,782	IV	Transport ...	2 5
7,903	V	Trade ...	11·2
394	VI	Public force ...	6
1,319	VII	Public administration ...	·4
1,884	VIII	Profession and Liberal Arts.	2·7
68	IX	Independent ...	·1
1,635	X	Domestic service ...	2·3
2,532	XI	Insufficiently described occupations.	3·6
810	XII	Unproductive ...	1·1

Agriculture.

10. The main occupation of the majority of the people is agriculture in which 460·3 per thousand are employed. Of this cultivation alone is resorted by 436·4 per thousand of persons, 2·4 per thousand are engaged in raising special crops and animal stock raising is the occupation of 8·4, per thousand.

Pasture and Agriculture.

From subsidiary Table IV, showing variation in selected occupations it will appear that under the group order of occupation, Pasture and Agriculture, there has been on the whole an excess of 1,38,806 over the figures of 1921, the principal increase being found in the number of agricultural labourers by 75,912, and in the number of cultivating owners and tenant cultivators by 47,851. The next sub-group under which there has been increase by 12,902 is that of herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals. Except in Raghurajnagar and South Rewa, almost everywhere there has, however, been fall in the number of non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind. The total variation for the State is, as the following inset will show, about 56 per cent in the number of such class of persons and 8 per cent in the number of cattle breeders and keepers. These latter which numbered 72 workers and 10 dependants in 1921 Census were all returned from Teonthar, but in 1931 not a single person was returned as such from that Tahsil. The distribution in the inset will show that Raghurajnagar has 43, Hazur Tahsil 31, Sirmaur 14 and Mauganj 10 persons who follow the occupation of cattle breeding and keeping. In East Rewa, Beohari has only 4 persons equally divided between principal and subsidiary occupation of this class whereas Deosar has 5 persons who take to

this as only subsidiary. In South Rewa, except Sohagpur which returned only 3 persons following this occupation, the other Tahsil returns none. It is strange that Teonthar returns should not have shown any person in 1931 Census. Either the 1921 figures are not correct or there has been some mistake in 1931 Census returns under this group otherwise the usual inference would be that persons who followed this occupation in Teonthar have all gone away or disappeared.

	Number of cattle breeders and keepers.			
	1921.	1931.		
	Total.	Total.	Principal.	Subsidiary.
Rewa State	72	*110*	*66*	*44*
Hazur Tahsil	...	31	20	11
Raghurajnagar	...	43	22	21
Sirmaur	...	14	14	...
Mauganj	...	10	5	5
Teonthar	72	...	...	...
North Rewa	*72*	*98*	*69*	*39*
Gopadbanas	...	...	...	...
Beohari	...	4	2	2
Deosar	...	5	...	...
Singrauli	...	...	...	...
East Rewa	...	*9*	*2*	*7*
Bandhegarh	...	...	...	...
Sohagpur	...	3	3	...
South Rewa	...	*3*	*3*	...

Non-cultivating owners.

From a study of subsidiary Table IV, it will appear that under the general class of exploitation of animals and vegetation, which includes pasture and agriculture, the number of non-cultivating proprietors who take rent in money or kind has been reduced by more than half that is 2,883 in 1921 going down to 1,272. This may be due to the fact that land owners appear to be divided into two groups-cultivating and non-cultivating owners. The number of cultivating owners including those who had this as a subsidiary occupation is returned as 5,955, the actual principal earners being only 5,260 including 69 working dependants. In the case of the actual cultivators, whether they be cultivating owners or tenant cultivators, the number has substantially increased since 1921 from 377,705 to 686 072 in 1931 showing a variation of 4,751. Perhaps a large number of non-cultivating owners turned themselves into cultivating owners owing to the depression in income from agricultural rent. Field labourers likewise show an increase by 75,912 since 1921 when they were 189,884 in number. Besides the number of persons having field-labour as their principal occupation there were 4,904 persons who took to this as a subsidiary occupation. In actual cultivation including field labour the total number engaged is about 7 lacs including only 6,544 persons taking to this as subsidiary occupation. The following table illustrates the above :—

	1921.			1931.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ordinary cultivators ...	240,527	109,138	349,665	269,364	72,355	341,719
Field labourers ...	77,673	112,211	189,884	117,925	140,414	258,339
Cultivating owners ...	...	...	...	4,997	214	5,211

It will be noticed that in field labour the females out-number the males.

Other industry than agriculture.

Under the head 'Pasture and Agriculture' are also tabulated figures for those engaged in *pan vine*, *market gardening*, *fruit growing* and *forest industry*, as these are also exploitation of vegetation.

Pan Vine.

Betel leaves and arecanuts being very commonly in use in these parts, cultivation of betel leaves is a necessary industry in Rewa in which Barais as a class are engaged and grow betel plants and like Tamolies also sell betel leaves and prepare betels for sale in the market. There are no separate figures available for 1921 for those who were engaged in this industry, but in 1931 they were separately compiled, and we find that there were altogether 211 growers of Pan-vine in 1931 including working dependants. The figures for fruits and flowers growers in 1921 show 3,194 persons engaged there whereas in 1931 the total number of persons engaged in market gardening, flowers and fruit growing as their principal occupation is returned as 3,611, while those who adopted this as their subsidiary occupation was 2,414. This shows that this industry has been progressing. Betel leaves are also exported out of Rewa State. Those who sell betel leaves as a trade were shown under the sub-class trade or occupation in 1921, and their number was included in group No. 135 designated cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers.

Market gardeners, flowers and fruit growers.

Forest industry.

Lac.

In 1931, Lac cultivation as principal occupation occupied 1,401 persons and as subsidiary occupation it was taken up by 9,349 persons, but there appear to be no separate figures for these in 1921 or 1911. It is therefore not possible to make any comparison. But it is to be noted that as many as 10,750 persons were engaged in the State in 1931 in the cultivation of lac as the figures in the inset will show. It will be further noted as a peculiar fact that the females exceed the males in lac cultivation as principal occupation.

	Totals.	Principal earners and working dependants.			Subsidiary.		
	1931	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Cultivation of lac...	10,750	1,249	583	666	9,349	7,607	1,742
		152	47	105			
Collection of lac...	174	59	46	13	115	112	3

Other forest produce.

In 1921 and 1911 figures relating to 1 (c) forestry were compiled in 2 groups, *viz.*, (1) group No. 8 Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc., and (2) group No. 9 woodcutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners, whereas in 1931 there have been made 4 groups Nos. 17 to 20, *viz* , (*a*) forest employees, (*b*) woodcutters and charcoal burners, (*c*) collectors of forest produce and (*d*) collectors of lac, besides lac cultivation which was given a special group No. 26. Lac Industry flourished well during this decade, although later there was great depression in lac. Other forest produce collection work in 1931 occupied 6,278 persons including the woodcutters compared with 3,174 in 1921 and 990 in 1911.

Minerals.

11. In respect of exploitation of minerals there were 1,381 persons engaged in coal mines in 1921, and 1,035 in 1911 as compared with 1,967 in 1931 of which 1,160 were in Bandhogarh (Umaria) and 806 in Sohagpur (Dhanpuri). In 1931, we find 174 persons engagaed in the exploitation of iron as a mineral 76 principal workers and 98 subsidiary workers.

Metal industry.

12. In respect of other industries, *e.g.* metal industry—that in which are employed blacksmiths or other workers in iron and makers of implements the variation is decrease by 1,715 and among braziers and coppersmiths

and bell metal workers, the variation is a fall by 1,623 since 1931. In 1911 the former were 6,160 or 3,982 males and 2,178 females as compared with 5,627 or 4,070 males and 1,557 females in 1921. In 1931 their number was 3,906 or 3,362 males and 544 females. In the case of the latter class of metal workers the 1911 figures show 1,108 persons or 237 males and 871 females whereas in 1921 the number was 323 males and 104 females or 427 persons only. There were 453 persons as partial agriculturists (subsidiary) engaged in these in 1921 as compared to 1,049 in 1911 in both classes of metal work but in 1931 there were 1,460 persons 1,439 males and 21 females; the rise being mostly in the blacksmithing work to which other classes took as a subsidiary occupation.

Ceramics.

Another industry which appears to be affected is the manufacture of glass and crystal ware *e. g.* glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces and glass ear studs. In 1911 there were 1,935 persons or 702 males and 1,233 females who earned their living on this as their principal occupation and supported 1,024 dependants. In 1921 their number fell to 337 or 278 males and 59 females supporting 208 dependants, but in 1931 they are perhaps returned under the group No. 55 as other workers in ceramics and their number is only 134 or 81 males and 53 females. The number of potters and makers of earthen ware was 6,654 in 1911, 5,937 in 1921 and 5,908 in 1931.

Food industries.

In the matter of food industries however the figures below will show that whereas sweetmeat sellers have increased, the number of grain parchers and of rice pounders have decreased since 1921. This shows that people are growing to discard simple things and taking to luxurious sweets.

	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders.	Grain parchers.	Sweetmeat sellers.
1911	264	1,230	592
1921	830	497	207
1931	559	401	523

Industries of dress and the toilet.

Under this group order are classed those who are known as boot shoe and sandal makers, or tailors, milliners and washermen, barbers, hairdressers etc. This industry shows a fall in number by about 25 per cent. in the number of principal earners; and those having it as their subsidiary occupation may be said to be in the ratio of 3 to 2 in 1931. If we include those engaged in subsidiary occupation we can say that the total number of persons engaged in this industry has not decreased but may be said to have risen. In 1921 there were only 942 persons shown as partially agriculturists who took to these as their subsidiary occupation but in 1931 the number of such subsidiary workers is 6,307, of which the number of boot and shoe makers alone is 3,121 and that of barbers 2,163 as compared to 130 and 376 respectively in 1921.

Industry.

13. In the field of industrial pursuits, as a whole, the variation has been very marked the fall being above 12 per cent since 1921 among actual earners as having principal occupation from 52,369 to 44,699 in 1931, but the number of persons amounting to 17,449 engaged in industries as subsidiary business has more than made up for the deficit. The textile industry and the industries of the dress and the toilet show decrease in variation since 1921 by about 58 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively. From the inset

below it will be seen that the number of persons engaged in cotton spinning as an occupation has greatly decreased. In 1921, the number of actual workers in textiles was 6,271 but in 1931 their number fell to 2,652. Figures for 1911 show that almost three times the number of persons were employed then in these occupations. It will be observed that both the manufactures of cotton and of woolen textiles have greatly suffered. It will also be worth noting here that in 1921 there were as many as 1,753 females engaged in cotton spinning as their principal pursuit for earning although the number of males was only 187. The comparative figures about males and females engaged in cotton and woolen spinning and weaving occupations may be seen in the inset which will show that the number of female workers is dwindling considerably and the number of males also is steadily declining. The textile industry was a very useful cottage and home industry which helped a number of people to earn their living who must be now thrown out of employ or compelled to take to other pnrsuits, the most convenient being agriculture or labour. As a subsidiary occupation in 1911 there were 524 persons, 397 males and 127 females who took to cotton spinning and weaving, while in 1921 the corresponding number was only 180, or 157 males and 23 females, whereas in 1931 there were 1,130 males and 53 females who had these as their subsidiary business. In respect of wool spinning and weaving blankets in 1911 as subsidiary occupation there were 155 persons or 135 males and 20 females engagaed while in 1921 the number fell to 22 only 21 males and 1 female. In 1931, their number, however, has risen to 624 or 600 males and 24 females. As a principal means of livelihood, therefore these occupation have been getting less attraction at each decade.

Number of persons engaged in—	1931	1921	1911
Industries	4,469	32,369	118,019
Textiles	2,652	6,271	7,191
Cotton Spinning and pressing.	115	408	540
Cotton spinning sizing and weaving.	1,874	1,942	5,278
Wool spinning and weaving.	415	716	960
	5,156	12,474	14,227

	1911		1921		1931	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cotton spinning and weaving.	2,857	2,361	2,645	2,334	1,274	485
Cotton ...	602	358	469	247	331	76

14. In the field of transport there are three groups, transport by water, road and rail. There has been on the whole excess by 834 since 1921 in all these groups. **Transport.**

In transport by water, however, there has been a slight decrease in the number of persons engaged excluding the number of persons who took to this as their subsidiary business. In road transport, no doubt, there has been substantial increase in number, due to improvements in road communications. It is curious that the number of porters and messengers in 1921 was only one whereas in 1931 their number is shown as 142. Rail transport figures show increase by 705, mostly in the number of labourers employed in construction and maintenance and in the number of coolies.

Of those employed in transport by water, there were returned only 78, by road above 4,800 and by rail about 1,745. In Raghurajnagar, Bandhogarh and Sohagpur and to a certain extent Teonthar where railway stations exist the number of persons living on rail transport are to be reckoned. As regards road transport the greatest number is to be found **Distribution in Tahsils.**

in Hazur Tahsil, Raghurajnagar and Sohagpur. Water transport is resorted to most in Gopadbanas and Teonthar.

Transport.

Tahsils and Divisions.	Water.			Road.			Rail.		
	Total.	Principal.	Subsidiary.	Total.	Principal.	Subsidiary.	Total.	Principal.	Subsidiary.
Hazur Tahsil ...	7	6	1	1,231	907	324	12	11	1
Raghurajnagar ...	5	1	4	875	515	360	730	701	29
Sirmaur	...	...	...	253	128	125	1	1	...
Mauganj	...	...	...	298	268	30	...	...	...
Teonthar	25	5	20	524	195	329	38	38	...
North Rewa ...	*37*	*12*	*25*	*3,181*	*2,013*	*1,168*	*781*	*751*	*30*
Gopadbanas ...	25	11	14	148	79	69	...	...	...
Beohari	10	7	3	144	115	29	...	...	...
Deosar	5	3	2	86	21	65	...	...	...
Singrauli... ...	1	1	...	72	18	54	...	...	...
East Rewa ...	*41*	*22*	*19*	*450*	*233*	*217*	...	...	...
Bandhogarh ...	...	...	...	378	163	215	262	246	16
Sohagpur ...	...	...	...	817	762	55	702	671	31
South Rewa ...	...	...	...	*1,195*	*925*	*270*	*964*	*917*	*47*

From the figures as shown above it will be seen that there are no persons in South Rewa who live on transport by water, but in North and East Rewa, the number is 37 and 41 respectively. Teonthar and Gopadbanas are the two Tahsils where respectively 5 and 11 persons have this as their chief business and there are 20 and 14 persons who have it as their subsidiary occupation. Raghurajnagar returns the largest number of persons employed in both road transport and rail transport taken together.

Public force.

15. The figures returned for persons engaged in this occupation show that there has been a reduction in the Military force by about 479, whereas in the Police force the increase has been by more than six hundred.

Public administration.

16. There has been slight increase under all groups under this head, 319 persons are returned as employed in this as subsidiary occupation. The total number engaged is 3,788 as compared with 3,535 in 1921 and 350 in 1911.

Professions.

17. Liberal arts and professions have been classified into religions, law, medicine, instruction, letters and arts and sciences. In religion are included priests and *sadhus*, etc. Their comparative figures given in the inset go to show that there are as many as 1,080 persons who take to the work of officiating as priests as their subsidiary occupation whereas only 712 persons have this as their principal means of livelihood. The number of monks or religious *sadhus* has decreased considerably by 1/10th.

	1911	1921	1931.		
			Principal.	Subsidiary.	Total.
Religious priests ...	488	406	712	1,080	1,792
Monks, etc.	...	147	10	...	10
Monks, etc., Mendicants and servants in religious places, burials, etc.	...	4,056	457	402	889

Law.

With the growth of legal profession, the number of persons engaged in this pursuit in the State is 52 excluding 13 who have taken to this as a subsidiary pursuit. There are only 30 law agents or Mukhtars and 37 lawyers' clerks and 14 petition-writers. These are distributed as follows :—

	Lawyers.	Clerks.	Petition-writers.
Huzur Tahsil	16	13	1
Raghurajnagar	8	...	...
Sirmaur	2	1	1
Mauganj	6	3	3
Teonthar	8	3	5
Gopadbanas	1	1	...
Beohari	1	10	1
Bandhogarh	3	2	1
Sohagpur	6	4	2

Medicine.

The comparative increase in the number of persons engaged in the profession of medicine is shown by figures in the inset below :—

Year.	Principal.	Subsidiary.	Total.
1911	109	17	126
1921	70	...	70
1931	212	42	254

There were returned 34 registered and 26 unregistered medical practitioners, 40 Veterinary Surgeon in 1931 as compared to 33 in 1921 which included both registered and unregistered practitioners, although their number in 1911 was 99. The number of midwives, compounders, vaccinators, and nurses has been 10,37 and 94 respectively in 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Instruction.

In the art of imparting instructions there were only 139 returned in 1921 whereas in 1931 the number has risen to 337 excluding 47 persons who have it as their subsidiary occupation.

Letters, arts and soiences,

Taking next the group of letters, arts and sciences, we find that in 1921 there were 186 persons shown as authors (editors) journalists and photographers, but in 1931 there have been shown only 15 including 2 persons who had these as their subsidiary business and who are returned in Sirmaur. Musicians, other than military, also show reduction in number from 822 in 1921 to 465 in 1931.

Persons living on their own income.

18. This sub-class includes pensioners and scholarship holders. Their total number in 1921 was 92 but in 1931 it has risen to 172. There were 10 Government pensioners in 1921 but in 1931 there are only 9 inclnding 6 who have this as their subsidiary source of income. State pensioners and scholarship holders were 82 in 1921 but in 1931 the number increased to 240.

Domestic service.

19. There is very little difference under this group. The number engaged was 9,378 in 1921 and in 1931 it was returned as 9,349.

Insufficiently described occupation.

20. Under this head insufficiently described occupations we find grouped cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and labourers and workers otherwise unspecified. The total number described in 1921 was 30,909 but in 1931 the number is only 10,937, although the number of cashiers has risen from 73 to 448 but in respect of the group of persons shown as labourers and workers otherwise unspecified the number has considerably gone down by as many as 20,211 as observed in paragraph 3 above when dealing with the percentage of earners.

Unproductive

21. Under this head are included the number of (1) inmates of jail, asylums and almshouse and (2) beggars, vagrants and prostitutes. The number of the former class was 467 in 1921 but in 1931 there were only 215. With regard to beggars, vagrants and prostitutes the number in 1921 was 11,675 but in 1931 their number is 6,999 besides 798 who take to this as their subsidiary occupation. These are distributed as follows :—

	Beggars,	Vagrants.
Hazur Tahsil	935	7
Raghurajnagar	704	...
Sirmaur	794	1
Mauganj	692.	...
Teonthar	352	...
Gopadbanas	1,148	...
Beohari	717	...
Deosar	350.	...
Singrauli	205	...
Bandhogarh	659	7
Sohagpur	1,226	...
	7,782	15

Distribution of earners in Tahsils.

22. The largest number of workers is to be found in Sohagpur followed in order by Gopadbanas, Hazur Tahsil, Mauganj, Bandhogarh, Sirmour, Raghurajnagar, Beohari, Teonthar, Deosar and Singrauli. Considering the number of principal earners, the order is the same as in the case of workers in each Tahsil. But as regards working dependants, the order is Sohagpur, Gopadbanas, Hazur Tahsil, Deosar, Bandhogarh, Sirmour, Mauganj, Beohari, Teonthar, Raghurajnagar, and Singrauli. Bandhogarh stands first in the number of persons engaged in subsidiary occupations. Gopadbanas comes next, then in order are Sohagpur, Hazur Tahsil, Beohari, Sirmaur, Raghurajnagar, Mauganj, Teonthar, Deosar and Singrauli. Non-working dependants according to population are found most in Sohagpur and then in order are Gopadbanas, Hazur Tahsil, Bandogarh, Beohari, Raghurajnagar, Mauganj, Sirmour, Teonthar, Deosar and Singrauli.

Proportion of males and females.

The number of female principal earners is highest in Sohagpur and lowest in Singrauli. Next to Sohagpur we find female earners in Gopadbanas, Mauganj, Sirmaur, Raghurajnagar, Hazur Tahsil, Teonthar, Beohari, Bandhograh, Deosar and Singrauli. In the case of working dependants females predominate in South Rewa as also in Deosar (East Rewa). In Raghurajnagar and Beohari also the proportion of female working dependants to male working dependants is greater. In other Tahsils male working dependants are in excess of female working dependants. Taking into account the case of persons having subsidiary occupations, the proportion of males is distinctly greater than that of females in all Tahsils. The above observations are illustrated by the figures tabulated in the next page —

23. There is no dearth of workers in Rewa State and when home industries are developed and encouraged, a large number of persons who are at present classed as non-working dependents would become earners and at least working dependents in the state, thus striving to increase the material well-being of the land where they reside—women and children doing their house-hold work are in a way earners, and should have been so returned at least as working dependents.

Figures showing the number of workers in each Tahsil are given in the following table from which it will appear that the largest proportion of workers according to the State population of each Tahsil is in Deosar Tahsil and the lowest in Beohari.

	Population.	Total earners.			Principal occupation.			Working dependant.			Subsidiary occupations.			Non-working dependants.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1. Hazur Tahsil ...	174,583	85,307	57,952	27,355	71,087	49,856	21,231	14,220	8,096	6,124	6,716	5,997	719	89,276	29,169	60,107
2. Raghurajnagar ...	128,566	65,133	42,412	22,721	64,201	41,996	22,205	932	416	556	5,332	4,661	661	63,433	21,490	41,943
3. Sirmour ...	127,688	67,279	43,338	23,941	63,498	40,925	22,573	3,781	2,413	1,368	5,427	4,716	711	60,409	19 955	40,454
4. Mauganj ...	136,488	73,440	46,073	27,367	70,751	44,404	26,347	2,689	1,669	1,020	5,197	4,700	497	63,048	22,254	40,794
5. Teonthar ...	93,618	55,012	34,765	20,247	53,034	33,176	19,858	1,978	1,589	389	4,386	3,666	720	38,606	13,473	25,133
6. Gopadbanas ...	216,911	1,07,344	70,980	36,364	88,257	60,901	27,356	19,087	10,079	9,201	9,459	8,984	475	1,09,567	36,376	72,191
7. Beohari ...	135,353	64,031	43,202	20 829	61,849	42,122	19,727	2,182	1,080	402	4,583	5,173	310	71,322	23,879	47,443
8. Deosar ...	87,797	52,893	28,878	24,015	40,917	27,175	13,742	11,970	1,703	10,273	3,738	3,703	35	34,904	15,608	19,296
9. Singrauli ...	57,158	31,760	18,039	13,721	31,567	17,879	13,688	193	160	33	2,637	2,548	89	25,398	10,545	14,853
10. Bandogarh ...	145,206	71,919	47,523	24,396	63,694	44,641	19,053	8,225	2,882	5,343	13,869	11,932	1,927	73,287	25,094	48,193
11. Sohagpur ...	284,077	1,66,195	93,332	72,863	1,28,022	84,988	43,034	38,173	8,344	29,829	8,494	6,718	1,776	1,17,882	50,044	67,838
12. Rewa City ...	25,226	13.713	10,615	3,098	13,196	10,289	2,898	517	317	200	1,572	1,502	70	11,493	3,152	8,341

REWA STATE—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1(*a*).

Earners (Principal occupation) and Working dependents.

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per. 10,000 of total population.	Percentage of workers employed.		REMARKS.
		In cities.	In Rural Areas.	
1	2	3	4	5
Non-working dependents	4,707	1·78	98·22	
All ocupations (earners and dependents) ...	5,293	1·41	98·59	
A. Production of Raw Materials ...	46,19	·22	99·78	
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	4,603	·22	99·78	
1. Pasture and Agriculture ...	4,601	·22	99·78	
(*a*) Cultivation	4,364	·13	99·87	
(*b*) Special crops	24	6·62	93·38	
(*c*) Forestry	22	8·97	91·03	
(*d*) Stock-raising ...	182	·38	99·62	
(*e*) Raising of insects, etc. ...	9	...	100·0	
2. Fishing and hunting, etc. ...	2	·1	99·90	
II.—Exploitation of Minerals ...	16	...	100·0	
3. Metallic Minerals	1	...	100·0	
4. Non-metallic Minerals ...	15	...	100·0	
B. Preparation and supply of material substances	439	5·99	94·01	
III.—Industry	281	6·31	93·69	
5. Textiles	17	5·28	94·72	
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from animal kingdom ...	1	6·63	93·27	
7. Wood	57	3·69	96·31	
8. Metals	25	2·58	97·42	
9. Ceramics	40	3·51	96·49	
10. Chemical Products properly so called and analogous ...	29	4·23	95·77	
11. Food Industries	12	14·28	85·72	
12. Industries of the dress and toilet.	61	3·85	96·15	
13. Furniture Industries ...	...	92·31	7·69	
14. Building Industries... ...	12	28·51	71·49	
15. Construction of means of transport	...	44·44	55·56	
16. Production and transmission of physical force	...	26·47	73·53	
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	27	13·91	86·09	
IV.—Transport	32	9·16	90 84	
18. Transport by air	...	...	...	
19. Transport by Water ...	...	8·57	91·43	
20. Transport by Road... ...	20	13·31	86·69	
21. Transport by Rail	11	·36	99·64	
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ...	1	19·74	80·26	
V.—Trade	126	4·46	95·54	
23. Banks Establishments of credit Exchange and Insurance ...	2	2·70	97·30	
24. Brokerage Commission and Export	1	8·22	91·78	
25. Trade in Textiles	5	8·48	91·52	
26. Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	...	2·22	97·78	
27. Trade in Wood	1	68·24	31·76	

REWA STATE.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1*(a)*.—
CHAPTER VIII.—(*concluded*).

Earners (Principal occupation) and Working dependents.

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per. 1,000 of total population.	Percentage of workers employed.		REMARKS.
		In cities.	In Rural Areas.	
1	2	3	4	5
28. Trade in Metals	...	4·17	95·83	
29. Trade in Pottery, Bricks and tiles	4	...	100·0	
30. Trade in Chemical Products ...	1	11·67	88·33	
31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	3	3·61	96·39	
32. Other trade in food-stuffs ...	91	3·63	96·37	
33. Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	1	45·45	54·55	
34. Trade in Furniture... ...	...	...	100·0	
35. Trade in Building Materials ...	...	...	100·0	
36. Trade in Means of Transport ...	...	...	100·0	
37. Trade in Fuel	3	1·24	98·76	
38. Trade in Articles of Luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	...	...	...	
39. Trade of other sorts ...	8	3·39	96·61	
C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts...	61	40·24	59 76	
VI.—Public Force	21	50·65	49·35	
40. Army	9	86·12	13·88	
41. Navy	...	...	...	
42. Air Force	...	...	...	
43. Police	12	21·27	78·73	
VII.—Public Administration	24	44·67	55·33	
44. Public Administration ...	24	44·67	55·33	
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ...	16	14·10	85·90	
45. Religion	8	3·22	96·78	
46. Law	...	55·77	44·23	
47. Medicine	1	39·52	60·48	
48 Instruction	4	17·87	82·13	
49. Letters and Arts and Sciences ..	3	21·62	78·38	
D. Miscellaneous	174	8·33	91·67	
IX.—Persons living on their income ...	1	55·23	44·77	
50. Persons living principally on their income	1	55·23	44·77	
X.—Domestic Service	59	11·13	88·87	
51. Domestic Service	59	11·13	88·87	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations...	69	7·46	92·54	
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	69	7·46	92·54	
XII.—Unproductive	45	5 17	94·83	
53. Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms-houses	1	100·0	...	
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	44	2·23	97·77	
55. Other unclassified non-productive industries	...	100 0	...	

N. B.—Figures in column 3 include therefor Rewa city only.

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1 (*b*).

(*Earners as Subsidiary occupation*).

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of Total population.	Percentage of workers employed.		Remarks.
		In cities.	In Rural Areas.	
1	2	3	4	5
All occupations (earners as subsidiary occupation)	446	2.15	97·85	
A. Production of Raw Materials	226	3·44	96·56	
I.—Exploitation of Animals and vegetation	224	3·48	96·52	
1. Pasture and Agriculture	217	3·59	96·41	
(*a*) Cultivation	110	6·88	93·12	
(*b*) Special crops	15	·21	99·79	
(*c*) Forestry	21	·73	99·27	
(*d*) Stock-raising	11	...	100·0	
(*e*) Raising of insect, etc. ...	60	...	100·0	
2. Fishing and Hunting, etc. ...	7	·1	99·90	
II. Exploitation of Minerals.	2	...	100 0	
3. Metallic Minerals	...	...	100·0	
4. Non-metallic Minerals ...	2	...	100·0	
B. Preparation and Supply of Material substances	171	·61	99·39	
III.—Industry	110	·56	99·44	
5. Textiles	12	·02	99·98	
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from Animal Kingdom ...	...	...	100·0	
7. Wood	11	5·86	94·14	
8. Metals	9	·68	99·32	
9. Ceramics	11	...	100·0	
10. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	17	·11	99·89	
11. Food industries	3	·81	99·19	
12. Industries of the dress and the toilet	40	·14	99·86	
13. Furniture industries	...	20·0	80·0	
14. Building industries	1	8·70	91·30	
15. Construction of means of transport	...	...	100·0	
16. Production and Transmission of physical force	...	...	100·0	
17. Miscellaneous and undefiued industries	6	2·29	97·71	
IV.—Transport	11	·62	99·38	
18. Transport by air	...	...	...	
19. Transport by water	...	...	100·0	
20 Transport by road	10	·66	99·34	
21. Transport by rail	1	...	100·0	
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	...	...	100·0	
V.—Trade	50	·72	99·28	
23. Banks, establishmcnts of credit, etc.	5	2·51	97·49	
24. Brokerage, Commission... and export	...	...	100·0	
25. Trade in Textiles	3	·32	99·68	
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	...	...	100·0	
27. Trade in wood	...	13·64	86·36	
28. Trade in metals	...	...	100.0	

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (*b*).—(*concluded.*)

(*Earners as Subsidiary occupation*).

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage of workers employed.		REMARKS.
		In cities.	In Rural Areas.	
1	2	3	4	5
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	...	...	100·0	
30. Trade in chemical products ...	...	8·33	91·67	
31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc., ...	1	4·03	95·97	
32. Other trade in food stuffs ...	31	·39	99·61	
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	...	·19	99 81	
34. Trrde in furniture	...	...	100·0	
35. Trade in building materials ...	...	...	100·0	
36. Trade in means of transport ...	...	...	100·0	
37. Trade in fuel	7	·09	99·91	
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts and sciences	1	·80	99·20	
39. Trade of other sorts	2	...	100·0	
C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts ...	17	2·50	97·50	
VI.—Public force	3	1·27	98·73	
40. Army	1	8·70	91·30	
41. Navy	...	...	...	
42. Air Force	...	...	...	
43. Police	2	·29	99·71	
VII.—Public Administration	2	6·27	93·73	
44. Public Administration ...	2	6·27	93·73	
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ...	12	2·12	97·88	
45. Religion	9	·40	99·60	
46. Law	...	7·70	92·30	
47. Medicine	...	26·19	73·81	
48. Instruction	1	6·40	93.60	
49. Letters and Arts and Sciences ...	2	6·98	93·02	
D. Miscellaneous	32	1·05	98·95	
IX.—Persons living on their income ...	1	16·18	83·82	
50. Persons living principally on their income	1	16·18	83·82	
X.—Domestic Service	10	·18	99·82	
51. Domestic Service	10	·18	99 82	
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	16	·91	99·09	
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	16	·91	99·09	
XII.—Unproductive	5	1·98	98·02	
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	...	...	...	
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	5	1·00	99·00	
55. Other unclassified, unproductive industries	...	66·67	33·33	

N. B.—Figures in column 3 include those for Rewa city alone.

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (*a*) (Occupation).

State and Natural Divisions.	1,000			Number per Mille of the total population occupied as earners (Principal occupation) and working dependents in—											
	Non-working dependents.	Working dependents.	Earners Principal occupation.	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals.	Sub-class III.—Industry.	Sub-class IV.—Transport.	Sub-class V.—Trade.	Sub-class VI.—Public Force.	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income.	Sub-class X.—Domestic service.	Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations.	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive.
Rewa State ...	471	65	464	869	3	53	6	24	4	5	3	...	11	13	9
Northern Division ..	476	36	488	822	1	72	8	33	7	8	5	...	15	19	10
Southern Division ...	467	86	447	903	4	40	4	17	2	2	2	...	9	9	8

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (*b*) (Occupation).

State and Natural Divisions.	Number per Mille of the total population of earners having a subsidiary occupation in—											
	I. Sub-class	II. Sub-class	III. Sub-class	IV. Sub class	V. Sub-class	VI. Sub-class	VII. Sub-class	VIII. Sub-class	IX. Sub-class	X. Sub-class	XI. Sub-class	XII. Sub-class
Rewa State ...	503	5	247	25	112	6	4	27	1	23	36	11
Northern Division ...	486	4	206	45	125	5	7	38	2	28	42	12
Southern Division ...	514	6	272	13	104	6	3	19	...	20	32	11

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—(occupation).

Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of Females per 1,000 males.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	SUB-CLASS I. Exploitation of Animals and vegetation ...	449,758	280,952	625	
	1. Pasture and Agriculture ...	449,487	280,922	625	
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	1,173	99	84	
6	Tenant cultivators	293,923	126,353	430	
7	Agricultural labourers	119,710	146,086	1,220	
16	Market gardners, flower and fruit growers	2,384	1,227	515	
19	Collectors of forest produce ...	1,423	1,405	987	
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	24,160	4,631	192	
26	Lac Cultivation	630	771	1,224	
	SUB-CLASS II. Exploitation of Minerals.	1.980	446	225	
	SUB-CLASS III. Industry	32,382	12,317	380	
	5. Textiles	1,922	730	380	
43	Cotton Spinning, Sizing and Weaving	1,313	61	427	
	6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	159	52	327	
	7. Wood	5,553	3,454	622	
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatches and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	3,853	3,397	882	
	8. Metals...	3,458	448	141	
	9. Ceramics	3,707	2,623	708	
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware ...	3,564	2,520	707	
	10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ...	2,404	2,274	946	
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	2,235	2,171	971	
	11. Food Industries ...	1,110	871	785	
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	41	561	13.683	
72	Grain parchers etc.	250	165	660	
	12. Industries of dress & the toilet.	9,155	579	63	
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners	1,646	179	109	
85	Washing and cleaning	249	169	679	
	14. Building Industries ...	1,285	560	436	
	17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	3,575	724	203	
99	Other miscellaneous undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) ...	468	305	652	
100	Scavenging	441	348	789	
	SUB-CLASS. IV. Transport ...	4,270	759	178	
	20. Transport by road ...	2,439	732	300	
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	702	574	818	

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—(occupation.)—*concluded.*

Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actnal workers.		Number of Females per 1,000 males.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	SUB-CLASS. V. Trade	12,291	7,722	628	
	29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	305	336	1,102	
	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc ...	343	72	210	
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	141	69	489	
	32. Other trade in food-stuffs ...	8,562	5,905	690	
129	Grain and pulse dealers	2,411	800	332	
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	871	355	408	
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs, and poultry	764	1,561	2,043	
133	Dealers in fodder for animals ...	134	593	4,425	
134	Dealers in other food-stuffs ...	4,118	2,506	609	
	37. Trade in fuel	203	282	1,390	
	38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	521	453	870	
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers etc.	505	452	895	
	39. Trade of other sorts ...	842	456	542	
150	General store-keepers, and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	832	436	524	
	SUB-CLASS VI. Public Force ...	3,361	9	3	
	SUB-CLASS VII. Public Administration.	3,604	184	51	
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	3,241	177	54	
	SUB-CLASS VIII. Professions and Liberal Arts	2,383	191	80	
	45. Religion	1,196	45	38	
	49. Letters and arts and sciences ...	430	102	237	
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	366	99	270	
	SUB-CLASS IX. Persons living on their income ...	143	29	203	
	SUB-CLASS X. Domestic Service ...	5,913	3,436	581	
	51. Domestic Service	5,913	3,436	581	
	SUB-CLASS XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	6,732	4,205	625	
	52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation...	6,732	4,205	625	
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	6,061	4,151	685	
	SUB-CLASS XII. Unproductive ...	3,677	3,539	962	
	54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes...	3,475	3,524	1,014	
193	Beggars and vagrants.	3,474	3,516	1,012	

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(Occupation.)

Variation in selected occupations 1921-1931.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in— 1931. Earners Principal occupation and working dependents.	1931. Earners as subsidiary occupation.	1921.	Actual variation in 1921-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of Animals and vegetation.	730,740	35,565	591,758	+138.982
	1. Pasture and Agriculture	730,409	34,475	591,603	+138,806
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind.	1,272	189	2,883	− 1,611
2	Estate Agents and managers of owners	4	...	*Nil.*	+ 111
3	Estate Agents and managers of Government ...	34	...		
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc. ...	73	127		
5	Cultivating owners	5,280	675	377,705	+ 47,851
6	Tenant Cultivators ...	420,276	11,640		
7	Agricultural labourers ...	265,796	4,904	189,884	+ 75.912
13	Pan-Vine	211	...	3,194	+ 628
16	Market gardeners, flowers and fruit growers	3,611	2,414		
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	157	164	1,852	+ 1,133
19	Collectors of forest produce ...	2,828	3,129		
20	Collectors of lac ...	59	115	...	+ 59
21	Cattle and buffaloe breeders and keepers	66	44	72	− 6
23	Hardsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals ...	28,791	1,682	15,889	+ 12,902
26	Lac cultivation	1,401	9,349	...	+ 1,401
	2. Fishing and hunting.	331	1,090	155	+ 176
	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of Minerals	2,426	337	1,384	+ 1,045
	Sub-class III.—Industry ...	44.699	17,449	52,369	− 7,670
	5. Textiles	2,652	1,956	6,271	− 3,619
42	Cotton ginning and cotton pressing	115	50	408	− 293
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	1,874	1,183	5,079	− 3,205
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	415	624	716	− 301
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of Textiles	107	17	13	+ 94
	6. Hides, skins and hard materials from Animal kingdom.	211	64	81	+ 130
51	Working in leather ...	211	64	6	+ 205
	7. Wood	9,007	1,765	9,528	− 521

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(Occupation)—*continued.*

Variation in selected occupations 1921-1931.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in—			Actual variation in 1921-1931.
		1931.		1921.	
		Earners principal occupation and working dependents.	Earners as subsidiary occupation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
54	Sawyers	32	4	1	+ 31
55	Carpenters, Turners and joiners, etc.	1,725	826	2,244	− 519
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatches and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	7,250	935	7,183	+ 67
	8. Metals	3,906	1,460	5,621	− 1,715
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements.	3,394	1,402	5,017	− 1,623
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	380	43	427	− 47
	9. Ceramics ...	6,330	1,682	6,291	+ 39
63	Potters and makers of earthen ware	6,084	1,637	5,937	+ 147
	10. Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	4,678	2,674	4,967	− 289
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	4,406	2,661	4,555	− 146
	11. Food industries ...	1,981	372	714	+ 1,267
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	602	34	830	− 228
72	Grain parchers, etc. ...	415	150	497	− 82
73	Butchers	10	...	180	− 170
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	531	36	207	+ 324
	12. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	9,734	6,302	13,190	− 3,456
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog-makers	4,137	3,121	6,132	− 1,995
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	1,825	569	2,138	− 313
85	Washing and cleaning ...	418	428	1,474	− 1,056
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	3,273	2,163	3,421	− 148
	14. Building industries ...	1,845	207	511	+ 1,334
	17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	4,299	960	4,294	+ 5
98	Makers of jwellery and Ornaments	2,699	561	2,468	+ 231
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries such as (Toy-making, taxidermy, etc.)	773	338	8	+ 765

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

(Occupation)—*continued.*

Variation in selected ocoupations 1921-1931.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in—			Actual variation in 1921-1931
		1931		1921	
		Earners principal occupation and working dependents.	Earners as subsidiary occupation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
100	Scavenging	789	20	864	— 75
	Sub-class IV.—Transport...	5,029	1,782	4,195	+ 834
	19. Transport by Water.	35	43	42	— 7
	20. Transport by Road.	3,171	1,655	3,064	+ 107
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	1,276	243	2,557	— 1,281
107	Owners, managers, employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including Trams) ...	6	3	...	+ 6
108	Owners, managers, employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles. ...	533	793	350	+ 183
110	Pack elephants, camels, mules ass and bullock owners and drivers. ...	1,078	569	155	+ 923
111	Porters and Messengers ...	142	17	1	+ 141
	21. Transport by Rail ...	1,669	77	964	+ 705
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	994	53	782	+ 212
113	Labourers employed on Railway construction and maintenance and coolies. ...	675	24	182	+ 493
	22. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ...	154	7	125	+ 29
	Sub-class V.—Trade ...	20,013	7,903	32,602	— 12,589
	23. Bankers, establishments of credit exchange and Insurance ...	371	837	178	+ 193
	24. Brokerage, Commission and Export ...	73	27	107	— 34
	25. Trade in Textiles ...	861	307	927	— 66
	26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	45	10	12	+ 33
	27. Trade in Wood ...	192	44	1	+ 191
	28. Trade in Metals ...	24	4	9	+ 15
	29. Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles ...	641	50	4	+ 637
	30. Trade in Chemical products ...	60	12	34	+ 26

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(Occupation)—*continued.*

Variation in selected occupations 1921-1931.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in.— 1931. Earners principal occupation and working dependants.	1931. Earners as subsidiary occupation.	1921.	Actual variation in 1921-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	31. Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc. ...	415	124	1,581	— 1,166
126	Vendors of Wine, Liquors atrated waters and ice ...	210	92	1,581	— 1,371
	32. Other Trade in food-stuffs ...	14,467	4,890	25,947	— 11,480
129	Grain and pulse dealers ...	3,211	919	4,520	— 1 309
130	Dealers in sweetmeat sugar and spices ...	1,226	75	5,462	— 4,236
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs, and poultry ...	2,325	1,055	4,214	— 1,889
133	Dealers in Fodder for animals	727	779	1,220	— 493
134	Dealers in othe rfood-stuffs...	6,624	1,926	9,798	— 3,174
	33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	44	6	31	+ 13
	34. Trade in furniture ...	29	17	53	— 29
	35. Trade in Building materials ...	15	12	1	+ 14
136	36. Trade in means of Transport ...	19	36	67	— 48
	37. Trade in fuel ...	485	1,180	656	— 171
	38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences	974	125	966	+ 8
147	Dealers in common bangles, beads, neclaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc	957	110	897	+ 60
	39. Trade in other sorts	1,298	222	1,024	+ 274
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...	1,268	221	260	+ 1,008
	Sub-class VI—Public Force.	3,370	394	3,246	+ 124
	40. Army ...	1,527	46	2,006	— 479
153	Army (Imperial) ...	...	...	7	— 7
154	Army (Indian State) ...	1,527	46	1,999	— 472
	43. Police ...	1,843	348	1,240	+ 603
158	Village Watchmen ...	675	324	810	— 135
	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration ...	3,788	319	3,535	+ 253
	44. Public administration.	3,788	319	3,535	+ 253
159	Service of the State ...	42	1	5	+ 37
160	Service of the Indian and Foreign States ...	3,418	195	3,401	+ 17

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(Occupation.)—*continued.*

Variation in selected occupations 1921-1931.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in— 1931. Earners Principal occupation and working dependents.	1931. Earners as subsidiary occupation.	1921.	Actual variation in 1921-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
162	Village officials and servants other than Watchmen ...	235	121	102	+ 133
	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ...	2,574	1,884	5,950	— 3,376
	45. Religion ...	1,241	1,510	4,609	— 3,368
163	Priests, Ministers, etc. ...	712	1,080	406	+ 306
164	Monks. Nuns, religions mendicants, etc.	10	...	147	— 137
166	Servants in religious edifices, burials and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors. circumcisers, etc.	497	402	4,056	— 3,559
	46. Law	52	13	49	+ 3
	47. Medicine ...	212	42	70	+ 142
169	Registered medical practictioners including occulists ...	33	1		
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	53	33	33	+ 142
171	Dentists	...	...		
173	Veterinary surgeons ...	89	5		
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc. ...	37	3	37	...
	48. Instruction ...	537	47	139	+ 398
	49. Letters and Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	532	272	1,083	— 551
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers ...	13	2	186	— 173
182	Musicians (composers and performers) other than Military, actors, dancers, etc. ...	465	256	822	— 357
	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income ...	172	68	92	+ 80
	Sub-class X.—Domestic service	9,349	1,635	9,378	— 29
	51. Domestic service ...	9,349	1,635	9,378	— 29
187	Other domestic service ...	9,240	1,632	9,295	— 55
	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	10,937	2,532	30,909	— 19,972
	52. General terms which do not indicate definite occupations ...	10,930	2,532	30,909	— 19,972

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER VIII.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(Occupation)—*concluded.*

Variation in selected occupations 1921-1931.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in—			Actual variation in 1921-1931.
		1931.		1921.	
		Earners principal occupation and working dependents.	Earners as subsidiary occupation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
189	Cashiers, accoutants, bookkeepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouse and shops	448	73	73	+ 375
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	10,212	2,385	30,423	— 20,211
	Sub-class XII.—Uuproductive	7,216	810	12,211	— 4,995
	53. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	215	...	467	— 252
	54. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ...	6,999	798	11,675	— 4,676

TABLE XI.

Distribution of Earners and working dependents among Europeans and Anglo-Indians by occupation.

Group No.	Occupation.	Total earners.			Europeans and allied race including Armenians.			Anglo-Indians.			REMARKS.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17-B.	Forest Officer ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
35	Engineer in Mines ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
105	Inspector, P. W. D. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	European dependents Male and Female ... 33
112	Locomotive Driver ...	9	9	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	
„	Railway Engineer ...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	Anglo-Indians Male and Female ... 79
„	Guard Railway ...	11	11	...	3	3	...	8	8	...	
„	Fireman ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	Tota ldependents ... 112
„	Railway Driver ...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	Earners ... 62
„	Station Master ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Total ... 174
„	Inter-lock Inspector ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
„	Travelling Ticket Inspector ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	
„	Platter Railway work ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
„	Driver ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	
113	Railway Servant ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
160 B.	Lady attendant to Maharani Rewa ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
„	Guardian ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
163	Missionary ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
169	State Surgeons ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
172	Nurse ...	2	...	2	2	...	2		...	...	
174	School Master ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	
177	Surveyor of India ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
185	Pensioner ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
„	Railway Pensioner ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
188	Manager, Stone and Lime Co. ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
„	„ Stone quarry ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
	Total ...	62	58	4	23	20	3	39	38	1	

CHAPTER IX.

LITERACY.

In 1921 Language and Literacy were discussed in one chapter (*vide* Chapter VIII of the Rewa State Census Report), although in 1911 two separate chapters on Education and Language were devoted to these subjects. In this Report of 1931, we deal with Literacy in Chapter IX and Language in Chapter X.

Reference to statistics.

The statistics relating to this chapter will be found in Imperial Tables XIII and XIV and the subsidiary Tables I—VIII at the end of this chapter. Table XIII shows figures of education or literacy according to religion and age and Table XIV those of education by selected castes. In subsidiary Table I are compiled figures per mille of those who are literate according to age, sex and religion. Subsidiary Table II shows figures per in the State and the two natural divisions of those who are literate by age mille and sex. Subsidiary Table III gives figures by religion and sex. Subsidiary Table IV shows figures for those literate in English per 10,000 in the State and the two natural divisions according to age and sex. Subsidiary Table V gives figures per 1,000 of literates by selected castes. Subsidiary Table VI shows the progress of education of the States by giving numbers of institutions and pupils according to returns of the educational department. Subsidiary Table VII gives actual figures of literates at certain ages and Subsidiary Table VII-B proportion of literacy at certain ages and Subsidiary Table VIII gives the number of institutions and pupils according to returns of the Education department.

Literacy for the purposes of Census was defined as the ability to read and write, *i.e.*, read a letter and to write an answer to it. It is according to this test that the enumerators were instructed to record the word 'literate' against each person enumerated. There are usually persons who can only read but not write but these were to be excluded. The standard of literacy has been the same ever since 1901, and comparative figures may therefore be appropriately discussed. All those who were not found able to read and write any language were recknoned as illiterate. It was not required that the vernacular script of literacy be recorded, but if a person was literate in English, this was recorded in a separate column. Persons above the age of 5 were only shown as literate. Those below 5 were all reckoned illiterate.

Literacy.

2. In the Census of 1931 the number of literates recorded is 45,289 as compared to 23,755 in 1921 which shows almost double the number of literates. The number of female literates in 1921 was 1319, but in 1931 their number rose to 2,368. The number of literates in English was 1890 in 1931 as against 1283 in 1921. Literacy has risen by 90 per cent. while the population increased by only 13 per cent., and the total population enumerated by literacy increased by only 8 per cent.

By religion.

The percentage of literacy during the last three Censuses as shown in the marginal table according to religions will show that literacy or education has been making steady progress and very marked during the last decade. Among the tribals, the most backward class as regards education, there were only 24 literates in the whole of the State as against 16 in 1921, thus showing an increase by 50 per cent. Christians as usual show high percentage of literacy. Next to them are Jains and Sikhs and then Muslims.

Religion.	Percentage of literates.		
	1911	1921	1931
All ...	1·2	1·9	3·4
Hindus ...	1·1	1·8	3·3
Muslims ...	3·8	6·	8·6
Tribals ...	...	...	·1
Jains ...	21	41·	46·
Christian ...	72	74	84
Sikhs ...	37	72	41·

3. The marginal table will disclose figures showing percentage of increase in literacy in some of the provinces and states in India. Rewa has shown progress to the same extent as U. P. and Mysore, and better than some other provinces and states where probably education was already far advanced. It is remarked that most progress has been made where there was most room for it. Percentage by Provinces and States.

	Percentage of increase since 1921.
India	+ 24
Delhi	+ 70
Punjab	+ 46
C. P. and Berar	+ 38
U. P.	+ 34
Bombay	+ 20
Madras	+ 19
Bengal	+ 9
Cochin	+ 87
Kashmir	+ 71
Hyderabad	+ 63
Baroda	+ 59
C. I. Agency	+ 55
Gwalior	+ 28
Mysore	+ 34
Travancore	+ 25
Rajputana	+ 22
Rewa	+ 34

4. If we take the age periods regarding literacy we find that the number of literates most returned is at 20 and over and females proportionately most at 15-20. From Imperial Table XIII it will be seen that amongst the tribals except one who was of 10—15 age the rest 23 were all of the age of 20 and over and all being males. By age.

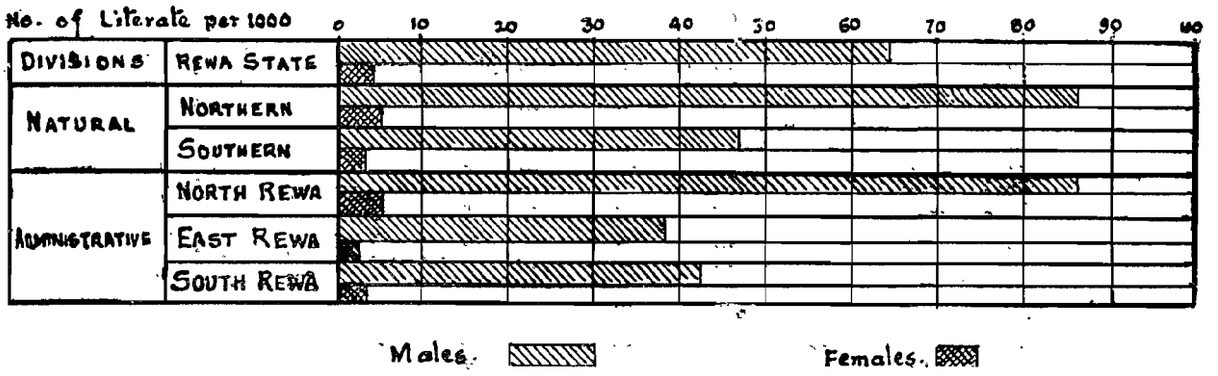
Age period.	Males.	Females.
5-10	22	2
10-15	42	3
15-20	75	5
20 and over	79	4

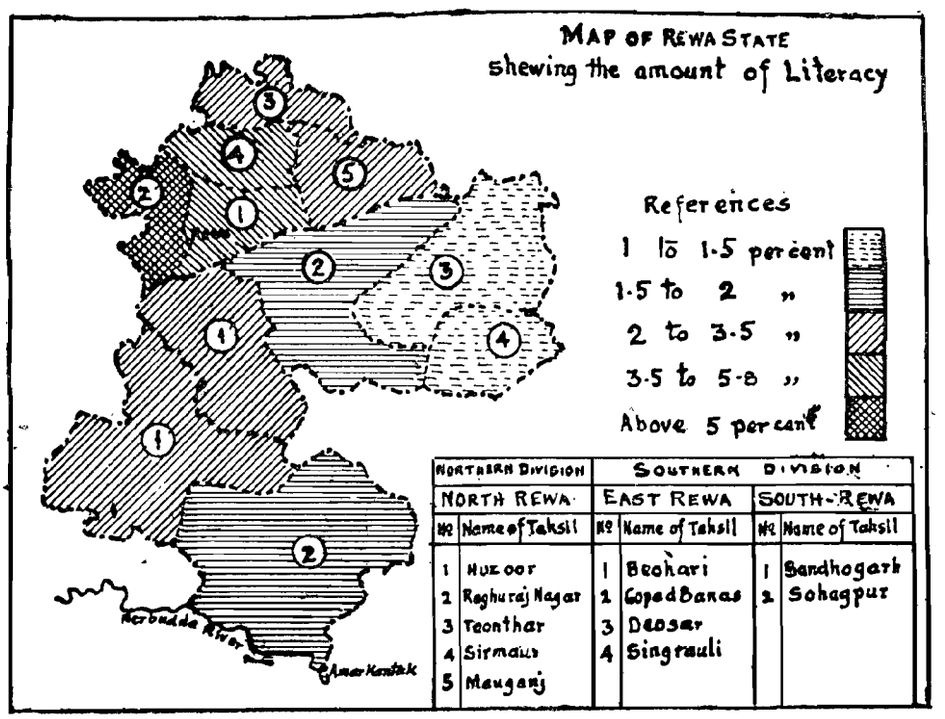
5. The highest figures for literates are to be found in North Rewa, which includes the city of Rewa and the progressive town of Satna returning 45 per thousand, or 86 males and only 5 females per thousand. Rewa city shows 197 per thousand or 323 males and 41 females. In East and South Rewa combined the average per thousand is 25, males being 47 and females 3 only. Local distribution.

Among the Tahsils—Raghurajnagar tops the list as against Hazur Tahsil in 1921 in point of literacy with about 6 per cent and then Hazur Tahsil with 5·5. Sirmour comes next with 4·2. Bandogarh stands fourth with 3·6. Then in order are Teonthar, Beohari, Mauganj, Gopadbanas, Sohagpur, Deosar and Singroli. The lowest percentage is in Deosar and Singroli. Among the three divisions, North Rewa shows the highest percentage followed by South Rewa. East Rewa is the worst in point of literacy, Singroli having only 646 literates. Owing to greater facility of education in North Rewa and there being two High Schools the percentage of education is of course better. South Rewa also with Middle School in Umaria and Sahdol has shown progress.

Tahsils.	Number of literates.	Percentage to population excluding those under 5.
Hazur Tahsil	8,348	5·5
Raghurajnagar	6,597	5 9
Sirmour	4,600	4·2
Mauganj	3,455	3
Teonthar	2,863	3·5
North Rewa	25,863	4·4
Gopadbanas	4,596	2·5
Beohari	3,434	3·1
Deosar	1,210	1·7
Singrauli	646	1·4
East Rewa	8,986	2·3
Bandogarh	4,455	3·6
Sohagpur	5,985	2·2
South Rewa	9,540	2·7

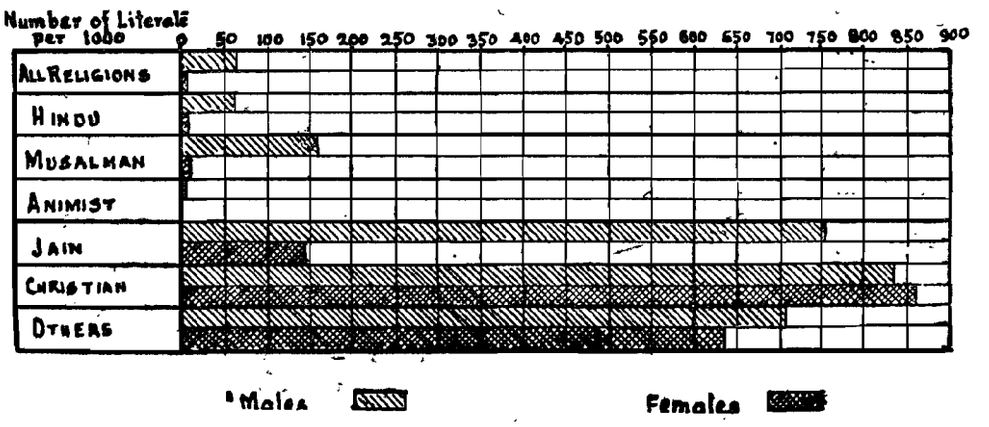
Diagram shewing the number of Persons per 1000 in each Divisions who are Literate





NORTHERN DIVISION		SOUTHERN DIVISION			
NORTH REWA		EAST REWA		SOUTH-REWA	
№	Name of Taksil	№	Name of Taksil	№	Name of Taksil
1	Huzoor	1	Beohari	1	Sandhogarh
2	Raghuraj Nagar	2	Gopad Banas	2	Sohagpur
3	Teonthar	3	Deosar		
4	Sirmaur	4	Singrauli		
5	Mauganj				

Diagram shewing the number per 1,000 of each Main Religion who are Literate



6. From subsidiary tables I and III we get the distribution of literates by religion and age periods. Next to the Christians, the Jain community shows the higest number of literates per thousand. Jains form a very small proportion of the population and being traders usually are expected to read and write, while Christians and others who are much smaller in number show greater percentage of literacy as in fact it is generally literates among them who have migrated temporarily or otherwise to the state and as such have very few illiterates.

Religion.	Literates at all ages 5 and over.			Literate 15-20.	
	Total	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions ...	34	64	4	75	5
Hindu ...	33	62	3	74	4
Muslim ...	86	158	11	176	19
Tribal ...	1	2	...	..	...
Jain ...	454	753	140	725	263
Christian ...	847	835	861	1,000	848
Others ...	679	708	636	667	833

Considering 15-20 as the age period of serious education it will be seen that almost all religions have improved in this respect since the last census when the comparative figures per 1,000 were for the same age, 37 males and 3 females among Hindus, 116 males and 16 females amongst Muslims, 718 males and 269 females amongst Jains.

Locality.

7. As stated above the influence of the city of Rewa and the trading town of the Satna has raised considerably the level of literacy in the North Rewa Division. The figures for Hindus may still be found to be low in this respect but the true fact to be reckoned is that the Hindu populations of Hindus includes a large number of persons who were originally aborigines *e.g.* Kols, Gonds and Baigas, only a few of whom were returned as tribals. However, literacy is no doubt improving though still far backward as compared to other communities.

	Literates per 1,000 males.		
	Hindu.	Jain.	Muslim.
North Rewa ...	71	660	139
East Rewa ...	49	...	69
South Rewa ...	45	700	236

Comparison.

Comparing figures of literates of 1931 and 1921 as given in the inset, it will be seen that the progress has not been satisfactory in contrast to the improvement in 1921 since 1911, when in every religious community there was a fair and substantial increase. Owing to the increase of population the percentage has been greatly affected. Hindus have been backward by 2 per cent, Jains by 22 per cent and Muslims by 2·5 per cent. But from subsidiary Table VI we find that on the whole the progress has been very satisfactory at all ages 10 and over.

Religion.	1931.	1921.	1911.
All religons ...	34	36	23
Hindus ...	33	35	22
Jain	454	670	351
Musalman ...	86	111	58

	Literates per mille at 10 and over.		15-20.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931	72	4	75	5
1921	42	2	38	4
1911	32	1	36	2

8. Subsidiary Table VIII furnishes figures regarding the number of institutions and pupils. The marginal table shows that progress has been very steady and satisfactory. During the decade ending 1931 a large number fo middle schools sprang up as also the number of primary schools has increased by 18, besides 5 special schools and one Training class. The number of Vedic schools has gone down from 5 to 1. There has been an increase in the number of girls schools by one and in the number of pupils as well. There are altogether 166 schools and 17,218 scholars while in 1921 the total number of institutions was only 122 and the number of scholars only 7,581, and in 1911 the total number of schools was 52 and the number of pupils only 3,522. After every decade the number of scholars has been more than doubled. It will be seen that Kayasthas in the state are the most literate, next to the Jains and then Kanaujia Brahmans. It is a pity no figures were compiled in 1921 about Kayastha hence no comparison is possible As Kayasthas mostly live upon their knowledge of how to read and write, as a community they should be the most literate especially the male population among them. Amongst Brahmans Kanyakubjas are most literate although the State has the largest population of Sarwaria Brahmans, but these live mostly on agriculture and are not so educated. Among the Rajputs the Parihars have maintained steady progress in education although the Baghelas in 1931 are at the top with 260 per 1,000 then Parihars with 243 and Chouhans with 207 and Sengars with 155 per 1000. Among the Banias the Kharias are more literate than others. Taking the other religious communities also into consideration the Jains are by far the most literate in the state. Among Muslims the Pathans are found to be 192 literates per 1,000 and the Shaikh, 170. It may also be noted that in the matter of knowledge of English, the Brahmans head the list with 1,129 males per 10,000, then come Kayasthas with 1,078. Baghela Rajputs are 146, Parihars 111 per 1,000. Jains show 394 English knowing males per 1,000, Pathans 98 and Shaikhs 95. Among Banias English knowing persons are 61 males per 10,000. Literacy among the Gonds (Hindus) is 4 per 1,000 and among Gonds (tribals) 30. Kols and Chamars are the worst in point of literacy.

Institutions.	1931.		1921.		1911.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
High Schools ...	2	959	2	530	2	809
Middle Schools ...	23	5,878	Not given separately.			
Primary Schools ...	128	9,861	110	6 650	93	2,451
Special Schools ...	5	203	...	...	...	...
Training School ...	1	15	...	...	...	...
Vedic School ...	1	23	5	201	2	41
Girls Primary School ...	6	267	5	194	5	227

Education in selected castes.

Caste.	Males literate per 1,000		
	1931.	1921.	1911.
Brahman ...			
Kanaujia } ...	514	101	64
Sarvaria } ...	159	...	...
Kayestha ...	605	...	...
Rajput ...			
Baghel ...	260	83	95
Parihar ...	243	153	105
Sengar ...	155	49	64
Chouhan ...	207	41	86
Bania ...			
Kasaundhan ...	191	197	64
Kesar ...	190	134	79
Khana ...	236	229	83
Jains ...	636	554	570
Pathans (M) ...	192	148	95
Sheikh „ ...	170	114	67

9. Literacy in the whole of India is only 8 per cent. of the total population. It was only 7 per cent. in 1921. In Rewa the number of literates as found in 1931 Census is about 3 per cent. whereas it was about 2 per cent. in 1921.

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(Literacy).

Literacy by Age, Sex and Religion.

Religion.	Number per mille who are literate.											Number per mille who are illiterate.			Number per mille who are literate in English.		
	Total of all ages, 5 and over.			5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions	34	64	4	22	2	42	3	75	5	79	4	966	936	996	1	2	...
Hindu	33	62	3	20	2	41	3	74	4	77	4	967	938	997	1	2	...
Muslim	86	158	11	65	8	104	10	176	19	192	11	914	842	989	4	7	...
Tribal	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	999	998	1,000	...	...	...
Jain	454	753	140	414	74	525	293	725	263	919	104	546	247	860	19	38	...
Christian	847	835	861	538	444	750	875	1,000	848	876	922	153	165	139	638	628	650
Indian Christian ..	540	500	593	...	...	250	750	1,000	500	560	688	460	500	407	270	196	368
Others	974	976	970	778	667	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	24	30	823	862	780
Others	679	708	636	429	500	429	333	667	833	643	722	321	292	364	206	333	63

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.
Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	Number per mille who are literate.										
	All ages 5 and over.			5-10		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	12
REWA STATE	34	64	4	22	2	42	3	75	5	79	4
Northern Division	45	86	5	32	3	58	4	98	7	104	5
Southern Division	25	47	3	15	1	30	2	57	3	60	3
Rewa City	197	322	41	162	42	620	136	279	61	363	37

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.
Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	Number per mille who are literate.												REMARKS.
	Hindu.		Muslim.		Tribal.		Jain.		Christian.		Others.		
	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
REWA STATE ...	62	3	158	11	2	...	753	140	826	862	708	636	
Northern Division	71	4	139	9	...	...	660	112	646	632	644	487	
Southern Division	39	2	129	10	2	...	620	120	762	750	1,000	286	
Rewa City ...	299	37	232	20	...	...	395	23	750	723	484	370	

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.
English Education by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division.	Literate in English per 10,000.									
	All ages 5 and over.		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
REWA STATE ...	26	2	5	...	13	1	41	3	33	2
Northern Division ...	45	3	10	1	25	2	70	4	54	3
Southern Division ...	13	1	1	...	3	1	17	2	18	1

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Literacy by caste.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are—						Number per 1,000.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Literate in English.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ahir ...	3	5	...	997	995	1,000	1	1	...
2. Baiga (Hindu) ...	...	1	...	1,000	999	1,000	..	...	...
(i) Tribal ...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
3. Bania ...	78	156	3	922	844	997	30	61	1
(i) Kasaundhan ...	94	191	2	906	809	998	7	14	...
(ii) Kesar ...	93	190	2	907	810	998	2	3	...
(iii) Kharia ...	115	236	3	885	764	997	21	44	...
4. Bansphor ...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
5. Brahman ...	82	158	5	918	842	995	23	45	1
(i) Kanaujiya ...	328	514	112	672	486	888	615	1,129	20
(ii) Sarwaria ...	81	156	4	919	844	996	13	26	...
6. Chamar ...	...	1	...	1,000	999	1,000	...	...	...
7. Dhobi ...	5	10	...	995	990	1,000	...	...	...
8. Domar ...	2	4	...	998	996	1,000	...	...	...
9. Gadaria ...	1	3	...	999	997	1,000	2	3	...
10. Gond (Hindu) ...	2	4	...	998	996	1,000	...	...	...
(i) (Tribal) ...	1	3	...	999	997	1,000	...	...	...
11. Kachhi ...	5	9	...	995	991	1,000	..	1	...
12. Kayastha ...	362	605	90	638	395	910	584	1,078	32
13. Khairwar ...	2	4	...	998	996	1,000	...	...	...
14. Kol (Hindu) ...	1	1	1	999	999	999	...	...	...
(i) (Tribal) ...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	..	...
15. Koli ...	3	6	...	997	994	1,000	1	2	...
16. Kutwar ...	5	11	...	995	989	1,000	3	5	...
17. Kunbi ...	14	27	...	986	973	1,000	...	...	...
18. Kurmi ...	14	27	...	986	973	1,000	1	2	...
19. Nai	6	12	...	994	988	1,000	1	3	...
20. Rajput ...	91	157	20	909	843	980	40	75	3
(i) Baghela ...	150	260	42	850	740	958	75	146	5
(ii) Chauhan ...	119	207	11	881	793	989	35	60	3
(iii) Parihar ...	136	243	21	864	757	979	59	111	3
(iv) Sengar ...	97	155	30	903	845	970	26	45	4
21. Teli ...	4	7	...	996	993	1,000	...	...	...
22. Jain... ...	381	639	116	619	361	884	194	394	...
23. Behna ...	30	57	2	970	943	998	2	4	...
24. Julaha ...	19	36	1	981	964	999	2	3	...
25. Pathan ...	104	192	12	896	808	988	50	98	...
26. Shaikh ...	94	170	17	906	830	983	49	95	2

REWA STATE—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Progress of Education since 1921.

Natural Division.	Number per mille who are literate.											
	All ages 10 and over				15—20				20 and over.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rewa State ...	72	42	4	2	75	38	5	4	79	49	4	2
Northern Division ...	58	56	4	4	98	44	7	6	104	66	5	4
Southern Division ...	30	31	2	1	57	33	3	2	60	34	3	1

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Actual Figures of Literacy at Certain Age.

Age groups.	Total Population.			Total Literate.			Total literate in English.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7-13 years ...	257,387	132,604	124,783	4,945	4,588	357	106	100	6
14-16 ,, ...	111,914	61,052	50,862	4,128	3,925	203	179	164	15
17-23 ,, ...	164,349	88,206	76,143	7,976	7,489	487	490	460	30
24 years and over ...	705,281	344,683	360,598	28,209	26,886	1,323	1,109	1,036	73
	1,238,931	626,545	612,386	45,258	42,888	2,370	1,884	1,760	124

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportion of Literacy at Certain Ages.

Age group.	Total Population.			Total Literate.			Total Literate in English.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7—13 years ...	208	212	204	109	107	151	56	57	48
14—16 „ ...	90	97	83	91	91	86	95	93	121
17—23 „ ...	133	141	124	176	175	205	260	261	242
24 years and over	569	550	589	426	627	558	589	589	589

REWA STATE—CHAPTER IX.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the returns of Education Department.

Class of Institution.	1931		Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Scholars.	
All kinds	166	17,218	
For Males and Females ...			
High School	*Nil.*		
Primary School ..			
Special School			
Middle School			
For Males	*160*	*16,951*	
Arts College	...	...	
High School	2	969	
Primary School... ...	128	9,861	
Special School	5	205	
Training School ...	1	15	
Vedic School	1	23	
Middle School	23	5,878	
For Females	*6*	*267*	
High School	...	...	
Middle School	...	...	
Primary School ...	6	267	
Special School	...	...	

CHAPTER X.

LANGUAGE.

Population	...	...	**15,87,445**
Baghelkhandi Speakers		...	*11,83,246*
Gondi Speakers		...	*3,31,384*
Others	...	...	*72,815*

Introductory.

In the Census Report for 1921 there was only one chapter devoted both to language and literacy and the instructions to enumerators in 1921 were simply to record the language of the enumerator in his own home, but in 1931 Census the instructions were to fill two columns—one for the mother tongue spoken and another for any other languages habitually spoken in addition to the mother tongue in domestic life or daily use. Consequently more statistics were made available. In the case of persons who could not speak, *e. g.*, infants and deaf or dumb, the mother tongue of mothers was recorded. Very small space was devoted in the report of 1921 to the discussion of this interesting subject.

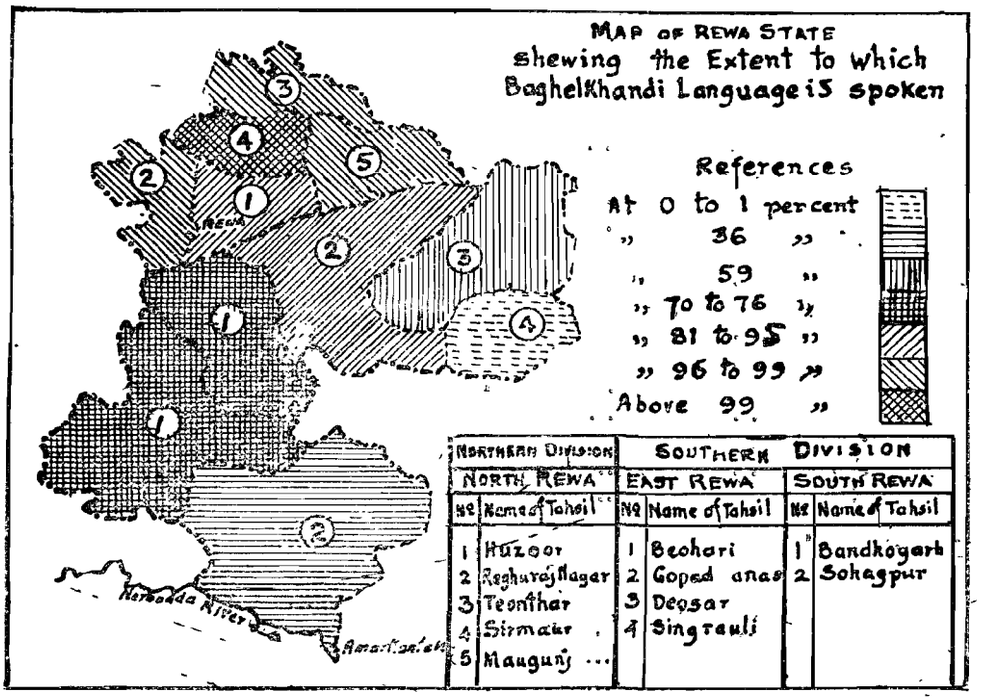
Reference to statistics.

2. The statistics for 1931 are compiled in Imperial Tables XV in Vol. II corresponding to Table X of 1921 and in the subsidiary Tables I—III at the end of this chapter.

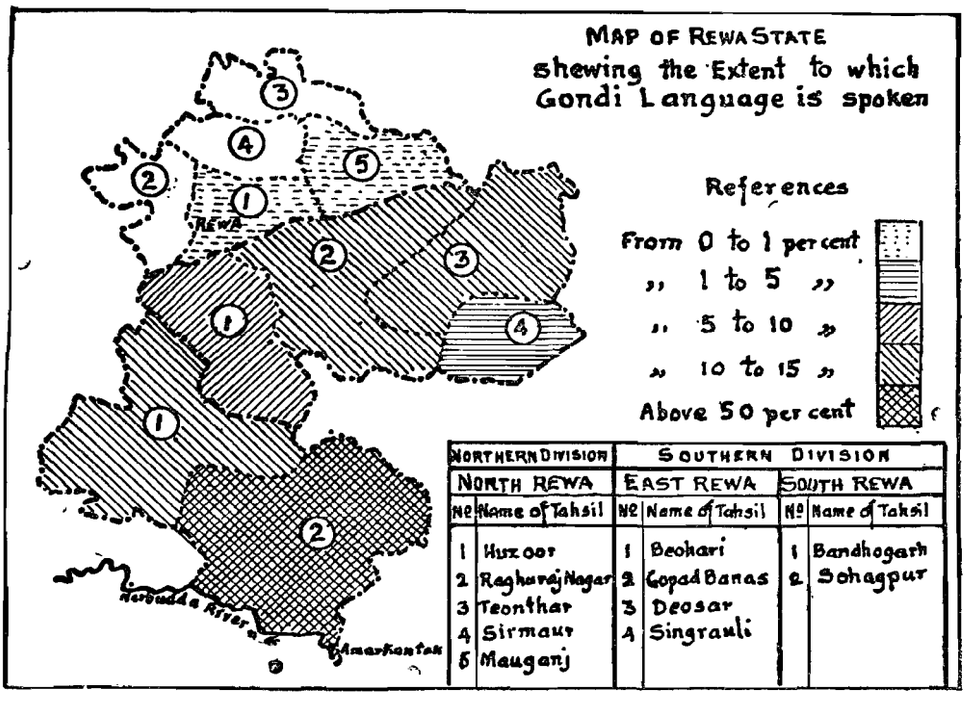
Distribution of languages.

3. Rewa State is pre-eminently a Hindi speaking Indian State and the languages chiefly spoken here may be classified into two main groups—Baghelkhandi of the Eastern Hindi group of languages and Gondi of the Dravidian family group. The prevailing dialects spoken are described in the inset which show that Baghelkandi dialect is spoken by about 75 per cent and Gondi by about 21 per cent and four per cent of the population speak other languages. This shows that whereas there has been little variation in the number of persons speaking Baghelkhandi the figures of Gondi language

Prevailing dialect.	Number of speakers.	Per cent of population.
Baghelkhandi (Eastern) ...	11,83,246	74·6
Gondi	3,31,384	20·8
Western Hindi (including Bundelkhandi).	19,384	1·22
Avadhi (Eastern) ...	48,500	3.06
Chhatisgarhi (Eastern) ...	1,055	·07
Others	3,376	·21



speakers show a variation of increase by above 5 per cent. The returns in the last Census may be said to be accurately recorded. The two maps illustrate the extent of distribution of Baghelkhandi and Gondi languages in the different Tahsils of the State. It will be noticed that Baghelkhandi is found everywhere but more prevalent in the North and East, and Gondi speakers are more represented in South Rewa.



NORTHERN DIVISION		SOUTHERN DIVISION			
NORTH REWA		EAST REWA		SOUTH REWA	
No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil
1	Huzoor	1	Beohari	1	Bandhogarh
2	Raghuraj Nagar	2	Gopad Banas	2	Sohagpur
3	Teonthar	3	Deosar		
4	Sirmaur	4	Singrauli		
5	Mauganj				

4. From Table XV, Part I which gives figures for all forms of vernaculars spoken in the State, it will be found that there are only 209 persons whose vernacular was returned as English, the rest spoke the different vernaculars of India. Of the Indian vernaculars those peculiar to Central India are spoken by 15,34,317, as detailed in the adjoining inset.

C. 1. Vernacular.	Number of speakers.
Gondi	3,31,984
Baghelkhandi	11,83,246
Western Hindi	19,384
Bundelkhandi } ...	*9,110*
Hindi } ...	*1,254*
Hindustani } ...	*8,906*
Others } ...	*114*
Rajasthani	131
Bhili	166
Kanjari	6

It will be found that besides Gondi and Baghelkhandi which form the majority, the other dialects returned are Bundelkhandi, Hindi and Hindustani, besides Urdu (112) and Bhadavri speakers (2) which have all been classed under Western Hindi. Other dialects spoken are Rajasthani, which includes Banjari spoken by Banjaras who have settled in Southern parts of the State and are professional carriers of food grains on pack bullocks. One hundred sixty-six persons have been returned as speaking Bhili dialect, and Kanjari, a form of Gypsy language, was spoken by 6 persons in 1931 Census. Besides these speakers of Central India vernaculars there were returned 52,919 speakers of vernaculars foreign to Central India as compared to 44,598 in 1921. Eastern Hindi which besides Baghelkhandi includes Avadhi and Chhatisgarhi dialects was spoken by 49, 555 persons in 1931 as against 43,067 in 1921. Avadhi including Purbi counts for 48,500 and Chhatisgarhi 1,055 of which latter there were only 457 persons returned in 1921. This shows there has been influx of Chhatisgarhi people bordering South Rewa into the Rewa State. Next to Eastern Hindi the largest number of persons spoke Rajasthani which includes Ahirvati, Harauti, Jaipuri, Marwari and Mewari. Marwari speakers were returned as 1,401 out of the total 1,552 speakers of Rajasthani dialects. Then in order are speakers of Marathi (including Berari dialect) Tamil, Panjabi, Gujrati,

Western Hindi which comprises *brijbhasha* including *Antervedi*, and Kanauji and Pachhahi. Besides these there are speakers of other dialects as detailed in the subjoined inset, but their number is below 100 each. It will be seen that these different dialects belong to different parts of India, from which people came into Rewa State and were found there at the time of Census in 1931. The South Indian dialects Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam were found to be spoken by 369 persons as their mother tongue. Marathi and Konkani, which is a form of Marathi but returned as a separate dialect in 1931 census, count for 400 persons. Gujrati and Sindhi speakers were 202 and 9 respectively. Behari and Oriya speakers were 46 and 10 respectively whereas Bengali speakers numbered 164. 203 persons are returned as speakers of Panjabi which comprises Jangali 41 and Panjabi 162. Central Pahari and Nepali were spoken by 70 and 16 respectively, including 66 Garhwali speakers. There were only 8 Pashto speakers 2 Kashmiri and 2 Bhutani. Gypsy language that is shown as Beldari and spoken by Beldars probably counts 79 persons. Comparing with the figures of 1921, we find that there is an increase in the number of Rajasthani speakers from 486 to 1,552, the chief increase being in Marwari which returned only 431 in 1921 whereas in 1931 its number is 1,401.

Dailects.	Number of speakers.
Western Hindi	49,555
Rajasthani	1,552
Marathi	384
Tamil	280
Panjabi	203
Gujrati	202
Western Hindi	176
Bengali	164
Gypsy (Beldari)	79
Telegu	73
Central Pahari (including Garhwali) ...	70
Khairwari	56
Behari	46
Konkani (including Goanese) ...	16
Eastern Pahari or Nepali ...	16
Kanarese	15
Uriya	10
Sindhi	9
Pashto	8
Bhutani	2
Kashmiri	2
Manelum	1
	52,919

Eastern Hindi group.

5. Under the Eastern Hindi group of the Aryan mediate sub-branches are, besides Bagheli, Avadhi, Bundelkhandi and Chhatisgarhi. The Eastern Hindi is said to extend to 5 parts of India, *e.* g., the U. P., Baghelkhand, part of Bundelkhand, Chhota Nagpur and the C. P. Mr. Grierson in his survey, extends Eastern Hindi to all districts of Oudh except Hardoi and Fyzabad. It is bounded on the east by the Bhojpuri dialect of Bihari and by Oriya, on the South by the Marathi, on the West by the various dialects of Western Hindi, chiefly Kanauji and Bundeli and on the North by the languages of Nepal Himalaya. Bagheli or Baghelkhandi is akin to Avadhi and differs so very little from it, that Avadhi—Bagheli is practically the Eastern Hindi language. However, the Jamna river running between Banda and Fatehpur and the Southern boundary of Allahabad district may be said to be the dividing line between Avadhi and Bagheli. In both these is contained the vast literature of Hindi. If Avadhi was patronized in Oudh by the Kings and nobles of Oudh, Bagheli was patronized by the rulers of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Under the distinguished enlightened patronage of the Kings of Rewa, says Dr. Grierson, "a school of poets arose in that country whose works still enjoy a considerable reputation." Rulers of Rewa State themselves contributed no small share to the devolpment of Hindi literature by their own works which are the admiration of the Hindi world. If Surdas wrote in Western Hindi, Tulsidas enriched Eastern Hindi by his popular great works including the world renowned Ramayan which is written in Baghelkhandi (Eastern Hindi), although there are found traces of Avadhi and Bundelkhandi here and there, and the contribution to Hindi literature by the royal poets, Maharaja Jai Singh Ji Deo, Vishwanath Singh and Raghuraj Singh the three consecutive rulers of Rewa has been no less than that of Tulsidas both in quality and quantity. According to the 1921 Census Report Baghelkhandi was spoken by 11, 14, 296 persons in Rewa State alone although the linguistic survey figures show 21, 46, 756

persons as speaking the Bagheli dialect in India according to the Census returns of 1921. In 1931, in the whole of India chiefly C. P., C. I. and Berar there were returned about 68 lacs of people speaking the Eastern Hindi dialect which practically means Baghelkhandi. Bagheli has not been separately classified in subsidiary tables, so that it is not possible to get exact figures for this dialect. From Table XV of the Census Report for India we find that Eastern Hindi was spoken by 24,07,501 persons in the States and Agencies of which C. I. Agency alone returns 14,90,431 and C. P. States 8,68,727. Rewa alone returns 12,32,801 speakers of Eastern Hindi as their mother tongue.

6. From a careful study of the map and the tables it will be seen that the percentage of distribution of the different dialects in the different Tahsils is as shown in the marginal inset

Tahsil.	Gondi.	Eastern Hindi (Baghelkhandi)	Western Hindi.	Rajasthani.	Other.
Hazur Tahsil	.06	98.1	1.4	.06	.38
Raghurajnagar	...	96	3.03	.08	.91
Sirmaur	...	99	.27	...	.73
Mauganj	.7	99	.93	.91	.06
Teonthar	...	96	3.5	.001	.48
Gopadbanas	.09	72	.53	.006	27.46
Beohari	24.	75	.13	.08	24.79
Deosar	40.	59	.009	.03	40.97
Singrauli	26.	79	.09	...	20.93
Bandhogarh	27.	69	3.1	.09	7 81
Sohagpur	61.	34	1.4	.41	64.19

Gondi may be said to be the primitive language of the people first inhabiting these parts, but this dialect is fast disappearing and undergoing change by adapting to the Aryan dialect and adopting its vocabulary as well as its inflections. It will be seen that only the South Rewa and East Rewa Tahsils contain Gondi speaking population. Only a few were found in Hazur Tahsil and Mauganj speaking Gondi as their mother tongue and their number is only 103 and 962 respectively but there are some 44 persons in Hazur Tahsil and 295 in Mauganj who can speak Gondi as a subsidiary language. It will be noticed that in Rewa City were returned 15 Gondi speakers 13 males and 2 females but Raghurajnagar, Teonthar and Sirmaur return no Gondi speakers. **Gondi.**

Baghelkhandi dialect is of course spoken in all Tahsils, the largest being returned from Gopadbanas, and the lowest from Singrauli, as the figures in the inset will show. **Bagheli.**

Baghelkhandi.	Number of speakers.	Baghelkhandi.	Number of speakers.
Hazur Tahsil ...	1,71,242	Beohari ...	1,32,567
Raghurajnagar ...	1,23,884	Deosar ...	51,782
Sirmaur ...	1,27,218	Singrauli ...	343
Mauganj ...	1,34,809	Bandhogarh ...	59,188
Teonthar ...	89,863	Sohagpur ...	1,73,858
Gopadbanas ...	1,77,646		

Next to Gondi and Bagheli (a sub-branch of the Eastern-Hindi) which are the principal languages spoken in the State, the other main languages of which figures of speakers have been compiled are Western Hindi, Rajasthani, Marathi and Gujrati. The number of persons speaking these as their mother tongue per mille is shown in the inset from which it will appear that Western Hindi which comprises chiefly the dialects returned as Bundelkhandi, and the so designated Hindusthani or Hindi or Urdu dialects is spoken by 12 persons per thousand as their mother tongue.

	Per mille
Gondi ...	209
Eastern Hindi ...	7,787
Western Hindi ...	12
Rajasthani ...	1·2
Marathi ...	·2
Gujrati ...	·1

7. From the subsidiary table figures it will however be seen that there are persons who can speak most of these dialects not as their mother tongue but as a subsidiary language. The figures in the inset show that **Subsidiary.**

the number of persons speaking subsidiary languages is so distributed that we find that considering the number of persons who have Marathi or Gurjari or Gujrati as their mother tongue, their percentage is greater than that of others speaking the subsidiary languages.

Mother tongue.	Subsidiary.		
	Gondi.	E. Hindi.	W. Hindi
Gondi	...	10,034	67
Eastern Hindi ...	23,031	...	...
Rajasthani ...	215	90	7,998
Western Hindi ...	102	5.685	134
Marathi	...	81	214
Gujrati	...	45	49

8. It may be of interest to note that whereas in 1921 the number of Gonds including 29,147 as animists was returned as 1,67,302 and Gondi speakers as 2,17,698, in 1931 the number of Gonds, Baigas Majhis, Panikas etc. returned as Tribals excluding Bhils numbering 86 is 28,397, but the number of speakers of Gondi is 3,31,384 which shows that although most of the Tribals have Hinduised themselves or adopted the Aryan culture they still retain their language. Not only this, but it appears that like other castes, who are not Gonds but also speak the Gondi themselves, most of these tribals have entirely given up the Gondi. The total number of persons belonging to castes who style themselves Hindus but are also recorded as tribals is 4,91,091. So that more than a lakh of persons have given up the languages which they should ordinarily speak as their mother tongue. The total number of persons who speak Gondi as a subsidiary language is only 2,020 in 1931, but there are no corresponding figures available for 1921.

General remarks

9. The chief languages spoken in Rewa State, as stated above, are Avadhi, Baghelkhandi, Bundlekhandi, Gondi, Hindi and Hindusthani. It is very difficult to find out exactly the name of the language spoken inside the house. The ever increasing spread of education and intercourse of local people with outsiders, accelerated by easy and cheap means of communication which now prevails and are likely to prevail still more have tended so much to change the general character of the dialects spoken in the State that it becomes difficult to distinguish one from the other. Hindi or Hindusthani being the court language and the language of cultured people, it is considered more dignified and fashionable to use Hindusthani words even in their own homes. The indigenous character of the languages is thus gradually vanishing and the Rewa people both at the capital and in the towns except most persons in the interior frequently use words which are more or less a polished form of Hindusthani. Undoubtedly as time rolls on and education spreads the inevitable result will be that the people will discard most of their un-couth forms of expression and speech and will cultivate a taste for the use of the more agreeable or cultured words of polished Hindi. In the interior of the State, specially in rural areas we still notice that the majority of the people speak their own dialects but there too, many of those who often have opportunities of attending courts or come in contact with State officials think it a matter of gravity and dignity to use refined forms of Hindi speech. If the existing state of affairs continues there is every likelihood that Baghelkhandi will develop into Khari-boli, which will become in the near future *lingua franca* of the Rewa State. Females still retain the indigenous forms of speech because they very rarely leave their homes or come in contact with educated class of people, still more because female education in Rewa is not advanced. It is an admitted fact that with the spread of female education and with the social uplift of females, women in Rewa also will not hesitate to come out of their barren conservatism like their sisters in other parts of the country, as they are the most influential in developing the culture of the children and the people. The local indigenous character of the language and culture therefore, undergoes change with time and circumstances.

10. The tendency now is to know and speak more languages than one and even Gondi speaking population like Baigas and others, as observed above have commenced speaking other languages. The Banjaras and Lawanas, who speak Rajasthani at home often speak Bagheli and Gondi as they have their business dealings with people speaking the dialect.

CHAPTER X.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

REWA STATE.—*Distribution of Population of each Sex by Language.*

Language.	Total number of speakers.				No. per 10,000 of total population (1931).		Where chiefly spoken.
	1931.		1921.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
REWA STATE	795,381	792,064	698,322	703,202	10,000	10,000	
A. Vernaculars of India... ...	795,264	791,972	698,260	703,145	9,998·5	9,998·8	
Austric Family	27	29	....	...	·3	·4	
Austro-Asiatic Sub-family ...	27	29	...	...	·3	·4	
Munda Branch	27	29	...	...	·3	·4	
1. Kherwari	27	29	...	...	·3	·4	Singrauli Tahsil.
Tibeto-Chinese Family ...	...	2					
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family ...	...	2					
Tibeto-Himalayan Branch ...	...	2					
Tibetan Group ...	...	2					
1. Bhotia of Sikkim ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	Hazur Tahsil.
Dravidian Family	168,147	163,606	107,369	110,414	2,114·0	2,065·5	
Dravidian Group ...	30	266	13	24	·4	3·3	
1. Tamil	22	258	13	24	·3	3·2	Sohagpur Tahsil.
2. Malayalam	1	...	...	...	...	...	Sirmaur Tahsil.

CHAPTER X.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

REWA STATE—*Distribution of Population of each Sex by Language.*

Language.	Total number of speakers.				No. per 10,000 of total population (1931).		Where chiefly spoken.
	1931.		1921.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Kanarese	7	8	...	...	·1	·1	Sohagpur Tahsil.
Intermediate Group	**168,076**	**163,308**	**107,325**	**110,373**	**2,113·1**	**2,061·8**	
1. Gondi	168,076	163,308	107,325	110,373	2,113·1	2,061·8	Southern Division.
Andhra Language	41	32	31	17	·5	·4	
1. Telgu	41	32	31	17	·5	·4	Sohagpur Tahsil.
Indo-European Family ...	**627,045**	**628,295**	**590,891**	**592,731**	**7,883·6**	**7,932·4**	
Aryan Sub-Family ...	7	1	22	...	·1		
Eranian Branch	7	1	22	...	·1		
Eastern Group	7	1	22	...	·1		
1. Pashto	7	1	22	..	·1	...	Hazur and Bandogarh Tahsils.
Dardik Branch	1	1	1	5			
Dard Group	1	1	1	5			
1. Kashmiri	1	1	1	5	...	...	Hazur and Raghurajnagar Tahsils.
Other Sub-branch... ...	5	4	7	2	·1		
North-Western Group ...	5	4	7	2	·1		
1. Sindhi	5	4	7	2	·1	...	Sohagpur Tahsil.

Southern Group ...	209	191	124	174	2·6	2·4	
1. Marathi	202	182	122	166	2·5	2·3	Hazur and Sohagpur Tahsils.
2. Konkani	7	9	2	8	·1	·1	Hazur Tahsil.
Eastern Group... ...	134	86	53	94	1·7	1·1	
1. Oriya	10	...	...	...	·1	...	Hazur, Bandhogarh and Sohagpur Tahsils.
2. Bihari	31	15	...	7	·4	·2	Northern Division.
3. Bengali	93	71	53	87	1·2	·9	Hazur, Sohagpur, Bandhogarh and Raghurajnagar Tahsils.
Mediate Sub-Branch	**615,779**	**617,022**	**576,130**	**581,233**	**7,741·9**	**7,790·1**	
Mediate Group	615,779	617,022	576,130	581,233	7,741·9	7,790·1	
1. Eastern Hindi	615,779	617,022	576,130	581,233	7,741·9	7,790·1	General.
Central Group	10,854	10,960	14,545	11,213	136·5	138·4	
1. Western Hindi	9,479	10,081	12,625	9,673	119·2	127·3	General.
2. Rajasthani	1,032	651	794	601	13·0	8·2	Sohagpur, Raghurajnagar, Beohari and Hazur Tahsils.
3. Gujarati	122	80	1,078	868	1·5	1·0	Sohagpur, Raghurajnagar, Bandogarh and Hazur Tahsils.
4. Bhili (Bhil Dialects) ...	78	88	...	...	1·0	1·1	Bandogarh & Sohagpur Tahsils.
5. Panjabi	143	60	48	71	1·8	·8	Hazur, Sohagpur and Raghurajnagar Tahsils
Pahari Group	56	30	2	5	·7	·4	
1. Central Pahari	42	28	2	4	·5	·4	} Sohagpur and Beohari Tahsils.
2. Eastern Pahari	14	2	...	1	·2	...	
Unclassed Languages	**45**	**40**	**2**	...	**·6**	**·5**	
1. Gipsy Languages ...	45	40	2	...	·6	·5	Bandhogarh and Hazur Tahsils.
B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries.							
Indo. European Family.							
Aryan Sub-Family.							
Eranian Branch ...	...	...	1	2			
Armenian Group ...	...	...	...	1			

CHAPTER X.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

REWA STATE—*Distribution of Population of each Sex by Language.*

Language.	Total number of speakers.				No. per 10,000 of total population (1931).		Where chiefly spoken.
	1931.		1921.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Armenian	...	...	...	1			
Persian Group	...	...	1	1			
1. Persian	...	...	1	1			
Tibeto-Chinese Family ...	...	...	4	2			
Tai Chinese Sub-Family ...	...	...	4	2			
Chinese Branch ...	...	...	4	2			
Chinese Group	...	...	4	2			
1. Chinese unspecified ...	...	...	4	2			
Semetic Family	...	...	...	1			
1. Arabic	...	...	...	1			
6. Europen Languages ...	117	92	62	57	1·5	1·2	
Indo. European Family ...	117	92	62	57	1·5	1·2	
Celtic Group	117	92	62	57	1·5	1·2	
1. English	117	92	62	57	1·5	1·2	Raghurajnagar, Hazur, and Sohagpur.

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER X.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(Bilingualism).

Distribution by Language of the total Population.

State and Natural Division.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of the total populations who speak.														
		Gondi as mother tongue per 10,000.							Total.	Eastern Hindi as mother tongue per 10,000.						
		As mother tongue only.	With Eastern Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Western Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Bhili as Subsidiary.	With Marathi as Subsidiary.	With Gujarati as Subsidiary.		As mother tongue only.	With Gondi as Subsidiary.	With Western Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Bhili as Subsidiary.	With Marathi as Subsidiary.	With Gujarati as Subsidiary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rewa State	2,088	9,695	303	2	...	...	...	...	7,766	9,916	19	65	...	...	...	...
Nothern Division	16	8,113	1,887	...	...	...	...	...	9,810	9,927	5	68	...	...	...	...
Southern Division	3,565	9,700	,298	2	...	...	...	...	6,308	9,904	34	61	1	...	...	...

State and Natural Division.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of the total popululion who speak.														
		Western Hindi as mother tongue per 10,000.							Total.	Rajasthani as mother tongue per 10,000.						
		As mother tongne only.	With Gondi as Subsidiary.	With Eastern Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Bhili as Subsidiary.	With Marathi as Subsidiary.	With Gujarati as Subsidiary.		As mother tongue only.	With Gondi as Subsidiary.	With Eastern Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Western Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Bhili as Subsidiary.	With Marathi as Subsidiary.	With Gujarati as Subsidiary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rewa State	123	7,033	53	2,906	...	1	6	1	11	7.392	1,277	535	796	...	...	...
Nothern Division	159	5,968	...	4,031	...	...	...	1	4	5,289	...	1,911	2,800	...	...	...
Southern Division	97	8,278	113	1,594	...	2	13	...	16	7,723	1,468	322	487	...	...	...

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER X.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(Bilingualism).

Distribution by Language of the total Population.

State and Natural Division.	Total.	Number per 10,000 of the total population who speak.														
		Marathi as mother tongue per 10,000.							Total.	Gujrati as mother tongue per 10,000.						
		As mother tongue only.	With Eastern Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Western Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Bhili as Subsidiary.	With Gujrati as Subsidiary.	With Gondi as Subsidiary.		As mother tongue only.	With Gondi as Subsidiary.	With Eastern Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Western Hindi as Subsidiary.	With Rajasthani as Subsidiary.	With Bhili as Subsidiary.	With Marathi as Subsidiary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rewa State	2	2,318	2,109	5,573	...	...	...	...	1	5,347	...	2,228	2,445	...	...	...
Northern Division	3	1,331	3,318	5,391	...	...	...	...	1	2,099	...	5,309	2,592	...	...	...
Southern Division	1	2,980	596	6,424	...	...	...	...	1	7,521	...	165	2,314	...	...	...

REWA STATE.—CHAPTER X.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Comparison of Tribe and Language tables.

Tribe and Language.	Strength of tribe (Table XXIII).				Number speaking tribal language only.		Number speaking tribal language and some other language.		Remarks.
	Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
Bhil ... { Hindu	26	72	11	51	78	88	...	...	
Bhil ... { Tribal	46		40						
Gond ... { Hindu	89,474	98,608	90,542	99,607	163,265	158,011	4,811	5,297	
Gond ... { Tribal	9,134		9,065						

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION.

Hindu	...	*15,22,455.*
Muslim	...	*35,307.*
Tribals	...	*28,483.*
Other	...	*1,200.*
Total	...	*15,87,445*

This chapter deals with figures regarding religious beliefs as recorded in the Census Imperial Table XVI and the subsidiary Tables I to IV of this chapter. Age, Civil condition and Education also deal with religions faiths.

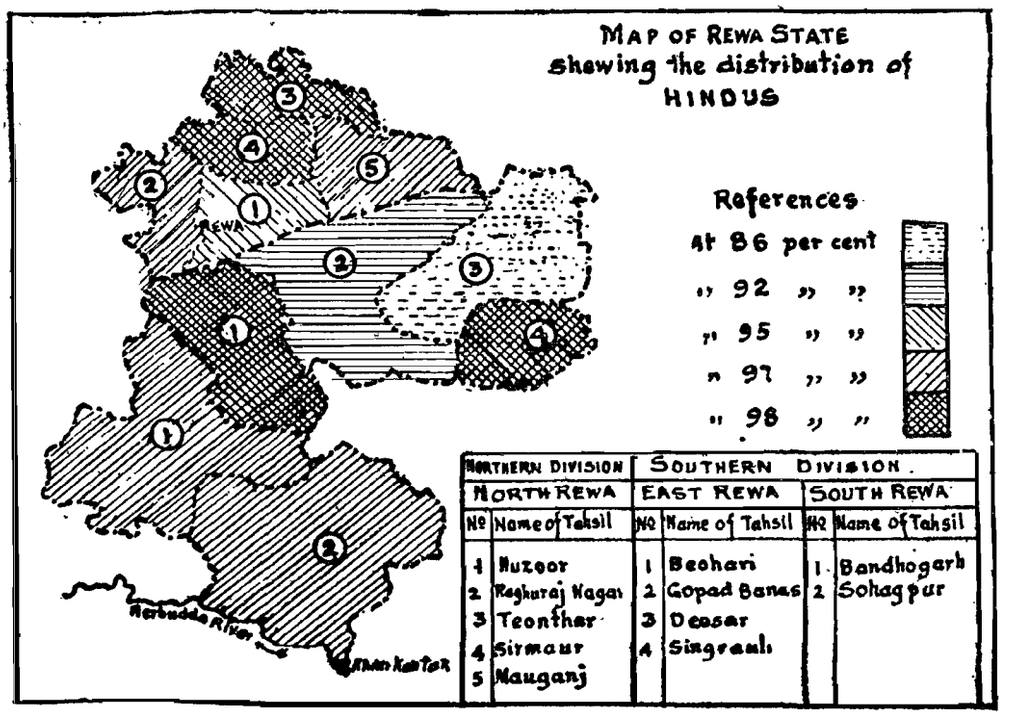
2. The main religions are distributed according to the figures compiled in subsidiary Table I as shown in the inset. The Hindus naturally predominate and are found to be about 96 per cent whereas they were about 95 per cent in 1921, 98 iu 1911 and 76 per cent in 1901. The figures regarding the tribals seem to be varying, and do not seem to be quite accurately returned. While there were found as many as 2,80,502 in 1901, in 1911 their number dwindled to the ridiculously low figure of only 10. But in 1921, the number abruptly rose to 38,134, whereas in 1931, it again fell to 28,483. The reason, says Col. Luard in his report for Census of 1911, is that in 1901 owing to the want of schools of instructions for enumerators all classes met with on the jungle tract were indiscriminately returned as Animists. He further remarked iu the same report in fly page at the beginning of Table VI relating to religions that "the animistic population shows an enormours decrease on the present occasion owing to the reluctance of a majority of these tribes to return themselves as animist. Almost all persons of this class have on this occasion, returned their religion as Hindu which has increased the Hindu figures considerably." The Hindu population showed an increase of 46 per cent in 1911 over their population of 1901. In 1921 census report the variation is attributed to the different ways the enumerators dealt with the figures of animistic tribes. This appears to be the real cause of such marked divergence in the figures. In 1931 the tribals have been returned both as Hindus and Tribals.

Religion.	Proportion percent of population.			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu ...	76·3	97·7	94·9	95·9
Muslim ...	2·5	2·2	2·2	2·2
Tribals ...	21·1	·07	27·2	1·8
Jains ...		·4	·5	·6
Christians ...	·04	·1	·1	·2
Others ...	·02	·02	·03	·1

3. The number of Hindus returned is 15,22,455 as compared to 13,31, 246 in 1921, and they show a variation of only 14·3 per cent since 1921. In the Northern division there are 6,40,409 Hindus while in the South and East Rewa they are returned as 8,82,046. They are distributed as shown in the inset in the different Tahsils as compared with figures of the previous 2 censuses. It will be noticed that Sirmaur and Teonthar have the largest percentage of Hindu proportion of population. Hazur Tahsil has practically maintained the strength of its Hindus, but in all other Tahsils in North Rewa, except Sirmaur the number has fallen to a more or less extent. In the rest of East Rewa while Gopadbanas has increased its number of Hindus, other Tahsils have lost. In South Rewa in both Tahsils the number of followers of Hindu religion has

Tahsils.	Percentage of Hindus.		
	1931	1921	1911
Hazur Tahsil ...	95·06	95·05	95·06
Raghurajnagar ...	96·79	97·30	97·32
Sirmaur ...	98·39	98·17	98·23
Mauganj ...	97·01	97·05	97·37
Teonthar ...	98·23	98·39	98·31
Gopadbans ...	92·45	83·58	98·22
Beohari ...	97·60	98·45	98·68
Deosar ...	86·48	98·18	98·35
Singrauli ...	97·75		
Bandhogarh ...	97·44	97·18	97·64
Sohagpur ...	97·18	94·71	98·20

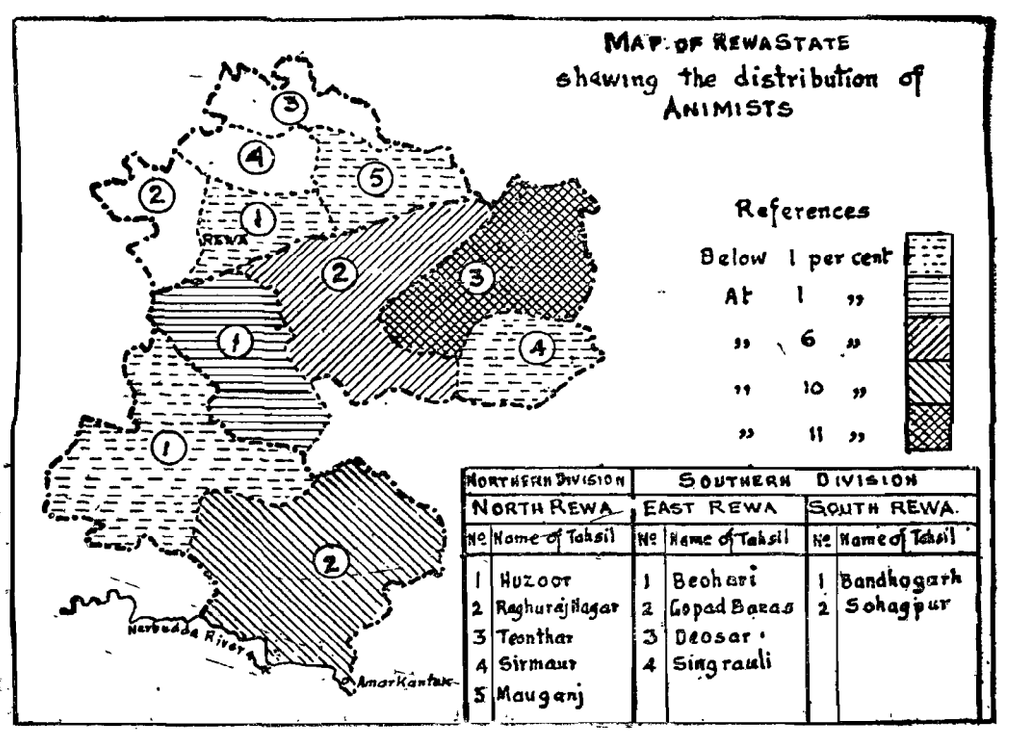
increased in population. These remarks will be illustrated by the following map.



NORTHERN DIVISION		SOUTHERN DIVISION			
NORTH REWA		EAST REWA		SOUTH REWA	
No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil
1	Huzoor	1	Beohari	1	Bandhogarh
2	Raghuraj Nagar	2	Gopad Banas	2	Sohagpur
3	Teonthar	3	Deosar		
4	Sirmaur	4	Singrauli		
5	Mauganj				

4. Among the Tribals, the Gond, Baigas, Majhis, Panikas, Paos, etc., who are known as the Tribals or animists, there are some persons returned as tribals and some as Hindus. Their number has fallen by 25 per cent since 1921. In North Rewa their proportion has considerably increased since 1921, while in South Rewa it has decreased by 76 per cent. It will be

Tribals.	1931	1921	1911
By religion ...	28,483	38,134	10
By language (Gondi)	3,31,384	21,9,369	17,8,022
By Tribe (Tribal) ...		31,4,616	32,3,443
By Hindu ...	28		

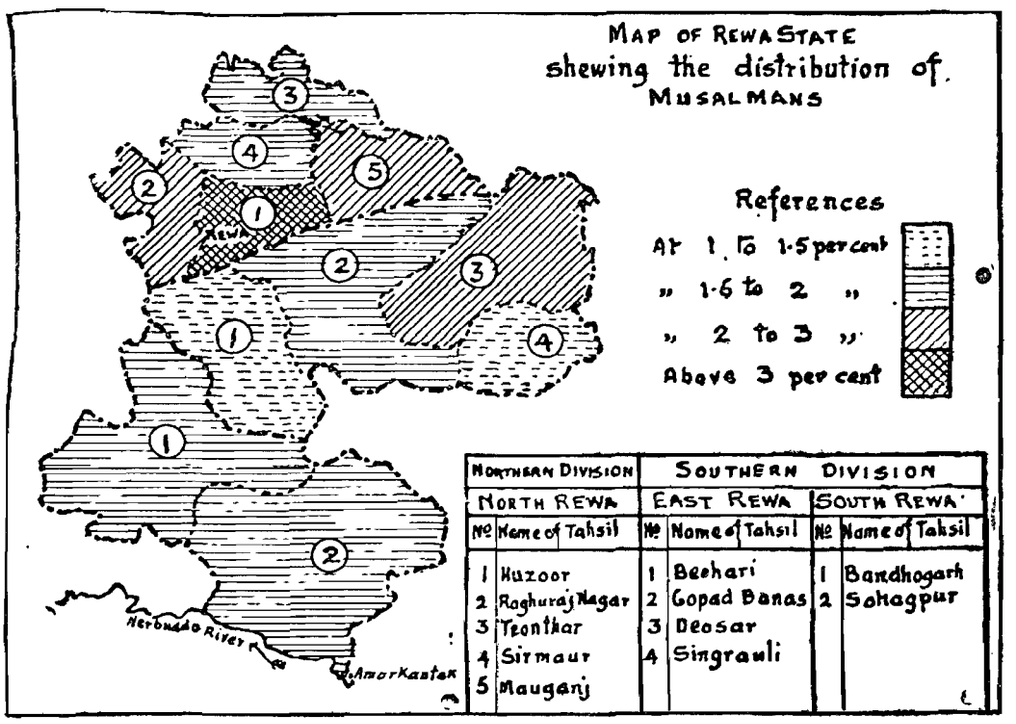


NORTHERN DIVISION		SOUTHERN DIVISION			
NORTH REWA		EAST REWA		SOUTH REWA	
No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil	No	Name of Tahsil
1	Huzoor	1	Beohari	1	Bandhogarh
2	Raghuraj Nagar	2	Gopad Banas	2	Sohagpur
3	Teonthar	3	Deosar		
4	Sirmaur	4	Singrauli		
5	Mauganj				

interesting to know the difference in figures about the tribals by religion, language, and tribe since 1921. It will be found from Table XVIII that the castes commonly known as tribals who profess the Hindu religion are about 4,62,603 in number, whereas the rest who have been returned as tribals by religion are 28,483.

5. The above comparative figures will show how progressively the tribals have been accepting the Hindu religious doctrines and following the ways of the Hindus in general. As a matter of fact the Hindu religion is so comprehensive and assimilating that any person who would follow the general principles of Hinduism and begin to live like ordinary Hindus, is entitled to call himself Hindu. There is no proselytisation but recognition in the Hindu fold by the Hindu community.

6. The next important religious community in the State is the community believing in the Muslim faith. Their number is 35,307 comprising 17,916 and 17,391 females. They form only a little above 2 per cent. of the total population. Their distribution in the State is illustrated in the Map below. Since 1921 the increase has been about 13 per cent. But the variation per cent. since 1901—1931, as shown in subsidiary Table I is calculated to be an increase of 7·26 per cent. There has been an increase of only 7·17 per cent. in North Rewa whereas in South and East Rewa combined the Muslims have increased by about 21 per cent.



Northern Division		Southern Division			
North Rewa		East Rewa		South Rewa	
№	Name of Tahsil	№	Name of Tahsil	№	Name of Tahsil
1	Huzoor	1	Beehari	1	Bandhogarh
2	Raghuraj Nagar	2	Gopad Banas	2	Sohagpur
3	Teonthar	3	Deosar		
4	Sirmaur	4	Singrauli		
5	Mauganj				

It may be of interest to note that among the Muslims also there are certain castes who have been returned both as Hindus and as Muslims. Besides the main Muslim caste Sheikh, Sayed and Pathan returned in the State, there are other castes known by their profession such as Behna, Darzi, Dhobi, Julaha, Mehtar, Nai and Nut. Of these Darzi, Dhobi and Nai and Mehtar castes some have declared themselves as Hindu and some profess the Muslim faith. The largest per cent. of Mohammadan is in the Hazur Tahsil with 471 person per 10,000. Mauganj comes next followed by Raghurajnagar and then Deosar and Bandhogarh. Then in order are Deosar, Gopadbanas, Teonthar, Sohagpur, Sirmaur, Singrauli and Beohari. The number of Muslims however, was found to be the greatest in Hazur Tahsil (8,222) and then Sohagpur with (4,728), Gopadbanas (3,902), Mauganj (3,865), Raghurajnagar (3,559) Bandhogarh (2,949), Sirmaur (2059) and other Tahsils have Muslims all below 2,000 in number.

7. The remaining religions whose followers were found in Census are Jains, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and Jews. Except the Jains and Christians whose total number in the whole State is 875 and 262 respectively, others are very insignificant in number. The Sikhs are only 51, Parsis 6 and Jews 3 only.

8. The characteristic feature of Hindus in Rewa State is that they are more attached to agriculture and inhabit the rural areas in large numbers while Musalmans and Jains have an attraction for trade, commerce and industry and show an inclination for residing in towns. Animists or Tribals are hilly people or jungle tribes and are therefore found in minority in the Urban areas. The term Hindus in these days includes persons born of parents not belonging to any religion other than Hinduism who perform their marriage and other ceremonies in accordance with customs and usages of the Hindu Code, believe in God, respect the cow and other divinities and burn the dead.

The increase in population according to the different main religions since 1921, may be chiefly attributed to the natural growth of population in a decade. The tribals have shown signs of decrease due to the fact that they have adopted Hindu ways and would prefer to be classed as Hindu, hence the slight increase of over one per cent in the Hindu population besides the natural growth of above 13 per cent. in general in 1931. The number of Jains and Christians has increased owing to migration into Rewa, for business or service. The Muslims have increased by about 13 per cent., which is a very high rate as compared to the variation in previous censuses. While we may account for this increase mostly to natural growth, there can be no doubt that persons discarded from Hindu society, chiefly widows, find a ready response in the Muslim fold.

REWA STATE—CHAPTER XI—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(*Religion*).

General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion and Locality.	Actual number in 1931.	Proportion per 10,000 of the population in.				Variation per cent. Increase (+) Decrease (−).			Net variation per cent.
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1901 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu :—									
REWA STATE ...	1,522,455	9,590	9,498·5	9,770·9	7,634·2	+14·36	−10·08	+46·1	+50·23
Northern Division ...	640,409	9,689	9,698·4	9,704·07	8,429·0	+6·73	−4·3	+24·15	+14·22
Southern Division ...	882,046	9,520	9,340·7	9,820·5	6,835·92	+20·62	−14·3	+73·23	+94·83
Muslim :—									
REWA STATE ...	35,307	222	223·03	223·7	248·0	+12·95	−7·8	+2·6	+7·26
Northern Division ...	19,411	294	292·8	291·1	309·2	+7·17	−3·6	−5·77	−5·63
Southern Division ...	15,896	172	167·8	173·8	186 45	+20·90	−12·9	+16·46	+28·73
Tribal :—									
REWA STATE ...	28,483	179	272·9	0·07	2,113·2	−25·30	+381,240	−100	−89·8
Northern Division ...	459	7	1·9	...	1,256·1	+295·69	...	...	−99·46
Southern Division ...	28,024	302	485·6	0·1	2,974·03	−26·28	+380,080	−100	−85·77
Jain :—									
REWA STATE ...	875	6	4·8	3·9	4·0	+30·79	+10·4	+14·6	+65·42
Northern Division ...	453	7	5·5	3·8	4·80	+32·84	+39·2	−27·0	+40·68
Southern Division ...	422	5	4·2	4·2	3·13	+28·66	−9·1	+74·4	+103·86
Christian :—									
REWA STATE ...	265	2	1·3	1·02	0·4	+48·04	+16·2	+137 7	+334·43
Northern Division ...	158	2	1·1	0·6	·5	+125·71	+89·2	−9·68	+409·67
Southern Division ...	107	1	1·4	1·3	·45	−1·83	−6·7	+290	+256·7
Others :—									
REWA STATE ...	60	1	0·3	0·2	0·2	+175·67	+5·7	−32	+308·0
Northern Division ...	53	1	0·3	0·4	0·4	+350·0	−25·9	−62·5	+275
Southern Division ...	7	...	0·2	0·2	·02	−29·41	+112·5	−700	+20

Distribution by Tahsils and Natural

Tahsil and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of							
	Hindu.				Muslim.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REWA STATE ...	**9,590**	**9,498·5**	**9,770·9**	**7,634.2**	**222**	**223·03**	**223·7**	**248·0**
Huzur Tahsil ...	9,506	9,505'4	9,508'7	...	471	488'5	486'7	...
Raghurajnagar Tahsil	9,679	9,730'1	9,732'3	...	281	242'8	250'6	...
Sirmaur Tahsil ...	9,839	9,817'4	9,823'1	...	161	178'2	177'0	...
Mauganj Tahsil ...	9,701	9,705'5	9,737'7	...	283	259'6	262'3	...
Teonthar Tahsil ...	9,823	9,839'6	9,831'2	...	177	160'4	168'8	...
Gopadbanas Tahsil	9,245	8,358'9	9,822'8	...	180	175'0	177'2	...
Beohari Tahsil ...	9,766	9,845'7	9,868'1	...	118	116'4	127'3	...
Deosar Tahsil ...	8,643	9,818'1	9,835'8	...	213	181'9	163'6	...
Singrauli Tahsil ...	9,775				148			
Bandhogarh Tahsil	9,744	9,718 3	9,764'9	...	203	210'4	229'9	...
Sohagpur Tahsil ...	9,718	9,471'2	9,820 4	...	167	157'7	164'4	...
Northern Division...	**9,689**	**9,698·4**	**9,704·07**	**3,429·0**	**294**	**29 2**	**291·1**	**309·2**
Southern Division...	**9,520**	**9,340·7**	**9,820·5**	**6,835·92**	**172**	**167·8**	**173·8**	**185·45**

CHAPTER XI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Christians Number and Variation.

State and Natural Division.	Actual Number of Christians in—		Variation per cent. 1921—31.
	1931	1921	
1	2	3	4
REWA STATE ...	265	179	+40·0
Northern Division ...	158	70	+125·7
Southern Division ...	107	109	−1·8

(RELIGION) SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Division of the main religions.

the population who are.

Tribal.				Jain.				Christian.				Others.			
1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
179	**272·9**	**0·07**	**2,113·2**	**6**	**4·8**	**3·9**	**4·0**	**2**	**1·3**	**1·02**	**0·4**	**1**	**0·3**	**0·2**	**0·2**
13	0·4	..	...	5	3·9	3·7	...	2	0·9	0·3	...	3	0·9	0·5	...
...	...	...	...	29	22·5	13·5	...	9	4·1	2·3	..	2	0·5	1·3	...
...	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	4·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
575	1,466·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	35·3	...	...	3	2·5	4·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,144 }	...	...	...	... }	...	...	...	... }	...	0·5	...	... }	...	...	...
77 }				... }				.. }				... }			
47	61·2	...	...	3	4·4	1·3	...	2	4·6	3·8	...	1	1·0	...	...
100	358·1	0·4	...	12	10·4	11·9	...	3	2·3	2·5	...	...	0·2	0·3	...
7	**1·9**	...	**1,256·1**	**7**	**5·5**	**3·8**	**4·8**	**2**	**1·1**	**0·6**	**·5**	**1**	**0·3**	**0·4**	**·4**
302	**485· (**	**0·1**	**2,974·03**	**5**	**4·2**	**4·2**	**3·13**	**1**	**1·4**	**1·3**	**·45**	...	**0·2**	**0·2**	**·02**

CHAPTER XI.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Urban population who are—						Number per 10,000 of the Rural population who are—					
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Tribal.	Jain.	Christian.	Gtners.	Hindu.	Mnslim.	Tribal.	Jains.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
REWA STATE ...	8,312	1.538	6	98	31	15	9,639	172	186	2	1	...
Northern Division	8,125	1,719	...	103	34	19	9,799	193	8	...	...	...
Southern Division	8,853	1,018	22	83	20	4	9,531	158	307	3	1	...

CHAPTER XII.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

Population		1931.
Hindu castes	...	*10,60,722.*
Tribal Do.	...	*4,91,091.*
Muslim Do.	...	*35,307.*
Christians and others	...	*325.*
		15,87,445

Reference to statistics.

Figures relating to this chapter were compiled from the entries in column 8 of the Census General Schedule and are tabulated in Imperial Table XVII for this State, designated as religion, caste, tribe, etc., Subsidiary Table I at the end of the chapter, shows variation in numbers since 1921 in the important castes of the State and the proportion of each such caste to the population of the State. Table XIX gives figures about European and allied races and Anglo-Indians in the State.

Caste, tribe and race.

2. In this chapter are discussed figures regarding 'castes and tribes.' The proper heading of this chapter includes the term race also. It is very difficult to define these three terms accurately and to find what the differentia is to distinguish the one from other. These terms are loosely used by people. We hear sometimes people speaking of the race of Rajputs, although it is one of the castes of the Hindu community, sometimes the word race is comfused with religion, as the Mohammadan race or the Sikh race. As a matter of fact, people in India have divided themselves into several castes, whether they are Muslims or Hindus. Even among the Gonds and Tribal community and the Jains, there are subdivisions, which may be called their castes. The words 'nationality' or 'race' usually applied to Europeans is more or less territorial. If we accept the generally recognised theory, the Europeans and Indians belong to the same nationality, 'Aryan'. Muslims in India are, no doubt, by nationality Indians and Aryans, although their religion is different.

Caste system and sub-castes.

3. We have in India the old caste system prevailing and inspite of the social reformers, caste has stayed and would stay. When caste is abolished, the peculiar fabric of Indian society would disappear and the ancient sanctity of Indian culture and society would cease to mark out Indians among the different nationalities of the world. The dis-intergrating influences are more or less at work elsewhere, but Rewa State is still wedded to its old traditions and the caste system. There are castes and sub-castes, and sometimes the sub-castes occupy a prominent place. In Rewa, the Sarwaria sub-caste of Brahmans predominates in the whole State, and among the Rajputs the Baghelas, the ruling class Kashtriyas naturally exceed others. Among the Banias, the Kesarbanis and Kharias are greater in number than the others.

Castes above 50,000.

4. In the State, as stated above, the Brahmans form the majority with 2,45,637 persons and then the Gonds and Kols come next as shown in the inset. Of the other castes above 50,000 in number, we have in order of numerical strength, the Chamars, Kurmis, the Rajputs, Ahirs, and Telis. These castes mostly live on pasture and agriculture and therefore are in greater number and constitute above 62 per cent. of the population. Of the other castes as detailed in the list in the subsidiary table, of those above 20,000 in number, we have the following as shown in the next inset The Kachhis have increased by 12 per cent, Banias by only 1 per cent.,

Caste.	Number.	Per cent.
Brahmans ...	2,45,637	15.5
Gonds ...	1,98,215	12.5
Kols ...	1,75,471	11.0
Chamars ...	97,167	6.1
Kurmies ...	87,167	5.5
Rajputs ...	68,540	4.3
Ahirs ...	68,375	4.3
Telis ...	55,524	3.5

Caste.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Kachhis	45,119	2.8
Baniyas	37,944	2.4
Baigas	35 813	2.3
Kewat	31,398	2.0
Panikas	26,815	1.7
Bharias	22,949	1.4
Kumhars	22,626	1.4
Lohars	22,553	1.4
Nais	22,284	1.4

Castes above 20,000.

Baigas by 36 per cent, and Panikas by 4 per cent. Bharias were not recorded in 1921, so their variation cannot be known. The Kumhars have increased by 50 per cent. and the Lohars by 20 per cent. The Nais have shown excess by 13 per cent. All these castes form about 17 per cent. of the population.

Castes above 10,000.

5. The other castes in the State who are each above 10,000 and below 20,000 are, Baiswars 15,600, Gadarias 1,852, Kahars 16,821, Kalars 18,770, Kolis or Koris 17,043, Kotwars 11,793, Paos 16,252, Sonars 13,890. They form above 7·6 per cent. of the population.

Above 5,000.

Of those above five thousand we have the Kunbis 9,994, Sutars or carpenters with 9,683, Dheemars 8,752, Maharas 8,700, Dhobis 8,035, Mudahas 7,100, Kayasthas 6,608, Darzis 6,488, Agarias 6,373, Khairwars 5,806, Bansphors 5,604 and Baris 5,400. These form about 5·5 per cent. of the population.

The rest of the population excluding the Muslims who form about 2·2 of the people of the State, is distributed among the remaining castes forming about 6 per cent. of the population. The principal among them are Bairagis 4 899 and Gosains 1,674, Kamars 3,900, Bargahis 3,466, Barais 3,140, Bhats 3,063, Majhis 3,044, Kachers 2,279, Lodhis 1,340, Domars 2,600, and Mehtars 1,250. Other castes are very insignificant being mostly below 100 in number. Burgunda Caste had about 16 thousand in 1921, but not one was found in 1931 Census. There were 100 Bharewas in 1931, although in 1921 their number equalled that of Burgunda.

Distribution by locality.

6. Agarias Bairagis, Banjaras, Bharias, Bharewas, Bhils, Khangars, Majhis, Panikas, Pasis are all practically found in South and East Rewa Tahsils. Bairagis are confined mostly to Gopadbanas and Beohari Tahsils in East Rewa and to the South Rewa Tahsils. Bharewas are found largely in the Sohagpur Tahsils, only 1 was recorded in Beohari and 3 in Singrauli. Bharias also are in greater number in Sohagpur, only a few being found in Beohari (150) and Deosar (17). Except in Beohari where they are 4, Bhils are found only in Bandhogarh and Sohagpur. Kuchbandhiyas are peculiar to North Rewa, they are not traceable in South and East Rewa. Paos are found in Hazur Tahsil, Raghurajnagar, and Gopadbanas, but they are in greater number in Beohari, and most in Sohagpur. In other Tahsils the caste is not found. There are no *Mehtars* and *Domars* in Singrauli. In Deosar there were 16 Mehtars in 1931 as against 27 in 1921.

Tahsil.	Number of Gonds.	Number of Kols.	Number of Chamars.
Hazur Tahsil... ...	499	17,323	13,760
Raghurajnagar ...	36	11,942	13,930
Sirmaur	42	15,497	11,300
Mauganj	1,031	16,415	12,891
Teonthar	...	16,788	8,370
North Rewa	*1,608*	*77,365*	*60,251*
Gopadbanas	26,829	28,430	10,393
Beohari	21,531	24,217	5,762
Deosar	20,503	8,334	4,309
Singrauli	7,659	1,025	4,884
East Rewa	*76,522*	*62,006*	*25,348*
Bandhogarh	33,762	15,383	4,525
Sohagpur	86,323	20,617	7,043
South Rewa	*1,20,085*	*36,000*	*11,568*
	1,98,215	1,75,371	97,167

Gonds.

7. The Gonds predominate naturally in the South and East Rewa Tahsils, so do Baigas and Panikas. The distribution of the Gonds, Kols and Chamars in the State, who are next to Brahmans in numerical importance may be a matter of interest to note, as shown in the inset. It will be seen that there are no Gonds returned from Teonthar at all in 1931 although there were as many as 639 in 1921. The largest number of Gonds is in Sohagpur and then in order in Bandhogarh, Gopadbanas, Beohari, Deosar and Singrauli. In contrast

Kols.

to the Gonds, the Kols are found to be greater in number in North Rewa Tahsils than in either South Rewa or East Rewa, although Gopadbanas and Beohari return the largest number of Kols in the State, *viz.*, 28,430 and 24,217 respectively. They are lowest in Deosar. Among

Chamars.

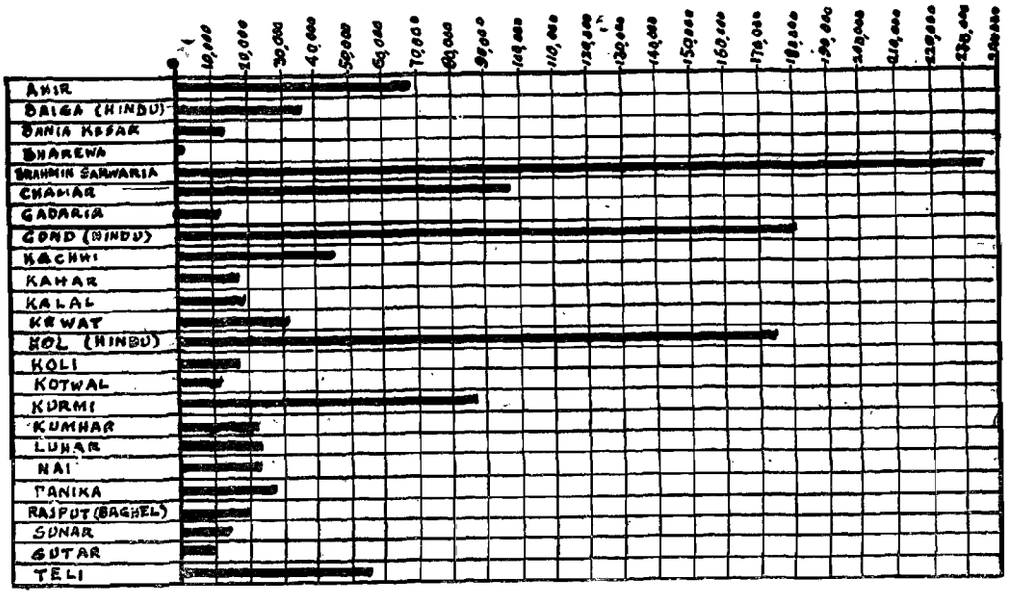
the Chamars, those returned from Raghurajnagar form the largest number then in descending order they are found in Hazur Tahsil, Mauganj, Sirmaur, Gopadbanas, Teonthar, Sohagpur, Beohari, Singrauli, Bandhogarh and Deosar. It may be stated here that amongst

Sex proportion.

all these three castes Gonds, Kols and Chamars, the female population is greater than the male. In Mauganj, Teonthar, Gopadbanas, Deosar and Sohagpur, however, there are more males than females among Chamars. Female Kols are found in less proportion in Mauganj and Teonthar in North Rewa and in all Tahsils of East and South Rewa except Gopadbanas. In all other Tahsils the female Kols are in excess of the males. In North Rewa having the small number of Gonds, we have males in larger number, but in all the other Tahsils except Singrauli, Bandhogarh and Sohagpur, there is a slightly greater proportion of females among the Gonds. The Gonds show increase by 18 per cent., the Kols by 25 per cent. and the Chamars by 20 per cent. These castes are generally very prolific in the growth of children.

8. The following diagram illustrates the distribution of population according to selected castes.

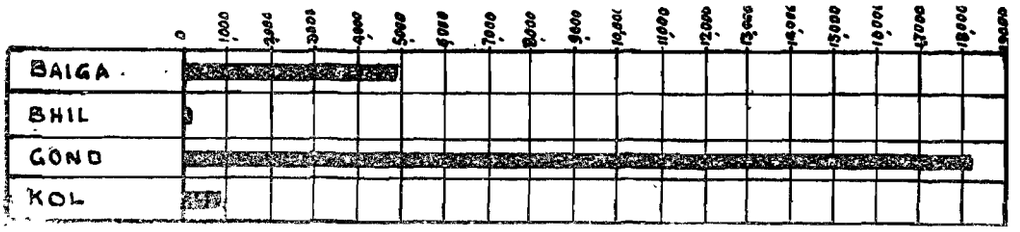
Diagram showing distribution of population by selected castes.



Gond community.

9. It has been said in the previous Chapter that there are certain castes among the so called tribals or jungle tribes who have been returned as Hindus in religion, although they retain their own caste name and are not, strictly speaking, recognised among the four principal classes of the Hindu community. It is, however, a fact that these tribals are generally classed under Shudras by the Hindu community. In some cases however, the Gonds aspire to be Rajputs particularly the Raj Gonds, most of whom now take the sacred thread of the upper Hindu castes and would claim inter-dining and inter-marriage with some of the Rajput castes. It may be of interest to know that the Gonds had a system of their own and had their own castes to perform the different duties for the general community. While the Gond has been recognised as the ruling and governing caste among the tribal community, the Panika is said to be the Dewan of the Gonds and now usually is the Choukidar and weaver of the Gond village, and the Patharis are their priests. No figures about Patharis have been tabulated in the Imperial Table but in the subsidiary table they find mention and are recorded as being about 2,300 in number. The tribals proper may be

distinguished into the following main groups, Gonds, Kols, Baigas and Bhils, as illustrated in the following diagram.



Among the Gonds we may include Agarias who are professional iron smelters and iron smiths of the Gond community, and also Bharias, Khairwars, Majhis, Panikas and Paos. The Paos however, some times claim superiority over the Gonds and aspire to be Rajputs. There are comparative figures shown in the inset from which it will appear that the largest number among the tribals including these who call themselves Hindus is that of the Gonds, and then Kols and Baigas. Bhils are in a very insignificant minority, only 123 being found in 1931 as compared to 146 in 1921. The comprarative figures of these tribal castes who have been returned both as Hindus and also as tribals will be found in the inset. It will be seen that the number of these tribes who have been recorded as tribals in1931 or as animists in 1921 has fallen considerably. Gonds have decreased by about 40 per cent. although taking into account the Hindu Gonds also there has been a substantial increase by 18 per cent. since 1921. Of the other Gond castes returned in 1931, we have Agarias about 6,373 but they have not been shown at all in 1921. No figures about Bharias, Paos and Patharis were compiled in the previous Census. No comparison is therefore possible. Khairwars who are also a tribal caste have increased by 32 per cent., Panikas by 4 per cent and Majhis by 73 per cent. since 1921. The next important tribal caste, the Kol, which is almost Hinduised now has increased by 25 per cent. but as tribals proper their number has fallen from 1,452 in 1921 to 861, in 1931. Kols have also their sub castes, but these have not been recorded in the Census.

Tribe.	1931	1921	Percentage of veriation.
Gonds ...	19,8,215	1.67,302	+18
Kols ...	1,75,471	1,39,750	+25
Baigas ...	35,813	26,265	+36
Bhil ...	123	146	−16

Castes both Hindus and Animist.	Tribal.		Hindu.		Total.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Agarias ...	873	...	5,500	...	6,373	...
Baigas ...	4,899	...	30,914	26,265	35,813	26,265
Bharias ...	460	...	22,489	...	22,949	...
Bharewas ...	...	...	104	15,809	104	15,809
Bhil ...	86	127	37	19	123	146
Gond ...	18,199	29,147	1,80,016	1,38,155	1,98,215	1,67,302
Khairwar ...	193	...	5,613	4,400	5,806	4,400
Kol ...	861	1,452	1,74,510	1,38,308	1,75,371	1,39 760
Majhi ...	1,033	...	2,011	1,763	3,044	1,763
Panika ...	1,532	...	25,283	23,576	26,815	23,576
Pao ...	17	...	16,235	...	16,252	...
Other tribals ...	330	7,408	...	...	330	7,408
Total ...	28,483	38,134	4,62,712	3,48,295	4,91,195	3,86,429

Baigas.

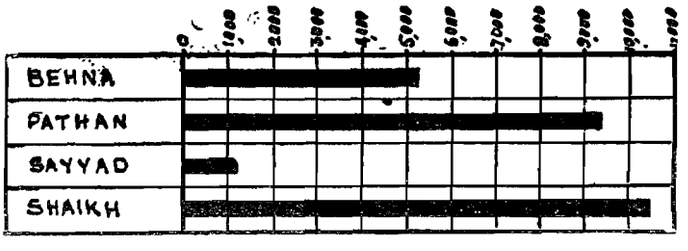
10. As regards Baigas who are still fond of living in forests, their number as tribals is recorded as 4,899 although as Hindus they are 30,914. Their total number has increased by 36 per cent. They form more than 2 per cent. of the total population while the Gonds are above 12 per cent and the Kols 11 per cent. There are some castes among the Baigas also, particularly those known as Bemarihas so called after their practice of *Bemra* cultivation by means of cutting and burning branches of trees in forests and producing their foodstuffs therefrom. Bemarihas are not recorded separately in 1931 although in 1921 they have been

wrongly shown under the head of Hindu others in the appendix to Imperial Table XIII of 1921. Their number then was 1422, all found in the Southern division, where the tribals are in excess.

Muslims.

11. Among the Musalmans the division into caste is partly racial, partly occupational or social. The Sheikhs from the majority of Musalmans in the State followed by Pathans, Julahas and Behnas in numerical strength. There are certain castes who have been returned both as Hindus and Muslims, such as Nai, Darzi, Dhobi and Nat. Muslims figures are given in the inset which will show that next to the Sheikhs, the Pathans and the Julahas form the majority. Among the occupational Muslims Nais are 249 in number, the majority being in Mauganj Tahsil. Muslim Darzis are only 10 (8 females and 2 males), probably converts from the low Hindu classes. The following diagram will illustrate the proportion of the main Muslim castes in the State. There are 1,943 persons recorded as Muslims under the general head, 'other castes' in Table XVII. Probably these persons did not know or the enumerators failed to find out to what particular class of Muslims they belonged. Fakirs or Muslim *Sains* are 655 in number whereas Bohra Muslims are only 10 in the whole State. The Muhammadans in general have increased by 13 per cent. since 1921 although since 1911 their number fell in 1921 by 8 per cent.

Muslim Castes.	1931.	1921.
Behna	5,289	6,122
Bohra	10	13
Darzi	10	...
Dhobi	52	...
Fakir (Sains)	655	...
Julaha	6,014	...
Mughal	...	...
Mehtar	8	...
Nai	249	195
Nat	71	...
Pathan	9,389	8,134
Sheikh	10,426	7,528
Sayyed	1,191	1,163
Others	1,943	8,104
	35,307	31,259



Jains.

12. No separate figures have been compiled for the caste professing the Jain faith. The total number of Jains in the State is, as stated in the previous Chapter, 875, which is included in the number of the main castes amounting to 15,00,941 persons. They are all returned as Banias—Agarwal Jains 2, Oswal Jains 65 and Porwal Jains 808. They are almost equally distributed in the two natural divisions 453 in North Rewa and 422 in South and East Rewa. The Jains are mainly classified into *swetambari* and *digambari* but separate figures for these are not available.

Brahmans.

13. In summing up, we may discuss about the position of important castes in the State. As shown above in the whole State, it is only the Brahmans who are more than 2 lacs in number, the Sarwaria subcaste of Brahmans forming the majority with 2,35,138 persons, the Kanaujias who come next are only 2,179, as compared to 2,693 in 1921. The Brahmans are fairly distributed in all the Tahsils, but they are numerically

greater in North Rewa as the following inset will show. There are 1,68,709 in the North Rewa, 54,388 in East Rewa and 22,540 in South Rewa. They are largest in Hazur Tahsil, next in order in Sirmaur, Mauganj, Gopadbanas, Raghurajnagar, Teonthar, Beohari, Sohagpur, Bandhogarh, Deosar and Singrauli. Their number has increased in all Tahsils except in Deosar and Singrauli, where there has been a deficit of 1,455. In point of sex they are also almost evenly distributed, except in Sirmaur, Mauganj and Gopadbanas where the females exceed the males. In 1921 the female population was better than the male population in the State and among Brahmans also the females preponderated. But it was only in North Rewa that this proportion of excess of females over males was noticed. In South and East Rewa it was the males who exceeded. Raghurajnagar, Teonthar, Sirmaur and Mauganj in North Rewa, Deosar and Singrauli in East Rewa returned females in excess. In others the males exceeded in number. In 1931 in Deosar and Singrauli, Brahmans returned 3,836 females and 4,126 males while in 1921 there were recorded 5,500 females and 3,917 males.

Tahsils.	Number of Brahmans 1931.	Number of Brahmans 1921.
Hazur Tahsil	42,865	41,377
Raghurajnagar ...	29,186	28,033
Sirmaur	39,132	36,642
Mauganj	35,393	32,797
Teonthar	22,133	21,961
North Rewa	*1,68,709*	*1,60,810*
Gopadbanas	30,248	28,048
Beohari	16,178	15,225
Deosar	4,798	9,417
Singrauli	3,164	
East Rewa	*54,388*	*52,690*
Bandhogarh	10,140	8,211
Sohagpur	12,400	10,034
South Rewa	*22,540*	*18,245*

Rajputs.

14. The next important caste, the Rajputs form above 4 per cent. of the total population. Their total number is 68,540 as compared to 86,257 in 1921, thus showing a reduction of above 18,000 or a decrease by 21 per cent. No other castes has shown so great a deficit except the Kahars whose number shows a decrease by 20 per cent. The Rajputs are sub classed into Baghelas, the ruling caste, Bais, Chouhan, Gaharwar, Parihar, Rathor, Sengar and others. The Baghelas however, have practically maintained their numerical strength, they being 18,682 in number in 1921 and 18,629 in 1931. The increase due to natural growth is not noticeable as perhaps a large number of them may have migrated out of the State. Rathors and Sengars have particularly been found in less numbers in 1931 by 48 and 8 per cent. respectively. Parihars and Gaharwars have increased by 11 and 10 per cent. while the Chouhans show an increase by only 2 per cent. In 1911 there were 1,27,800 Rajputs and in 1901 their number was only 72, 126.

Baniyas.

15. The Banias who are the trading class, but who also take to agriculture are 37,944 in the State in 1931 as compared to 37,630 in 1921, and they also do not show even the natural increase. The *Kesarbani* banias form the majority with 12,653 and then Kharias with 4,730 in 1931 as compared to 12,888 and 5,161 respectively in 1921. While Kharias show increase, the Kesarbanis show decrease by above 200. Agarwals also have gone down from 2,817 to 2,465 and Kasondhans from 4,463 to 4,284. It is a significant fact that among the *banias*, the females out number the males in the State, a feature not in keeping with the general proportion of sex in the whole of the State.

Kayasthas.

16. Among the other castes, may be noticed Kayasthas, the most educated community in the State whose number is 6,608 in 1231 as against 6,797 in 1921. They are most in North Rewa with 4,261 of which 1,948 are in Hazur Tahsil; Raghurajnagar has 918 and then Sohagpur 624 followed by Beohari, Bandhogarh and Sirmaur with 580 and above.

European and allied races.

17. From a study of the Imperial Table XIX showing figures by race and age of Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians we find that in the Rewa State the number of British subjects in 1931 was 56 as compared

to 83 in 1921. There were 4 persons returned in 1921 as other than British subjects but there were none so found in 1931. The number of Anglo-Indians has, however, increased from 26 in 1921 to 120 in 1931. The principal increase being in Raghurajnagar and Bandhogarh Tahsils where they are found mostly in Railway service and collieries. Among European British subjects in the State there were 27 males and 29 females but among the Anglo-Indians, the number of males exceeded the females by 14 The European British subjects are distributed in the 4 Tahsils of the State as shown in the inset which gives the comparative figures of 1921 also. The largest number of British subjects returned is in Sohagpur in 1931 and in Raghurajnagar in 1921. The Anglo-Indians are most in number in Raghurajnagar and least in Hazur Tahsil. It may be observed here that although there were returned 265 Christians in the State in 1931, the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians who are professedly Christians is only 176. There were therefore 89 persons as Christians who were other than Europeans or Anglo-Indians. These may possibly be Indian Christians or other converts to Christianity. Their caste, tribe or race is not known.

Tahsils.	No. of European British subjects.		No. of Anglo-Indians.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Hazur Tahsil ...	14	8	6	...
Raghurajnagar ...	16	42	56	4
Bandhogarh ...	5	20	27	4
Sohagpur ...	21	13	31	18

General observations.

18. As time advances and the forces of civilization and reform gain ground and the old time immemorial traditions and prejudices lose their hold on the society, the social status of the different castes and tribes undergoes a change. Those usually standing in the lower rung of the ladder of society try to rise higher and aspire to have an equal footing with others who are held in greater social esteem. The Bargahis, for instance, originally not superior to the Ahirs, claim to be and are generally recognised higher in status because they either have taken to Military service or act as attendants on chiefs and nobles and their families. Among these are *Dhavais* who are an important class of domestics in Baghelkhand, and supply wet nurses to the children of ruling family or of the nobles. The Kalars or Kalals, the Darzis or Chhipis, the Kachers or Patwas and the Lohars and Telis who were considered low and almost untouchable as no one would take water from their hands are now gradually rising in the scale. Kahars, Dhimars, Kewats, Mallahas and Mahras are a class who usually do menial house hold service and even the higher castes do not hesitate to take water from their hands. Kurmis, Kunbis and Kachhis, who are the best agriculturists are considered locally higher in scale and would not ordinarily take *kachcha* food even at the house of a Brahman or a Rajputs. Arakh, Balai, and Kotwar belong to the lower caste group and are usually employed as Choukidars and often on agricultural labour. Kols, Chamars, Mudahas, Gonds and Majhis form the bulk of agriculturist labourers in the State. While Gonds owing to their having principalities in C. P. and holding fairly large estates in this State also have improved their social status, the Kols who are the best labourers and who have practically gone into the Hindu fold remain where they were. There is no such thing as the really depressed classes in Rewa as they obtain in other parts of India. There are no doubt certain castes recognised as untouchables but they find a place in the general order of society not inconsistent with their habits or professional occupation. The Chamars, Dharkars, Pasis, Kuchbandhias and Dholis Basors, Domars and Mehtars are in the lowest class of society. *Baiswars* are a sub-caste of Chamars, but in Rewa, mostly in East Rewa Tahsils, Singrauli and Deosar, they are an important agricultural community quite independent of the Baiswar chamars, but are almost akin to Kalars or Telis, though socially held superior, owing to their local importance. Their number in 1931 was about 13,600 as shown above. These Baiswars are allied to those in Mirzapur district, adjoining East Rewa.

REWA STATE—CHAPTER XII—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Variation in numbers since 1921 in important castes and the proportion of each such caste to the population of the State.

CASTE.	1931.		1921.		Percentage of variation 1921–31.
	Persons 00's omitted.	Proportion per mille of the total population	Persons 00's omitted.	Proportion per mille of the total population.	
1. Agariya ...	64	4	...	...	...
2. Ahir ...	684	43	655	47	+5
3. Baiga ...	358	23	263	19	+36
4. Baiswar ...	136	9	...	...	...
Bania ...	**379**	**24**	**376**	**27**	**+1**
5. *Agarwal* ...	*25*	*2*	*28*	*2*	*−12*
6. *Kasaundhan* ...	*43*	*3*	*45*	*3*	*−4*
7. *Kesar* ...	*127*	*8*	*129*	*9*	*−2*
8. *Kharia* ...	*48*	*3*	*52*	*4*	*−8*
9. Bansphor ...	56	4	65	5	−14
10. Barai ...	31	2	29	2	+8
11. Bargahi ...	35	2	31	2	+12
12. Bargunda ...	...	...	158	11	...
13. Bari ...	54	3	5	...	+994
14. Bharbhunja ...	24	2	19	1	+27
15. Bharewa ...	1	...	158	11	−99
16. Bharia ...	229	14	...	...	...
17. Bhat ...	31	2	25	2	+21
18. Bhurtia ...	21	1	...	...	...
Brahman ...	**2,456**	**155**	**2,317**	**165**	**+6**
19. *Kanaujiya* ...	*22*	*1*	*27*	*2*	*−19*
20. *Sarwariya* ...	*2,351*	*148*	*2,255*	*161*	*+4*
21. Chamar ...	972	61	813	51	+20
22. Darzi ...	65	4	66	5	−2
23. Dharkar ...	49	3	...	...	...
24. Dhimar ...	88	6	42	3	+106
25. Dhobi ...	80	5	72	5	+12
26. Domar ...	25	2	27	2	−5
27. Gadaria ...	119	7	115	8	+3
28. Gond ...	1,982	125	1,673	119	+18
29. Kachera ...	23	1	23	2	...
30. Kachhi ...	451	28	404	29	+12
31. Kahar ...	168	11	210	2	−20
32. Kalal ...	185	12	174	12	+8
33. Kamar ...	39	2	...	...	...
34. Kayastha ...	66	4	68	5	−3
35. Kewat ...	314	20	258	18	+22
36. Khairwar ...	58	4	44	3	+32
37. Kol ...	1,754	110	1,398	100	+25
38. Koli ...	170	11	179	12	−5
39. Kotwar ...	118	7	113	8	+4
40. Kumhar ...	226	14	151	11	+50
41. Kunbi ...	100	6	17	1	+498
42. Kurmi ...	872	55	894	64	−2
43. Lohar ...	226	14	187	13	+20
44. Lunia ...	41	3	29	2	+40
45. Mahar ...	10	1	77	5	−87
46. Mahara ...	87	5	...	...	...

REWA STATE—CHAPTER XII—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(*concld.*)

Variation in numbers since 1921 in important castes and the proportion of each such caste to the population of the State.

CASTE.	1931.		1921.		Percentage of variation 1921–31.
	Persons *oo's omitted.*	Proportion per mille of the total population.	Persons *oo's omitted.*	Proportion per mille of the total population.	
47. Majhi ...	30	2	18	1	+73
48. Mallah ...	34	2	27	2	+27
49. Mudaha ...	71	4	40	3	+75
50. Nai ...	223	14	198	14	+13
51. Panika ...	268	17	236	17	+4
52. Pao ...	163	10	...	...	...
53. Pathari ...	23	14	...	...	...
Rajput ...	**685**	**43**	**863**	**62**	**−21**
54. *Baghela* ...	186	12	186	13	...
55. *Bais* ...	27	2	26	2	+6
56. *Chauhan* ...	66	4	65	5	+2
57. *Gaharwar* ...	37	2	34	2	+10
58. *Parihar* ...	65	4	58	4	+11
59. *Rathor* ...	21	1	41	3	−48
60. *Sengar* ...	50	3	55	4	−8
61. Sunar ...	139	9	117	8	+18
62. Sutar ...	97	6	101	7	−4
63. Teli ...	555	35	432	30	+29
Muslim ...	**353**	**22**	**313**	**22**	**+13**
64. Behna ...	53	3	61	4	−4
65. Julaha ...	60	4	...	...	...
66. Pathan ...	94	6	81	6	+15
67. Shaikh ...	104	7	75	5	+38