जनमेव जयते

# ESTIMATED POPULATION BY CASTES, 1951

# 21. PUNJAB

# INTRODUCTION

In pursuance of Government policy there was limited enumeration and tabulation of castes in 1951 Census. Even in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, the figures of each caste were not separately extracted; only the group totals were ascertained. The Backward Classes Commission require the figures of population of each individual caste. In order to assist them an estimate of population of each caste in 1951 has been made on the basis of the figures of the previous censuses.

2. The figures have been presented in three tables:- (i) Scheduled Castes, Hindus only (ii) Scheduled Tribes (iii) Other Castes, Hindus and Muslims separately.

3. No castewise figures are available for 1941 Census. The tables of 1941 Census give figures for only a few castes and these also for a few selected districts.

4. Extracts from previous censuses Reports of undivided Punjab, explaining the causes for variation in the figures of individual caste have been given in an Appendix.

# TABLE I - SCHEDULED CASTES

The figures given in this table relate to the territory of Punjab as in 1951.

2.        The table presents the figures of 34 castes as specified in the President's Order of 1950. The population of each caste given in this table refers only to the population of Hindus.

3.        Column 5 of the table gives the estimated population in 1951. This has been determined by applying the percentage increase of the general population of the state to the latest available census figures of each caste. The total of the estimated population in 1951 of these castes shows a decrease over the 1951 census total of Scheduled Castes. As there is wide variation in the two totals, no attempt has been made to adjust the estimated population figures.

TABLE I - POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES
(NOTIFIED UNDER PRESIDENT'S ORDER 1950)
IN THE CENSUSES OF 1911-1931 AND
ESTIMATED POPULATION IN 1951.

PUNJAB

| Name of caste | Population in | | | Estimated population 1951 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Ad Dharmi | * | * | * | * | |
| 2. Bangali | 533 | 261 | * | 338 | |
| 3. Barar | 2,739 | 1,936 | * | 2,566 | |
| 4. Batwal | 5,666 | 7,186 | * | 9,283 | |
| 5. Bawaria | 12,899 | 11,922 | 7,924 | 9,298 | |
| 6. Bazigar | 8,169 | 6,561 | * | 8,476 | |
| 7. Balmiki or Chura | 428,968 | 389,649 | 217,492 | 255,205 | |
| 8. Bhanjra | 1,072 | 1,711 | * | 2,210 | |
| 9. Chamar | 652,820 | 689,474 | 450,525 | 528,646 | |
| 0. Chanal | 707 | 889 | * | 1,148 | |
| 1. Dagi | 43,806 | 40,678 | 47,317 | 55,522 | |
| 2. Dhanak | 54,161 | 63,121 | * | 81,544 | |
| 3. Dumna or Mahasha | 45,912 | 14,621 | 11,818 | 13,867 | |
| 4. Gagra | 68 | 48 | * | 62 | |
| 5. Gandhila | 336 | 540 | * | 698 | |
| 6. Kabirpanthi | * | * | * | * | |
| 7. Khatik | 7,249 | 7,938 | * | 10,255 | |
| 8. Kori or Koli | 9,316 | 7,861 | * | 10,155 | |
| 9. Marija or Marecha | 2 | Nil | * | 3 | |
| 0. Mazhabi | 5 | 731 | * | 944 | |
| 1. Megh | 6,670 | 6,417 | 1,088 | 1,277 | |
| 2. Nat | 26 | 1,078 | * | 1,393 | |
| 3. Od | 264 | 1,390 | 146 | 171 | |
| 4. Pasi | 1,106 | 1,004 | * | 1,297 | |
| 5. Perna | 86 | 293 | * | 379 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. Pherera | * | * | * | * | |
| 27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi | * | * | 10,410 | 12,215 | |
| 28. Sanhai | * | * | * | * | |
| 29. Sanhal | * | * | * | * | |
| 30. Sansi | 11,006 | 13,542 | 12,784 | 15,000 | |
| 31. Sapela | 308 | 931 | * | 1,203 | |
| 32. Sarera | 8,619 | 7,929 | 6,715 | 7,879 | |
| 33. Sikligar | 177 | 63 | * | 81 | |
| 34. Sirkiband | 2,121 | 3,341 | * | 4,316 | |

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Notes:-

Figures are not available

The total of estimated population of
Scheduled Castes in 1951 according to
the above table came 1,035,431 while
the enumerated population of the
Scheduled Castes in 1951 is
2,386,143. As there is wide variation
in the two totals no attempt has been
made to adjust the estimated figures.

## TABLE II.
### SCHEDULED TRIBES

The table presents figures of only one Scheduled Tribe as specified in the President's Order of 1950.

2.          In Punjab 'Tibetans residing in Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District' are treated as Scheduled Tribes. The figures of population of this tribe are not available at any of the previous censuses. But it was enumerated at the 1951 census and these figures have been reproduced in the table.

TABLE II- POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
(NOTIFIED UNDER PRESIDENT'S ORDER,1950)
IN THE CENSUSES OF 1911-1931 AND 1951.

## PUNJAB

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

| Name of Caste | Population in | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1951 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Tibetans | * | * | * | 2,429 | |

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Notes:-

  * Figures are not available.

## TABLE III.
## OTHER CASTES.

This table presents figures of 32**8** Castes.

The list has been prepared with reference to the castes given in 1911, 1921 and 1931 Censuses after eliminating the castes given in Tables I and II. Out of these 323 Castes 137 are included under Hindus and 186 under Muslims.

2.      The table has been presented in two parts - (i) Hindus (ii) Muslims.

3.      The estimate of 1951 population in this table has been made in the same manner as in Table I. The total of the estimated population in 1951 of all castes shows a decrease over the 1951 census total of Other Castes. On account of wide variation in the two totals no attempt has been made to adjust the estimated figures.

### TABLE III. POPULATION OF OTHER CASTES
### IN THE CENSUSES OF 1911 - 1931
### AND ESTIMATED POPULATION IN
### 1951. (1) HINDUS.

### PUNJAB

| Name of caste | Population in | | | Estimated population 1951 | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ..eri (..ir) | 890 | 1,038 | * | 1,341 | |
| Bhoria,Bhari,Bhari Naik Thuri or Turi | 12,756 | 19,713 | * | 12,548 | |
| 3. Ahir | 116,119 | 119,053 | 129,905 | 152,430 | |
| 4. Arain | 345 | 937 | 391 | 459 | |
| 5. Arora | 37,210 | 41,375 | 44,575 | 52,304 | |
| 6. Ahluwalia | * | 3,130 | * | 4,044 | |
| 7. Arya | 117 | 33,895 | * | 43,788 | |
| 8. Bagaria | * | * | 73 | 86 | |
| 9. Bagri | 40 | 297 | * | 384. | |
| 10. Bahrupia | 85 | 31 | * | 40 | |
| 11. Bahti | 338 | 30,044 | * | 38,813 | |
| 12. Bairagi | 21,882 | 24,621 | * | 31,807 | |
| 13. Bania | | | | | |
| (1) Aggarwal | 194,557 | 211,863 | 223,066 | 261,745 | |
| (2) Saralia | 6,034 | 4,521 | * | 5,841 | |
| (3) Oswal | 141 | 538 | * | 695 | |
| (4) Mahesri | 1,725 | 1,619 | * | 2,092 | |
| (5) Khandelwal | Nil | 211 | * | 273 | |
| (6) Unspecified | 10,639 | 832 | * | 1,075 | |
| 14. Banjara | 1,821 | 1,854 | * | 2,395 | |
| 15. Barra | * | * | * | * | |
| 16. Barwala | 29 | 18 | * | 23 | |
| 17. Beldar | 293 | 388 | * | 501 | |
| 18. Beta, Hensi or Hesi | 613 | 503 | * | 650 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. Bhabra | 1,670 | 589 | * | 761 | |
| 20. Bhand | 15 | 61 | * | 79 | |
| 21. Bharai(Bharain) | 34 | 156 | * | 202 | |
| 22. Bharbhunja | 3,425 | 3,770 | * | 4,870 | |
| 23. Bhat | 10,574 | 7,377 | * | 9,533 | |
| 24. Bhatia | 522 | 324 | * | 419 | |
| 25. Bhatra | 194 | 354 | * | 457 | |
| 26. Bhil | 173 | nil | * | 231 | |
| 27. Bhojki | 987 | 855 | * | 1,105 | |
| 28. Bishnoi | 18,140 | 18,992 | * | 24,535 | |
| 29. Bohra | 491 | 863 | * | 1,115 | |
| 30. Brahman | 557,301 | 584,193 | 607,894 | 713,302 | |
| 31. Chirath | * | * | * | * | |
| 32. Chang | 4,571 | 9,377 | * | 12,114 | |
| 33. Changar | 14 | 3,063 | * | 3,957 | |
| 34. Chimmba | 28,580 | 29,614 | 16,808 | 19,722 | |
| 35. Chirimar | 22 | 1 | * | 1 | |
| 36. Churigar | 613 | 342 | * | 442 | |
| 37. Daiya | * | * | * | * | |
| 38. Daoli (Daola) | 789 | 724 | * | 935 | |
| 39. Darain of Kangra Distt. only | * | * | * | * | |
| 40. Darzi | 6,629 | 7,178 | 8,138 | 9,549 | |
| 41. Dhaugri (Dhogri) | 2,340 | 1,881 | * | 2,430 | |
| 42. Dhobi | 8,163 | 7,943 | 7,149 | 8,389 | |
| 43. Dhusar | 723 | 136 | * | 176 | |
| 44. Dogar | 40 | 112 | * | 145 | |
| 45. Dosali (Dasali) | 340 | 277 | * | 358 | |
| 46. Dhiman Brahman | * | * | 12,164 | 14,273 | |
| 47. Faqir | 14,167 | 13,986 | 13,212 | 15,503 | |
| 48. Gadaria | 15,502 | 17,633 | * | 22,779 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45. Gaddi | 8,884 | 15,934 | * | 20,535 | | |
| 5?. Gakkhar | 7 | 31 | * | 40 | | |
| 51. Garri | 23 | 62 | * | 80 | | |
| 5 . Gedri(Ghai of Kangra Distt.only. | nil | 17 | * | 22 | | |
| 53. Ghirath | 166,271 | 133,436 | 121,907 | 143 | | |
| 34. Ghosi | 112 | 216 | 960 | 1,126 | | |
| 55. Gosain | 7,279 | 7,932 | * | 10,247 | | |
| 56. Gujjar | 102,239 | 118,851 | 124,514 | 146,105 | | |
| 57. <u>Gurkha</u> | | | | | | |
| (1) Ale | 27 | 35 | * | 45 | | |
| (2) Bohara | 109 | 39 | * | 50 | | |
| (3) Damal | 171 | 117 | * | 151 | | |
| (4) Gharthi | 48 | 45 | * | 58 | | |
| (5) Gurung | 905 | 587 | * | 758 | | |
| (6) Khas | 31 | 21 | * | 27 | | |
| (7) Khawas | 6 | 22 | * | 28 | | |
| (8) Magar(Mangar) | 340 | 370 | * | 478 | | |
| (9) Nagar Koti | 217 | 200 | * | 258 | | |
| (10) Pun | 84 | 114 | * | 147 | | |
| (11) Rana | 173 | 159 | * | 205 | | |
| (12) Thapa | 690 | 626 | * | 809 | | |
| (13) Minor Castes | 60 | 20 | * | 26 | | |
| (14) Unspecified | 4,215 | 2,637 | * | 3,467 | | |
| 58. Hadi | 431 | 862 | * | 1,114 | | |
| 59. Hali | 2,421 | 1,711 | * | 2,210 | | |
| 60. Hijra | 87 | nil | * | 116 | | |
| 61. Jaiswara | 5,483 | 4,088 | * | 5,281 | | |
| 62. Jat | 714,989 | 785,172 | ,263 | 873,317 | | |
| 2. Jhiwar | 138,726 | 143,878 | 72,684 | 85,287 | | |
| . Jogi | 27,210 | 27,006 | * | 34,888 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65. Jogi Rawal | 506 | 505 | * | 652 | |
| 66. Julaha | 32,099 | 37,307 | 30,949 | 36,316 | |
| 67. Kachhi | 318 | 2,604 | * | 3,364 | |
| 68. Kahut | 44 | 262 | * | 338 | |
| 69. Kalal (Kalwar) | 9,206 | 5,442 | * | 7,030 | |
| 70. Kamangar | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 71. Kamboh(Kamboj) | 15,828 | 14,908 | 16,396 | 19,239 | |
| 72. Kahar | * | * | 53,128 | 62,340 | |
| 73. Kanera | 4 | 34 | * | 44 | |
| 74. Kangar | 21 | 23 | * | 30 | |
| 75. Kanjar or Kanchan | 779 | 130 | * | L68 | |
| 76. Kapri | 240 | 182 | * | 235 | |
| 77. Karal | 412 | 117 | * | 151 | |
| 78. Kashmiri | 23 | 32 | * | 41 | |
| 79. Kathia | 59 | 93 | * | 120 | |
| 80. Kayasth | 4,755 | 4,438 | * | 5,733 | |
| 81. Kehal | 22 | nil | * | 29 | |
| 82. Khalsa | 28 | 910 | * | 1,176 | |
| 83. Kharral | nil | 3 | * | 4 | |
| 84. Khatri | 119,597 | 127,213 | 148,983 | 174,817 | |
| 85. Kumhar | 110,958 | 111,917 | 112,803 | 132,368 | |
| 86. Kunjra | 3 | 16 | * | 21 | |
| 87. Kurmi. | 194 | 818 | * | 1,057 | |
| 88. Labana | 5,760 | 4,979 | * | 6,432 | |
| 89. Lilari(Nilari Nirali) | 370 | 1,336 | * | 1,726 | |
| 90. Lodha | 5,004 | 4,215 | * | 5,445 | |
| 91. Lohar | 54,062 | 53,809 | 47,371 | 55,585 | |
| 92. Mahajan | 15,249 | 20,884 | * | 26,979 | |
| 93. Mahtam | 3,892 | 5,784 | 7,377 | 8,656 | |
| 94. Mahton | 6,288 | 156 | * | 202 | |
| 95. Mair | * | 14,187 | * | 18,328 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96. Mali | 73,466 | 75,105 | 55,057 | 64,604 | |
| 97. Malah | 5,917 | 3,776 | * | 4,878 | |
| 98. Maniar | 1,742 | 2,113 | * | 2,730 | |
| 99. Meo (Mewati) | 12 | 1 | * | 1 | |
| 100. Mina | 1,462 | 1,150 | * | 1,486 | |
| 101. Mirasi | 993 | 1,595 | 501 | 588 | |
| 102. Mochi | 3,684 | 3,330 | 3,522 | 4,133 | |
| 103. Nai | 73,532 | 78,623 | 75,959 | 89,130 | |
| 104. Naik | 3,572 | 6,258 | * | 8,085 | |
| 105. Nar | 104 | 16 | * | 21 | |
| 106. Niara | 74 | 65 | * | 84 | |
| 107. Nungar | 4,136 | 3,604 | * | 4,656 | |
| 108. Patwa | 220 | 143 | * | 186 | |
| 109. Penja | 410 | 482 | * | 623 | |
| 110. Pujari | 3 | 6 | * | 8 | |
| 111. Purabia | 1,355 | 1,150 | * | 1,486 | |
| 112. Qalandar | 35 | nil | * | 47 | |
| 113. Rahbri | 2,392 | 2,177 | * | 2,812 | |
| 114. Raj | 2,781 | 1,811 | * | 2,340 | |
| 115. RAJPUT & ALLIED CASTES | | | | | |
| (1) Kanet | 88,703 | 80,904 | 78,878 | 91,393 | |
| (2) Rajput | 271,190 | 301,504 | 336,243 | 394,547 | |
| (3) Rathi | 53,857 | 51,842 | 52,020 | 61,040 | |
| (4) Rawat (Reat) | 940 | 728 | * | 940 | |
| (5) Thakur | * | 47 | * | 61 | |
| 16. Ram Garhia | * | 9,172 | * | 11,849 | |
| 17. Rehar, Rehara or Rer | 318 | * | * | 425 | |
| 18. Rihar | * | 203 | * | 262 | |
| 19. Ror | 39,009 | 40,419 | * | 52,216 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120. | Saini | 49,838 | 57,013 | 66,975 | 78,588 | |
| 121. | Sangtrash | 209 | 17 | * | 22 | |
| 122. | Satti | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 123. | Sepi | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 124. | Shoragar | 372 | 1,002 | * | 1,294 | |
| 125. | Sud | 15,649 | 14,095 | * | 18,209 | |
| 126. | Sunar | 47,938 | 34,521 | 49,850 | 58,494 | |
| 127. | Tagah | 2,321 | 6,741 | * | 8,708 | |
| 128. | Tamboli | 309 | 187 | * | 242 | |
| 129. | Tank | | 2,081 | 10,486 (@) | 12,304 | |
| 130. | Tarkhan | 115,692 | 113,829 | 100,777 | 118,852 | |
| 131. | Teli | 1,212 | 895 | 991 | 1,163 | |
| 132. | Thathér | 1,784 | 1,795 | * | 2,319 | |
| 133. | Thori | 2,854 | 2,481 | * | 3,205 | |
| 134. | Thakkar | 3,943 | * | * | 5,269 | |
| 135. | Minor Castes | 175 | nil | * | 234 | |
| 136. | Unspecified | 255 | 4,693 | * | 6,063 | |
| 137. | Caste nil | * | * | 3,004 | 3,525 | |

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Notes :=

* Figures are not available.

@ Figures for Tank Kashatrya.

The total estimated population of
Other Castes (Hindus and Muslims both)
according to above tables came 8,697,987
while the enumerated population of the
Other Castes in 1951 is 10,252,633.
As there is wide variation in the two
totals no attempt has been made to
adjust the estimated figures.

TABLE III. POPULATION OF OTHER CASTES IN THE
CENSUSES OF 1911 - 1931 AND
ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1951
(ii) MUSLIMS.

PUNJAB

| Name of Caste | Population in | | | Estimated Population 1951 | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Abdal | 262 | 269 | * | 348 | |
| 2. Aheria,Aheri, Heri, Naile, Thori or Turi. | 6 | 18 | * | 23 | |
| 3. Ahir | 59 | 53 | 89 | 104 | |
| 4. Ad Dharmi | * | * | * | * | |
| 5. Arab | 3 | nil | * | 4 | |
| 6. Arain | 376,743 | 396,150 | 458,649 | 538,178 | |
| 7. Arora (Rora) | 58 | 267 | * | 345 | |
| 8. Awan | 25,647 | 27,673 | 35,638 | 41,818 | |
| 9. Baddun (Badu) | 1,007 | 654 | * | 845 | |
| 10. Bagri | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 11. Bania. | | | | | |
| (i) Aggarwal | 2 | 6 | * | 8 | |
| 2. Bangali | 42 | 338 | * | 437 | |
| 3. Banjara | 1,457 | 1,560 | * | 2,015 | |
| 4. Barar | 77 | 7 | * | 9 | |
| 5. Barwala | 27,224 | 27,011 | * | 34,895 | |
| 6. Barra | * | * | * | * | |
| 7. Beldar | 278 | 1,119 | * | 1,446 | |
| 8. Bela, Hansi or Hesi | * | * | * | * | |
| 9. Bhabra | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 0. Batroal | nil | 21 | * | 27 | |
| 1. Bhand | 97 | 47 | * | 61 | |
| 2. Balmiki or Chura | 5,047 | 906 | 4,447 | 5,218 | |
| 3. Bharai (Bharain) | 30,254 | 30,890 | * | 39,906 | |
| 4. Bazigar | 2,352 | 1,496 | * | 1,933 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. Bharbhunja | 901 | 954 | * | 1,232 | |
| 26. Bhanjara | 67 | 68 | * | 88 | |
| 27. Bhat (Rai Bhatra) | 1,124 | 1,107 | * | 1,430 | |
| 28. Bhatiara | 2,025 | 2,434 | * | 3,144 | |
| 29. Bhojki | 251 | 88 | * | 114 | |
| 30. Biloch | 11,908 | 10,557 | 11,861 | 13,918 | |
| 31. Bodla | 1,811 | 2,500 | * | 3,230 | |
| 32. Bohra | 4 | nil | * | 5 | |
| 33. Chanal | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 34. Brahman | 212 | 97 | * | 125 | |
| 35. Changar | 13,306 | 10,046 | * | 12,978 | |
| 36. Chhimba | 25,628 | 25,599 | 24,875 | 29,188 | |
| 37. Chirimar | 453 | 193 | * | 249 | |
| 38. Chishti | 756 | 1,149 | * | 1,484 | |
| 39. Chirath | * | * | * | * | |
| 40. Churigar | 372 | 354 | * | 457 | |
| 41. Chamar | 113 | 483 | 187 | 219 | |
| 42. Dabgar | 163 | 102 | * | 132 | |
| 43. Daiya | * | * | * | * | |
| 44. Darugar | 298 | 300 | * | 388 | |
| 45. Darain of Kangra District only. | * | * | * | * | |
| 46. Darzi | 5,064 | 5,080 | 5,308 | 6,228 | |
| 47. Daçi | 2 | 1 | * | 1 | |
| 48. Daudpotra | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 49. Dhanak | nil | * | * | * | |
| 50. Dhobi | 24,748 | 29,505 | 32,765 | 38,446 | |
| 51. Dhund | 27 | 7 | * | 9 | |
| 52. Dogar | 43,115 | 45,467 | * | 58,737 | |
| 53. Dumna or Mahasha | 39 | nil | * | 52 | |
| 54. Faqir | 117,330 | 126,067 | 136,808 | 160,530 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55. Gadaria | 89 | 15 | * | 19 | |
| 56. Gandhila | 11 | nil | * | 15 | |
| 57. Gadi (Garri) | 3,869 | 3,646 | * | 4,710 | |
| 58. Gagra | 705 | 697 | * | 900 | |
| 59. Gakkhar | 469 | 261 | * | 337 | |
| 60. Gara | 368 | 618 | * | 798 | |
| 61. Ghai of Kangra District only. | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 62. Ghosi | 1,594 | 1 | 1,703 | 1,998 | |
| 63. Ghulam (Gola) | 3 | nil | * | 4 | |
| 64. Gujjar | 197,429 | 215,488 | 248,510 | 291,601 | |
| 65. Gwaria, Ganria or Guiar | * | * | * | * | |
| 66. Harni | 2,875 | 2,652 | 2,679 | 3,144 | |
| 67. Hijra | 63 | 75 | * | 97 | |
| 68. Jaiswara | nil | 106 | * | 137 | |
| 69. Janjua | 10 | nil | * | 13 | |
| 70. Jat | 182,681 | 199,551 | 223,279 | 261,995 | |
| 71. Jhabel(Chabel) | 3,802 | 3,980 | * | 5,142 | |
| 72. Jhinwar | 50,389 | 44,016 | 54,081 | 63,459 | |
| 73. Jhoja | 169 | 202 | * | 261 | |
| 74. Jogi | 8,921 | 15,046 | * | 19,437 | |
| 75. Jogi - Rawal | 15,200 | 9,593 | * | 12,393 | |
| 76. Julaha | 175,658 | 179,945 | 189,025 | 221,802 | |
| 77. Kachhi | 2 | 27 | * | 35 | |
| 78. Kahut | 158 | nil | * | 211 | |
| 79. Kakkezai | 6,721 | 7,198 | * | 9,299 | |
| 80. Kalal (Kalwar) | 1,716 | 1,843 | * | 2,381 | |
| 81. Kamangar | 407 | 436 | * | 568 | |
| 82. Kanboh | 19,341 | 21,434 | 25,657 | 30,106 | |
| 83. Kanera | 139 | nil | * | 186 | |
| 84. Kangar | 301 | 192 | * | 248 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85. Kanjar or Kanchan | 2,250 | 1,884 | * | 2,434 | |
| 86. Karal | 43 | 158 | * | 204 | |
| 87. Kashmiri | 34,522 | 32,338 | 45,427 | 53,304 | |
| 88. Kathia | nil | 60 | * | 78 | |
| 89. Kayasth | nil | 18 | * | 23 | |
| 90. Kehal | 13 | nil | * | 17 | |
| 91. Khakkha | nil | nil | * | | |
| 92. Khanzada | 3,470 | 2,906 | * | 3,754 | |
| 93. Kharasia | 62 | 77 | * | 99 | |
| 94. Kharral | 392 | 605 | * | 782 | |
| 95. Khatik | 4,809 | 4,723 | * | 6,101 | |
| 96. Khattar | 16 | nil | * | 21 | |
| 97. Khatri | 226 | 18 | * | 23 | |
| 98. Khoja | 11,302 | 21,778 | * | 28,134 | |
| 99. Khokhar | 917 | 821 | * | 1,061 | |
| 100. Khumra | 399 | 544 | * | 703 | |
| 101. Khushabi | 173 | 10 | * | 13 | |
| 102. Kumhar | 81,570 | 88,889 | 95,756 | 112,360 | |
| 103. Kori or Koli | 15 | 8 | * | 10 | |
| 104. Kunjra | 3,460 | 3,757 | * | 4,854 | |
| 105. Kurmi | * | * | * | * | |
| 106. Kahar | * | * | 5,115 | 6,002 | |
| 107. Labana | 2,666 | 2,874 | * | 3,713 | |
| 108. Lilari (Nilari, Nirali) | 14,006 | 15,243 | * | 19,692 | |
| 109. Lodha | 19 | 1 | * | 1 | |
| 110. Lilla (Lalla) | 1 | 5 | * | 6 | |
| 111. Lohar | 58,887 | 65,588 | 72,039 | 84,530 | |
| 112. Mair | * | 157 | * | 203 | |
| 113. Machhi | 51,659 | 69,524 | 59,657 | 70,001 | |
| 114. Mahtam | 1,015 | 1,262 | 777 | 912 | |
| 115. Mali | 25 | 141 | 317 | 372 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 116. Maliar | 18 | nil | * | 24 | |
| 117. Maniar | 3,369 | 3,887 | * | 5,021 | |
| 118. Mallah | 9,954 | 12,520 | * | 16,174 | |
| 119. Marija or Marecha | 1 | nil | * | 1 | |
| 1 ^. Mazhabi | nil | 2 | * | 3 | |
| 121. Megh | 45 | 5 | * | 6 | |
| 122. Men | 4,466 | nil | * | 5,968 | |
| 123. Meo (Mewali) | 119,684 | 112,752 | 131,915 | 154,790 | |
| 124. Miana | nil | 70 | * | 90 | |
| 125. Mina | 1 | 2 | * | 3 | |
| 126. Mirasi | 64,772 | 62,850 | 66,876 | 78,472 | |
| 127. Mochi | 101,396 | 104,028 | 108,269 | 127,043 | |
| 28. Moghal | 14,304 | 15,759 | * | 20,359 | |
| 29. Mujawir | 597 | 498 | * | 643 | |
| 30. Mussalli(Kutana) | 9,840 | 3,877 | 6,476 | 7,599 | |
| 31. Nai | 49,125 | 52,170 | 54,873 | 64,388 | |
| 32. Nar | * | * | * | * | |
| 33. Naik | 14 | 2 | * | a. | |
| 34. Nat | 231 | 988 | * | 1,276 | |
| 35. Niaria | 307 | 364 | * | 470 | |
| 36. Nungar | 48 | 25 | * | 32 | |
| 37. Od | 3,133 | 3,154 | 5,909 | 6,934 | |
| 38. Pachahda | 32,425 | 122 | * | 158 | |
| 39. Padha | 57 | nil | * | 76 | |
| 0. Pakhiwara (Pakkiwas) | 237 | 270 | 198 | 232 | |
| 1. Paracha | 175 | 219 | * | 283 | |
| 142. Pasi | nil | 2 | * | 3 | |
| 143. Pathan | 69,565 | 67,597 | 91,955 | 107,900 | |
| 144. Patwa | 1 | nil | * | 1 | |
| 145. Penja | 7,289 | 6,635 | * | 8,572 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146. Perna | 80 | 92 | * | 119 | |
| 147. Phiphra | nil | nil | * | * | |
| 148. Pherera | * | * | * | * | |
| 149. Qalandar | 639 | 1,065 | * | 1,376 | |
| 150. Qassab (Qasai) | 50,372 | 49,050 | 48,367 | 56,754 | |
| 151. Qazilbash | 73 | 2 | * | 3 | |
| 152. Qureshi | 2,285 | 10,625 | * | 13,726 | |
| 153. Rababi | 137 | 313 | * | 404 | |
| 154. Raj | 4,793 | 4,189 | * | 5,412 | |
| 155. Rajput | 470,430 | 543,220 | 638,746 | 749,504 | |
| 156. Ram Garhia | * | 20 | * | 26 | |
| 157. Rehar Rehara or Rev | * | * | * | * | |
| 158. Saini | 136 | 29 | * | 37 | |
| 159. Saiqalgar (Siqligar) | 206 | 143 | * | 185 | |
| 160. Sansi | 90 | nil | * | 120 | |
| 161. Sahnsar | 181 | 156 | * | 202 | |
| 162. Sanhai | * | * | * | * | |
| 163. Sarera (Sarehra) | 30 | * | * | 40 | |
| 164. Sarhal | * | * | * | * | |
| 165. Satti | 16 | nil | * | 21 | |
| 166. Sapela | nil | 8 | * | 10 | |
| 167. Sayad | 49,953 | 55,057 | 63,769 | 74,826 | |
| 168. Sarer | * | * | * | * | |
| 169. Sheikh | 124,762 | 132,728 | 191,787 | 225,043 | |
| 170. Shoragar | 129 | 116 | * | 150 | |
| 171. Sirkiband | 238 | 135 | * | 174 | |
| 172. Sunar | 7,493 | 7,061 | 8,867 | 10,405 | |
| 173. Tagah | 2,070 | 5,250 | * | 6,782 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 174. Tajik | 5 | nil | * | 7 | | |
| 175. Tamboli | 21 | 59 | * | 76 | | |
| 176. Tanaoli | nil | nil | * | * | | |
| 177. Tarkhan | 44,309 | 48,557 | 52,197 | 61,248 | | |
| 178. Teli | 139,947 | 150,763 | 165,083 | 193,708 | | |
| 179. Thakkar | 5 | * | * | 7 | | |
| 180. Thathiar (Thatyar) | 655 | 998 | * | 1,289 | | |
| 181. Thori | 1 | 2 | * | 3 | | |
| 182. Toba | 1 | 17 | * | 22 | | |
| 183. Turk | 249 | 279 | * | 360 | | |
| 184. Ulema | 2,079 | 1,564 | * | 2,020 | | |
| 185. Minor Caste | 121 | 65 | * | 84 | | |
| 186. Unspecified | 329 | 1,356 | * | 1,752 | | |

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Notes:-

* Figures are not available.

Please also see note at page No.13.

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APPENDIX

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREVIOUS
CENSUS REPORTS OF PUNJAB
STATE FOR CENSUSES 1911,21 & 31.


'A'

SCHEDULED CASTES


Bawaria:- Of the 32,527 Bawarias, enumerated
in the Punjab at this census, practically all are either
Hindus or Sikhs, the number being almost equally divided
between the two communities. At last census there were
26,000 Hindu Bawarias and only 9,000 Sikh Bawarias.
There is a decrease among Bawarias which is particularly
noticeable in Ludhiana and Ferozepore, mainly due to the
fact that at this census Bawarias have in large numbers
returned themselves as Sikhs without stating their caste.

- 1931 Punjab Report page 331.

Chamars including Ramdasias and Hindu Mochis:-
There is a large decrease among Hindu chamars since 1921,
mainly due to more than a quarter of a million of them
having returned their religion as Ad-Dharmi. At the
same time chamars did not show in the past the same
rapid increase as some other tribes. Assuming that chamars
including kindred castes have increased since 1881 at the
same rate as the total population of the Province, and
there is no reason why they should have not, there would now
be 1,689,966 chamars or 456,414 more than actually returned.
The difference indicates the extent to which chamars have
gone over to Sikhism, Christianity or Vedic Dharm and as
such have abstained from returning their caste.

- 1931 Punjab Report pages 333-334.

Dumna:- On the whole, it could be said that
Dumnas like chuhras are diminishing in numbers, mainly
owing to absorption in other castes. The figures for
some of the past censuses are, no doubt, affected by
wrong classification, particularly those of 1911.

- 1931 Punjab Report page 338.

Megh:- The home of Meghs is Gujrat,
Sialkot and Gurdaspur. My enquiries show that in
Gujrat Meghs have adopted Vedic Dharm and returned
their caste as Arya instead of Megh, while in Gurdaspur
they have returned themselves as Sikh or Ad - Dharmi
without stating their caste.

- 1931 Punjab Report Page No.347.

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20.8.1954.

## OTHER CASTES

Aggarwal:- The Aggarwals among Hindus number 352,999 and among Jains 24,341. The former have increased by 27,808 or by 9 per cent, while the latter have decreased by 1,508 or by 5.8 per cent, due partly to interchange and partly to Jains omitting in many cases to return a caste.

- 1931 Punjab Report Page No.329.

Ahir:- The Ahirs have shown an all-round and quite legitimate increase, their present strength being 221,933. An unusual feature is met with in the figures for Ambala, where the proportion of females in a total of 1,598 is only 509. Such disparity was also noticeable in 1921 when there were 501 females per 1,000 males. Ahir men come out to the Ambala Cantonment for labour and usually do not bring their women folk with them.

- 1931 Punjab Report Page No, 329.

Arain:- There is a decrease among Hindu Arains, who are very few. They are found only in Patiala and Karnal Districts. The increase among Muslim Arains, from 1,088,697 in 1921 to 1,330,057 in 1931, or by 22 per cent, is large and general, the principal increase being 26,036 persons or 20.9 per cent in the Jullundur District (more among women than among men), a circumstance which points to emigration of Arain males to colony areas. In Montgomery and Multan

Muslim Arains have increased during the last decade
from 60,784 to 95,226 and from 43,826 to 67,340, or
by 56.8 and 53.7 per cent, respectively, mainly due
to the recent colonization of the Nili Bar.

- 1931 Punjab Report Page 329.

Arora:- The Hindu Aroras have increased
during the last decade by 11.2 per cent and now
number 661,268. The increase among males is 33,363
or 10.4 per cent and among females 33,420 or 12.2
percent. This increase does not represent the actual
rise in the Arora population as Hindu Aroras are
often claimed by Sikhism, and they some times omit
to return their caste or return it as Arya. The
Hindu Aroras have decreased in Gurdaspur, Amritsar,
Jhelum, Attock, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In
the two last named districts the decline is most
probably due to emigration to the Nili Bar, as
evidenced by the fact that males have decreased by
5.4 and 8.4 per cent, and females by only 1.8 and
5.6 per cent, respectively. The biggest percentage
increases are shown by Lyallpur (24.1) and Multan
(18.7), an indication of the great attractiveness
of canal colonies for Aroras.

The Sikh Aroras have decreased during
the last decade from 121,096 to 114,329, the
decrease being more noticeable among females.
The decrease is positively due to the return of
no caste.

The Muslim Aroras are only 88 in number
as against 230 in 1921. They are known as Khojas or
Sheikhs, and so there is nothing surprising about
their decrease.

- 1931 Punjab Report Pages 329-330)

Awan:- There is a big increase among Awans,
a purely Muslim tribe, from 440,130 to 539,242 or
22.5 per cent. Other notable increases are of 3,889
or 84.8 per cent in Lyallpur, of 3,295 or 140 percent
in Montgomery, and of 5,705 or 179.2 per cent in Multan.
In the figure of increase for Lyallpur females are in
the majority, a fact which points to permanent
settlement of Awans in this old colony.

-1931 Punjab Report Page 330.

Bagaria:- The Bagaria has been shown as a
separate caste since 1911. It is returned chiefly
from Ferozepore (8,467), Bahawalpur (5,971) and
Hissar (4,061), the total number in the Province
amounting to 32,527. Bagarias are immigrants from
Bagar or the country lying to the south Loharu, Hissar
and Ferozepore, and are chiefly labourers engaged
in earth work on canals or buildings.

-1931 Punjab Report Page 331.

Biloch:- The Biloches have increased from
531,381 to 624,695 or by 17.6 percent..........
The increase among the Biloches is usually greater
than the total increase among Muslims. The increase
in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, the home
districts of the tribe, is much higher than in the
total population of these districts and may be due
partly to a claim of Biloch status by some members
of certain other tribes. The Biloch is a most
respectable tribe in Dera Ghazi Khan, but is any
thing but respectable in Karn.......... other

districts most of the Muslim camel drivers, whatever
their original caste may be, are almost invariably
designated as Biloch.

### -1931 Punjab Report Page 831

Brahman:- The total number of Brahmans
in the province is 581,045 males and 477,553 females,
the intercensal increase among them being 5.8 and
6.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with a
decrease of 2.3 per cent, in the total Hindu popula-
tion. The difficulties of classification are
                                           /are
particularly great as among Brahmans there/thousands
of sub-castes and Gots, which are returned as castes.

### -1931 Punjab Report Page 332.

Chhimba:- The chhimbas now number 96,269
as against 124,585 in 1921. Their figures are liable
to intermingle with those of Dhobis and Darzis. At
this census some members of these castes have returned
themselves as Tank Kshatriyas.

There is an increase among Hindu and Sikh
Darzis probably due to the increasing number of the
members of these castes taking to tailoring, which
is preferred to washing. Among Muslims all the three
classes, Darzi, Dhobi and Chhimba, show an increase.

### -1931 Punjab Report Pages 335-336.

Faqir:- The returns at different censuses
very according to the fancy of the Faqirs themselves
or the enumerators. The large differences are due possi
to the inclusion or exclusion from time to time of
Grosains, the only order of Hindu Faqirs who marry

and multiply. As a matter of fact Hindus sometimes
take exception to be described by the term 'faqir',
and prefer to be recorded as Jogi, Bairagi, etc.

-1931 Punjab Report Page No.338.

Ghirath:- The Ghirath, Bahti and Chang
are really the names of the same caste in the varieus
hill tracts. The figures of Ghiraths are likely to
be affected by the inclusion or exclusion of Bhatis
and Changs.

-1931 Punjab Report Page No.338.

Ghosi:- At this census the number has
risen, and while it appears correct in the case of
Muslims the figure for Hindu Ghozis seems to be
unduly swollen owing to the inclusion of some
milkmen or gawalas. This is particularly so in the
Kangra District where not a single Ghosi was
recorded during any of the previous censuses, while
at this census 812 have been returned. This is
evidently due to misclassification.

-1931 Punjab Report Page No.339.

Gujjar:- The largest number of Gujjars
(practically all Muslims) is claimed by Gujrat,
which is named after this tribe. In the colony
district of Lyallpur their number is increasing.
A considerable number of both Hindu and Muslim
Gujjars of Ambala unlike those of other districts
have not shown any considerable increase probably
due to some of them having gone over to Sikhism as
evidenced by the fact that the number of Sikh

Gujjars in Ambala has risen during the last decade
from 237 to 1,561.

-1931 Punjab·Report Page 339.

Jhiwar:- The figures of Jhiwars and
Kahars in the case of Hindus are best studied
together. Hindu Jhiwars and Kahars have been on the
decrease since 1901, mainly due to a certain number
of them returning a higher caste, suchas Mehra,
Mehra Rajput.

-1931 Punjab Report Page 343.

Julaha:- The Hindu and Sikh Julahas have
decreased during the last decade from 58,575 and
5,632 to 53,488 and 5,449 respectively. The decrease
may be due to the return of no caste or a caste under
a different name such as Koli.

-1931 Punjab Report Page 343.

·Kamboh:- Muslim Kambohs show a decrease
in Gujrat and Sialkot. In the former district they
have mostly returned themselves as Arains, while in
the latter the decrease is due to many Kambohs having
left the district on being allotted colony land in
Sheikhupura.

-1931 Punjab Report Page 344.

Kumhar:- In Hoshiarpur district, during
the last decade Hindu Kumhars have increased from
3,457 to 5,079 and Sikh Kumhars have come down from
686 to 338. It is quite possible that the decrease

among the latter is due to some of them having
abstained from returning their caste. The Muslim
Kumhars have increased in all districts except in
Sialkot and Ferozepore, where Kumhars of all
religions show a decrease evidently due to menials,
especially Kumhars and Tarkhans, taking to
agriculture.

-1931 Punjab Report page 340.

Lohar and Tarkhan:- Hindu Lohars have not
shown an increase like other castes and may, therefore,
be said to have been readily decreasing all along,
while Sikh Lohars too have been decreasing though
only since 1911. The Hindu Tarkhans, who are much
more numerous than Lohars, have been decreasing
considerably since 1901, while Sikh Tarkhans, who
show an increase till 1911, have been decreasing
since. The large increase among Sikh Tarkhans while
it lasted was obviously at the expense of Hindus.
The decrease in their number since 1911 is due to
the discarding of the term Tarkhan and more recently
to the adoption of Ramgarhia as their caste. The
Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and
Ambala have returned themselves as Dhiman Brahmans
and in the south-east they have claimed to be
Jangida Brahman. In the central districts Hindu
Lohars and Tarkhans as well as their Sikh counterpart
have returned their caste as Ramgarhia in increasing
numbers at this census.

The Muslim Lohars and Tarkhans have never
looked back. The two castes taken together show an
increase of 46.6 per cent, since 1881 as compared

to 51.2 per cent, which is the figure for the rise
in total Muslim population. This disparity is
mainly due to the fact that some Muslim Lohars and
Tarkhans too return as their caste an agricultural
tribe, such as Awan or Rajput. In towns an educated
Lohar or Tarkhan, particularly when he holds a job
in the public service, would invariably abstain
from returning his traditional caste.

.1931 Punjab Report Page 346.

Meo:- The Meo is an agricultural tribe,
confined almost entirely to the Gurgaon District.
The number of Meos in Ferozepore has increased
during the last decade from 127 to 5,253 owing to
their presence as labourers on the Sutlaj Valley
Project (in the Ferozepore Tahsil) and in the
Abohar and Fazilka mandis.

-1931 Punjab Report Page 348.

Mirasi:- The figures of Mirasis, who
are almost entirely Muslim, are given in the margin
for the last six censuses. There is a decrease among

| Caste | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | Hindu Mirasis or Karnal, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Muslim Mirasi | 191,383 | 217,522 | 220,174 | 221,662 | 225,164 | 241,660 | |

probably due to return of some other caste-name,
such as Bhat. There is a decrease from 9,653 in 1921
to 1,113 in 1931 among Hindu Mirasis of Sialkot, due
to most of them having adopted Vedic Dharm and
returned their caste as Arya. More recently in
certain districts there has been a tendency among

Muslim Mirasis to claim Qureshi as their caste but
as they are mostly found in villages, the Patwaris
who carried out the preliminary enumeration were
able to record the traditional caste. Only 1,441
Mirasis claimed dual castes. Jat being the favouri
caste claimed, the next best being Pathan and Shei

<div align="center">- 1931 Punjab Report Page348.</div>

Mussalli:- During the last decade Mussallis
have increased from 361,098 to 412,300 or by 14.2
per cent. The percentage of rise is particularly
large in colony districts, to which Mussallis migr;
in large numbers mainly to become agricultural
labourers and workers in factories.

<div align="center">-1931 Punjab Report Page 349.</div>

Rajput :- The bulk of the Rajput population
is Muslim and Hindu, and like Khatris, very few
Hindu Rajputs have gone over to Sikhism. The big
increase among Rajputs during the last decade does
not appear to be due to natural increase. The
respectability of Rajput caste is beyond doubt; the
term Rajput literally means a Raja (ruler's son).
On the present occasion more than at any previous
census numerous people belonging to various other
castes, not quite so elevated in the social scale
have claimed Rajput status and in many cases
succeeded in returning themselves as Rajput with-
out disclosing their traditional caste. The line
separating Jats from Rajputs is rather vague in
certain localities. For examples the Sials of Jhan;
who had previously been recorded mostly as Jats,

have returned themselves at this census as Rajputs.
A possible cause of variation in the number of Muslim
Rajputs is, therefore, the inclusion or exclusion of
certain sections of agricultural tribes. In the case
of Hindu Rajputs the variation is partly explained
by the decrease among such castes as Sunars and Jhiwars
inclusive of Mehras.

-1931 Punjab Report Pages 352-353.

Sheikh:- From 256,971 in 1921 the Sheikhs
of the plains have increased to 414,623 or by 61.4
per cent. The big increase is due to numerous
members of other castes, mainly occupational, having
returned their caste as Sheikh, Qasab of the south-
eastern part of the Province being prominent in this
respect. It is quite likely that in some places
respectable Kashmiries also returned their caste
as Sheikh. A feptile cause of variation in the
number of Sheikhs is the intermingling with them
of the figures of Qureshis.

-1931 Punjab Report Pages 355-356.

Sunar:- There is an increase among Sunars
of all religions during the last decade, though
the maximum figures for Hindu and Sikh Sunars were
reached in 1901 and 1911, respectively. The reason
for the decline in their numbers is that Hindu
Sunars sometimes return themselved as Rajput,
while Sikh Sunars in many cases return no caste.
The Muslim Sunars, who are comparatively fewer,
have returned the maximum number at the present
Census.

-1931 Punjab Report Page 356.

<u>Teli</u>:- The Telis - Hindu, Sikh and Muslim - show an increase. Teli is an occupational caste, whose members are evidently not at all anxious to give up their traditional occupation or to claim a higher caste. The increase is, no doubt, due to the attractiveness of oil-milling, which is one of the few prosperous indigenous industries at present.

<u>-1931 Punjab Report Page 357.</u>

<u>Variations since 1911</u>:-  The variation in population of the various castes since 1881 should be compared with a figure of 5.6 per cent increase in the total population of the provinces, Punjab and Delhi. The more noticeable increases are found in the case of the Kamboh (+15.3 per cent), Khokhar (+18.4%), Mahtam (+15.3 per cent), Mussalli (+16.6 percent), Qureshi (+40.2 per cent), Rathi (+20.7 per cent), Khoja (+38.1 per cent), and Rajput (+16.6 per cent), while marked decreases are shown by Chuhra (-17.4 per cent), Dumna (-49.0 per cent), Ghirath (-19.9 per cent), Kanet (-28.6 per cent) and Sunar (-17.9 per cent).

Whether these variations are significant, and if significant, to what causes they are to be referred, would require more examination than is possible at the present stage.

<u>-1921 Punjab Report Pages 345-346.</u>