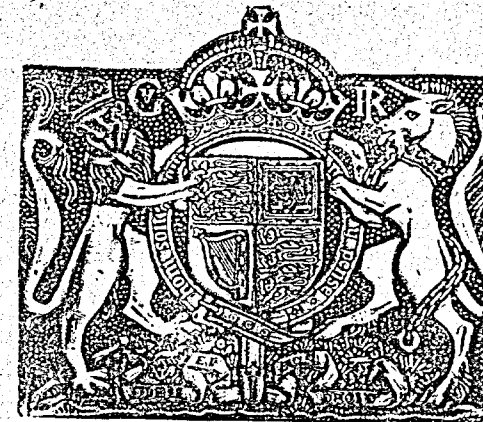


Census of 1931

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CENSUS DEPARTMENT CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

BY

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OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

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CENSUS OF 1931
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
CENSUS DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

CHAPTER I
ENUMERATION

1. This report is intended principally for the guidance of the Provincial Superintendent of Census of 1941, and will also probably be of use to District and State Census Officers. It deals with the working of the instructions laid down for the Census of 1931, and includes a number of notes recorded from time to time regarding difficulties, common mistakes and possible improvements, which should, it is hoped, save the officials concerned a good deal of labour and worry at the close of the current decade. Between 1921 and 1931 there were no changes which affected the external boundaries of the Province. Internal modifications of area and population have been shown in statement XII at the end of the Report. There is in fact an increase of 55 square miles on the area of the Province as it was in 1921 but this is not due to any accession of territory from neighbouring Provinces or States. In two districts the area reported ten years ago was wrong, the figure for Betul being in error as much as 38 square miles, while re-calculation of forest areas and recent survey in certain districts have given figures more accurate than before and are responsible for the remaining increase. This did not of course affect the population of the Province or disturb inter-Provincial figures.

Introduction.

2. The most arduous and important work of the Census is the preliminary organization, which must begin about ten months before the actual Census itself. In 1930 a Head Clerk was appointed from Secretariat to get out old records and have them ready for the Superintendent. He took up his duties on the 1st April and the actual operations commenced when the Superintendent assumed charge of the office on the 24th April. Before joining it is advisable for the latter to make himself familiar with the Imperial Census Code, with the Central Provinces Census Code of 1931, and with this report. He should also read the All-India Census Report of 1931, the last two or three Central Provinces Reports, the English Census Report of 1931 and a few of the statistical books recommended by the Census Commissioner. When the preliminary arrangements are in progress there is not much time for instructive reading. But it is well during the first few months to look through the Census Reports and Administrative reports of some adjoining Provinces and Sir Edward Gait's All-India Report of 1911 is recommended as good reading.

3. Before a description is given of the actual work done in 1931 and the lessons to be learned from it, I would stress the necessity of obtaining a really efficient staff for the Superintendent's own office in the first instance. Right up to the time of the Census I was terribly handicapped by the inefficiency of at least half the personnel of my office. Unfortunately, when organization had been in progress for only two months, I was sent to Saugor to discharge the duties of Deputy Commissioner in addition to my own—and the result was that when I returned to Nagpur in the middle of November operations were too far advanced for it to be possible to make any changes in the office before the actual Census. On this occasion the volume of work falling upon the office has been considerably

Superintendent's
office.

heavier than in the past. There were several reasons. In the first place the Government Press could not undertake the despatch of the various circulars and chapters of the Census Code which are issued in rapid succession during the earlier days of the operations. It has to be borne in mind that the Census Department deals with more units in a limited period of time than any other Government office, that generally no one in it knows anything about his new duties when he joins, and that work which must be kept up to date starts when the office is still quite disorganized and the clerks are trying to pick up those new duties. Despatching of circulars and codes had to be done to all districts and States and latterly, when slip-copying was being taken up, for the sake of economy of time and money and at the request of several Deputy Commissioners, direct to tahsil headquarters. I know of no other regular office which has to cope with such a mass of despatching and the staff allowed for the Census office did so with the greatest difficulty. The result was that the Officer on Special Duty and I were continually worried in trying to keep work up to date, the clerks were constantly in office till late hours in the evening and on all holidays—while other work suffered owing to the small staff being pre-occupied with the duty of despatching. A trained despatcher with a good daftari to assist him is therefore an essential member of the staff for a period of about eight months beginning six months before the actual Census. During short periods of special pressure he may need additional assistance. Unfortunately in 1930 it was not realized how considerable the burden of work was to be, and when that burden materialized there was no time to get really suitable extra help to deal with it. I therefore warn my successor to make his arrangements in good time. The Local Government is the authority for sanctioning the appointment of extra staff; a very strong case has to be made out for any departure from precedent or any increase over a minimum wage for the temporary ministerial staff, and it is difficult to obtain prompt orders—a great hindrance when one is working to a programme. My own absence in Saugor was a grave additional handicap in this matter—and so it will be well for the Provincial Superintendent to be supported by my opinion in 1941.

4. The second contributory cause of the increase in work was the complete separation at the present Census of the finances of this department from those of the Local Government. In 1921 certain charges were still met from Provincial Revenues but in 1930 for the first time all expenditure on account of Census was debited to the Central Revenues. Unfortunately it was a year of financial stringency and so Deputy Commissioners anxious to ease their own budgets naturally took the opportunity of debiting to Census any charges which could reasonably be brought to that head. The Accountant General's Office in its enthusiasm re-classified numbers of bills for travelling allowances, etc., which Deputy Commissioners had drawn against the allotment for the Land Revenue staff and in some cases re-classified them wrongly because journeys performed in connection with Census had been combined with those for other work, or bills containing some items debitable to Census contained a number of others obviously not so debitable. I shall touch upon the question of expenditure in districts later in the report but the preceding remarks are passed to make it clear that it is essential to have a trained Accountant in the Superintendent's office to deal with the very numerous accounts' references which are received as soon as the work is in full swing. These references are multiplied when slip-copying is taken up in tahsil headquarters. The system will be discussed in the second part of this report. Meanwhile it is merely noted that during the recent census the performance of slip-copying at tahsil headquarters in very many districts and at State headquarters in all but three of the States was a further reason for the enormous increase of work in the Superintendent's office; not only did it entail a great increase in the duties of the despatch and accountancy branch but very naturally involved numerous references from and to the various Tahsildars and District Census Officers. The despatch of millions of slips from the Jail Press was also no easy matter and might at a future Census

justify the employment of one or two special Census despatchers at the Jail itself. The expenditure involved would be, I think, more than justified by the reduction in the wastage of slips which was extremely heavy on this occasion.

5. For three months I worked with only a Head Clerk and a typist. Thereafter at the beginning of July 1930 a second clerk was selected on deputation from the Finance Department, and two more temporary clerks were appointed. When I returned from Saugor in November one of the office clerks who knew shorthand was appointed as my stenographer. Unfortunately no man with previous experience of Census work was forthcoming. The two junior clerks of the office were changed continually both by the Officer on Special Duty, Mr. Chandorker, who was appointed as my Assistant when I proceeded to Saugor, and by myself. But it was found practically impossible to get an outsider whose services were of any value at all. For the next Census I suggest that the following staff is necessary:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| (1) One Head Clerk | } From the date of the Superintendent's assumption of his office. |
| (2) One Accountant | |
| (3) One Steno-typist | |
| (4) One Second Clerk | } To be appointed, when organization has been in progress for about two months. |
| (5) One Despatcher | |

6. The Head Clerk needs considerable organizing ability, and unless a man is available who has already worked in the Census office, I would recommend that he should be an official whose work is personally known to the Superintendent and whose status is not lower than that of an Assistant Superintendent of a district office. The other ministerial staff with the possible exception of the stenographer should all be drawn from Government offices and given small deputation allowances. A good man from outside can be obtained as a stenographer. I suggest that the Accountant should be appointed from the beginning of operations because this will enable him to learn the work and to help the Head Clerk in other branches as necessity arises. He must not be limited to accounts work which will not at first be very much. It is false economy to delay this appointment till later in the year and Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 saved thereby would probably be lost in other ways. Every effort should be made to obtain an Accountant who is also a typist. A second typist is necessary in the office as at times there is a large volume of typing work and in any case the stenographer is throughout the cold weather on tour with the Superintendent. The Accountant is more likely to have time to do extra typing than any other official. If an Accountant cannot be obtained who is also a typist, the second clerk who should be a man of statistical ability and was paid at the present census from Rs. 80 to Rs. 90, would have to do this work. An intelligent daftari (to be paid Rs. 20), two orderly peons for the Superintendent and two boy peons for the office complete the necessary staff. The daftari should be appointed soon after the Superintendent joins. I do not press the necessity of appointing extra temporary hands for helping the despatching for a month or two before the census. It is difficult to foresee to what extent work may grow after the lapse of a decade. It is certain, I think, from perusal of various files that the number of references which had to be dealt with at the present census was far greater than in the past. There were also numerous miscellaneous investigations of very considerable interest which added to the work of office but in which it was difficult to obtain the help of the District authorities owing to the civil disobedience movement.

7. Office work will proceed more smoothly if the Superintendent insists on the importance of the careful maintenance of despatch and receipt registers in office and the introduction of a proper system of referencing and filing at the very beginning. This may sound elementary but much worry and confusion was caused before the Census by mistakes in despatching and misdelivery of letters and records. More than one communication

from the Census Commissioner, including an important amendment to the Code of which I was unaware until after the actual Census, never reached me owing to my absence on tour or at Saugor.

Indents for paper
and arrangements
for printing.

8. The actual Census of India took place on the night of the 26th February 1931, and, although the uninitiated are surprised at the length of the period of preparation, this necessitated immediate application to work when the Superintendent joined from leave on the 24th April 1930. The various important circulars, instructions and forms connected with the Census have been collected together in a bound compilation which, with other records preserved as noted in the list at the end of this report, should be most useful at the next Census.

9. The first duty of the Superintendent is to issue a circular to districts regarding the preliminary arrangements and this with the co-operation of the Press was done on the 28th April 1930. Thereafter the matters to which attention has to be devoted are the purchase of the large quantities of paper which are needed for Census forms, etc., and the preparation of the Census Code or instructions.

10. It is essential that paper for the General Schedules and Enumeration Book covers should be ordered within a few days of the commencement of work. An indent was despatched to the Deputy Controller of Stationery on the 17th May 1930 but, later, instructions were received that such indents should be made direct to the mills and so a further indent had to be submitted on the 13th June. The first batch of paper was received on the 14th July. It would have been better if it could have been a month earlier for even though the time allowed was liberal it was impossible to get the forms and covers out of Press as early as they were needed for training purposes in some districts. Somewhat protracted calculations in my office occasioned a small delay and in order that there may be least possible waste of time at the next Census the amount of paper obtained for each kind of form has been shown in statement XI. If there are no serious epidemics or famines to affect the natural increase of population in the next decade it should be quite safe to indent for 10 per cent more paper than was used in 1931 (except for the General Schedules and for the Census slips of which there was great wastage in tahsils. Statement II gives an indication of this). If it is found in the course of operations that paper is insufficient there is at normal times no difficulty in getting small additional supplies quickly. If there is too much it can as a rule be sold locally without loss since it is obtained at cheap rates owing to the large quantity required. It is quite unnecessary to cause delays by elaborate calculations as to the exact quantity which will be needed in the first instance.

11. The paper for Schedules and Covers was obtained from the Bengal Paper Mills Co., Calcutta. That for Circle Lists and for the Census Code was available from stocks in the Government Press, at which the printing of these was done. Printing of Schedules, Parwanas of appointment, Block Lists, Enumeration Book Cover, Enumerator's Abstract, General Schedules and Census slips of various colours was done at the Jail. From the beginning of operations much anxiety and much disorganization was caused by the difficulty of getting matter into print quickly. This was partly due to urgent requisitions of the Local Government in connection with other work but except in the case of small circulars, which can be obtained within a few days, it is safest to allow two months for the issue of any work sent to press. In the case of forms of which very large quantities have to be turned out even longer is required. The unfailing courtesy and ready co-operation of the officers in charge of both the Presses during a period of very heavy extra work must be gratefully acknowledged. Before the 1941 census it will be necessary to ascertain whether the Nagpur Jail Press can undertake printing the forms. The Superintendent of the Jail has given his opinion that census printing should not be done in future because it dislocates all other work for at least a year.

12. Unless the system of Bulletins Individuals, upon which I will touch later, is adopted, the paper for Census slips should be ordered very soon after that for the forms required for enumeration—and that is why it is mentioned in this chapter. The Imperial Census Code, 1931, lays down (Chapter I, Article 5) that the slips should be ordered at least six months before the Census so that there may be ample time for the press to print, pack, and despatch them by the cheapest route, and for the receiving officer to open the boxes and count the contents. I had given instructions for preparation of an indent for paper for these slips on the 20th May and ordered that requisition should be made for samples on the 11th June. The Bengal Paper Mills Co. advised us on the 16th June that sample sheets were being despatched direct from the Mills—but these were not received until the 22nd August, when I was very fully occupied with the civil disobedience movement in Saugor and was not informed of their arrival. The Census office meanwhile wasted a month in framing estimates and it was not until I telegraphed from Saugor on the 3rd October to enquire about it that the matter was expedited. At that time only five months were left till the census. Meanwhile blocks had to be prepared for printing symbols of sex on the slips and upon receipt of estimates from various presses the sanction of the Census Commissioner had to be obtained for execution of the work at the Jail. Finally the paper and blocks were received and the work put in hand at the Jail Press on the 2nd December. This allowed only three months for printing and despatching. It was estimated that the work could be got through in two. The event proved the wisdom of the principle laid down in the Code—for it was barely possible to get out slips to all districts in time—and eventually great confusion and worry was caused by supplementary indents. The result was waste of time and money. It is easy to blame my office for carelessness, but I know that it was overworked at that time and the delay would certainly not have occurred if I had been in Nagpur. Let my successor be warned therefore not to accept the responsibility of two appointments.

13. The actual procedure in preparing for the Census is laid down in the Code itself and need not be recapitulated here. Any deficiencies in the Code disclosed by experience are mentioned in this report. The drafting of the Code can be done quickly. Generally the instructions of the previous census can be followed with little alteration except in so far as it is necessary to make any adaptation to suit changes in the Imperial Code. For the present census a good deal of change was made in the earlier instructions of 1921 which had served the purpose of a Code, but the first four chapters of Part I which deals with enumeration were ready for Press by the middle of May and the whole Code of eleven chapters was in print by the 17th July except for one chapter on accounts which was delayed owing to correspondence with the Accountant General. Appendices of instructions to Charge Superintendents were issued in July and those of instructions to Supervisors and Touring Officers and Enumerators in September.

Drafting and
translation of ins-
tructions.

14. The system of issuing the Code in portions at intervals as each step in the census is to be taken has been criticized by several Deputy Commissioners, but is adopted because the various instructions from the Census Commissioner are not all received simultaneously, experience makes additional instructions necessary from time to time, and some chapters of the Code are needed in greater numbers than others. I would however suggest that at the next census the Code as a whole, excluding the appendices, should be issued in English in a single volume for use of the superior supervising staff on the model of Bengal and some other Provinces. Those chapters which have to be translated for the use of the enumeration staff and the appendices in English and vernacular can then be issued separately, before the Census Conferences begin, about four months prior to the preliminary enumeration.

15. Certain portions of the Code have to be issued in vernacular as well as in English. The translation of the Code, forms and circulars was done in 1920 in the Provincial Superintendent's office. In 1930 I found

difficulty about this because there was no clerk who knew Hindi well and when eventually one was appointed office work had increased so considerably that it was not possible to devote much time to translation. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad, Mr. Porter, very kindly gave help from his office in some of the earlier translation and some was done on contract in Jubbulpore and Nagpur. All the translations were scrutinized in the Publicity Officer's Department, and the later chapters of the code needed only slight adaptation from those of 1921. It was generally agreed by Deputy Commissioners that the Hindi translations of forms and circulars were clear and intelligible, but the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur has suggested that "if possible the language should be even simpler to prevent the clever men getting wrong meanings out of them". This is a sound opinion. It is the clever men who are the greatest danger to the Census—and the way in which they try to twist the plainest instructions into most unlikely meanings is surprising. The proof of the translation of the specimen schedule was unfortunately checked carelessly with the result that there were certain minor discrepancies between the instructions on the cover and the entries in the specimen. The Marathi translations were not so simple as the Hindi and the Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, has very reasonably suggested that these should be checked by a native or resident of Berar as there are slight differences of usage in the vernacular from the Nagpur country.

16. To obviate the preservation of a large file a statement showing the distribution of copies of the Code in English, Hindi and Marathi is appended to this chapter. A mistake to avoid is that of printing too many copies of certain chapters of which only a limited supply is required.

Preliminary operations in the districts or States.

17. A time-table was issued for the guidance of local officers and the first step in connection with the district arrangements for the census was the preparation of a General Village Register, that is, a complete list of all the villages and hamlets in existence in each tahsil or other local administrative unit, with the number of houses in each village and the names of persons qualified to act as Supervisors and Enumerators. The late Mr. Marten and Mr. Roughton both recorded opinions that this Register was unnecessary in the Central Provinces, but as it was being prepared almost everywhere else it was decided after correspondence with the Census Commissioner to retain it. Experience proved that Mr. Marten and Mr. Roughton were quite right and I strongly advise that time should not be wasted in preparing this Register in future. The operations can then commence with the preparation of the circle list, according to the directions given in Chapter II of the Census Code 1921. This list varies little in actual form from the General Village Register and since both the registers and the lists are being preserved in districts and States there is no danger of villages and hamlets being overlooked—all that is necessary at a future census is to add to the old lists all new villages and hamlets which have sprung up during the decade. To abandon the General Village Register will economize time and expense and proper inspection and revision of the circle lists according to the provisions of Article 13 of Chapter VII of the 1931 Code should obviate any chance of mistake.

18. Here it is worth while mentioning for consideration a proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, that during the preliminary stages only a modified form of circle list is necessary. He mentions that this need only provide space for the names of supervisors and that after their appointment three forms of circle lists as prescribed by Article 93 of Chapter VII of the Central Provinces Code can be filled up. By supervisors presumably enumerators are meant. It would in fact be quite practicable to have a preliminary abbreviated form of circle list containing the first nine columns of the present form and a remarks column, the existing form being prepared after house-numbering has been completed. The same Deputy Commissioner reported that there was some demand for English forms of circle list. This could easily be met by printing a

bilingual heading. Other suggestions for improvement of forms are given in paragraph 68.

19. As in the past the Land Records Staff formed an already organized agency for the census work in rural areas. In most districts Deputy Commissioners appointed an Assistant as District Census Officer but in Balaghat, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Damoh, the head of the district did this work himself. Drug was under Settlement and by agreement with the Deputy Commissioner, the Settlement Officer, Mr. Rau, took the work over himself, a very convenient and satisfactory arrangement. In Raipur Settlement operations were drawing to a close and so no difficulty was experienced owing to dual control of the Land Records Staff—but in Bilaspur it would probably have been better if the Settlement Officer, Khalsa, had been responsible for the census in that area.

The system of census divisions into blocks, circles and charges—and the facility with which the two latter can be adapted to, or identified with, Patwaris' circles and Revenue Inspector's charges has been fully explained in the Census Code and needs no repetition. There were at the recent census 738 charges, 8,847 circles and 108,410 blocks as compared with 616 charges, 8,382 circles and 97,627 blocks in 1921. The enumerators were in all cases honorary workers and generally non-officials. What actually happened in the rural area was that in almost all cases the patwaris themselves wrote up the preliminary record for the blocks in their circles and the enumerators went round and checked it on the night of the census. This system produced records which were in many places almost perfect, except when there was some difficulty in understanding instructions, and such being the case I would strongly advise the adoption in Central Provinces at the next census of the system of Bulletins Individuels which entirely eliminates slip-copying and is explained in the chapter on that subject.

In towns where the Land Records Staff was not available for census work results were incomparably inferior to those in rural areas—and I would therefore suggest that in 1941 paid supervisors might be appointed for a period of three months for the bigger towns. They would be able to prepare a complete preliminary record, which would be checked by honorary enumerators on the night of the Census as is now generally done in rural areas. Charge Superintendents as heretofore could be drawn from municipal officials or Government servants. If this system is adopted it should be possible to use Bulletins Individuels in towns also—thus saving a large sum on slip-copying which would more than balance the expenditure on paid supervisors.

20. After writing the above remarks I found that they were more or less confirmed in the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, an officer of considerable experience. He stated: "The two chief municipal bodies of this district, if left to themselves, are not likely to make a success of the census operations in their areas. I would therefore suggest for the future that so far as possible supervisors should be appointed from officials either in Government service or in the service of local bodies. School teachers and other employees of the municipal committee who were appointed Supervisors decidedly gave a better outturn of work than pleaders and other respectable persons appointed as the latter generally shirked the performance of their routine census duties and always wanted a clerk to help them. The official class upon which pressure can be put is the better census agency for urban areas. Another suggestion put forward for consideration is that in urban areas payment of remuneration, however nominal, is likely to bring forth more suitable non-officials from the middle class than at present can be achieved on a purely honorary basis."

The only objection to paying Supervisors in big towns is that it is a departure from the tradition of completing enumeration through voluntary workers—a tradition most honourable to the province—and that if Supervisors in some units are paid, those in others might justifiably claim payment also. The latter difficulty might be waived since in rural areas

Supervisors are nearly always Government servants. Paid Supervisors if employed might quite suitably be encouraged to strenuous work on a modest salary by the bait of employment in tabulation offices after the census.

21. From the beginning of the rains the Superintendent should be constantly on tour. An Officer on Special Duty was appointed to do this work for me while I was in Saugor, and Mr. Chandorker joined on the 12th July 1930. He attended to all the routine work of the Census office during my absence and did a mass of very useful touring. Without his help the census certainly could not have been a success. At the same time the pre-occupation of the Superintendent with other work at any time before the final enumeration creates a very unsatisfactory situation. There are many little points regarding Census work upon which there may be slight differences of opinion and there were occasional cases in which Officer on Special Duty's interpretation of rules differed from my own, with the result that contradictory orders were issued. The Superintendence of the Census of a Province is in fact essentially a one-man job.

22. During the rains or soon after the rains all district headquarters should be visited and as many State and tahsil headquarters as possible. The preparation of preliminary records is to be inspected, proposals for the local organization examined, the system of house-numbering explained and the interest of district and municipal officials enlisted. This touring is best done by train. Owing to the attention which had to be devoted to the office and the impossibility of obtaining the services of the Officer on Special Duty until he was released from the Banking Enquiry Committee unfortunately many districts could not be visited until the preliminary enumeration was in progress. During this first round of touring meetings of district officials are to be held to discuss and explain the rules for filling in the schedules. For this purpose printed enumeration books should be forwarded to districts as early as possible. The schedules and enumeration books were not ready for despatch to districts and States until September 1930, in spite of constant reminders on this subject, and so the necessity for getting the paper, and finishing the printing as early as possible cannot be too strongly stressed. If the Census is to be taken in February or March, touring from October should be done in short stages by car, for inspection of house-numbering and circle lists along the roads, and from the month preceding the Census for inspection of the preliminary enumeration records. Mistakes will be found to repeat themselves—but visits from the Superintendent of Census Operations are necessary to rouse the interest of district officials in connection with the Census. The extreme pre-occupation of all with political unrest during the period of preparation for the census of 1931 was a great handicap, but in spite of this heavy burden district officers co-operated very heartily in the work. The Deputy Commissioner of Khandwa and others issued very useful local instructions to touring officers. Any excess of enthusiasm such as that found in one district where the local authorities, until checked by the Officer on Special Duty, got far ahead of the time-table laid down by me should be watched for and discouraged.

23. The Officer on Special Duty and I recorded inspection notes on the work in each tract visited. The file is to be preserved until 1940. These notes were circulated to all districts and tahsils and States but experience proved that in the British districts they were generally not read, for, as mentioned above, mistakes continually repeated themselves. As a contrast, in the States instructions were carefully studied and implicitly carried out. The preliminary arrangements there were nearly always according to the book. Instead of circulating tour notes it is probably better to issue circulars of additional instructions from time to time, but even this course will not meet the numerous cases in which the original very full instructions were not studied and hence not followed. The only remedy is for the Superintendent of Census Operations himself to hold as many conferences as possible and to induce district officers to do the same.

All the instructions which are quite clear and simple should be gone through most carefully, and the proper method of filling up the schedules should be explained to and practiced by all concerned.

24. In 1931 the three Deputy Superintendents who were to hold charge of Tabulation offices were not appointed until just before or just after the final enumeration. I suggest that at the next Census three or four Deputy Superintendents should be appointed six or eight weeks before the final enumeration. Each might be allotted to a division and this system would ensure that to supplement the inspection work of district officers an expert would be available in each group of districts during the whole period of preliminary enumeration. Apart from that the Deputy Superintendents themselves would gain most valuable experience which would enable them to organize their tabulation offices more quickly than heretofore and more than justify the small extra expenditure on their salaries.

25. As explained in the preceding section the census organization followed as far as possible that of the Land Revenue Administration with Revenue Inspectors as charge Superintendents and patwaris as Supervisors. In those Central Provinces States which have not adopted the system of Patwaris' circles, and in Berar, the procedure of the previous census was again taken as a successful guide. A village of forty to fifty houses was normally constituted a block, but larger villages were of course divided into two or more blocks. Some Deputy Commissioners found that the system of forming big villages into circles with the Head Master of the local vernacular school as Supervisor was a success. In cities and towns the mohallas or wards into which they are usually divided formed convenient charges or circles for census purposes and members or employees of the municipal committee generally formed the controlling staff, sometimes with marked success but more often with lack of enthusiasm. In several cases this organization had to be supplemented by official help. On the whole, considering the state of political unrest prevailing, arrangements even in urban areas were satisfactory but to perfect the system I would strongly urge adoption of the proposal made in paragraph 19 above.

26. Inspections at several centres disclosed that article 6 (a) of Chapter II of the Census Code had not been properly understood. In order to avoid confusion at the time of tabulating statistics, Census charges must be numbered serially throughout each district. There should not be a separate series for urban areas and rural areas (as was suggested by the Officer on Special Duty) because the existence of two charges bearing the same number in the same district might give rise to misunderstanding when slips are being copied, even if a separate letter were allotted to each series. Urban areas should as far as possible be allotted the numbers at the end of each tahsil series. The following is a sample series for two tahsils:—

Saugor tahsil.

- Charge No. 1, Pamakheri Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 2, Nariaoli Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 3, Jaisinagar Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 4, Surkhi Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 5, Saugor tahsil forest villages.
- Charge No. 6, Saugor Municipal area.
- Charge No. 7, Saugor Cantonment.

Khurai tahsil.

- Charge No. 8, Barodia Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 9, Khimallsa Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 10, Khurai Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 11, Bina Revenue Inspector's circle.
- Charge No. 12, Khurai forest villages.
- Charge No. 13, Khurai Municipal area.
- Charge No. 14, Bina-Etawah Municipal area.
- Charge No. 15, Bina Railway Settlement.
- Charge No. 16, Bamora Notified Area.

A warning given by Mr. Roughton that it is necessary carefully to check the limits of urban areas to see that no residence fails to come in within either urban or rural jurisdiction may be repeated. A case in point in 1931 was Dhamtari where a portion of the municipal area was included in Naogaon village until the mistake was detected by Mr. Chandorker. This was the result of continual disregard of the Deputy Commissioner's advice to prepare a census map.

27. The Census instructions lay down that Forest villages should be treated as a separate charge. The Divisional Forest Officer or one of his subordinates may be appointed formally as Charge Superintendent for the whole district but separate charges, or at any rate separate circles for each tahsil should be kept for the Government forest area so that the correct population for each tahsil may be available when needed. Criticizing this system the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, remarks: "The present forest ranges do not coincide with tahsil areas. In some cases where they are on the border they spread into tahsils with the result that villages in one range get divided into two tahsils. This causes considerable inconvenience in making tahsil totals. For the next Census I propose that forest charges may be abolished and all forest villages included in the Revenue Inspector's charges. The Forest officials will continue to work as subordinate census officers as at present".

Another Deputy Commissioner endorsed this opinion with reference to a tahsil in which only a single forest village was situated. As a contrast the Deputy Commissioner, Seoni, wrote: "Forest villages were formed into circles by ranges and these circles were attached to the Revenue Inspector's charges. Owing to the situation of the forest villages however it was not possible for the revenue staff to exercise effective supervision over the census operations of these villages. It would be better if the forest villages are formed into a separate charge with the Divisional Forest Officer as Charge Superintendent."

The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, considers that each forest range should be a separate charge. In the extensive forest areas of Raipur, a Range Assistant's charge was a Supervisor's circle and the Ranger's jurisdiction was taken as a charge. A careful reading of my observations at the beginning of this paragraph shows that they were framed to meet the problem mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Mandla. The only real objection to his proposal is that it may involve placing forest officials in subordination for census purposes to revenue officers to whom they are senior in grade. These few hints should enable the next Census Superintendent to deal with any similar difficulty as it arises either for the Province as a whole or for individual districts.

28. In connection with the above, it may be mentioned that in several districts the instruction (No. 5) that in filling in column No. 1 of the General Village Register the letter Z or F as the case may be should be placed before the numbers allotted to Forest and Zamindari villages was ignored. Although this omission was pointed out at the time of inspection some confusion was caused by its recurrence after the census when separate figures for zamindari areas were required. At the next Census the necessary instructions should be repeated on the forms of Circle Lists to obviate any mistake and distinct charges should be formed of khalsa and zamindari villages. If such charges are small two or three may be formed under the same Revenue Inspector so that the books of khalsa and zamindari villages may be treated separately or a bigger zamindari formed into a separate charge. The administrative arrangements may continue according to the Revenue circle and the Supervisors (patwaris) may continue to work under the Revenue Inspectors concerned, but while arranging the books by Census circles and charges, the Revenue Inspectors should combine the books according to zamindaris and assign separate charge numbers.

29. Rather similar procedure to that adopted for forest villages has to be followed for mining colonies and large mills. This will be noticed under the section dealing with special arrangements.

30. Big railway settlements were generally made Census charges and most railway stations formed separate circles or blocks. It is preferable that they should be circles.

31. As charges are numbered in a series running through the district, circles should be in a separate series for each charge and blocks in a series running through the circle, not through the village. Owing to a discrepancy between Chapter II of the Code and the instructions for filling in General Village Registers, circles were in some districts numbered through the tahsil. The system laid down above is the more convenient as it permits of additional circles being added in a charge when necessity arises. The mistake of numbering blocks by villages occurred frequently with the result that until it was pointed out, a circle might have numerous blocks No. 1 and No. 2 in it. An addition should be made in the heading of column 11 of future circle lists to preclude similar errors. In preparing these lists special care should also be taken that a misprint in line 7 of Article 13, Chapter VII, Central Provinces Census Code, 1931 which was repeated from the instructions of 1921 does not recur. The number of the first and last houses in the block is to be entered in column 19 of the form, not in column 10. Finally villages should be given serial census numbers which will be entered in the General Village Registers, if prepared, and in the Circle lists in addition to the settlement number, if any.

32. Each district Census report copies of which have been preserved at district headquarters and in Secretariat contains details of the difficulties experienced in each locality and suggestions for meeting them. They should be carefully studied by local Census authorities before divisions are arranged for the next enumeration. House numbering.

33. The definition adopted for a house was "A building which has a separate main entrance from the common way, space or compound and is used as the dwelling place of one or more families." Under Article 26 of Chapter I of the Census Code, Part I, various notes are given to elucidate the definition in regard to hotels, etc. The majority of Deputy Commissioners and State Census Officers agreed that the official definition of a house was quite clear and intelligible although a few reported that it was not properly understood. In three or four cases only the adoption of the *chulha* or commensal family as an alternative was suggested. The District Census Officer, Akola, has proposed that a simple definition would be "residential house or *Rahateghar*". The opinion of the Settlement Officer, Drug, that no definition however worded will be free from criticism strikes a true note. During my tours I found that mistakes made owing to misinterpretation of the definition were unimportant. Cases of doubt generally arose in towns where houses have two or three stories. The rule that in urban areas any building separately assessed to municipal taxation should be treated as a house caused confusion because some with four or five entrances are assessed as single buildings and some are exempted from the tax altogether. In these circumstances note (ii) under Article 26 should be deleted. Note (iii) is in the nature of an exception to the general definition of a house and should appear as an exception. The principle to be borne in mind is that the Census unit is the house and not the family. At the same time, the whole object of house-numbering is to ensure that on the census night no individual escapes enumeration. For this purpose the present definition of a house was chosen, although it may involve one large building appearing in the tables, which give totals for them, as two or more houses. Such a slight error is immaterial, since in the number of houses, hovels and mansions appear as equal units and the census figures as such cannot really give a true index of the extent of overcrowding, if any. On the whole I consider the present definition the best available.

34. Instructions were that house-numbering should begin from the 1st October and the work was generally carried out punctually. In a few Municipalities and particularly in Nagpur city there was inordinate delay; in fact the district Census officer was not able to persuade the Nagpur Committee to proper action until after Christmas.

35. The system of house-numbering is simple and in most places there was little to criticize. In several towns block and circle numbers were painted above the individual house-numbers, a procedure which proved useful. There was a tendency everywhere to overlook railway chowkis and similar isolated buildings. This and the omission of camping grounds, serais, railway stations and railway chowkis in column 3 of the Circle Register was the subject of criticism in many inspection notes. Supervisors were also inclined to give only a single number to dāk bungalows and big serais instead of dealing separately with each suite of rooms. Although it may be logical to treat such places as a single building, it is really necessary to give every set a separate number so that the danger of incomplete enumeration may be evaded. On the whole errors were in the direction of excess of zeal rather than in that of omission. For instance latrines often received numbers, although the probability of any one spending the night of the Census in a latrine was remote.

36. In Sironcha where house numbers had to be painted on wooden blocks and hung on some huts, I found that certain Buruds had removed the blocks and were carefully preserving them among their treasured possessions. In another village an optimistic patwari had dealt out the blocks to the residents like a pack of cards irrespective of any proper series. Such mistakes were of course rectified.

37. The preparation of the house lists and block lists should have presented no problems, but the following mistakes were repeatedly committed:—

- (i) Against empty houses the owner's name was sometimes entered. This was wrong; they should have been recorded as "empty".
- (ii) In column 5 the name of the head of the family, or heads of the families actually residing in the house should be entered—not that of the proprietor of the house (unless a resident), or of deities or corporations who have no families and cannot reply to the questions of enumerators. It was not uncommon to find, e.g., Hanuman entered in that column.

Amendments proved by experience to be necessary in the form of house list and in other forms are shown in paragraphs 67—68.

38. The expenditure on house-numbering was met principally from local funds but it is understood that many public-spirited malguzars bore the charge. The estimate of Rs. 10 per district for this work is reported to have been too low and the last few words of Article 9, Chapter VII of the Census Code, Part I, may be omitted in 1940. In the States as usual there was no trouble at all and my inspection note on Sarangarh remarked that the "House-numbering in itself was a thing of beauty".

39. The importance of training the enumeration staff and of giving them practice in filling up the schedules has been stressed both in the Census Code and earlier in this report. It has been suggested that instead of issuing additional instructions for Enumerators in the form of a vernacular pamphlet all instructions should be contained in the cover of the enumeration book itself. As pointed out by Mr. Roughton the instructions themselves should be as simple as possible and should be issued as late as possible in order that the various points which the Superintendent is always asked at the last moment to include in the schedules may be reproduced in one place. A good many complaints were received from district authorities last year because some additional instructions did not arrive until almost too late to circulate them in distant tracts. This was not exactly the fault of the Census Department. The Government of India

The Preliminary Enumeration.

communicated orders regarding returns of organized industries and of educational qualifications when the local schedules and instructions had already been printed; and some standard mistakes in filling up schedules discovered by Mr. Chandorker and myself had also to be made the subject of circulars. The Deputy Commissioner of Seoni wrote in his report: "Human stupidity being probably fairly constant much time could be saved by forestalling its errors. I suggest that a list of the commonest mistakes made by enumerators and others should now be prepared in the light of experience of this census and issued next time with the instructions for filling up the schedule." For future guidance a few of the more commonly repeated mistakes in the preliminary schedules of the last Census have been detailed in this section, but it must be remembered that most of those mistakes arose in the first instance owing to failure on the part of enumerators to read the rules before filling up schedules or on the part of the supervising staff properly to explain them. It was a common fault to write up the schedules with reference only to the headings. The headings themselves might be slightly amplified and, especially if the system of Billets Individuels is adopted, fuller instructions might be embodied on the cover of the enumeration book for the next census on the lines of those used in Baroda in 1931, but the issue of certain subsidiary instructions in pamphlet form will still be necessary. It must be remembered that about 95 per cent of the entries made at the Preliminary Enumeration will be the same as at the final census so that if this part of the work be accurate there will be very little room for error in the final returns. The degree of accuracy attained will be in exact proportion to the amount of supervision exercised by superior officers.

40. It was most unfortunate that (as usual owing to my absence in Saugor) the vernacular proofs of the specimen schedule prepared by me were not efficiently scrutinized with the result that there were discrepancies between two entries in them and the instructions on the cover of the enumeration book which meant extra work at the time of checking. The vernacular manuscript drafts were in fact correct, but appear to have been altered in Press and this remained undetected. As the issue of the forms was urgent the proofs were not sent to me at Saugor. The following should be rectified next time:—

- (1) Wherever a column is to remain blank a cross should be written—the use of dots as in the vernacular specimen schedules is wrong.
- (2) The instructions for column 17 were that a cross should be made against those unable to read or write English—whereas in the schedule the word "No" appears in such cases.
- (3) The Imperial Census Code laid down that in the case of either Hindi or Urdu speakers Hindustani is the proper entry in column 15—but in the Central Provinces the old distinction between Hindi and Urdu as a mother-tongue was preserved.

41. The preliminary enumeration actually commenced on the 5th January in rural areas and on the 20th January in towns. In most rural areas the preparation of the record, which did not present much variety, was quite satisfactory from the beginning, especially in the States. The same could not be said of towns where there were few officials on the Census staff and entries were more varied—but in my diaries I noted the excellent results in Mandla, Mehkar and Basim, due principally to the zeal of the Presidents of the Municipal Committees and I also mentioned the keenness displayed in the Narsinghpur Municipality under Mr. Daulat Singh Chaudhary. In the rural areas in British districts the work in Akola, Jubbulpore, Drug, Mandla, Seoni, Khandwa and Saugor merited special praise—while in Amraoti where, after well-organized preliminary operations, the first record proved full of mistakes owing to the inconvenient transfer of the District Census Officer, the Deputy Commissioner,

Mr. Stent, by keen personal interest managed to convert the census from a comparative failure to a success at the eleventh hour. The principle that assistants acting as District Census Officers should not be transferred during the course of the operations was unfortunately not always observed, with resultant ill effects.

42. The procedure laid down in the Code for preparation of the preliminary record is simple, and worked smoothly. Enumerators or Supervisors almost everywhere prepared rough schedules on ordinary paper before writing up the printed enumeration books—with good results. It is only necessary here to mention the columns of the schedule which caused any worry to enumerators and the more common of the mistakes in completing them.

(a) Unwarranted confusion of column 4 (Religion or Sect) and column 8 (Race, Tribe or Caste) in the General Schedule occurred in various places, simply through carelessness. Repeatedly Sheikh or Sayyad appeared in column 4 instead of in column 8 and Muslim in the latter column instead of in 4. Entries regarding Christians were similarly transposed. The sub-castes of Brahmans, Rajputs, etc., were often omitted and I recall that one man recorded his occupation in column 4. The instructions do not need amplifying but they do need intelligent study. The proposal of the District Census Officer, Akola, that column 4 should be divided into two separate columns (i) religion, (ii) sect, is very sound except that it entails enlarging an already long schedule.

The index to Castes, prepared in 1930 was quite unsatisfactory, and was in fact printed without my approval. Castes, sub-castes and tribes were all shown together without any indication as to their identity and so the index could have been of very little value. Difficulty was experienced in preparing it because no similar list was issued at the previous census. Next time it would be advisable to issue a far more detailed index on the model of the Bengal Code of 1930. This can be done quite easily by reference to the printed list of castes recorded at the previous census and where necessary to Russell's *Tribes and Castes*. If the sub-castes of Brahmans, Kayasths, etc., and the septs of Rajputs are to be recorded in 1941, I would suggest that these be repeated under their main castes at the end of the index as well as appearing in the alphabetical list. The names of the tribes regarded as true primitive tribes in the Province might also be repeated under an appropriate heading at the end of the index. These can be found in Table XVIII and in Chapter XII of the Census Report.

It was as usual not easy to obtain correct entries for tribal religions and this was partly owing to the Hinduizing tendencies of some enumerators and of at least one District Census Officer. It was impossible to adopt a system based on geographical divisions as suggested by the Census Commissioner because there was not sufficient time to decide in consultation with Deputy Commissioners and others which forest and hill tracts should be regarded as those where the aborigines followed only their old tribal religions. At the next Census it will probably be best to adopt the geographical basis which is likely to produce accurate results. The matter should be taken up at the very beginning of operations. At the recent Census, although the figures of religion for primitive tribes collected may not in all cases be quite accurate for individual units, in my opinion they approximate to truth for the province as a whole and the definitions laid down in the rules were good enough.

Supplementary instructions had to be issued that those Jains and Buddhists who wished to be so returned could be entered as Jain-Hindu or Buddhist-Hindu. And it had to be made clear to the local Hindu Sabhas that Aryas were entered as such merely for convenience at tabulation and not with any idea of excluding them from the Hindu totals.

(b) Columns 9, 10 and 11 presented a real problem to unsophisticated people and it has been suggested by district officers that it is almost impossible to convey the nice distinction between an earner and a dependant to

the backward rustic. I am not convinced of this, the instructions and subsidiary instructions were full and careful. But a suggestion of Mr. Oulsnam, Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, that column 11 should be reserved for the subsidiary occupation of earners only and an additional column added for the occupation of dependants merits consideration.

(c) In spite of warning, service (*naukri*), "cultivation" (*kheti*) and other vague expressions were entered as occupations in columns 10 and 11 without any specification of the nature of the service or cultivation. Similarly for schoolboys "Student" was often recorded in this column. Only repeated admonition can stop that sort of thing. The distinction between cultivating owners and cultivators of rented land had to be carefully drawn in view of the predominance of the *malguzari* system in Central Provinces and the *raiya* system in Berar. It was decided to show all having any "permanent rights" over land as cultivating owners, thus including *malguzars*, *malik-makbuzas*, absolute occupancy and occupancy tenant *raiya*s, etc., and all those who took land on contract or lease, that is sub-tenants, ordinary *thekadars* and *bataidars*, as cultivators of rented land—while avoiding any mention of the actual rights on which land was held in the schedules. The instructions given appear to have served quite well, although the departure from the old divisions of rent-payers and rent-receivers and the natural tendency to confuse "cultivators of rented land" with the substantial *raiya* paying rent to Government or the substantial tenant paying rent to a *malguzar* had to be overcome. In framing any fresh instructions for these columns and column 4, Appendices IV, V and VI of the Central Provinces Code, 1931, should be studied.

(d) Column 12 (Industry in which employed—for organized employees only) was one introduced in 1931 for the first time. Unfortunately owing to financial stringency it was impossible to tabulate the entries made in it. After the specimen schedule and instructions for the Province had been issued the Government of India's specimen, showing that a District Magistrate was to be included in the organized employment of Public Administration and so on, was received, with the result that fresh instructions had to be issued which involved some confusion in districts. If this column is retained at the next Census, the heading should be changed from organized industry to organized employment and a variety of illustrations should be included in the specimen schedule.

(e) For the returns of birth places for column 13 it was not always easy to ascertain the district in the case of immigrants from other provinces. It has been proposed that the entry of the Province or State only should be accepted in such cases. If the modified procedure of tabulating the birth places of those born outside Central Provinces by Provinces or States only is retained, there is no objection to the proposal made.

(f) In columns 14 and 15 the same language was quite often recorded twice over both as "mother tongue" and as "other language in common use". Also children of under five years of age were returned as speaking a subsidiary language because their mothers did so. A few additional instructions might obviate such foolish mistakes.

In tabulating figures Eastern and Western Hindi and all dialects were separated. In the Jubbulpore and Mandla districts where Baghelkhandi is widely spoken the entry made for mother-tongue was generally Hindi which of course had to be tabulated as Western Hindi. The Census cannot set out to be a linguistic survey but slightly fuller statistics might be obtained if for the heading column 14 "mother-tongue or dialect" were substituted, and simple additional instructions regarding Western and Eastern Hindi were also given. A few extra illustrative entries showing dialects could be made in the specimen schedule.

(g) The Government required separate figures of literacy in Hindi and Urdu and so these details were collected in column 16. Although the directions on the cover were very simple mistakes were often made in this column—the entries for which must be very clearly explained. Mr. Stent, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, writes: "The heading of column 16

should be 'language in which literate' instead of the vague heading 'literate or illiterate'. The instruction regarding the entering of 'Hindi' under the column for literacy was generally misunderstood. In fact the term 'Hindi' in Berar is not understood. The language is confused with Urdu and generally termed 'Musalmāni bat'. Many enumerators were unaware that such a vernacular of Hindus as such existed."

To obtain statistics for the Franchise Committee orders were issued rather late in the day that the letters P.C. should be entered in this column against all who had studied up to the Primary Certificate Standard, or beyond it. These orders would of course have been much better included with the instructions on the cover. Greater accuracy might be ensured by the addition of an extra column for this information.

43. An attempt was made to take a Census of unemployment among those who had been educated in English up to the Matriculation standard on a separate schedule. This was not a success. Presumably it caused suspicion. For any future returns of this nature it would be more convenient to have an extra column on the General Schedule itself.

44. The use of Household Schedules for Europeans and Anglo-Indians proved unsatisfactory in the past because householders are generally too lazy or too busy to read instructions, and fill up their forms most erroneously. It was therefore decided to carry out the Census as far as possible through trained Enumerators for Europeans and Anglo-Indians as well as for others. Unfortunately few volunteers for the work were forthcoming from among the members of these communities, and so, in spite of the very clear wording of the circular, in most places it was done through Indian clerks with varying results. A foolish mistake was made in several places in sending out these clerks with vernacular forms although General Schedules and Household Schedules, which are identical, were both available in English. The result was that officers and others who were shown these forms by the clerks often did not understand them and sometimes directed wrong entries. Nervous clerks also in one or two cases avoided approaching terrifying officials and filled up forms, at any rate at the final Census, on the information given by servants with the result that such people complained of not having been counted. On the whole the new system was probably better than that of Household Schedules—but although defects such as those mentioned above were discovered during my tours, and a circular issued, the use of vernacular records was still continued here and there, with the result that at Akola, otherwise one of the best censused districts, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Middleton-Stewart and his wife were both tabulated as Indian Christians, an error which was not discovered and corrected until I detected it personally at the time of compilation. An attempt of a clerk to record my predecessor as a Presbyterian also led to an entirely false allegation in the *Times of India* that all superior Europeans were to be recorded as Presbyterians—and by inference as Scottish. The remedy for such errors is to include an instruction in the next Census Code that the enumeration of all Europeans should be recorded on English Schedules and that the enumerators should show to their victims copies of the instructions in English for filling up the form.

45. The preliminary record was generally completed in good time. It is during the month before the census that the higher district authorities really begin to wake up to its importance and in spite of other very heavy work most of them showed real interest and zeal in helping perfect this record. There was notable delay in completion of the preliminary census only in Nagpur and Jubbulpore cities. This was due principally to political unrest but thanks to the efforts of district officers does not appear to have affected the accuracy of the Census.

46. It is worth observing that in spite of a variety of difficulties the Census was in no way impeded by any strike among the staff such as that of the patwaris in Chhindwara in 1921.

47. A suggestion may here be properly made that, if at the next Census, Bulletins Individuels are not used in rural areas and slip-copying is again done at tahsil headquarters where convenient, the forms of indent for slips mentioned in Article 5 of Chapter I, Code of Census Procedure for Central Provinces and Berar, Part II, should be prepared simultaneously with the Preliminary Record. They could perhaps be made to tear off as a last page of the enumeration book.

48. I had a little difficulty in obtaining sanction for a universal public holiday for the day of final enumeration and that following it. The instructions in the Imperial Census Code upon this subject should be borne in mind and the Local Government should be approached in good time so that Courts may avoid fixing hearings on those days and public servants working as Census officials may be able to strike and despatch their totals without hindrance. The actual Census.

In spite of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's pronouncement against it the actual Census was completed quite smoothly. In Nagpur city and in Wardha a certain amount of opposition was anticipated. How this was met is explained below in paragraph 65.

49. It is highly probable that the Indian Census, in spite of the fact that it comprehends more details, is more accurate than that in most other parts of the world owing to the system of taking a preliminary enumeration. All that enumerators had to do between 7 p.m. and midnight on the 26th February was to check their records, add those newly arrived whether by birth or by road—and strike off those who had departed from life or from their original residence. The enumeration of the travelling public for whom no preliminary record could be prepared was carried out under special arrangements explained below. If any people were counted twice the slight error in numbers was presumably cancelled by the few who may have escaped the enumerator's vigilance. To aid the latter the choice of a bright moonlight night for the Census is essential. As far as possible the season of marriages, festivals or fairs was avoided—but of course it could not be expected that the date would suit every corner of the Indian sub-continent. In Jubbulpore City for instance a very big marriage ceremony took place, to deal with which suitable arrangements were made. One or two political meetings called for the occasion did not assemble until after the Census was complete.

50. Statement VII gives the figures for non-synchronous tracts. In 1921 there were such tracts in eight British districts, but in 1931 only three Deputy Commissioners found it necessary to take the actual Census in some villages earlier than elsewhere. Non-Synchronous tracts.

In Chanda the Census of the following villages was taken on the days noted below:—

Garchiroli tahsil.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. Kotgal | ... | } 24th February 1931. |
| 2. Bedgaon (Muramgaon Zamin-dari). | ... | |
| 3. Murumgaon | ... | |
| 4. Zadapapda | ... | |
| 5. Lagam Bori | ... | |

Sironcha tahsil.

- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| 1. Jarawani | ... | } After 12 noon on 26th February 1931. |
| 2. Bhamragarh | ... | |
| 3. Bhamragarh (28 hill villages in Patwari Circle No. 22) | ... | 24th February 1931. |

In Raipur there was no strictly non-synchronous tract, but in 348 villages the Census was taken by day because they are situated in thick forest.

A similar day Census was taken over an area of 2,624½ miles in Bilaspur district, and in a few places in other districts the Census was extended over a period of 12 hours and was not completed until 6 a.m. on February, 27th.

51. In the Central Provinces States communications are generally less developed than in the British districts with the result that in various forest tracts a non-synchronous Census had to be taken. Bastar and Surguja are the two largest and wildest States; in the former out of a total number of 3,244 blocks, 604 blocks covering an area of 3,740 square miles were enumerated non-synchronously on the 24th and 25th February; in Surguja enumeration over 882 square miles was taken on the afternoon of February, 26th. An afternoon Census was also taken in 80 villages of the Udaipur State covering an area of 104 miles, in the remote Northern portions of Raigarh and in parts of the Ghargoda and Tammar charges of the same State over some 276 square miles, in the thick Pata tract of Nandgaon, and in a limited area of Korea. People do not move about much at night in forest tracts and there is no reason to believe that there was any inaccuracy in the Census of these places. The directions were comprehensive.

Special arrange-
ments.

52. Chapters X and XI of the Central Provinces Census Code and Appendices I, I-a and II (with additional instructions) give full details of the arrangements made for dealing with the census of special areas, mills, railways, cantonments, etc. These arrangements were generally found to be adequate. It is suggested that in order to secure uniformity the words "where this procedure is followed" should be deleted from the last sentence of Article 1 of Chapter XI. It must however be remembered that it is only where a number of resident labourers are employed that the directions in that chapter are relevant.

53. The local Census authorities with two exceptions agreed that the system of making the Deputy Commissioner or State Census Officer responsible for the railway Census worked well. As no preliminary record can be prepared for train enumeration, naturally the arrangements need careful supervision and the Deputy Commissioner can best secure the co-operation of the Railway authorities by keeping personal touch with the Divisional Traffic Superintendent concerned. As already recorded, Stations were treated as blocks or circles according to their size but Mr. Roughon's opinion that the station, however small, should be a circle and not a block must bear weight in view of the great advantage of having the Charge Superintendent to instruct the Railway officials instead of the Supervisor or Patwari. The fact that by this arrangement in small stations the supervisor and enumerator will be the same person, is immaterial.

54. The Census of Cantonments presented no difficulty in Jubbulpore, Kamptee and Pachmarhi but the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, has condemned the new system of enumeration in the strictly military area. He observed:

"There is a change in the system of the Census of strictly military area in the present Census operations. The instructions on the subject are vague and incomplete. In the last Census the same set of rules which governed the civil area applied also to the Census of the strictly military area but this year separate instructions are set out which did not provide for the formation of Census divisions under Charge Superintendents and Supervisors on the lines of ordinary Census divisions. As there are barracks and families within this area the new system will lead to mistakes. I think divisions should always be formed under the Census staff.

"There are serious difficulties in the way of Census operations in the strictly military area as the agencies through which this work is done belong to two altogether different departments namely Military and Civil. According to the existing rules the Civil Officer is only to advise the Military Officer in charge of the Census operations but in practice it is found the Civil officer does the whole thing with certain limitations placed in the way of his free working. He has at every step to seek the co-operation of the military officer and delays are bound to occur. This system cannot perhaps be called smooth. I would therefore suggest two alternative proposals. Firstly that the Census of strictly military areas should be taken up solely by the military authorities or secondly and in my opinion a much better method would be to put a civil officer in military areas in full charge of the Census, the military officers being asked to co-operate with him in making the necessary arrangements."

As the number of occupied houses in each Unit has to be shown in Table I the elimination of house lists in the strictly military area caused some inconvenience. Apart from that if a special officer is appointed to keep touch

with Military authorities the directions issued in appendix II and in supplementary instructions thereof should be adequate for their purpose.

55. Statement VI gives details of the fairs at which enumeration was made. This Census and that of P. W. D. Camps and other large concourses of people was carried out smoothly. Particular attention needs to be paid to the enumeration of persons travelling by road. In 1931 for the first time enumerators had to be posted at lorry parks. In dealing with carters and other casual travellers Deputy Commissioners and State Census Officers should be requested not to overlook Article 8 of Chapter X of the Code. That there may be no misunderstanding a definition of Traveller's Tickets should be included in Chapter I of the Code.

56. Statement IX shows the dates and time of despatch and receipt of the provisional totals and their accuracy. The difference between the provisional totals and the final totals was 2 per cent, the larger discrepancies being 17,465 or 2.2 per cent in Jubbulpore district and 13,333 or .9 per cent in Bilaspur district where figures of almost all the circle summaries were incorrect.

57. Figures from the smaller States in particular were collected with remarkable promptitude and Sarangarh retained its place at the head of the list sending off its totals at 1 a.m. on February 27th within the almost incredibly short period of one hour from the time allowed for completion of the Census. The Raigarh telegram was despatched only 40 minutes later. Of the districts, Drug would probably have been first but owing to telegraphic communication being broken the Settlement Officer had to send his report by special messenger. Seoni results therefore arrived earlier. Bastar and Surguja once more found no hindrance in difficulty of communication and of the bigger districts Amraoti, Saugor and Hoshangabad are to be congratulated on sending very early returns. The last total to arrive was that of Yeotmal which was despatched at 12.45 on March 4th, and the Provincial figures were published in the Gazette of March 7th, 1931, 9 days after the Census.

The provisional
totals.

58. No criticism regarding the punctuality of supply of forms for enumeration was received except in regard to the Enumeration Books needed for training the staff. Special attention should then be paid to the observations in paragraph 22; it is necessary for the Superintendent to indent for the paper and frame his draft of the schedules and the cover as soon after assuming office as possible. The number of all forms received in districts and States was sufficient and that of General Schedules was in fact too great in a few cases. This was due to lack of system and hysterical indenting in the districts themselves. In the course of inspections I found on various occasions that forms had been distributed to tahsils without any attention to requirements, with the result that some ran short while others were over-supplied, and that forms or circulars alleged not to have been received were lying in charge of a district or tahsil clerk who had not properly directed the notice of the authority concerned to their arrival. The number of Schedules stitched into the enumeration books in the hands of Supervisors and Enumerators was often twice as great as was necessary. It is difficult for the Census Superintendent to cope with local extravagances. Probably, the only way to secure proper economy of forms is to get them distributed as early as possible. Repetition of instructions and careful attention to the subject in the course of touring will have some effect. At the same time it must be remembered that once the print has been set up, forms can be obtained at little more than the cost of the paper, and so it is better that the supply should be over-liberal than that it should be inadequate. Chapter V of the Code shows the method of calculating requirements of forms. The Superintendent should insist that the Register prescribed at the end of that chapter is properly maintained in districts and tahsils. Statement II gives the number of various forms used in 1930 and 1931. An addition of 10 per cent should give the approximate figure for 1941. The print should be kept standing at the Press in case of emergent demands.

Supply of forms.

59. In 1930, as in 1920, the press was unable to print the front and back leaves of the Enumerators' book cover in one piece. Should this happen again, great care must be taken to see that the proper number of each leaf of the cover is received. On inspection tours it was occasionally found that no back leaf had been bound up with the enumeration book. If the two leaves are not already joined together this should be done as soon as the forms are opened out in district or tahsil offices.

60. English schedules and Household Schedules were in 1931 obtained from the Government of India Press.

61. Suggestions for the improvement of forms are given elsewhere in this report.

Census Act and prosecutions.

62. The Census Act was adequate for its purpose and only one Deputy Commissioner advised that there should be provision in it for imprisonment as a punishment as well as for fine. It was further suggested that the present limit of the fine Rs. 50 is too low.

63. Statement VIII shows the number of prosecutions under the Act. They were very few. A Bohra of Burhanpur was fined Rs. 25 for refusing to give information. In Nagpur five criminal cases were instituted and four resulted in convictions. In Balaghat two congress volunteers were punished for wiping off census numbers while in Wardha some boys who attempted to erase numbers in the police lines were prosecuted but were discharged with a warning. In other places, where under the influence of political agitators people attempted to infringe the provisions of the Act by refusing to accept parwanas of appointment as Census Officers or in other ways, threats of prosecution generally had the desired effect, and actual prosecutions were avoided as likely to be provocative to give people a chance of posing as patriotic martyrs. In two States prosecutions were necessary to stiffen up recalcitrant enumerators.

64. The innovation of printing the penal provisions of the Act on the back of the parwanas of appointment has been commended.

Attitude of the public.

65. In 1931 as in 1921 the Census was taken during a time of intense political upheaval and it is remarkable that on the whole, operations were carried through without effective obstruction or non-co-operation. In the States, of course, there was no trouble whatever and one or two reports from Ruling Chiefs even mention enthusiasm on the part of the general public. In the British districts the attitude might be summed up in the words of the Deputy Commissioner, Seoni: "The public displayed the usual apathy, but seldom any actual hostility." Erasure of house numbers in Wardha has been noticed above. This form of nuisance occurred in various places. It was more often than not the work of mischievous boys and had no effect. In Jubbulpore City, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Buldana and Raipur District Census Officers had various troubles on account of the civil disobedience movement but the success of the Census was unaffected. There was some fear that in Nagpur city, and Jubbulpore city the agitators might secure destruction of the enumeration books, and a confidential circular was sent out to Deputy Commissioners of these districts and of others where trouble appeared likely requesting them to take due precautions. In most such places the preliminary record had been prepared in duplicate and so hostile action would have been foiled. In Wardha and Hinganghat towns and Nagpur city processions were organized to interfere with the actual Census. The final enumeration was however made either before or after the processions were taken out—and this kind of obstruction proved quite abortive.

District Census expenditure.

66. The district Census expenditure details of which are given in statement III amounted to Rs. 4,795-5-0 as against Rs. 1,191-0-3 at the last Census. The increase as already explained in paragraph 4 was due to the complete separation of the finances of the Department from those of Local Government and fell principally under the head of travelling allowances to District Census Officers and non-officials. In Article 6 of

Chapter VI of the Code it was laid down that ordinarily no question of travelling allowances should arise as District Census Officers and other supervising officers would combine census work with their other touring duties. A few special journeys were however necessary and the Accountant General's Office did its best to confuse the issue by classifying under Census the whole of any bill in which the slightest mention of census work was made. In the circumstances the increase is very moderate and the low total of district expenditure is creditable to Deputy Commissioners. States bore their own expenditure. In future it might perhaps be advisable to follow the system adopted in some other Provinces of making definite allotments to each district for the estimated expenditure under each head—but I doubt whether this system will be more economical than that now current of meeting claims as they arise and disputing as many as possible. No special allowances were given to district and tahsil census clerks but as the work is arduous and very important such men should, if they carry out their duties efficiently, be marked for promotion.

67. Various suggestions for improvement in the arrangements of 1931 will be found in the earlier paragraphs of this report under the headings to which they are relevant. These do not however cover the whole field and a summary is given below of other changes which it is proposed should be made in the Code and the forms. For convenience repetition is made in certain cases of suggestions already recorded.

Suggestions for the next census.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CENSUS CODE

Chapter I.

(i) Article 26.—Note (ii) under Explanation 2 be deleted for reasons stated in paragraph 33 of this Report.

(ii) Note (iii) under the same Explanation should be called an Exception.

(iii) Article 28 (4).—The last sentence regarding Native States, should be deleted, and an explanatory note concerning the classification of Towns, based on that under the definition in the Imperial Code, should be added.

Chapter II.

(iv) Article 8 (b).—Delete the last sentence "Instructions..... operations".

(v) Article 10, Form I, Village Register.—Insert "and settlement" between the words "serial" and "number".

(vi) Instructions for filling the form No. (5).—In line 1 substitute "and" for "or".

Note.—Amendments (v) and (vi) will only be necessary if the General Village Register is retained, which I do not recommend. If it is to be prepared provision should be made in the instructions for distinguishing Forest and Zamindari villages as proposed in paragraph 28.

(vii) Form III. Circle List. Pages 16 and 17.—

(a) Heading of column 1.—Add "Serial and settlement".

(b) Heading of column 7.—Substitute "and" for "of".

(c) Heading of column 11.—Add "in each circle" after "serial number of block".

(d) Heading of column 19.—Substitute "First and last number of houses in each block" for "Remarks".

(viii) Instructions for Form III (page 15)

(a) Column 1, line 2.—For "or" read "and".

(b) Column 3, line 3.—Add "Railway Stations, chowkis, etc.", after "poor house".

(c) Column 5.—Delete the sentence "Enter all except permanently abandoned houses" in line 3. All houses have to be numbered which are likely to be inhabited on the night of the Enumeration, and even permanently abandoned houses may be occupied by chance travellers or roaming beggars.

(d) Column 5, line 10.—Delete the sentence, "In urban areas..... definition above".

Chapter IV.

(ix) *Article 2, line 4.*—Delete "large town". The Central Provinces Code recognizes villages, towns and cities. There is no distinction drawn between a large town and a small town.

(x) *Omit articles 10 and 11*, for reasons already given in paragraph 33 of this report. Chapter VII on House numbering will apply to towns and villages equally.

Chapter V.

(xi) *Article 3.*—Against Circle summaries read "220" for "100" circles.

Chapter VII.

(xii) *Article 5 (ii).*—Omit the words "and abandoned" for reasons given under (viii) (c) above.

(xiii) *Article 8.*—Delete the first five lines up to "undertaking".

(xiv) *Article 12, line 8.*—Column 10 (of the Circle List) is a misprint for column 19.

(xv) *Specimen House List on page 8.*—

(a) *Column 5.*—Against 1 read "Kishan patel".

(b) *Against 3 (2) for "Name".* read "NANDE".

(c) *Against 7 for "Abdulah".* read "Abdullah".

(d) *Column 6.*—The entry in column 6 against serial number 6 is wrong. It should be against serial number 5.

Chapter XI.

(xvi) *Article 1.*—Delete "where this procedure is followed" in the last paragraph.

The words give wide discretion to the District Census Officer and it is advisable that uniformity should be preserved in dealing with organizations where a number of resident labourers are employed. By this system the figures of workers in organized industries can easily be separated.

(xvii) *Appendix I* which was the Government of India publication and *Appendix I (a)* the local supplement regarding the Census of Railways should be suitably amalgamated. The same applies to *Appendix II* and the additional local instructions about arrangements in cantonments.

(xviii) *Appendix III.*—Instructions to Charge Superintendents—

Instruction 8, line 5.—Before "Household schedules", add "English Schedules and covers and".

(xix) *Appendix IV.*—Instructions to Supervisors—

(a) *Instruction (5).*—Before "Similarly Brahmos, etc." insert "If however a Jain or a Buddhist states specifically that he is a Hindu the entry "Jain (Hindu)" or "Buddhist (Hindu)" should be made.

(b) *Instruction (8).*—Should be amended to agree with the correction slip to paragraph (a) Chapter VII on page 33 of Part I of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, 1931.

(c) *Instruction (11).*—Will have to be altered to agree with whatever is laid down in the Imperial Code of 1941. See paragraph 42 (d) of this Report.

(xx) *Appendices V and VI* will have to be altered where necessary to agree with the corrections made in *Appendix IV*.

(xxi) As the separate Census of educated unemployment was a failure it is suggested that a column for educated unemployment be included in the General Schedule and that the instructions in *Appendix VII* be modified and included in the proper chapter of the Code itself.

68. *Circle List. Form III.*—Some suggestions have already been given in paragraphs 18—31. In the heading to column 3 after "hamlets" "police lines, sarais, paraos, railway stations, chowkis, etc.," might be added to obviate unnecessary mistakes by people who do not read the instructions carefully enough.

In the Marathi circle list the headings should be corrected as follows:—

Column 5.—हद्दोची घर संख्या पर प्रत्यक्ष मोजून लिहावी

Columns 15 and 16.—पुर्व गणतीची तारीख.

69. *Form of General Schedule.*—Suggestions are mentioned in paragraphs 39—43 of this report.

70. Complaints were received from some tahsils that cyclostyled instructions arrived in an illegible state. Such defects should be watched. Where it is necessary to issue additional instructions for circulation to Charge Superintendents and enumerators it is advisable to send out to districts or tahsils sufficient copies in vernacular for distribution. This will obviate delay and neglect of orders owing to the absence on tour or pre-occupation with other duties of Tahsildars. The next Superintendent of Census is invited to read the note of Mr. Motiram Mujmir, Deputy Superintendent of the Jubbulpore Tabulation Office filed in with his report on slip-copying. Referring to letter No. 3327, dated the 15th April 1931, from the Superintendent Census Operations he has explained many of the difficulties of Tahsildars and tahsil census clerks, and in 1941 a circular might be issued to deal with such difficulties. If the next census takes place when local officials are not harassed by non-cooperation, and if the lessons of the past are remembered their task will be much easier, but to ensure a perfect organization the Superintendent must himself keep constant touch with districts and tahsils.

71. The proposal that the date of the Census, which has usually taken place in February or March, should be changed, has to be noticed. Commissioners of Divisions were addressed upon the subject, and their replies sent after consultation with Deputy Commissioners indicate that opinion is almost equally divided between those who would retain the customary date and those who would put it forward to April or May. If the later months were chosen the disadvantage of having to get the preliminary enumeration checked at the beginning of the hot weather when touring officers are not moving about so freely as earlier in the year would have to be faced. Slip-copying, if done, is also less likely to be carried out efficiently in the extreme heat of May and June than in the preceding months. Further objections are that in those months many people migrate to the hills and May is often very favourable for weddings. On the other hand Chaitaras have returned to their own districts and normally the Land Records Staff is less pre-occupied with its regular duties than in February or March. On the whole however the dates hitherto adopted appear to be the most suitable.

72. Finally, I would suggest that the very interesting and instructive conference of Provincial Census Superintendents which the Census Commissioner called in January 1931 should be repeated before the next Census, but that it should be held a month or two earlier in order that any revision of instructions which may seem necessary as a result of discussion may be made in good time before the preliminary enumeration.

73. Good work at enumeration was recognized amongst officials below the rank of Extra-Assistant Commissioner and non-officials by *sanads* of *Recognition of services.* which three classes were issued. None were given except in recognition of more than average merit and the number granted is shown below:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
In British Districts ...	154	1,529	11,140
In States ...	57	248	2,270

For particularly good work it was requested that entries should be made in the character rolls of officials. Those Deputy Commissioners and others to whom my personal thanks are especially due have been mentioned in the Census Report, Part I.

STATEMENT I.—Census Division and Agency.

District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Super-visors.	Enumera-tors.	Charge Superintendents.	Super-visors.	Enumera-tors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Central Provinces British districts.</i>									
Saugor ..	37	382	3,935	34	382	3,923	3,143	289	30
Damoh ..	12	184	2,276	12	188	2,294	5,672	362	30
Jubbulpore ..	32	504	5,370	32	504	5,407	5,297	336	31
Mandla ..	27	239	2,981	27	239	2,929	3,277	370	30
Seoni ..	13	230	2,635	13	231	2,576	6,454	364	33
Narsinghpur ..	13	200	2,160	13	200	2,160	5,364	349	32
Hoshangabad ..	26	362	3,366	25	362	3,336	4,934	341	37
Nimar ..	24	421	2,938	24	408	2,870	3,838	226	32
Betul ..	20	245	2,348	20	245	2,326	3,872	316	34
Chhindwara ..	17	232	3,586	17	232	3,472	7,073	518	35
Wardha ..	19	279	2,963	19	285	3,024	5,696	379	36
Nagpur ..	63	516	5,192	63	516	5,192	2,922	357	35
Chanda ..	28	360	5,010	28	360	5,010	5,299	412	30
Bhandara ..	22	348	4,197	22	360	3,267	7,003	428	47
Balaghat ..	21	243	3,186	21	243	3,186	4,824	417	32
Raipur ..	45	640	8,746	45	640	8,682	6,764	476	35
Bilaspur ..	41	510	7,499	40	547	7,432	6,788	496	37
Drug ..	23	421	5,020	23	421	4,874	7,284	398	34
Total ..	483	6,316	73,408	478	6,363	71,960	5,355	383	34
<i>Berar.</i>									
Amraoti ..	33	437	6,367	33	471	6,094	6,134	430	33
Akola ..	39	412	5,248	39	412	5,270	4,797	454	36
Buldana ..	33	371	4,609	33	371	4,609	4,855	432	35
Yeotmal ..	49	388	4,921	46	388	5,110	3,892	462	35
Total ..	154	1,608	21,145	151	1,642	21,083	4,825	444	35
<i>Central Provinces States.</i>									
Makrai ..	3	17	137	3	17	122	1,088	192	26
Bastar ..	20	142	3,244	20	142	1,827	4,547	642	50
Kanker ..	6	46	812	6	46	698	3,209	418	28
Nandgaon ..	9	89	1,068	9	89	1,057	3,841	388	34
Khairagarh ..	6	82	942	6	82	935	5,326	390	34
Chhuikhadan ..	1	14	192	1	14	192	5,894	421	30
Kawardha ..	7	52	583	7	52	510	2,302	310	32
Sakti ..	1	11	280	1	11	269	9,412	855	35
Raigarh ..	7	97	1,384	7	97	1,384	6,883	496	35
Sarangarh ..	9	50	677	9	50	635	2,132	386	30
Changbhakar ..	1	6	64	1	6	74	5,076	846	69
Korea ..	11	27	659	9	27	356	1,903	642	48
Surguja ..	11	178	2,328	11	178	2,328	6,590	407	31
Udaipur ..	5	40	514	5	40	501	3,390	421	34
Jashpur ..	4	72	973	4	72	918	8,178	4,551	36
Total ..	101	923	13,857	99	923	11,806	4,275	459	36
Grand Total ..	738	8,847	108,410	728	8,928	104,849	4,934	402	34

Note.—This includes the information for the non-synchronous tracts as shown in statement No. VII.

STATEMENT II.—Number of forms supplied and used.

Language.	(A) Supplied. (B) Used.									
	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists including house lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.	
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	Actual number.		Per 100 houses.		Household Schedules.	Circle lists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—English ..	4,202	2,929	3,040	2,306	28,163	19,833	1	0.9	5,179	1,418
B.—Hindi ..	95,922	89,452	184,185	163,395	1,313,796	1,209,607	37	34.0	3,626	30,586
C.—Marathi ..	48,720	46,943	98,956	86,736	798,986	719,555	60	54.0	1,120	13,742
D.—Telugu ..	500	500	800	800	4,000	4,000	2.7	2.7	...	...
Grand Total 1931	149,344	139,824	286,981	253,237	2,144,945	1,952,995	60	54	9,925	45,746
Grand Total 1921	137,174	122,972	246,240	209,466	2,011,931	1,858,373	63	58	8,092	...

*In books of 25 each.

*136,625

*4,272

STATEMENT II-A.—Showing the number of English forms supplied and used.

District or State.	(A) Supplied. (B) Used.										
	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.		
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	Actual number.		Per 100 houses.		House- hold Sche- dules.	Circle lists.	Travel- lers' tickets.
					(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Central Provinces British Districts and Berar.</i>											
Saugor ..	62	46	160	137	1,290	1,019	1.2	.9	125	10	425
Damoh ..	100	100	50	..	300	96	.4	.1	50	..	..
Jubbulpore ..	820	693	450	298	9,600	8,974	5.7	5.3	1,200	..	..
Mandla ..	69	40	50	41	498	481	.6	.5	144	..	..
Seoni ..	100	26	50	10	300	78	.3	.1	3	..	..
Narsinghpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nimar ..	..	..	70	70	450	423	.5	.5	326	..	..
Betul ..	100	60	200	156	300	125	.4	.2	..	..	..
Chhindwara ..	100	..	50	5	300	110	.2	.1	..	..	..
Wardha ..	63	23	19	9	80	55	..	..	34	8	..
Nagpur ..	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,150	8,500	5,400	4.5	2.9	1,466	..	..
Chanda ..	230	153	..	..	1,600	1,200	.1	.9	650	..	..
Bhandara ..	100	50	50	38	100	60	..	..	500	..	1,000
Balaghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
Raipur ..	50	50	150	150	800	267	.3	.1	300	..	..
Bilaspur ..	100	100	..	..	1,800	930	.7	..	25	1,400	..
Drug ..	100	11	50	50	300	99	.1	..	..	..	..
Amraoti ..	100	45	80	50	200	150	..	..	100	..	1,000
Akola ..	300	43	151	122	300	..	.2	..	130	..	..
Buldana ..	100	4	50	..	300	24	.1	..	53	..	1,061
Yeotmal ..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1931 ..	3,944	2,894	2,980	2,286	27,018	19,491	1	.9	5,181	1,418	3,486
Total 1921 ..	4,075	2,682	3,370	1,455	23,315	15,784	..	..	7,941	..	..
<i>Central Provinces States.</i>											
Makrai ..	5	5	10	10	100	..	3.1	..	10	..	..
Bastar ..	25	10	..	..	100	..	.1	..	30	..	..
Kanker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khairagarh ..	28	14	10	9	335	335	1.1	1.1	25	..	..
Chhuikhadan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kawardha ..	25	..	10	..	100	..	.6	..	25	..	..
Sakti ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raigarh ..	50	..	..	..	100	..	.2	..	..	..	..
Sarangarh ..	50	6	10	1	100	..	.5	..	..	..	..
Changbhakar ..	25	..	..	..	110	7	..	..	..	..	..
Korea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	50	..	200
Surguja ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udaipur ..	25	..	10	..	100	..	.6	..	50	..	..
Jashpur ..	25	..	10	..	100	..	.3	..	8	..	..
Total 1931 ..	258	35	60	20	1,145	342	.3	..	198	..	200
Total 1921 ..	127	17	30	12	315	250	..	..	151	..	..
Grand Total 1931	4,202	2,929	3,040	2,306	28,163	19,833	1	.9	5,179	1,418	3,686
Grand Total 1921	4,202	2,699	3,400	1,467	23,630	16,034	..	..	8,092	..	..

STATEMENT II-B.—Showing the number of Hindi forms supplied and used.

District or State.	(A) Supplied. (B) Used.										
	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.		
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	Actual number.		Per 100 houses.		Household Schedules.	Circle lists.	Travel- lers' tickets.
					(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central Provinces British Districts and Berar.											
Saugor ..	4,560	4,424	22,871	20,316	42,235	30,305	39.2	28.1	2,306	1,638	1,700
Damoh ..	2,726	2,489	5,328	5,126	41,730	35,880	61.3	52.7	..	950	2,325
Jubbulpore ..	7,252	6,584	12,854	12,600	83,155	82,362	47.7	47.4	..	2,914	3,000
Mandla ..	4,317	4,043	8,045	7,744	51,345	50,831	58.0	57.4	..	1,677	2,350
Seoni ..	3,157	2,713	6,660	6,313	49,753	47,350	59.3	56.4	..	1,434	1,000
Narsinghpur ..	3,079	3,029	5,713	5,698	46,934	45,726	67.3	65.6	129	1,067	1,725
Hoshangabad ..	3,936	3,936	7,914	7,414	55,030	55,030	44.6	44.6	500	1,986	3,500
Nimar ..	6,442	5,246	7,166	4,892	50,900	49,674	55.2	53.9	..	2,725	3,750
Betul ..	2,829	2,782	5,560	4,996	44,370	43,253	57.3	55.8	100	1,508	2,700
Chhindwara ..	4,599	4,484	8,422	8,090	65,825	65,343	54.7	54.3	140	1,075	3,600
Wardha ..	60	30	150	80	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur ..	389	389	600	600	5,000	5,000	2.7	2.7	..	..	..
Chanda ..	446	403	400	319	300	200	.2	.2	..	300	..
Bhandara ..	1,000	1,000	500	500	50,000	35,000	32.4	2.2	..	..	..
Balaghat ..	3,720	3,343	9,724	5,958	58,270	54,759	57.5	54.0	..	1,392	400
Raipur ..	10,291	10,291	19,985	17,968	174,999	172,996	57.5	56.8	..	5,100	4,100
Bilaspur ..	9,685	9,685	17,681	15,240	152,034	150,034	55.9	55.2	..	..	3,500
Drug ..	9,113	7,669	12,276	11,871	93,371	87,427	55.7	52.2	101	1,409	474
Amraoti ..	43	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola ..	43	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buldana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1931 ..	77,699	72,591	151,849	135,725	1,065,281	979,700	43.6	40.1	3,276	25,175	14,124
Total 1921 ..	70,929	63,769	132,955	114,125	1,029,960	959,055	56.0	52.0	..	..	3,642
Central Provinces States.											
Makrai ..	357	351	312	222	2,117	1,642	64.8	50.3	..	113	500
Bastar ..	4,000	3,944	8,082	6,559	52,029	52,029	57.1	57.1	..	858	4,000
Kanker ..	948	865	1,769	1,607	14,382	13,882	74.7	72.1	240	326	3,000
Nandgaon ..	1,668	1,668	2,647	2,647	20,019	20,007	57.9	57.9	..	534	1,650
Khairagarh ..	1,188	958	2,377	2,011	18,000	16,800	56.3	52.6	..	433	3,250
Chhuikhadan ..	231	..	454	..	4,700	..	79.6	..	10	75	625
Kawardha ..	750	670	1,400	1,300	9,400	8,000	58.3	49.6	..	320	200
Sakti ..	316	316	659	659	5,209	4,830	55.3	51.3	..	66	1,850
Raigarh ..	1,685	1,435	1,650	1,200	27,814	24,814	57.7	57.7	..	529	1,450
Sarangarh ..	1,690	1,690	1,914	1,914	12,711	12,711	66.0	66.0	..	375	..
Changbhakar ..	98	65	317	290	2,961	2,800	58.3	50.0	50	36	800
Korea ..	791	791	1,598	1,028	9,320	9,212	54.4	53.7	50	167	400
Surguja ..	2,712	2,500	5,508	5,000	42,034	40,000	57.9	55.2	..	1,053	1,200
Udaipur ..	619	543	1,234	1,200	9,429	8,648	56.0	51.3	..	129	1,340
Jashpur ..	1,170	1,065	2,415	2,033	18,390	14,532	56.2	44.4	..	397	600
Total 1931 ..	18,223	16,861	32,336	27,670	248,515	229,907	58.7	54.3	350	5,411	20,865
Total 1921 ..	15,050	14,041	25,795	22,201	232,270	212,765	62.0	56.0	..	..	630
Grand Total 1931	95,922	89,452	184,185	163,395	1,313,796	1,209,607	37	34	3,626	30,586	*54,989
Grand Total 1921	85,972	77,810	158,750	136,326	1,262,230	1,171,820	57.0	53.0	..	..	*4,242

* In books of 25 each.

STATEMENT II-C.—Showing the number of forms in other languages supplied and used.

Districts.	(A) Supplied (B) Used.										
	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.		
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	Actual number.		Per 100 houses.		Household Schedules.	Circle lists.	Travelers' tickets.
					(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Marathi.</i>											
Chhindwara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha ..	3,546	3,344	6,910	5,457	63,615	57,086	58·8	52·7	610	1,533	3,375
Nagpur ..	8,160	8,160	13,242	13,242	101,321	100,921	55·0	54·8	..	1,318	41,125
Chanda ..	6,067	5,758	13,378	12,378	84,959	84,159	57·3	56·7	..	1,998	6,875
Bhandara ..	4,585	4,300	11,000	8,000	90,000	90,000	58·4	58·4	..	2,700	..
Amraoti ..	8,000	8,000	15,280	13,402	87,098	86,090	43·0	42·5	400	2,514	10,000
Akola ..	6,780	6,242	14,198	12,878	114,943	114,896	61·4	61·4	..	2,790	8,500
Buldana ..	5,722	5,279	13,046	9,577	99,825	82,378	62·3	51·4	..	1,705	..
Yeotmal ..	5,860	5,860	11,902	11,802	157,225	104,025	87·8	58·1	110	1,974	7,275
Total 1931 ..	48,720	46,943	98,956	86,736	798,986	719,555	60·0	54·0	1,120	13,742	77,150
Total 1921 ..	46,600	42,075	83,250	71,078	722,641	667,169	63·0	58·0	..	..	..
<i>Telugu.</i>											
Chanda 1931 ..	500	500	800	800	4,000	4,000	2·7	2·7	..	..	800
Chanda 1921 ..	400	388	840	595	3,430	3,350	3·0	3·0	..	..	..

STATEMENT III.

STATEMENT III.—Expenditure incurred on District

Name of district.	Travelling allowances.	Contin		
		House numbering charges.	Remuneration to non-officials.	Local purchase of stationery.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor	97 3 0	..	..	90 0 9
Damoh	..	..	..	20 6 0
Jubbulpore	52 4 0	..	..	7 8 0
Mandla	162 2 0	..	..	0 10 6
Seoni	163 12 0	..	..	..
Narsinghpur	87 3 0	..	..	1 4 6
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	2 10 0
Nimar	..	..	..	14 4 0
Betul	..	..	..	..
Chhindwara	174 2 0	..	..	..
Wardha	382 6 0	..	..	10 2 0
Nagpur	202 7 0	..	..	..
Chanda	11 6 0	..	100 0 0*	..
Bhandara	137 5 0	..	146 3 0*	0 2 0
Balaghat	16 10 0	..	..	..
Raipur	149 15 0	..	..	..
Bilaspur	342 4 0	..	..	..
Drug	189 12 0	..	..	..
Amraoti	92 4 0	..	..	..
Akola	299 1 0	..	..	..
Buldana	223 0 0	..	..	..
Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
Total 1931 ..	2,783 0 0	..	246 3 0	146 15 9
Total 1921 ..	3 5 0	1 4 6	..	360 0 6

Enumeration during the decennial Census of 1931.

gencies.					Total expenditure.	Remarks.
Postage.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	District office establishment.	Total contingencies.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
58 3 6	..	27 7 0	..	175 11 3	272 14 3	
4 9 6	26 6 0	..	..	51 5 6	51 5 6	
70 9 0	54 13 0	34 7 0	..	167 5 0	219 9 0	
..	8 7 0	2 4 0	..	11 5 6	173 7 6	
..	..	175 5 9	..	175 5 9	339 1 9	
..	41 15 0	14 7 0	..	57 10 6	144 13 6	
..	..	40 14 6	..	43 8 6	43 8 6	
..	35 10 0	..	..	49 14 0	49 14 0	
30 1 0	12 5 6	32 7 6	..	74 14 0	74 14 0	
58 2 0	28 5 0	19 7 9	..	105 14 9	280 0 9	
50 0 0	5 2 0	39 15 3	..	105 3 3	487 9 3	
..	..	98 2 0	..	98 2 0	300 9 0	
40 0 0	60 6 0	12 4 0	..	212 10 0	224 0 0	*Travelling expenses only.
89 3 0	26 14 0	5 11 6	..	268 1 6	405 6 6	
..	..	..	..	..	16 10 0	
1 7 6	61 6 6	23 8 0	..	86 6 0	236 5 0	
..	..	76 0 0	..	76 0 0	418 4 0	
86 3 0	..	..	..	86 3 0	275 15 0	
..	3 11 0	48 3 0	..	51 14 0	144 2 0	
..	3 4 0	70 3 6	..	73 7 6	372 8 6	
..	41 7 0	..	..	41 7 0	264 7 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
488 6 6	410 0 0	720 11 9	..	2,012 5 0	4,795 5 0	
0 2 0	709 9 9	116 10 6	..	1,187 11 3	1,191 0 3	

STATEMENT IV.—Showing the Census staff and the

District or State.	Charge Superintendents.				Super				
	Land Records staff.	Police.	Other officials.	Non-officials.	Patwaris.	School masters.	Police.	Forest department.	Other officials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Central Provinces British Districts.</i>									
Saugor ..	16	..	5	13	311	15	..	..	23
Damoh ..	11	..	1	..	170	6	..	3	5
Jubbulpore ..	20	..	9	3	400	24	..	3	32
Mandla ..	15	..	12	1	196	..	..	28	6
Seoni ..	12	..	1	1	213	6	..	4	..
Narsinghpur ..	9	..	1	3	174	3	..	4	3
Hoshangabad ..	12	..	13	10	248	12	2	18	17
Nimar ..	11	..	11	2	267	13	..	27	8
Betul ..	10	..	10	..	207	1	3	22	7
Chhindwara ..	13	..	2	2	174	22	..	7	21
Wardha ..	12	..	6	1	221	44	..	5	10
Nagpur ..	16	..	6	4	299	31	6	5	16
Chanda ..	18	..	7	3	232	60	..	12	7
Bhandara ..	9	..	8	3	122	163	..	8	14
Balaghat ..	12	1	7	1	162	43	..	14	6
Raipur ..	31	..	10	3	576	16	1	17	6
Bilaspur ..	24	..	10	6	25	418	..	4	3
Drug ..	20	..	2	1	408	..	..	3	2
Total ..	271	1	110	94	4,405	877	12	184	184
<i>Berar.</i>									
Amraoti ..	26	..	3	4	300	44	..	15	14
Akola ..	29	..	4	6	315	42	..	5	14
Buldana ..	25	..	..	8	238	65	..	2	11
Yeotmal ..	33	..	11	2	261	27	..	5	7
Total ..	113	..	18	20	1,114	178	..	27	46
<i>Central Provinces States.</i>									
Makrai ..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	8
Bastar ..	9	3	7	1	29	13	4	19	..
Kanker ..	2	..	4	..	24	11	..	7	..
Nandgaon ..	5	..	4	..	74	3	..	..	9
Khairagarh ..	3	..	3	..	50	24	..	1	4
Chhuikhadan ..	1	..	12	..	12	2	..	..	..
Kawardha ..	2	2	3	..	20	17	..	8	1
Sakti ..	..	..	1	..	9	9	..	1	..
Raigarh ..	5	..	2	..	78	9	..	..	9
Sarangarh ..	2	3	4	..	16	28	..	1	1
Changbhakar ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Korea ..	1	1	4	3	..	12	..	1	11
Surguja ..	..	2	6	3	..	19	12	..	..
Udaipur ..	1	..	4	..	12	25	..	2	1
Jashpur ..	3	1	..	..	31	17	..	2	..
Total ..	34	12	45	8	348	189	18	45	44
Grand Total ..	418	13	173	122	5,867	1,244	30	256	274

sources from which the agency was drawn.

visors.	Enumerators.									
	Municipal servants.	Non-officials.	Police.	School masters.	Forest department.	Other officials.	Malguzars and tenants.	Money-lenders and shop keepers.	Municipal servants.	Other non-officials.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	27	15	189	17	42	2,296	698	94	9	565
3	1	22	177	48	91	1,564	185	7	..	200
8	37	39	345	11	250	3,818	222	81	19	622
2	6	18	138	135	105	1,389	123	18	..	1,003
..	8	4	206	30	42	1,912	114	27	6	235
..	16	5	135	20	20	1,504	172	3	..	301
30	33	7	357	82	62	1,702	254	66	2	806
7	86	14	305	106	74	1,573	287	35	3	473
1	4	13	129	85	41	1,614	150	15	..	279
2	6	33	236	59	303	2,246	227	7	1	360
2	3	10	371	9	95	1,531	86	57	26	839
9	150	34	432	18	201	2,120	193	49	19	2,126
25	652	3	224	50	..	..	318	13	17	691
4	33	4	524	13	370	1,976	53	40	9	1,291
..	18	11	220	62	101	2,456	139	2	4	191
6	20	30	626	124	458	6,711	203	80	71	379
..	97	10	382	2	49	6,026	300	5	14	644
2	8	13	151	46	33	4,440	1	..	..	165
112	1,205	285	5,147	917	2,337	44,878	3,725	599	200	11,170
5	93	28	1,013	92	828	800	300	83	17	2,862
18	18	27	125	7	361	1,738	150	139	4	2,123
4	51	7	757	11	619	988	297	91	5	1,834
1	87	..	518	27	57	1,999	362	6	4	2,137
28	249	62	3,013	137	1,865	5,525	1,109	319	30	8,956
..	5	1	18	11	50	30	12	..	..	122
..	77	16	41	20	100	400	300	..	50	900
..	4	5	39	20	5	523	6	2	..	98
..	3	2	130	14	3	733	75	18	..	82
..	3	..	49	20	38	589	35	5	..	199
..	..	..	7	1	..	155	29	..	..	117
..	6	7	19	12	12	304	39	..	..	8
1	..	1	23	1	8	219	8	..	1	..
..	1	..	62	11	50	1,243	15	3	..	1
2	2	1	51	16	12	543	9	2	..	4
..	3	5	..	6	3	49	35	..	60	40
..	15	..	30	..	15	150	178	..	..	76
..	135	24	5	..	76	1,969	12	..	1	7
..	22	1	35	2	9	297	29	..	19	28
3	276	68	516	138	394	8,154	786	30	134	1,682
143	1,730	415	8,676	1,192	4,596	58,557	5,620	948	364	2,180

STATEMENT V.—Details of paid enumerators.

Number of paid enumerators	Total expenditure.	Records for employment and tract where employed.
1	2	3
Nil.	Nil.	

STATEMENT VI.—Showing the fairs enumerated on Final Census night.

District.	Name of fair.	Date of fair	Blocks.	Circles.	Population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saugor ..	Garhakota ..	26-2-31	7	1	1,640	
Damoh ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mandla ..	Hirdenagar ..	4-2-31 to 3-3-31	8	1	444	
Seoni ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Narsinghpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nimar ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Betul ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chhindwara ..	Jamnia ..	15-2-31 to 3-3-31	14	..	676	Included in Jamnai village.
..	..	27-2-31	7	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wardha ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nagpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chanda ..	Bhawaragarh ..	26-2-31	12	1	406	
Bhandara ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Balaghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Raipur ..	Rajim ..	2-2-31 to 4-3-31	4	1	431	
Bilaspur ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Drug ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Amraoti ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Akola ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buldana ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal ..	1. Wun ..	26-2-31	46	4	843	
..	2. Chikhli Kanhoba ..		9	..	1,591	
..	3. Ajanti ..		7	85	1,895	
..	4. Dhanoda ..		12	..	772	
..	5. Moha ..		11	..	489	
Makrai ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bastar ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kanker ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nandgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khairagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chhui khadan ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kawardha ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sakti ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Raigarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sarangarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Changbhakar ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korea ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surguja ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Udaipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	
ashpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT VII.—Showing the areas in which the Census was non-synchronous.

District or State.	Name of village or tract.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Chanda ..	Garchiroli tahsil ..	502	23,574	
..	Sironcha tahsil ..	402	19,974	
..	..	100	3,600	
Bilaspur ..	..	2,624½	138,891	
..	Bilaspur tahsil ..	2,208	57,492	
..	Mungeli tahsil ..	141	7,195	
..	Katghora tahsil ..	270	71,545	
..	Government Forest Range ..	5½	1,659	
Amraoti ..	..	1,544	46,950	
..	Melghat tahsil ..	1,544	46,950	
States ..	..	..	..	
Bastar ..	..	3,740	78,540	
Nandgaon ..	..	37	816	
Raigarh ..	..	276	72,726	
Surguja ..	..	882	63,384	
Udaipur ..	..	104	11,664	

STATEMENT VIII.—Showing the number of prosecutions instituted and Fines imposed in Districts or States.

District or State.	Number of prosecutions.	Number convicted.	Amount of fine imposed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Jubbulpore ..	2	2	Rs. 55	Under section 10 (2) Census Act.
Hoshangabad ..	2	1	(Rs. 40 in one case and Rs. 15 in the other.)	
Nimar ..	1	1	Sentenced to six months' imprisonment.	
Balaghat ..	2	2	Rs. 25 each.	
Nagpur ..	5	4	Rs. 25	
Bastar ..	12	12	Nil.	
Kanker ..	4	..	Rs. 72	
Total ..	28	26	Rs. 188	

STATEMENT IX.—Showing the date and time of despatch and receipt of the Provisional totals and their accuracy.

District, City or State.	Date and time of despatch and receipt of telegram.			Order of despatch.	Difference between provisional and final totals.	Remarks.
	Date.	Despatch.	Receipt.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Provinces and Berar districts.</i>						
Saugor	28-2-31	14-20	14-48	15	742	
Damoh	3-3-31	15-10	16-23	32	359	
Jubbulpore	3-3-31	17-05	17-19	36	-17,465	
Jubbulpore City	3-3-31	17-05	17-19	37	87	
Mandla	2-3-31	17-40	18-02	29	300	
Seoni	27-2-31	17-55	18-05	9	79	
Narsinghpur	2-3-31	16-20	18-45	26	244	
Hoshangabad	28-2-31	13-20	14-43	14	-1,723	
Nimar	28-2-31	18-55	20-52	19	559	
Betul	1-3-31	16-40	16-58	21	340	
Chhindwara	1-3-31	20-40	20-55	23	18	
Wardha	28-2-31	18-00	18-30	18	45	
Nagpur	3-3-31	13-00	14-00	30	-6,881	
Nagpur City	3-3-31	13-00	14-00	31	-162	
Chanda	3-3-31	15-35	18-05	34	-121	
Bhandara	3-3-31	15-30	15-46	33	-125	
Balaghat	2-3-31	16-50	18-34	28	552	
Raipur	3-3-31	18-10	20-44	38	-770	
Bilaspur	1-3-31	16-50	7-42 (on 2nd)	22	-13,333	
Drug	27-2-31	19-30	9-00 (on 28th)	11	158	
Amraoti	28-2-31	16-40	17-31	17	371	
Akola	2-3-31	13-10	13-43	24	742	
Buldana	3-3-31	16-50	20-16	35	529	
Yeotmal	4-3-31	12-45	12-56	39	285	
Makrai	27-2-31	20-30	22-25	12	3	
Bastar	28-2-31	14-50	17-14 (on 1st)	16	-2,438	
Kanker	27-2-31	9-20	12-40	4	19	
Nandgaon	27-2-31	18-10	22-07	10	-272	
Khairagarh	27-2-31	13-10	18-25	7	-200	
Chhuikhadar	27-2-31	3-15	17-34	3	..	
Kawardha	27-2-31	13-00	17-43	6	1	
Sakti	27-2-31	11-30	19-22	5	4	
Raigarh	27-2-31	1-40	2-20	2	..	
Sarangarh	27-2-31	1-00	3-30	1	2	
Changbhakar	1-3-31	16-30	16-56	20	28	
Korea	2-3-31	15-40	19-07	27	-6	
Surguja	27-2-31	17-05	18-59	8	-1,824	
Udaipur	2-3-31	13-10	14-25	25	-8	
Jashpur	27-2-31	23-40	8-33 (on 28th)	13	-4	

STATEMENT X

STATEMENT X.—Distribution of Chapters and

Name of Recipient.	Number of copies of Census								
	Chapter I.		Chapter II.			Chapter III.		Chapter IV.	
	English.	Hindi.	English.	Hindi.	Marathi.	English.	Hindi.	Marathi.	English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deputy Commissioner, Saugor	16	52	16	36	10	16	36	10	16
Deputy Commissioner, Damoh	13	39	13	16	1	13	16	1	13
Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore	28	71	28	5	5	28	5	5	28
Deputy Commissioner, Mandla	19	54	19	22	..	19	22	..	19
Deputy Commissioner, Seoni	22	62	22	14	..	22	14	..	22
Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur	18	48	18	12	..	18	12	..	18
Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad	18	46	18	15	..	18	15	..	18
Deputy Commissioner, Nimar	24	65	24	15	..	24	15	..	24
Deputy Commissioner, Betul	20	57	20	35	..	20	35	..	20
Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara	18	50	18	20	..	18	20	..	18
Deputy Commissioner, Wardha	22	65	22	18	45	22	18	45	22
Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur	34	85	34	100	100	34	100	100	34
Deputy Commissioner, Chanda	26	70	26	35	40	26	35	40	26
Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara	21	58	21	17	20	21	17	20	21
Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat	23	57	23	20	30	23	20	30	23
Deputy Commissioner, Raipur	28	57	28	50	..	28	50	..	28
Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur	26	48	26	35	..	26	35	..	26
Deputy Commissioner, Drug	35	68	35	40	..	35	40	..	35
Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti	32	59	32	20	60	32	20	60	32
Deputy Commissioner, Akola	32	55	32	..	58	32	..	58	32
Deputy Commissioner, Buldana	29	64	29	..	52	29	..	52	29
Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal	34	88	34	..	47	34	..	47	34
State Census Officer, Makrai	15	35	15	6	..	15	6	..	15
State Census Officer, Bastar	37	70	37	23	..	37	23	..	37
State Census Officer, Kanker	18	48	18	3	..	18	3	..	18
State Census Officer, Nandgaon	17	37	17	5	..	17	5	..	17
State Census Officer, Khairagarh	19	50	19	19	..	19	19	..	19
State Census Officer, Chhuikhadan	14	47	14	2	..	14	2	..	14
State Census Officer, Kawardha	18	52	18	47	..	18	47	..	18
State Census Officer, Sakti	15	39	15	2	..	15	2	..	15
State Census Officer, Raigarh	19	55	19	12	..	19	12	..	19
State Census Officer, Sarangarh	20	58	20	10	..	20	10	..	20
State Census Officer, Changbhakar	13	47	13	5	..	13	5	..	13
State Census Officer, Korea	11	29	11	4	..	11	4	..	11
State Census Officer, Surguja	38	78	38	15	..	38	15	..	38
State Census Officer, Udaipur	24	65	24	6	..	24	6	..	24
State Census Officer, Jashpur	22	60	22	7	..	22	7	..	22
Political Agent	10	29	10	5	..	10	5	..	10
Number of copies supplied	748	2,086	748	696	468	748	696	468	748
Number of copies printed	1,200	3,500	1,200	1,200	700	1,200	1,200	700	1,200

Appendices of the Census Code, Part I.

Code, Part I, supplied of—

Chapter V.		Chapter VI.	Chapter VII.			Chapter VIII.		Chapter IX.	Chapter X.	Chapter XI.
English.	Hindi.	English.	English.	Hindi.	Marathi.	English.	Hindi.	English.	English.	English.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
15	70	23	15	70	..	44	50	44	51	34
15	36	12	15	36	..	22	24	22	29	12
20	105	14	20	105	..	46	60	46	55	34
18	57	17	18	57	..	38	25	38	47	26
6	97	18	6	97	..	27	21	24	29	21
16	262	12	16	262	..	22	20	22	29	12
33	110	19	33	110	..	47	25	47	61	29
20	75	15	20	75	..	35	60	40	44	28
40	260	15	40	260	..	37	25	37	49	21
20	80	17	20	80	..	31	25	31	40	19
40	300	27	40	300	275	36	28	36	55	24
60	100	19	60	100	507	62	75	62	71	50
25	35	19	25	35	408	44	50	44	53	32
25	13	8	25	13	345	45	25	45	62	23
20	25	11	20	25	500	41	25	41	59	17
22	71	11	22	71	..	85	75	85	112	49
30	55	9	30	55	..	45	50	45	57	29
35	75	8	35	75	..	23	100	23	30	13
40	90	7	40	90	419	44	150	54	66	38
66	..	14	66	..	777	75	..	75	105	35
38	10	18	38	10	384	53	30	53	71	29
15	50	18	15	50	329	18	40	18	25	8
21	21	4	21	21	..	10	9	4	5	2
14	25	6	14	25	..	40	35	40	45	20
3	13	5	3	13	..	10	5	10	12	5
6	60	8	6	60	..	14	7	14	16	7
4	44	6	4	44	..	12	14	12	14	6
5	22	7	5	22	..	2	20	2	3	1
7	67	4	7	67	..	12	45	12	13	1
8	8	3	8	8	..	2	18	2	4	5
5	12	11	5	12	..	12	15	12	14	6
7	70	13	7	70	..	18	8	18	22	11
6	18	12	6	18	..	2	11	2	3	1
4	50	8	4	50	..	10	23	10	12	5
10	125	24	10	125	..	22	9	22	24	6
5	100	18	5	100	..	10	11	10	12	4
3	75	15	3	75	..	8	5	8	11	9
6	10	5	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
733	2,696	475	733	2,696	3,944	1,104	1,159	1,110	1,408	671
1,200	4,200	700	1,200	4,200	5,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,200

STATEMENT X.—Distribution of Chapters and

Name of Recipient.	Number of copies of Census					
	Appendix I.	Appendix I-A.	Appendix II.	Appendix III.		
	English.	English.	English.	English.	Hindi.	Marathi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deputy Commissioner, Saugor	45	45	30	9	45	..
Deputy Commissioner, Damoh	15	15	1	5	23	..
Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore	102	102	50	28	81	..
Deputy Commissioner, Mandla	22	22	1	22	53	..
Deputy Commissioner, Seoni	35	35	1	5	26	..
Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur	15	15	1	5	39	..
Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad	45	45	30	11	39	..
Deputy Commissioner, Nimar	20	20	1	7	31	..
Deputy Commissioner, Betul	16	16	1	7	38	..
Deputy Commissioner, Chhindwara	36	36	1	6	52	..
Deputy Commissioner, Wardha	45	45	1	7	60	30
Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur	45	45	30	11	75	69
Deputy Commissioner, Chanda	30	30	1	11	70	45
Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara	45	45	1	7	67	26
Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat	15	15	1	7	64	30
Deputy Commissioner, Raipur	15	15	1	5	62	..
Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur	15	15	1	8	31	..
Deputy Commissioner, Drug	15	15	1	15	20	..
Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti	35	35	1	19	20	54
Deputy Commissioner, Akola	36	36	1	13	18	52
Deputy Commissioner, Buldana	63	63	1	13	22	55
Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal	15	15	1	13	20	30
State Census Officer, Makrai	4	4	1	1	3	..
State Census Officer, Bastar	15	15	1	3	28	..
State Census Officer, Kanker	4	4	1	1	16	..
State Census Officer, Nandgaon	12	12	1	1	12	..
State Census Officer, Khairagarh	4	4	1	1	15	..
State Census Officer, Chhuikhadan	4	4	1	1	6	..
State Census Officer, Kawardha	4	4	1	1	60	..
State Census Officer, Sakti	8	8	1	1	12	..
State Census Officer, Raigarh	11	11	1	1	6	..
State Census Officer, Saragarh	4	4	1	1	15	..
State Census Officer, Chaugbhakar	4	4	1	1	6	..
State Census Officer, Korea	4	4	1	1	6	..
State Census Officer, Surguja	4	4	1	3	17	..
State Census Officer, Udaipur	4	4	1	1	10	..
State Census Officer, Jashpur	4	4	1	1	9	..
Political Agent	1	1	2	1	..	..
Number of copies supplied	766	766	173	164	1,077	391
Number of copies printed	800	800	200	200	1,500	500

Appendices of the Census Code, Part I—concl'd.

Code, Part I, supplied of—

Appendix IV.			Appendix V.			Appendix VI.	Appendix VII.
English.	Hindi.	Marathi.	English.	Hindi.	Marathi.	English.	English.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
131	173	..	90	4,661	..	60	18
61	82	..	74	2,142	..	32	16
160	278	..	125	1,580	..	95	50
80	132	..	68	2,433	..	58	20
80	125	..	59	1,196	..	34	25
72	95	..	51	1,165	..	32	25
122	185	..	78	1,217	..	54	40
112	136	..	61	1,278	..	42	16
79	243	..	50	1,332	..	36	12
105	100	..	84	1,370	..	44	19
91	25	278	67	16	650	48	30
172	50	502	120	130	5,215	80	90
111	60	360	104	3	550	80	15
114	10	346	102	296	950	60	10
80	125	60	73	1,802	10	44	5
227	444	..	206	2,497	..	34	15
181	200	..	165	2,332	..	66	15
137	209	..	115	75	..	60	7
142	150	471	135	38	1,450	44	70
132	90	125	124	2	3,134	80	20
128	1	125	109	8	1,050	70	16
111	2	115	108	..	1,900	68	10
17	17	..	5	490	..	16	2
49	49	..	41	3,121	..	50	4
46	46	..	13	1,048	..	30	2
39	39	..	25	1,073	..	30	3
5	14	..	4	1,013	..	15	4
15	25	..	12	1,149	..	30	2
11	19	..	5	1,131	..	15	2
34	38	..	32	1,125	..	34	..
16	25	..	14	1,142	..	30	3
18	6	..	15	500	..	45	3
11	27	..	7	440	..	20	2
58	72	..	38	1,136	..	40	3
10	98	..	48	1,464	..	60	2
22	22	..	19	1,360	..	40	3
29	72	..	22	1,847	..	35	2
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3,008	3,415	2,382	2,468	41,282	14,909	1,721	431
5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	75,000	15,000	2,000	800

STATEMENT XI.—Paper ordered and consumed for printing of Census forms.

Name of forms.	Supplied by Bengal Paper Mills, Calcutta.			Supplied by Deccan Paper Mills, Poona.			Supplied by Titaghur Paper Mills, Calcutta.		
	16 lbs. Double Foolscap un-bleached.	32 lbs. un-bleached.	42 lbs. Brown.	52 lbs. Badami.	52 lbs. and 60 lbs. Yellow.	52 lbs. Orange.	60 lbs. Green.	60 lbs. Blue.	60 lbs. Red.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	R. q. s.	R. q. s.	R. q. s.	R. q. s.	R. q. s.	R. q. s.	R. q. s.	R. q. s.	R. q. s.
1. Parwana Appointment.	67 9 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Block Lists	..	93 7 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Enumeration Book Cover.	..	..	100 14 24	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Enumerator's Abstract.	..	11 2 19	6 13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. General Schedule	..	734 9 10	6 17 17	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Census slips—									
Badami (for Hindu).	..	..	..	436 4 8	..	..	..	..	..
Green (for Muslim).	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 19 3	..	..
Red (for Christian).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 15 17
Yellow (for Jains)	..	..	..	..	8 2 8	..	..	..	..
Blue (for Tribal religion).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 7 21	..
Orange (for others).	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	..	..	..
Total consumption	67 9 19	839 0 0	114 5 18	436 4 8	8 2 8	0 15 0	30 19 3	87 7 21	5 15 17
Balance in stock	0 10 6	..	21 14 7	253 15 17	0 17 17	..	4 9 22	46 0 4	0 4 8
Total paper received	68 0 0	839 0 0	136 0 0	690 0 0	9 0 0	0 15 0	35 9 0	133 8 0	6 0 0

STATEMENT XII.—Changes in area since 1921 in the Central Provinces and Berar including States.

District or State.	Area in square miles in 1921.	Area after adjustment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Square miles.	
Saugor	3,962	3,964	Two square miles added from Damoh.
Damoh	2,818	2,807	
Jubbulpore	3,912	3,912	Two square miles transferred to Saugor and nine square miles in excess of the proper area wrongly reported in 1921.
Mandla	5,057	5,057	
Seoni	3,216	3,216	
Narsinghpur	1,976	1,991	An increase of 15 square miles has been shown by the Survey of India operations.
Hoshangabad	3,681	3,693	
			One square mile has been added from Betul and an addition of 11 square miles is due to re-calculation of forest areas.
Nimar	4,227	4,227	
Betul	3,872	3,909	One square mile has been transferred to Hoshangabad; 3,872 square miles were wrongly reported as the area in 1921 instead of 3,910 square miles.
Chhindwara	4,578	4,578	
Wardha	2,434	2,434	
Nagpur	3,834	3,834	The decrease of 70 square miles is due to transfer of area to Drug district.
Chanda	9,312	9,312	
Bhandara	3,623	3,623	
Balaghat	3,557	3,557	
Raipur	9,787	9,717	The increase is due to the addition of 70 square miles from Raipur district and one square mile from Chhuikhadan State.
Bilaspur	7,618	7,618	
Drug	4,645	4,716	
Total for Central Provinces British Districts	82,109	82,165	
Amraoti	4,704	4,691	The decrease of 13 square miles is due to transfer of area to Akola and Buldana.
Akola	4,110	4,091	
Buldana	3,734	3,766	21 square miles transferred to Buldana and two square miles added from Amraoti.
Yeotmal	5,219	5,219	
Total for Berar	17,767	17,767	There is an increase of 32 square miles owing to additions from Amraoti and Akola.
Total for C. P. British Districts and Berar	99,876	99,932	
Total for C. P. States excluding Chhuikhadan	31,002	31,022	
Chhuikhadan	154	153	No change. One square mile added to Drug district.
C. P. States—Total	31,176	31,175	
Total for C. P. and Berar including States	131,052	131,107	

COMPILATION OF CENSUS FIGURES

General arrange-
ments.

74. There were three abstraction offices at which the work of slip-copying, sorting and compilation was done in Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur. The experiment of copying slips at the headquarters of 43 tahsils and 12 States was also tried with the object of securing more expedition and more accuracy in the work.

75. I was lucky in my choice of Deputy Superintendents. They joined on the following dates :—

Mr. Motiram Mujmir, Jubbulpore, 26th February 1931.

Mr. Makhnallal Yadu, Raipur, 15th February 1931.

Mr. Madhao Ramkrishna Joshi, Nagpur, 21st February 1931.

As already explained in paragraph 24 it is necessary to appoint Deputy Superintendents early. Negotiations should begin well before the preliminary enumeration. It takes some time to get the men wanted who should be either Junior Extra-Assistant Commissioners or else Tahsildars considered suitable for promotion to the grade of Extra-Assistant Commissioner. I did not approach the Local Government on the subject until after my return from the Saugor district in November 1930 which was too late. The result was that the Deputy Superintendents generally had little opportunity to study their work and organize their offices before it was time for slip-copying to begin. The suggestion in paragraph 24 is commended for consideration.

Location of office.

76. Great difficulty was experienced in finding houses for the abstraction offices. Only that at Raipur was really suitable, where the Industrial School was secured. This of course gave exactly the sort of building required and the whole of the hostel with one or two class rooms was rented at Rs. 96 per mensem. At Nagpur the guest house of Rao Bahadur Laxminarayan's bungalow was taken on a lease for one year at Rs. 150 per mensem. It was not big enough for its purpose, hence it was impossible to enlarge the staff as much as was desirable. During sorting operations it was necessary to get an additional bungalow nearby at Rs. 50 per mensem. This was retained from the end of June until the 30th September. At Jubbulpore the old church bungalow was obtained for Rs. 100 per mensem and a neighbouring hall for Rs. 45 per mensem. The latter soon had to be abandoned because it became like a furnace, and a bungalow very close to the main office was obtained instead on Rs. 83 per mensem from the 1st May. Mr. Motiram Mujmir has pointed out the inconvenience to the Deputy Superintendent of having two buildings to control and has suggested that, if a building sufficiently large to accommodate the whole strength of the staff is not available, a temporary shed should be erected near the main building as is done for settlement offices. The construction would be likely to cost about the same amount as a year's rent of an ordinary bungalow and the materials could be sold afterwards. The idea is worth consideration but the advice which I personally give is that at the next Census Bulletins Individuels be used, except possibly in big towns and cities, and four sorting and compilation offices be opened, preferably in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Amraoti, that is, at divisional headquarters. Any slip-copying necessary can be done there, and the additional office should ensure the curtailment of the post-census operations by about three months. In 1931 it was not possible to close the Nagpur office until 4 months after the others for three reasons. There was more slip-copying to do than elsewhere owing to the more definitely urban characteristics of the cotton districts the schedules contained a greater variety of entries and much of the final compilation for the whole province was done there. If my advice above is followed and a fourth office is opened it should be possible to complete compilation work by the end of November for a census held in the preceding February. This will obviously mean an ultimate economy. In 1932 compilation was actually completed on February 26th. Thereafter work was held up by the difficulty of getting matter from the Press.

77. In arranging accommodation for a tabulation office it is well to bear in mind the amount of space required. The Deputy Superintendent, Nagpur, who rightly pointed out that more area is needed by sorters than by slip-copyists, recommended that 20 square feet per sorter should be the basis of calculation. Thus for 200 sorters a floor-area of 4,000 square feet is necessary. In addition to this rooms are required for the record room (about 1,000 square feet) the head assistant and accounts staff (400 square feet) and the Deputy Superintendent and his Reader (400 square feet) in all about 6,000 square feet which will be increased by 20 square feet for every additional sorter.

78. It was possible to borrow chairs, tables, floor desks, almirahs and various other articles of furniture from Settlement Offices or from the Public Works Department Famine stock. Some racks were available but these generally had to be made for the record rooms. The only expenditure on furniture was for the racks, and for pigeon-holes and boxes for sorters and slip-copyists. Racks must be ready for the records as soon as they arrive from census units. At Nagpur two, 15' x 2' 2" x 6', were sufficient to supplement almirahs already available. The Deputy Superintendent wrote :—"If enumeration books are kept lengthwise at right angles across the breadth of a plank 400 enumeration books can easily be accommodated on 9 square feet of area. So roughly speaking for 40,000 books rack accommodation of 900 square feet should be required". For stocking the slips it is best to use big boxes. The most efficient form of pigeon-hole is probably that with a double-face, that is, a double set of pigeon-holes with a common back, which can be used by two slip-copyists or sorters simultaneously. It is not necessary that these should be at all *pucca* or uniform in size as long as the actual pigeon-holes will conveniently contain the slips being sorted. At the Raipur office boxes of all kinds were converted into pigeon-holes most economically. As the pigeon-holes were more necessary for sorting than for slip-copying a type with 24 holes on each side was best—but where 12 holes were used the sets were tied together when necessary for sorting slips for various tables. Details regarding arrangements made for obtaining furniture appear in the Deputy Superintendents' separate reports which have been preserved. The actual expenditure was :—

	Pigeon-holes.		Boxes.		Racks.
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	
Nagpur	425	Rs. a. p. 318 12 0	418	Rs. a. p. 405 6 0	80 8 0
Jubbulpore	141	(a)...	379	478 2 3	(b)...
Raipur	266	199 5 0	361	264 3 0	44 1 0

(a) Total cost of both pigeon-holes and boxes is given in column 5.

(b) Two racks were obtained from Famine Stores.

This expenditure includes of course adaptation of all kinds of boxes either purchased from local clubs and shops for a few annas or received with records from districts and states. A comparatively large number of pigeon-holes were obtained for the Nagpur office because the Officer on special duty ordered single sets containing only 12 holes each, and a comparatively smaller number at Jubbulpore because double sets containing 24 to 48 holes were prepared there. The Deputy Superintendent, Jubbulpore, soundly advises that no pigeon-hole set should have less than 24 holes on each side. The racks, boxes, pigeon-holes and waste-paper were all sold at the end of the Census and the amounts realized have been shown in the statement of accounts.

79. A great deal of trouble was experienced in 1931 owing to the late arrival of, and difficulty for getting on loan, various accounts registers and forms used in the Deputy Superintendents' offices. Indent should be made for these at the proper time in the year before the offices are opened. Statement XIII shows what was required in 1931.

Accounts
Registers.

Staff.

80. For the convenience of my successor I have shown in statement XIV details of the number, length of employment and pay of the staff of each abstraction office. Except for that of Deputy Superintendents, the pay of the staff must of course vary from census to census according to current market rates.

SLIP-COPYING

Meaning of slip-copying.

81. The system of slip-copying is fully explained in the Code of Census Procedure, Part II. Briefly the work consists in selecting for each person enumerated a slip of a certain colour corresponding to the religion with a mark stamped on it to denote civil condition and sex, and then of copying on to it the remaining entries of the various columns of the general schedule. The slips are of a size to be easily sorted and resorted for compilation into the various Census Tables.

Agency.

82. The scheme of having slip-copying done by Patwaris in their own tahsils had been followed successfully in the Punjab in 1921. It seemed to have very obvious advantages over that of having it done at central offices. The Patwaris are themselves circle officers and they know exactly what castes, occupations and religions to expect in their circles. The danger of copying mistakes owing to bad writing should be minimized and a consequent gain in accuracy should result. Accordingly, with the approval of Local Government, it was decided to adopt the Punjab method in Central Provinces except in districts under settlement, and in one or two remote and backward tahsils. In Berar it was found impossible to make the experiment. Thus slip-copying in state and tahsil headquarters proceeded simultaneously with that in the central abstraction offices.

83. To the actual details of slip-copying it appears unnecessary to devote much space because it has already been recommended that, except perhaps for cities and large towns, the system should be abandoned at the next Census. In any case I advise that the work should not again be taken up in tahsils. The real advantage of the system was that by de-centralization it was possible to get copying completed earlier than if all had been done at the three central offices but, apart from that, it was uneconomical; the outturn of patwaris was much less than that of other copyists and the slips prepared by them were certainly no more accurate than the others. Supervision was also very difficult and one Deputy Superintendent claims with justice that the quality of the work done by the temporary staff in his office was much better than that of the Land Records staff.

84. That the new procedure was expensive was due to the fact that it was decided to pay the patwaris. In the Punjab it is understood no payment was made in 1921 and consequently the operations were carried through cheaply. It is however certain that as Census is now solely a central subject Local Government would not have consented to patwaris carrying out this additional duty without some remuneration. The Census Commissioner also agreed that it was unfair to expect them to work without pay and it was decided to give them 3 annas per hundred slips copied with a minimum of 8 annas a day to encourage them to get through the work quickly. The Revenue Inspectors supervising the work were to be paid Rs. 1 a day, and Kanungos Rs. 15 a month extra, but no halting allowance was to be allowed. At the Central offices copyists were paid 3 annas per hundred slips for the first fortnight and thereafter 2 annas 6 pies. It was very soon found that the outturn at tahsil headquarters was so low that the concession of a minimum wage was unjustified. Each Deputy Superintendent agreed that patwaris did their best to prolong the work because of the bait of extra pay at a time when grain rates were very low. The original orders therefore had to be cancelled, patwaris were paid a fixed rate of 3 annas per hundred slips and Revenue Inspectors in tahsils where the work lasted more than fifteen days, were given their usual halting allowance only. It was impossible to reduce the rate at tahsils to less than 3 annas because it is not till after a fortnight that the copyists acquire speed and so the patwaris never really worked very fast. Thus the new system obviously had to be more

expensive in itself than the old, quite apart from the cost of contingencies and postage and the considerable amount which had to be paid to both patwaris and Revenue Inspectors as travelling allowance for their journeys to and from tahsil headquarters. Supervision by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars could not of course be so strict as that by the Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors in the central offices, and on the whole the reports of Deputy Commissioners indicate that they are not in favour of having the work carried out again under their control. In the States where the superior staff could devote more time to it supervision was more complete. I will not enlarge upon the difficulties of supplying the correct amount of slips to offices which has been mentioned in paragraph 12. The Punjab Census Administration report of 1921 graphically describes similar difficulties and confusion, and my experience in 1931 was practically the same in detail. The wastage of slips in districts was as a result very great.

85. Statements XV and XVI at the end of this chapter give details of the progress of work in each copying office and of the number of slips used. The earliest start was on the 5th of March (Baihar tahsil) only a week after the census and copying was completed by the 12th of June when Korea State finished. The best daily average was 472 slips in the Raipur tabulation office, and the most creditable local average was 313 slips in the Sarangarh State. The highest individual outturn in a day at each tabulation office was Nagpur 1,256, Jubbulpore not reported, Raipur 1,437 in a seven-hour day and 2,056 with overtime.

86. At the next Census, if the system of Billets Individuels is adopted, sorting operations at any rate for rural areas can be commenced immediately after the Census and the resultant economy of time will be obvious. To explain the procedure an ordinary enumeration card such as that used in Baroda State in 1921 is reproduced in the margin.

CARD FOR MALES

1. Serial No. _____ of person.
2. Mahal Gandevi, Village Billimora.
3. Circle C, Block No. 3, House No. 15.
4. Name Manekji Shapurji.
5. Religion (with sect) Parsi Sahenshahi.
6. Married ☐ Unmarried ☒ or Widowed ☐
7. Age (in years only) 30.
8. Caste, tribe or race ☐ Parsi.
(with sub-caste) ☐
9. Whether earner ☒ working ☐ or total ☐ dependent ☐
10. Principal occupation of earner Mechanical Engineer, Private Service.
11. Subsidiary occupation of earner; or ☐ Money-lending.
12. Industry in which employed (if any) ☐ Cotton-Weaving Mill
13. Birth district Bombay.
14. Mother tongue Gujarati.
15. Other languages ☐ Marathi.
ordinarily used ☐
- *16. Whether literate or not ☒ If literate
whether in Hindi ☐ or Urdu ☒
16. (a) If not literate, whether able to read only.
17. Whether literate ☐ in English or not ☒
18. Whether insane ☐ totally blind ☐
deaf-mute ☐ or leper ☐

The card is of the actual size shown $7\frac{1}{4}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$. This form of schedule was bound up in a book similar to the ordinary book of enumeration schedules. Each page contained three cards, perforated and easily torn off. The paper used was very stout, considerably thicker than that of the census slips. Each book contained eight pages or more, serially numbered cards for males and for females, that is, twenty-four of each. There could of course be more if necessary. The male cards were white, the female badami colour. The instructions for filling in the schedules and specimens were bound in with the enumeration cards. These cards are very little larger than the ordinary census slips hitherto used. The advantages of being able to

Progress of work.

Billets Individuels.

* This question was inserted for Baroda State only.

sort the original record itself, if clearly written, are obvious. And it is pretty certain that such a record would be more clearly written than the average census slip which is copied against time and contains many abbreviations. A preliminary sorting into religions could be made if thought necessary and a distinctive band could be painted in ink or water-colour across each, using for the different religions colours such as have hitherto been adopted for the slips. I personally contemplate no difficulty in following this procedure in the Central Provinces.

Slip-copying Procedure.

87. To conclude the remarks regarding slip-copying a few paragraphs must be added regarding the actual procedure, as it is possible that at any rate for some urban units copying may have to be done at the next Census. The procedure is in fact so very simple that little has to be recorded regarding the experience at the various offices or suggestions for improving the system. Deputy Commissioners and State Census officers found no difficulties worth mentioning. Each Deputy Superintendent has left a note on the work in his own office which has been preserved and will be useful for reference in future. The instructions in the Central Provinces Census Code, Part II, Chapters I to V, which are of course based on those in the Imperial Code, with certain modifications, are quite clear and if followed carefully leave little room for mistakes.

Unit numbers.

88. The allotment of a separate serial number to each "sorter's unit" which was introduced by Mr. Marten in 1911 was found particularly useful. As this system is believed to be peculiar to the Central Provinces, Article 3 of Chapter V, Code of Census Procedure, Part II, is reproduced below:—

"A list of the tahsils, cities, states and towns which form the units of abstraction will be supplied to each record keeper and his first duty will be to get the serial number against each name stamped, or written in red ink, on the front page of each book cover under the words "Descriptive particulars of Book" and to have the books of each abstraction unit numbered serially throughout the tahsil (or other unit of abstraction). This serial number will be given according to the serial order of charges and circles and will be written in red ink next to the number of the unit of abstraction. Thus each book can be quickly identified by the two numbers, the number of the tahsil etc., and the serial number of the book in the tahsil. The first and last serial numbers of the books in each circle will be entered in red ink at the top of each circle list. In tahsil offices this numbering must be carried out on the first day after all the books for a tahsil have been received."

This form of numbering was found to be most satisfactory, but in the central offices help of course had to be given to the record keeper in stamping the books. The slips for each unit were stamped with the number of the unit and on the top of each slip, against the number, the copyist instead of entering the serial number of the person, the block, the circle and the charge wrote the serial number of the book and the person in that order. The value of this procedure hardly needs explanation. For blocks, circles and charges the same numbers continually recur, but with a stamped unit number and serial numbers for the book and person any slip which was mislaid could immediately be identified, and any necessary references to the original records were greatly facilitated.

Stamping slips.

89. The stamping of slips for the various units was originally allotted to the record keeper, but in the central offices it was entirely impossible for him to compete with the task. Nor could he know exactly how many slips would be needed in each case. Accordingly each Deputy Superintendent had to make special arrangements for getting this work done. Probably the best way is to have a special stamping clerk for each gang while copying is in progress. These were employed in the Nagpur office at Rs. 20 each per mensem. Rubber stamps should be obtained well in advance of the operations.

Suggested improvements.

90. The following suggestions are made for improvement in the local instructions:—

Central Provinces Code of Census Procedure, Part II

1. Chapter II, Article 8.

Form of Register A.—(a) The serial number and settlement number of each village were both entered in column 3. It would be better to have separate columns for these entries.

(b) Two columns should be added at the end of the Register for (i) occupied and (ii) unoccupied houses. The corresponding instructions in the Code should be revised accordingly.

(c) In the last instruction under the form after "train" add "and platform". This instruction needs stressing as it was often neglected.

2. Chapter III, Article 9.

Form of Register C.—In this register a column for "mistakes found" should be added. Column 4, specification of book, may conveniently be split up into two sub-heads (i) Unit No. and (ii) Book No.

3. Chapter IV, Article 8.

The instructions need some expansion. It is necessary to point out that Jains returned as Hindus should be recorded on yellow (Jain) slips and Buddhists returned as Hindus on orange slips. It will be convenient to copy entries for Aryas and Brahmos onto orange slips (for Other Religions) because separate statistics for them have to be abstracted and these can be more easily got from the smaller number of slips. The word "Sikhs" should be added after "Jews" in the sixth paragraph.

4. Chapter V, Article 5.

Delete—"and strike a grand total for the tahsil or abstraction unit". The tahsil totals should not be struck until the detailed checking is done by sorting gangs and corrections by blocks have been made.

5. Chapter V, Article 7.

It is not necessary to allot a separate page of the Record-room register for each Supervisor. If columns are added with headings "To whom issued" and "Signature of recipient" the balance can conveniently be struck after each transaction. Receipts should be shown in red ink.

6. List of abbreviations—Caste—Column 8.

Delete "Jain" which is not a caste.

7. Form H—Label.

No line has been provided in this form for the charge number. A column should be provided for entry.

8. Register I.—Record-Keeper's register of boxes of slips.

The present form does not provide columns for male and female slips separately. This should be done.

91. At both the Nagpur and Raipur offices, the staff of Inspectors and Supervisors was found insufficient to cope with the checking and special checking gangs were appointed. These ensured an adequate scrutiny. The record keeper really has no time for checking and cannot be expected to do any at the central offices. Checking.

92. For copying slips for infirmities and slips written in foreign languages no special rates were applied in the Jubbulpore office. At Nagpur 4 annas per hundred and at Raipur 12 annas daily were paid for infirmity slips; at both offices, 3 annas per hundred was paid for English slips and at Nagpur 4 annas 6 pies for Telugu slips. Special slips.

93. Statement XVII gives details of expenditure on slip-copying in the central offices and Statement XVIII similar details for tahsil offices. A revised form of acquittance roll adopted by the Deputy Superintendent, Raipur, which should prove useful if slip-copying is done at the next Census, is appended to Statement XVIII. Expenditure.

SORTING

94. Clear instructions regarding the process of sorting are contained in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Chapter III supplemented by the Central Provinces Appendix I, "Making-up boxes for sorting," and Appendix II "Instructions to Sorters". Various additional instructions were issued from my office from time to time to meet the difficulties as they System of sorting.

arose. These and the separate reports of the three Deputy Superintendents upon the work of sorting in their offices have been preserved for reference at the next Census.

95. The system laid down in the Imperial Census Code was followed with very little modification in all three offices. In the Punjab Census Administration Report for 1921 it has been strongly advised that the operations of sorting and compilation should be carried out at a single office only. There are a number of advantages in adopting such a procedure. They have been detailed in paragraph 33 of the report; the chief of them is the maintenance of consistency. On the whole however I found that the plan of getting sorting and compilation for the units dealt with at the three abstraction offices completed at those offices was satisfactory and it had the great advantage of speed. It is true that in one or two cases after the abstraction offices have been closed the necessity of explaining sorting figures produced there arose but almost always it was possible by reference to the sorters' tickets or compilation registers to explain any apparent mistakes. Unless therefore it is possible to introduce some mechanical means of sorting, which was considered too expensive and too complicated for the class of staff available at this census, I would recommend that the procedure adopted in 1931 should be repeated at the next census.

96. It was possible to begin sorting for those units, for which slip-copying was completed, during the progress of slip-copying for remaining units and so for a short while the two operations were being carried on side by side. Deputy Superintendents first of all trained certain individuals or gangs in the work of sorting and these experts were in their turn used to train other sorters. There is in fact very little to learn as long as instructions are carefully followed.

97. In the Code of Census Procedure, Part II, Chapter III, article 5, it is laid down that the slips of each sex and religion should be kept separate. It was found however to be easier to follow the rules in appendix I of the Central Provinces by which when sorting begins each sorter is given a box containing the total number of slips with which he has to deal together with an empty box. He then after checking the slips breaks up the circle bundles putting all the male slips of the main religions into one box and all the female slips into another. Slips for the minor religions are removed and eventually made up into separate boxes. At Jubbulpore it was found more convenient that the record keeper should remove the slips of the minor religions, Christians, Jains and others and make up the district boxes in the record-room. The sorters then were only responsible for the three major religions and after counting their slips corrected the relative portions of the A-registers. The system of having two boxes was not followed by the Deputy Superintendent, Raipur, who has pointed out that a sorting box 24" x 15" x 18" with a partition in the middle serves the same purpose and saves money and space. At Jubbulpore the second box used was only half the size of the first which was quite large enough. The Raipur scheme is good.

98. It was found advisable in tabulation offices to remove from the circle bundles of slips, before the slips were handed over to the sorters for check, the H-forms upon which the total number of slips of various denominations was already entered. Otherwise there was the danger of sorters merely copying the entries on the H-forms and comparing them with register A instead of actually counting the slips. The H-forms were retained by the Supervisors or Inspectors and as the sorters completed their counting and made a note of the results, they reported them for comparison with the entries in the H-form. I recommend that this procedure should be followed in future.

99. It is laid down in the Imperial Census Code, Chapter III, article 6, that the total number of slips should agree with the circle totals in Register A. The Deputy Superintendent at Jubbulpore required that the actual number of slips in each block should be agreed with the figures in Register A. This was a good plan for securing greater accuracy.

100. Article 4 of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Chapter III, laid down that there should be a Supervisor for each gang of ten sorters. It was found in practice that one Supervisor could not properly control so large a gang and therefore Assistant Supervisors or additional checkers were appointed to help with the work. The actual number of Supervisors and sorters employed was—

	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Raipur.
Sorters	209	180	211
Supervisors	21	18	20
Assistant Supervisors	20	18	16

101. The sorters' tickets in English were obtained from the Government of India Press, those in Hindi from the United Provinces and those in Marathi from Bombay. Practically all the sorters in fact understood English. I would advise that in future the system of having the sorters' tickets printed locally should be revived. The instructions on the back of the tickets can then be amplified or altered to suit local requirements. It has been pointed out by Deputy Superintendent, Raipur, that more than one ticket is generally required for one box for each table. At times about half a dozen tickets are required and he suggests that economy can be secured if the printed instructions for sorting are only reproduced on the back of a certain proportion of these tickets thus making both sides of the others available for entries. It is also suggested that the words "Box number", "Unit number" and "number of slips" should be printed at the head of each ticket and that both charge number and circle number should also appear on it.

102. The original tickets for Table VII, IX and XIII (XVIII)* were printed under the impression that it would be necessary to smooth age groups on each ticket. It was found afterwards that the smoothing could conveniently be done for the whole district. It is suggested therefore that half of the ticket thus made available should be utilized for entries of females. There is a double advantage of economy of paper and opportunity for comparing the figures for both sexes at a glance. The suggestion might be extended to the tickets of Tables VI, XIV (XIX) and XV (XX), Part I, if the size of the tickets is slightly enlarged. I am indebted to Mr. Makhanlal Yadu for the following suggestions for amendment of the printed instructions on the back of the existing tickets if the above proposals are followed:—

Table VII.—Add the words "for male" after the words "in the proper place" in the last sentence of paragraph 3 and delete the last word "blank" of the same sentence substituting the words "for female".

Table XIII (XVIII)*.—A column of total illiterate will be useful for check as specified in the ticket. Delete the last sentence beginning with "Be very careful.....columns".

Table IX.—The last sentence of column 3 beginning with "The right hand....." be deleted and the following sentence be substituted:—"The right hand side is meant for female sex".

Table XV (XX), Part IV.—A column for "No subsidiary languages" should be added for entering the number of persons without subsidiary language for proper check of totals.

Table XIV (XIX).—It will be convenient if the column for illiterate is divided into two, one for ages up to 6 and the other for 7 and over. A column for total number of slips against each caste will also be useful as this will obviate frequent references to Table XXIII (XXIII). Delete the words "and in the heap on your mat" in the last sentence of paragraph 2 and add after this sentence "The slips in the heap on the mat for illiterate should be divided into two heaps for ages 0—6 and 7 and over, counted and entered in the ticket".

Table X (XI).—A column for group numbers be added.

Table XI (XV).—A column for the total number of slips in each caste dealt with in this table will be useful as it will provide a ready check and obviate frequent references to caste table XVII (XXIII).

* The original numbers of tables, which appeared on the tickets are given in brackets.

Training sorters.

Making up boxes for sorting.

H-forms.

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Table XVII (XXIII).—Addition of the following paragraphs is necessary :—

5. Castes not sanctioned for this table in the specified list will be entered on the back of the ticket under the heading "Others".
6. Amalgamation of sub-castes into sanctioned castes should be done directly under the guidance of supervisors with the assistance of the list supplied to you [unless the suggestion in paragraph 105 is followed].

Individual tables.

103. The process for each separate table calls for little comment and only those which gave any trouble are mentioned here. The details for Tables I to V are available from Register A. Some difficulty was experienced in regard to areas, figures for which had to be obtained from the districts, and floating population which in some cases had not properly been separated in Register A. Where necessary in regard to these tables and to others references were made to district authorities and the Deputy Superintendent, Raipur, himself visited Bilaspur and Dongargarh to enquire into questionable figures of European population.

Table XIII.

104. For Table XIII (XVIII) Mr. Joshi, Deputy Superintendent of Nagpur, has proposed that, if, as at the present Census it is necessary to abstract figures of those literate in Hindi and Urdu and of those who have passed the primary certificate examination in addition to other details, the form of sorters' tickets should be amended. The arrangement of pigeon-holes was to have 7 labels—(i) Literate in Urdu, (ii) P. C.s in Urdu, (iii) Literate in Hindi, (iv) P. C.s in Hindi, (v) Literate in other vernacular languages, (vi) Literate in other P. C.s and (vii) Literate in English. After the slips had been sorted entries were made in the sorters' tickets as below :—

Total of (i) to (vi)	... Column 2	... } Total of columns 2
Total of (vii)	... Column 3	... } and 3 in column 4.
Total of (ii)	... Column 6	
Total of (i) and (ii)	... Column 6	
Total of (iii) and (iv)	... Column 7	

The figures in age group 0—3 were omitted altogether as literacy figures for the corresponding compiler's group 0—5 were not required. A note of the slips falling into this category was made in order that the box totals could be checked. To facilitate the sorting for Table VI which followed next in order, the slips for illiterates were sorted into :—

- (1) Born in the district of enumeration and speaking the language of the district ;
- (2) Born in the district of enumeration and speaking some other language ;
- (3) Born elsewhere.

As this preliminary sorting is useful in the interests of despatch and does not involve any special trouble it is worth while putting in a note to this effect on the sorters' tickets. It may be noticed that special care had to be taken to avoid duplication of figures in this table because there was the danger of sorters entering the figures of those literate twice over both in column 2 and in column 3.

Table XVII (XXIII.)

105. For Table XVII—Caste—only 113 selected castes and tribes were to be tabulated, and slips for all the remainder were thrown into the heap for others. It was necessary to have in each office long lists showing the minor castes identified with, and to the amalgamated with the castes selected for tabulation. There was obviously some room for errors, and to guarantee accuracy sorters had to separate almost all the castes recorded on the slips. In fact it would appear that the reduction in the number of castes for which figures were shown in the table did not effect much economy except in printing and paper. At the next Census I would suggest that figures of all castes returned should be compiled in the tabulation offices. Necessary amalgamations can then be made and unimportant castes relegated to the head "Others" in the head office, while most interesting figures will remain available in the manuscript compilation registers.

106. Table X (XI), occupation, is the most difficult table of all to sort. A local list of occupations has to be prepared and by showing the group number against each and inserting a column in the sorters' ticket for this group number as suggested in paragraph 102, a good deal of trouble will be saved. Deputy Superintendents found the instructions on the back of the approved tickets inadequate and a revised set was issued. I reproduce below a note prepared by Mr. Joshi, Deputy Superintendent, Nagpur, embodying the instructions drafted by him.

Table X.

Revised Scheme of sorting for Table XI.

- (1) For each occupation sorting has to be done under the following heads :—
 - (i) Earners following the occupation as a *principal* one (occupation in column 10 with or without entry in column 11).
 - (ii) *Working dependants* following the occupation. (Entry in column 11.)
 - (iii) Earners following the occupation as a *subsidiary* one. (Occupation shown in column 11 with some other occupation in column 10.)

- (2) The following procedure should be adopted :—

(a) Occupations should be taken up in the order given in the list which will be separately supplied; the object is that most numerous occupations should be dealt with in the beginning and unimportant occupations subsequently.

(b) *Sorting.*—(i) *First stage.*—Slips of non-working dependants (entries 10 and 11 blank) have already been separated in case of caste-bundles. The same should be done in case of "other" slips (i.e., slips which were kept aside as they did not fall under any of the castes selected for Tabulation of Table XV).

(ii) *Second stage.*—After all the slips of non-working dependants have been separated the remaining slips will all have entries in columns 10 or 11 or both. These slips would evidently fall under the following classes :—

Earners.		Dependants.
Entries in columns 10 and 11.	Entries in column 10 only.	Entries in column 11 only.

The second step in sorting will be to separate Earners from dependants.

(iii) *Third stage.*—First 8 occupations in the list should be selected for sorting and 3 pigeon-holes allotted to each. For each occupation the pigeon-holes should be labelled as under :—

Rent receivers.		
(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Entry in column 10 only ...	Entry in columns 10 and 11.	Entry in column 11.

It is evident that pigeon-holes (i) and (ii) are for earners and (iii) for dependants. Pigeon-hole (i) is for persons who are solely rent receivers, (ii) for those who follow that occupation with some other as subsidiary and (iii) for dependants following the occupation as a subsidiary one. Other occupations should be similarly labelled. The sorting for earners is at this stage to be done *on the basis of entries in column 10 only*. In case of dependants there is no difficulty as their occupations are shown *only in column 11*. After the sorting is done in the above manner for *all the slips in a box* the contents of each pigeon-hole should be counted and dealt with as follows :—

Total of pigeon-holes (i) and (ii) will be entered in column 2 of the sorters' tickets (against the "occupation" which should be entered in column 1).

Figures in pigeon-hole (iii) will be entered in column 3.

The slips in (i) and (iii) will never be required again for sorting and so they should be kept aside. The slips in (ii) (i.e., Earner with entries in columns 10 as well as 11) should be kept pending for sorting with a label superscribed :—"Subsidiary occupations No. of slips". A note of the slips thus kept pending should be made *in pencil* in column 1 as it will afterwards be required for check.

All the slips should be dealt with similarly according to occupations and columns 1, 2 and 3 of the sorters' ticket filled up. The same serial order should be followed by all the sorters in a district as this will facilitate tabulation.

(iv) Fourth stage.

After the sorting of all the slips is finished as detailed under second stage the bundles under pigeon-hole, (ii) for all occupations should first of all be verified with reference to entries made in column 1 and then thrown together for further sorting. These should be sorted according to the various occupations already entered in column 1 of the sorters' ticket and figures under each category entered in column 4 against appropriate occupations. The total of these occupations must agree with the total of pencil figures entered in column 1. This will finish the work of sorting for this table.

107. Ten collections of all census forms have been preserved for the use of the next Provincial Superintendent. The specimen sorters' tickets included in these collections have been altered to the form which it is suggested would be most convenient for future use but the instructions for Table X given in the preceding paragraph have not been reproduced.

108. Statement XIX shows at a glance the progress of sorting in the three offices. It will be observed that it was completed in about four months less than in 1921. There were two tables less than at the previous census to prepare and certain details previously contained in other tables were omitted, but on the other hand some tables were considerably enlarged—for instance Table XV, Part II, and the speed with which sorting was finished must be attributed to having a third office and to the zeal of the Deputy Superintendents.

109. The two statements below show the standard and average rates of sorting for each table and the number of sorters' tickets and compilation registers used at each office:—

Statement of average rates attained for each table in the three tabulation Offices.

Table No.	Average outturn per day per sorter.		Standard outturn on which payment made.		Average outturn per day per sorter.		Standard outturn on which payment made.	
	Nagpur.		Jubbulpore.		Raipur.		Raipur.	
Counting	4,773	4,286	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI (XXI)	15,401	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	3,142	3,000	3,165	4,000	2,534	3,000	..	..
XIII (XVIII)—males	6,378	6,500	8,101	8,000	8,021	8,000	..	..
XIII (XVIII)—females	9,502	10,000	12,804	13,500	13,463	13,500	..	..
VI—c	11,850	7,500	8,043	7,500	7,445	8,000	..	..
VI—t	9,377	6,000					..	..
XV (XX)—c	10,641	9,500	11,448	10,000	7,996	8,000	..	..
XV (XX)—t	7,290	7,000					..	..
XVII (XXIII)	3,476	3,000	4,243	4,000	3,511	3,500	..	..
XIV (XIX)	5,007	7,500	10,892	8,000	7,444	7,500	..	..
VIII—c	4,405	4,000	5,053	4,000	3,569	3,500	..	..
VIII—t	3,581	3,500					..	..
XI (XV)—c	3,047	3,000	4,163	4,000	3,062	3,000	..	..
XI (XV)—t	3,369	2,100					..	..
X (XI)—c	6,402	2,600	4,093	4,000	2,203	2,600	..	..
X (XI)—t	4,405	2,000					..	..

Note.—“c” means country; “t” means town. The original numbers of the tables are entered in brackets.

Statement showing the number of sorter's tickets and compilation registers used.

Number of table.	Nagpur*		Jubbulpore.		Raipur.	
	Sorters' tickets.	Forms of compilation register.	Sorters' tickets.	Forms of compilation register.	Sorters' tickets.	Forms of compilation register.
VI	1,300	227	1,220	227	809	137
VII	1,050	490	1,488	490	921	291
VIII	1,500	500	1,317	500	1,086	630
IX	35	4	4	4	43	40
X	..	..	1	..	..	..
X (XI)	2,000	80	1,839	80	1,036	575
XI (XV)	1,200	700	1,487	700	1,197	832
XII (XVII) Part I	..	..	3	..	..	..
XII (XVII) Part II	..	..	42	..	..	..
XIII (XVIII)	1,400	255	990	255	1,155	153
XIV (XIX)	1,500	374	1,103	374	963	169
XV (XX)—Part I	1,300	243	1,337	243	283	71
XV (XX)—Part II	1,300	155	1,222	155	594	60
XVII (XXIII)	1,000	176	1,116	176	591	157
XIX (XXV)—A	66	17	61	17	31	14
XIX (XXV)—B	53	12	30	12	14	16
Marathi sorters' tickets—VI	20	..	..	..	..	..

*Number of forms of compilation registers used is unknown.

110. The cost of the actual sorting of each table exclusive of supervision charges and contingencies is given below for the Nagpur and Raipur offices. At these two offices payment was made for piece-work at the rate of Re. 0-15-0 a day in Nagpur and Re. 0-13-0 a day in Raipur for the standard outturn. For sorting district boxes Rs. 23 per mensem was paid in Nagpur. At Jubbulpore it was found convenient to give fixed wages to sorters. Both systems worked well. Fines were imposed for mistakes and fudging figures entailed dismissal.

Statement showing the cost of sorting of each table.

Table No.	Nagpur.		Raipur.		Remarks.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Counting	1,471	12 9	871	12 3	
XVI (XXI)	264	10 9	..	..	
VII	2,122	10 6	1,652	9 9	
XIII (XVIII)	802	10 6	487	8 0	
VI	878	14 3	622	1 3	
XV (XX)	681	12 9	622	5 6	
XVII (XXIII)	1,591	12 9	1,424	15 6	
XIV (XIX)	550	5 9	500	10 0	
VIII	1,089	2 3	1,036	9 6	
XI (XV)	1,463	5 6	1,172	15 0	
X (XI)	2,540	7 6	1,285	7 0	
Zamindari slips	234	0 0	..	..	
Resorting of Banjara and Vanjari slips	34	1 0	9	0 0	Double infirmity.
Total	13,725	10 3	9,688	13 9	

Note.—The population dealt with in the Nagpur office was 4,775,051 and that in the Raipur office was 3,846,164.

COMPILATION

111. Compilation of the Imperial and Provincial Tables and of all subsidiary Tables possible was done at each Central Office for the units for which slips had been sorted there. The final consolidation of figures for the three offices was carried out in my own office and in that of the Deputy Superintendent, Nagpur. Tabulation of special Fertility and Mortality statistics was done at Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

Organization and Staff.

112. Compilation began everywhere in June, as soon as the sorting of the earlier tables had been completed. The total staff employed at Nagpur was three gangs of eight formed from time to time as necessity arose, with three Supervisors. A fourth gang was organized in October to deal with the Occupation Table and eventually consisted of eighteen compilers, most of whom were drawn from the original three gangs when they were broken up. One Inspector was placed in charge of compilation. At Jubbulpore there were thirty compilers in charge of an Inspector with five Supervisors. In Raipur the strength of the compilation branch was gradually increased until in the middle of September there were 42 compilers and 10 supervisors. In that month both the Room Inspectors devoted their attention to this branch. The general system everywhere was to give to one compiler, or pair or group of compilers the work of one district. In addition to the tables numerous statements required for various purposes had to be prepared.

Progress.

113. The statement below shows the despatch of compilation of the Imperial and Provincial Tables.

Table No.	Date on which compilation finished.		
	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Raipur.
Table I	18-9-31	8-8-31	1-8-31
Table II	14-9-31	8-8-31	1-8-31
Table III	18-9-31	8-8-31	19-9-31
Table IV	17-9-31	8-8-31	1-8-31
Table V	17-9-31	8-8-31	5-9-31
Table VI	6-10-31	22-8-31	10-10-31
Table VII	29-8-31	25-7-31	12-9-31
Table VIII	20-11-31	26-9-31	17-9-31
Table IX	10-9-31	22-8-31	15-8-31
Table X	28-12-31	17-10-31	17-10-31
Table XI	15-12-31	17-10-31	17-10-31
Table XII	3-11-31	17-10-31	15-9-31
Table XIII	23-10-31	25-8-31	3-10-31
Table XIV	26-11-31	17-10-31	17-10-31
Table XV—Part I	3-12-31	5-9-31	17-10-31
Table XV—Part II	12-12-31	17-10-31	17-10-31
Table XVI	18-7-31	25-7-31	12-9-31
Table XVII	14-11-31	26-9-31	17-10-31
Table XVIII	21-11-31	26-9-31	17-10-31
Table XIX	19-8-31	22-8-31	15-8-31
Table XX	30-9-31	5-9-31	8-8-31
Provincial Table I	9-10-31	15-8-31	3-10-31
Provincial Table II	14-12-31	..	..

114. The instructions for compilation contained in Chapter IV of the Imperial Census Code were generally found to be comprehensive and it was unnecessary to issue many additional local instructions. In order to adjust the compilation registers received from the Census Commissioner to meet certain alterations in the sorting rules, additional columns and lines had to be added in some of them and some of the headings had to be corrected. In the collection of registers which has been preserved for guidance of census officials in 1941, manuscript corrections have been made and it is unnecessary to repeat them all here. For instance for Table VII as it was found superfluous to smooth the age groups for units smaller than tahsils, 2 or 3 lines have been added at the bottom of the register giving the formula for smoothing the age groups and the district totals for the groups before smoothing and after smoothing.

115. As already mentioned compilation of Tables I to V can be done without any sorting from Register A. That for Tables XII, XVI and XX was also done without the aid of sorters' tickets, except for abstracting the figures for minor religions and Satnamis for Table XVI. Entries for Table XII were taken straight from the unemployment schedules. For Table XVI the figures of Aryas and Brahmos were available from Table VII, orange slips were sorted from boxes of minor religions and the religion of Satnamis was noted in sorting for Table XVII. The figures for Table XX were all available from Register A. For the other tables the standard instructions generally made compilation easy. The most difficult were Tables X, Occupation, and XV, Language. It is hoped that for the next Census the list of occupations printed in Appendix D and the very comprehensive classification of languages shown in Table XV and its appendix will materially simplify the work of classification and compilation for these two tables. Similarly, for compilation of Table XVII the list of castes in Appendix C of this report should help considerably. The notes on the work of compilation recorded by the three Deputy Superintendents will supply any supplementary guide necessary for those who are to do this work in 1941. It must be remembered that the greatest care is necessary in posting the figures, in which numerous mistakes were detected from time to time by the Supervising staff.

116. The final compilation of tables was completed and they were sent to Press on the following dates:—

Table I	9-10-1931	Table XI	16-2-1932
Table II	9-10-1931	Table XIII	25-11-1931
Table III	9-10-1931	Table XIV	16-1-1932
Table IV	24-10-1931	Table XV	11-2-1932
Table V	12-10-1931	Table XVI	15-12-1931
Table VI	13-11-1931	Table XVII	8-12-1931
Table VII	25-11-1931	Table XVIII	26-2-1932
Table VIII	16-1-1932	Table XIX	7-11-1931
Table IX	18-9-1931	Table XX	3-12-1931
Table X	26-2-1932	Provincial Table I	17-11-1931
		Provincial Table II	29-1-1932

Table XII was not printed in Volume II of the Report. There was considerable delay in production of proofs of the longer tables, and although two monotype machines at the local Government Press were devoted to Census work it was not possible to send proofs of the last Table X, to the Census Commissioner until 26th May 1932. Mr. Roughton's note that matter required in print should be sent to the Press at least two months before it is needed should always be borne in mind—and in framing any programme the Superintendent of Census must allow for this.

STATEMENT XIII.—Accounts and Routine forms and stationery required for the Tabulation Offices.

Serial No. of form in Schedule.	Name of form.	Number of forms required for the office of					Total.
		Superintendent of Census Operations, C. P.	Deputy Superintendent of Census, Nagpur.	Deputy Superintendent of Census, Raipur.	Deputy Superintendent of Census, Jabulpore.		
3	Pay bill of establishment (full sheet)	100	50	50	50		250
5	Pay bill of establishment (half sheet)	50	20	20	20		110
8	Last pay certificate	20	20	20	20		80
9	Increment certificate	20	10	10	10		50
10	Acknowledgment of permanent advance	10	10	10	10		40
11	Absentee statement	20	10	10	10		50
12	Acquittance register	1	2	2	2		7
15	Travelling allowance bill for gazetted officers	100	20	20	20		160
16	Travelling allowance bills for non-gazetted officers	50	20	20	20		110
18	Abstract contingent bill for disbursing officers	30	30	30	30		90
66	Statement to accompany application for re-appropriation of budget grant.	50	..	..	..		50
72	Register of contingent expenditure for disbursing officers	..	1	1	1		3
73	Register of contingent expenditure for controlling officers	1	..	..	..		1
125	Cash book form	200	200	200	200		800
137	Register of Travelling allowance bills countersigned by controlling officers.	1	..	..	..		1
139	Bill for service postage stamps	50	20	20	20		110
148	Sterling overseas pay bill	100	..	..	..		100
152	General form of monthly statement of expenditure	100	30	30	30		190
155	Detailed contingent bill	..	30	30	30		90
19	Abstract contingent bill for controlling officers	100	..	..	..		100
104	Pay bill of gazetted Government servants	100	30	30	30		190
	Income Tax schedules	200	60	60	60		380
	General Provident Fund schedules	200	60	60	60		380
1	Register of receipts (200 openings)	1	1	1	1		4
2	Register of issues (200 openings)	1	1	1	1		4
3	Attendance register	1	1	1	1		4
9	Station delivery book	2	1	1	1		5
10	Invoice of papers sent to camp	350	50	50	50		500
13	Office draft	2,500	500	500	500		4,000
14	Office notes	1,000	200	200	200		1,600
15	Office continuation sheet	2,500	500	500	500		4,000
16	Unofficial memorandum	1,000	100	100	100		1,300
18	Postal copy of service message	200	50	50	50		350
22	Reminder—postcard size	500	100	100	100		800
34	"No vacancy" memorandum	500	100	100	100		800
38	Leave application	50	10	10	10		80
39	Charge report	50	10	10	10		80
64	Alphabet (for referencing)	50	10	10	10		80
65	"Early" slip	100	20	20	20		160
66	"Urgent" slip	100	20	20	20		160
67	"Immediate" slip	100	20	20	20		160
78	Compilation covers file board	500	100	100	100		800
79	Outstation dak book	2	1	1	1		5
101	File boards with flap and tape	500	100	100	100		800
102	Bandis with red tape	200	50	50	50		350
107	Covers with blank space for address (medium)	1,000	300	300	300		1,900
108	Covers with blank space for address (small)	2,500	500	500	500		4,000
109	Official letters (half sheet)	2,000	500	500	500		3,500
110	Official letters (quarter sheet)	500	100	100	100		800

STATEMENT XIV.—Details of the staff* of each Tabulation Office.

Name of post.	Nagpur.			Jubbulpore.			Raipur.		
	No.	Period.	Salary.	No.	Period.	Salary.	No.	Period.	Salary.
Deputy Superintendent.	1	21-2-31 to 29-2-32 ..	Rs. 225	1	26-2-31 to 31-10-31 ..	Rs. 325	1	16-2-31 to 31-10-31 ..	Rs. 275
Head Assistant	1	17-4-31 to 31-12-31	115	1	5-3-31 to 31-10-31 ..	110	1	28-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	100
Accountant	1	1-4-31 to 29-2-32 ..	60	1	9-3-31 to 30-5-31 ..	84	1	1-3-31 to 31-10-31 ..	60
					31-5-31 to 30-9-31 ..	45			
Assistant Accountant	1	1-3-31 to 1-4-31 ..	45	1	1-10-31 to 31-10-31 ..	35	Nil.		
	1	14-4-31 to 31-12-31	30	1	9-4-31 to 30-9-31 ..	30			
Record-keeper	1	9-3-31 to 2-9-31 ..	60	1	10-3-31 to 31-10-31 ..	30	1	15-3-31 to 31-10-31	55
Assistant Record-keeper.	1	3-9-31 to 29-2-32 ..	35						
Inspector	1	9-3-31 to 30-4-31 ..	40	1	8-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	25	Nil.		
	2	1-5-31 to 31-12-31 ..	30						
	7	7 months	75	1	25-3-31 to 31-10-31 ..	80			
	9	9-3-31 to 15-12-31 ..	80	1	11-3-31 to 3-8-31 ..	70	1	1-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	72
Reader	1	9-3-31 to 9-5-31 ..	40	1	6-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	60	1	1-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	76
	1	11-5-31 to 31-12-31	30	1	6-3-31 to 31-10-31 ..	35	1	1-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	36
				Nil.					+5
Supervisor	3	7 months	35	4	1-3-31 to 31-10-31 ..	35	17	1-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	35
	17	7 months	30	18	7 months	30	5	1-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	30
Assistant Supervisor	2	7 months	35	18	3 months	25	10	1-4-31 to 31-5-31 ..	30
	18	7 months	30				10	1-4-31 to 31-5-31 ..	20
Checkers	10	2 months	25	Nil.			44	For May 1931	20
Peons	4	12 months	14	3	8 months	12	2	1-4-31 to 31-10-31 ..	12
							1	1-5-31 to 31-10-31 ..	12
Compilers	10	4 months till 29-3-32	30	9	4 months	25	11	1-6-31 to 31-10-31 ..	30
	2		35	1	Do.	30	6	1-6-31 to 31-10-31 ..	25
	1		25						
Stamping assistants	20	1½ months	20	Nil.			10	25-8-31 to 31-10-31	20

* Excluding slip copyists and sorters.

STATEMENT XV (a).

District or State.	Name of the copying office.	Copying the slips.				
		Population dealt with.	Number of copyists.	Date of		Average daily outturn.
				Commence-ment.	Completion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISTRICTS						
Nagpur	Nagpur	161,874	61	12-3-31	5-5-31	112
	Ramtek	134,663	62	23-3-31	5-6-31	180
	Umrer	154,065	62	5-3-31	9-4-31	112
	Katol	148,588	57	18-3-31	22-5-31	143
Wardha	Saoner	125,694	45	25-3-31	31-5-31	127
	Wardha	205,105	60	9-3-31	3-4-31	137
	Hinganghat	135,923	73	9-3-31	25-3-31	148
Chanda	Arvi	175,238	62	10-3-31	31-3-31	135
	Chanda	187,579	40	23-3-31	25-4-31	183
	Warora	174,086	62	16-3-31	16-4-31	167
Balaghat	Brahmapuri	155,262	44	23-3-31	11-4-31	225
	Balaghat	196,649	51	6-3-31	16-4-31	170
	Baihar	99,092	48	5-3-31	3-4-31	132
Saugor	Waraseoni	265,861	52	23-3-31	30-4-31	209
	Saugor	189,650	90	19-3-31	4-4-31	133
	Rehli	148,002	86	1-4-31	20-4-31	126
Damoh	Khurai	126,910	69	1-4-31	18-4-31	139
	Banda	80,027	50	3-4-31	13-4-31	130
	Damoh	191,643	56	21-3-31	30-4-31	240
Seoni	Hatta	113,925	70	21-3-31	14-4-31	147
	Seoni	251,304	68	20-3-31	20-4-31	168
	Lakhnadon	142,248	96	16-3-31	2-4-31	146
Mandla	Mandla	190,109	72	27-4-31	11-6-31	130
	Dindori	139,798	53	15-4-31	28-5-31	184
	Niwasi	115,859	65	29-4-31	20-5-31	132
Nimar	Khandwa	233,964	85	22-3-31	7-5-31	152
	Burhanpur	145,241	44	14-3-31	6-4-31	146
	Harsud	87,726	43	12-3-31	7-4-31	205
Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	141,553	63	9-3-31	31-3-31	152
	Seoni-Malwa	65,309	33	9-3-31	27-3-31	139
	Harda	141,674	65	11-3-31	4-4-31	127
Narsinghpur	Sohagpur	138,094	57	9-3-31	6-4-31	129
	Narsinghpur	157,012	63	17-3-31	25-4-31	128
	Gadarwara	164,469	62	19-3-31	17-4-31	134
Betul	Betul	142,106	74	6-3-31	24-3-31	121
	Multa	170,592	72	11-3-31	27-3-31	163
	Bhainsdehi	93,554	49	11-3-31	4-4-31	141
Chhindwara	Chhindwara	268,009	70	11-3-31	9-4-31	162
	Amarwara	133,701	51	6-3-31	5-4-31	169
	Sausar	171,562	26	9-3-31	17-4-31	201
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	119,771	43	13-4-31	20-5-31	278
	Mungeli	65,950	29	5-4-31	25-4-31	173
	Katghora	214,718	45	1-4-31	16-5-31	242
STATES						
Bastar	Jagdalpur	524,721	78	25-3-31	20-5-31	115
Sarangarh	Sarangarh	128,967	25	25-3-31	18-4-31	313
Makrai	Makrai	15,516	12	21-3-31	21-4-31	126
Kanker	Kanker	136,101	34	19-3-31	6-5-31	138
Nandgaon	Nandgaon	182,380	47	15-3-31	16-4-31	155
Khairagarh	Khairagarh	157,400	42	12-3-31	4-4-31	138
Chhuikhadan	Chhuikhadan	31,668	14	31-3-31	14-4-31	151
Kawardha	Kawardha	72,820	27	6-4-31	21-4-31	182
Raigarh	Raigarh	277,569	62	16-3-31	18-4-31	126
Korea	Baikunthpur	90,886	29	11-5-31	12-6-31	112
Udaipur	Dharamjaigarh	97,738	38	29-3-31	2-5-31	117
Jashpur	Jashpurnagar	193,698	41	12-3-31	26-4-31	176

STATEMENT XV (b).—Progress of slip copying Central Tabulation Offices.

Office.	Population dealt with.	Number of copyists (average per day.)	Highest number of copyists employed.	Date of		Average daily outturn per head.
				commence-ment.	completion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Tabulation Office.						
Jubbulpore	773,811	133	138	13-3-31	18-4-31	250
Nagpur	4,724,267	169	260	24-3-31	3-6-31	456
Raipur	3,919,058	173	488	7-4-31	30-5-31	472

STATEMENT XVI.—Number of census slips used by each slip-copying office.

Serial No.	Name of slip-copying office.	Badami (Hindu).		Green (Muslim).		Blue (Tribal religion).		Yellow (Jain).		Orange (other).		Red (Christian.)	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Jubbulpore	385,778	381,311	28,339	24,036	7,045	7,541	3,697	3,434	795	350	4,719	3,363
2	Nagpur	2,203,006	2,054,393	180,301	169,901	139,612	147,851	18,310	17,926	1,643	1,110	13,976	13,813
3	Raipur	1,944,677	1,867,862	23,350	22,522	190,384	113,619	709	49	598	573	8,859	7,600
<i>Tahsil headquarters.</i>													
4	Nagpur	72,501	72,711	1,899	1,680	...	...	117	116	2	...	26	21
5	Rantek	68,981	68,879	1,450	1,243	3,707	3,489	119	131	24	6	39	42
6	Umrer	81,969	82,549	1,598	1,468	4	5	220	258	5	2	175	170
7	Katol	79,125	77,985	2,938	2,723	...	...	310	301	12	8	5	10
8	Saoner	66,410	64,654	2,390	2,234	1,127	1,147	112	110	6	3	35	21
9	Wardha	99,215	96,072	4,742	4,159	9,477	10,054	743	738	42	35	158	91
10	Hingangbat	68,427	67,741	2,816	2,456	3,572	3,844	317	262	4	3	20	22
11	Arvi	84,514	81,541	4,592	4,254	8,298	8,520	522	500	6	5	...	...
12	Chanda	97,024	95,068	2,394	2,235	4,205	4,252	171	116	12	12	431	363
13	Warora	92,403	90,481	2,398	2,296	1,625	1,564	303	280	8	16	47	40
14	Brahmapur	76,059	77,069	1,241	1,051	7,434	7,841	18	10	2	2	28	28
15	Balaghat	96,550	99,386	2,522	2,574	7,200	7,614	152	120	75	60	21	20
16	Baihar	42,883	42,658	523	463	10,946	11,008	10	12	205	246	20	8
17	Waraseoni	122,067	126,127	2,987	3,162	18,025	19,349	315	300	31	26	15	8
18	Saugor	94,611	90,539	8,234	7,598	45	36	3,000	2,773	63	33	619	626
19	Rehli	68,102	64,209	2,825	2,355	10,106	10,401	2,384	2,164	...	...	21	14
20	Khurai	66,900	61,197	3,116	2,597	249	247	2,117	2,063	84	68	385	331
21	Banda	42,197	40,375	843	749	139	129	1,760	1,640	...	...	20	12
22	Dumoh	87,390	84,855	4,225	3,941	11,610	11,853	3,115	2,989	22	12	326	171
23	Hatta	60,698	59,335	1,757	1,643	...	...	900	866	...	...	15	16
24	Seoni	82,900	85,507	6,805	6,868	44,420	48,591	498	442	8	10	168	170
25	Lakhandon	34,593	34,449	3,261	3,421	38,527	41,374	497	492	5	2	20	22
26	Mandla	68,898	70,208	2,461	2,084	31,532	32,472	341	327	25	28	368	362
27	Dindori	23,774	23,293	929	810	51,371	53,365	68	42	4	4	54	52

28	Niwās	37,911	37,640	702	623	25,031	25,468	26	18	5	2	10	6
29	Khandwa	114,670	106,420	11,640	10,202	4,052	4,008	651	426	70	68	2,377	2,365
30	Burhanpur	66,201	62,356	15,793	14,537	8	2	366	321	50	32	83	73
31	Harsud	31,881	28,310	2,088	1,856	15,365	15,537	205	225	386	300	150	124
32	Hoshangabad	66,570	63,192	3,707	3,290	8,396	8,664	346	300	75	50	580	438
33	Seoni-Malwa	30,221	29,694	1,421	1,327	4,298	4,349	107	95	32	5	124	112
34	Harda	73,874	68,378	4,601	3,944	3,621	3,510	321	318	55	35	120	105
35	Sohagpur	64,322	61,378	3,963	3,625	8,507	8,647	227	239	90	25	429	380
36	Narsinghpur	67,590	66,976	4,068	3,899	13,568	14,433	952	900	5	2	140	95
37	Gadarwara	78,944	77,144	2,313	2,262	9,361	9,816	500	450	2	...	42	30
38	Betul	44,585	44,829	1,724	1,567	30,607	31,870	200	184	20	8	323	353
39	Mulai	77,434	79,465	1,442	1,390	13,162	13,751	390	395	10	6	85	70
40	Bhainsdehi	26,338	27,949	841	774	21,836	22,843	121	110	20	4	30	25
41	Chhindwara	87,151	84,629	5,905	5,251	53,539	56,177	505	475	60	40	508	467
42	Amarwara	41,461	42,429	2,335	2,261	27,611	29,938	380	390	3	...	100	110
43	Sausar	64,731	64,156	3,363	3,083	25,534	27,390	201	197	8	...	24	12
44	Bilaspur	50,009	50,123	1,043	962	14,441	14,335	91	84	20	12	297	291
45	Mungeli	30,289	32,838	448	553	4,006	4,283	16	16	16	16	40	25
46	Katghora	100,391	100,240	1,037	1,014	16,800	16,514	3	...	...	...	90	90
<i>State Headquarters.</i>													
47	Jagdalpur	87,860	86,849	1,086	1,076	199,529	198,583	80	60	2	2	970	985
48	Sarangarh	68,446	72,950	181	181	...	...	3	...	4	...	52	44
49	Makrai	5,549	5,441	565	564	2,542	2,339	30	30	6	...	...	2
50	Kanker	33,332	34,632	388	353	40,023	40,784	85	80	...	...	15	12
51	Nandgaon	93,548	100,943	1,394	1,368	1,006	979	501	366	10	5	171	232
52	Khairagarh	81,417	88,128	1,294	1,348	...	...	242	193	16	9	219	228
53	Chhuikhadan	16,247	17,472	421	521	6	...	82	75	...	...	2	...
54	Kawardha	37,917	40,740	563	628	55	48	63	70	4	2	3	6
55	Raigarh	149,216	153,816	980	937	...	...	30	20	90	70	70	80
56	Baikunthpur	14,725	13,404	651	510	35,979	34,632	...	...	4	...	10	6
57	Dharamajgarh	44,975	43,859	147	150	9,244	9,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Jashpurnagar	70,057	69,311	963	1,041	9,130	9,103	...	...	...	...	25,881	25,251
Grand total of slips used		8,138,520	7,916,145	378,681	352,237	1,116,917	1,153,303	47,549	44,498	4,744	3,307	63,515	59,413
Actual population..		7,557,449	7,569,175	370,633	335,475	970,911	998,303	41,416	38,439	4,254	2,597	52,540	49,745

Note.—There was a general wastage of 7.2 per cent on total slips used.

Offices.

Rs. a. p.

Note.—The amounts shown in controlling staff and contingencies.

STATEMENT XVIII.—Expenditure on slip-copying in tahsil offices

Rs. a. p.

[Revised form of acquittance roll]

Office of the Deputy Superintendent of Census,.....Central Provinces.

Signature _____

STATEMENT XIX.—Progress of Sorting.

Number of boxes sorted for tables

PREPARATION OF REPORT

Staff.

1. When compilation was finished the preparation of the subsidiary tables and statements required for the report had to be taken up by a limited staff in my own office. The establishment retained was as follows:—

One head clerk, pay Rs. 160 per mensem.

Second clerk, pay Rs. 100 per mensem.

Third clerk, pay Rs. 84 per mensem from 1st April to 30th November 1932.

Stenographer and camp clerk, pay Rs. 78 per mensem.

Draftsman, pay Rs. 50 per mensem from 1st March to 30th November 1932.

Assistant Draftsman, pay Rs. 40 per mensem from 1st March to 30th November 1932.

Proof reader, pay Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st March to 31st December 1932.

Accountant, pay Rs. 65 per mensem from 1st March to 31st August 1932.

Special compiler, pay Rs. 55 per mensem from 3rd August 1931 to 30th September 1931, from 1st October 1931 to 31st January 1932 (Census Tabulation Office, Nagpur), and again from 7th March 1932 to 27th July 1932.

One compiler, pay Rs. 40 per mensem from 1st March 1932 to 28th February 1933.

Two compilers, pay Rs. 35 per mensem each from 1st March 1932 to 28th February 1933.

Menial establishment.

One daftary, pay Rs. 20 per mensem.

Three peons, pay Rs. 14 per mensem each.

Subsidiary tables.

2. It is impossible for the Provincial Superintendent to do much work on the report until the subsidiary tables of each chapter to be written are ready and until at least the figures on which the diagrams are to be based are available. Several of my chapters were delayed because the material was not forthcoming when I needed it and for the same reason, the chapters could not be written in their serial order.

3. I suggest therefore that in 1941, for the sake of expedition and ultimate economy, a sufficient staff should be kept at the Nagpur Tabulation office for preparation of the subsidiary tables and the statements required for the drafts of the diagrams. The retention of the Deputy Superintendent for a few months extra will be a great help to the Provincial Superintendent in connection with checking the proofs of the tables.

The diagrams.

4. Information needed from other departments for embodiment in the report should be requisitioned early—as soon as the Census Commissioner's directions regarding each chapter are received, or even before the census is taken. It often takes a very long time to obtain figures required. The same applies to the preparation of draft diagrams. When the Census Commissioner's notes upon the treatment in the report of the material collected at the census arrive, the Provincial Superintendent should at once decide what diagrams are needed, issue instructions for abstraction of the relevant figures and supervise the drawing of the sketches. This work was also held up in 1932 because the draftsmen were occupied with the complicated social and linguistic maps. Draftsmen must be appointed as soon as material for the diagrams becomes available which should be upon completion of the earlier Imperial tables. The skeleton maps used at this census were partly old prints available from 1921 and partly fresh ones supplied

by the Mapping Branch of the Survey of India. A large number of the latter have been left in stock, but I consider the district names are generally too small for reduction in size by the photographic process. It might be well at the next census to have fresh skeletons printed with the district names in the same size as those in the drafts used for the majority of the small maps in the 1931 volume. These should be ordered from Calcutta at least three months before they are needed, early in the tabulation stage. The maps of natural divisions can be prepared by hand by the draftsmen. The draft diagrams of 1931 were nearly all drawn on a big scale for reduction to one-third the original size by the Calcutta Chromotype Company, which prepared the zinc blocks for the final prints. The Company's work was excellent, cheap and quick. The photographs appearing in the report were reproduced by the same process.

5. The chapter headings and main features of the actual report are laid down by the Census Commissioner, but generally full scope is allowed for originality on the part of Provincial Superintendents. **Subject matter of the Report.**

CHAPTER IV

COST OF THE CENSUS

1. The actual total expenditure on the Census of 1931 cannot be given exactly as certain printing accounts have not yet been finally adjusted but the approximate figure of the cost is Rs. 2,56,000 after deducting an amount of about Rs. 24,000 on account of receipts, that is, less than 3 pies per head of the population. In 1921 when the population was over 2,000,000 lower than the corresponding figure was Rs. 2,77,000 although printing and stationery then cost about Rs. 14,000 less. The reduction in expense is due to the exercise of rigid economy which was sometimes facilitated by the fact that in 1931 the cost of living was generally much lower than ten years previously.

2. Details of the receipts up to the time of printing this report are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(i) Recoveries from municipalities on account of cost of tabulation	12,491	0	0
(ii) Recoveries from States on account of cost of tabulation	6,129	0	0
(iii) Amounts recovered on account of return of paper and stationery	4,943	9	9
(iv) Sale proceeds of furniture, forms, waste paper and refund of undisbursed pay	440	3	6
Total receipts	24,003	13	3

Actual expenditure incurred under the heads of accounts prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India and the Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Head of account.	Expenditure in 1930-31.	Expenditure in 1931-32.	Expenditure in 1932-33 till the end of January 1933.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Superintendence—				
A-1. Pay of officers—Non-voted ...	16,618	19,462	15,260	51,340
Pay of officers—Voted ...	6,458	...	...	6,458
Total ... { Non-voted ...	16,618	19,462	15,260	51,340
Voted ...	6,458	...	...	6,458
A-2. Pay of establishments ...	4,111	4,836	5,262	14,209
A-3. Allowances, Honoraria, etc.—				
Non-voted ...	2,937	1,787	...	4,724
Voted ...	2,490	442	159	3,091
A-4. Contingencies ...	3,262	2,634	1,314	7,210
A-5. Grants-in-aid, contributions, etc.				
Non-voted ...	...	600	...	600
Voted ...	...	...	...	...
Total for Superintendence ...	35,876	29,761	21,995	87,632
B.—Enumeration—				
B-1. Pay of establishments ...	...	...	...	...
B-2. Allowances, Honoraria, etc. ...	3,954	666	...	4,620
B-3. Contingencies ...	1,281	312	...	1,593
Total for Enumeration ...	5,235	978	...	6,213
C.—Abstraction and Compilation—				
C-1. Pay of officers ...	...	8,860	...	8,860
C-2. Pay of establishments ...	...	91,622	2,120	93,742
C-3. Allowances, Honoraria, etc. ...	...	2,773	95	2,868
C-4. Contingencies ...	2,092	10,315	105	12,512
Total for Abstraction and Compilation..	2,092	1,13,570	2,320	1,17,982
D.—Miscellaneous staff ...	...	15,388	...	15,388
E.—Printing and other stationery charges	25,593	6,699	(a) 20,048	52,340
Total ... { Non-voted ...	19,555	21,849	15,260	56,664
Voted ...	49,241	1,44,547	29,103	2,22,891
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,796	1,66,396	44,363	(b) 2,79,555

(a) Includes Rs. 7,000 for the anticipated expenditure on account of bills for printing work.

(b) Total receipts of Rs. 24,003-13-3 detailed in Chapter IV of the Report cannot be shown in this statement of expenditure; but these receipts reduce the expenditure by that amount and it may therefore be taken at Rs. 2,55,552 or Rs. 2,56,000 in round figures.

APPENDIX A

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CENSUS ACT, 1929

The 20th June 1930.

No. 1513-1028-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules regulating the cost of the forthcoming census operations in municipalities in the Central Provinces:—

(1) Government will supply to municipalities free of all cost, including carriage from the press, the schedules, enumeration books and other forms required in connection with the census.

(2) Municipal Committees will provide at their cost all the necessary agency for the enumeration, supplemented in such manner as the Local Government may direct by the loan of Government officials to act as census-officers. The Municipal Committees will also meet such charges as may be necessary for contingencies.

(3) The tabulation of the results will be carried out by Government agency, Municipal Committees contributing towards the cost on the same scale as on previous occasions, viz., at the rate of three months' salary of one tabulating clerk for every ten thousand of the population dealt with. The amount payable in each case will be fixed by the Provincial Superintendent on the basis of the salaries paid in the office where the tabulation is carried out:

Provided that the amount payable may be reduced with the approval of the Local Government for municipalities containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

(4) The tabulated registers when no longer required by the Provincial Superintendent will, in return for the assistance rendered, be made over to the municipalities concerned, provided that the municipal authorities undertake to preserve them in good order until the next general enumeration.

No. 1514-1028-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), as applied to Berar the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules regulating the cost of the forthcoming census operations in municipalities in Berar:—

(1) Government will supply to municipalities free of all cost, including carriage from the press, the schedules, enumeration books and other forms required in connection with the census.

(2) Municipal Committees will provide at their own cost all the necessary agency for the enumeration, supplemented in such manner as the Local Government may direct by the loan of Government officials to act as census-officers. The Municipal Committees will also meet such charges as may be necessary for contingencies.

(3) The tabulation of the results will be carried out by Government agency, Municipal Committees contributing towards the cost on the same scale as on previous occasions, viz., at the rate of three months' salary of one tabulating clerk for every ten thousand of the population dealt with. The amount payable in each case will be fixed by the Provincial Superintendent on the basis of the salaries paid in the office where the tabulation is carried out:

Provided that the amount payable may be reduced with the approval of the Local Government for municipalities containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

(4) The tabulated registers when no longer required by the Provincial Superintendent will, in return for the assistance rendered, be made over to the municipalities concerned, provided that the municipal authorities undertake to preserve them in good order until the next general enumeration.

The 17th May 1930.

No. 1214-887-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 2 and 3 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) to appoint all District Magistrates to be census-officers;

(2) to delegate to District Magistrate the power of appointing census-officers within their districts; and

(3) to direct that the declarations of appointments of census-officers shall be signed by the District Magistrate or any of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the district for the District Magistrate.

No. 1215-887-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 2 and 3 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), as applied to Berar, the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) to appoint all District Magistrates to be census-officers;

(2) to delegate to District Magistrates the power of appointing census-officers within their district; and

(3) to direct that the declarations of appointments of census-officers shall be signed by the District Magistrate or any of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the district for the District Magistrate.

The 28th August 1930.

No. 2291-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 2 and 3 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to appoint the Settlement Officer, Drug, to be a census-officer within the Drug district;
- (b) to delegate to the Settlement Officer, Drug, the power of appointing census-officers within that district; and
- (c) to authorize the Settlement Officer, Drug, and all Assistant Settlement Officers in that district to sign declarations in writing certifying the appointment of census-officers within that district.

This department Notification No. 1214-887-IV, dated the 17th May 1930, in so far as it relates to the appointment of the District Magistrate, Drug, as a census-officer, is hereby cancelled.

The 10th December 1930.

No. 3538-2153-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929) the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions regarding the questions to be asked by census-officers, and to direct that every census-officer shall ask all the questions set forth therein of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed:—

[Here followed a copy of instructions to enumerators as printed on the cover of the Enumeration book and a copy of the General Schedule.]

No. 3539-2153-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), as applied to Berar, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions regarding the question to be asked by census-officers, and to direct that every census-officer shall ask all the questions set forth therein of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed:—

[Here followed a copy of instructions to enumerators as printed on the cover of the Enumeration book and a copy of the General Schedule.]

No. 3540-2153-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appended form of schedule shall be filled up by the occupier of any dwelling-house (and the manager or officer of any commercial or industrial establishment) to whom such schedule is delivered by any census-officer.

[Here followed a copy of household schedule.]

No. 3541-2153-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), as applied to Berar, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appended form of schedule shall be filled up by the occupier of any dwelling-house (and the manager or officer of any commercial or industrial establishment) to whom such schedule is delivered by any census-officer.

[Here followed a copy of household schedule.]

No. 3542-2153-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (1) to direct that all prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted in the court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class;
- (2) to authorize District Magistrates to sanction prosecution under this Act within the limits of their district.

No. 3543-2153-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Census Act, 1929 (X of 1929), as applied to Berar, the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (1) to direct that all prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted in the court of a Magistrate of the 1st Class;
- (2) to authorize District Magistrates to sanction prosecutions under this Act within the limits of their districts.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF COMPILATIONS PRESERVED IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL SECRETARIAT

1. General Circulars and Orders issued by the Census Commissioner for India.
2. Printed notes on the Imperial and Provincial Tables issued by the Census Commissioner for India, Parts I and II.
3. Rules and Chapters issued by the Local Government and the Provincial Census Superintendent, Central Provinces and Berar.
4. Legal (Notifications, Census Act, etc.).
5. Purchase of paper for Census forms.
6. Estimate of printing at the Nagpur Jail Press.
7. Office Establishment of Provincial Census Superintendent, Central Provinces.
8. Budget estimates and allotment.
9. Salary bills.
10. Circular Orders regarding maintenance of accounts and the cost of Census Operations in Municipal arrears and States.
11. Monthly accounts, Treasury and Departmental.
12. Adjustment of area and population, Parts I and II.
13. Correspondence regarding census in Railway limits.
14. Coloured paper for slips and indent on Nagpur Jail Press.
15. Indents for stationery.
16. Fertility and Mortality statistics.
17. Preparation of social and linguistic maps for the Central Provinces and Berar.
18. Christian sects.
19. Appointment of Deputy Superintendents.
20. Religion and customs of various castes.
21. Correspondence regarding arrangements for slip copying.
22. Arrangements for taking census on the railways.
23. Printing of village tables, sorters' tickets in English and Hindi and compilation registers for Census Tables.
24. Instructions for slip-copying, etc.
25. Entertainment of staff in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur Census Tabulation offices.
26. Instructions for sorting and compilation.
27. File regarding General office orders issued by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Central Provinces and Berar.
28. File regarding instructions for drafting the Provincial report of 1931.
29. Preservation of 1931 census records.
30. Statistics for Immigration from other Provinces.
31. Village statistics of the Central Provinces and Berar Districts.
32. Return of European British subjects.
33. Bound compilations of Rules and Orders issued and the forms printed (10 copies).
34. Files regarding chapters of the Census Report, Part I.
35. Files regarding Imperial Tables, Part II.
36. Files regarding preparation of administrative report.
37. Files regarding classification of castes.
38. Compilation Registers of the various Imperial Tables.
39. "A" Registers of the Districts and States.
40. Tabulation offices important records.
41. File regarding educated unemployment schedules.
42. Statistics of Oriya speaking tracts.
43. Preparation of maps and diagrams of the report.
44. Printing and distribution of Census Volumes.
45. Accommodation for Tabulation Offices.
46. Other case files mentioned in the case file register.

APPENDIX C

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
A			B—contd.		
1	Abbasi	Sheikh (Muslim).	75	Bahna	A tribe.
2	Abdal	Abdal.	76	Bahurupi	A minor caste.
3	Adinath	Jogi.	77	Baidik	A sub-caste of Brah-
4	Adwaria	Unclassified.			mans and Jugs in
5	Afridi	Pathan (Muslim).			Bengal.
6	Agakhani	Muslim.	78	Baidyabansh	Vaidya.
7	Agaria	A caste.	79	Baidya bansi	Do.
8	Agarwal	Bania.	80	Baidya Bengali	Baidya.
9	Agharia	A caste.	81	Baiga	A tribe.
10	Aghori	Jogi.	82	Baina	Bahna.
11	Agujani (Madras)	A Madras caste.	83	Bairagi	A caste.
12	Ahir	A caste.	84	Bairagi Sanyogi	Bairagi.
13	Ahiraiki	Ahir.	85	Bais	Rajput.
14	Ahirkond	Do.	86	Baishnava	Bairagi.
15	Ahirkondera	Do.	87	Baisnema	Bania.
16	Ahirkora	Do.	88	Baishya	Do.
17	Ahlehadias	A minor caste.	89	Banjania	Ganda.
18	Ahmadi	Muslim.	90	Bajhi	Ojha.
19	Ahwasi or Aiwasi	Brahman.	91	Bakar Kasai	Khatik.
20	Aiyawar	Satani.	92	Bakar Kasab	Do.
21	Ajudhyabansi	Bania.	93	Bakar Kasao	Do.
22	Ajudhiabasi	Do.	94	Baksaria	Rajput.
23	Akramalka	Bohra.	95	Baksia	A sub-caste of Kaya.
24	Alakh	Sanyogi.			in Bengal and Bihar.
25	Alan	A caste.	96	Balahi	A caste.
26	Alkari or Alia	Kachhi.	97	Balai	Balahi.
27	Alwa	A sub-caste of Uriya	98	Balaji	A minor caste.
		Brahman.	99	Balam	Unclassified.
28	Alvar	Satani.	100	Baland	Balda.
29	Aman	Muslim.	101	Baligajal	Baliya.
30	Amayat	Amawat (Khandait).	102	Balmiki	A caste.
31	Amnia	Unclassified.	103	Balochi	A race.
32	Andh	A tribe.	104	Balsar	Unclassified.
33	Ansari	Muslim.	105	Bama	Marwari.
34	Apnit	Unclassified.	106	Bandarwala	Jogi.
35	Arab	A race (Muslim).	107	Bandhdewar	Devar.
36	Arag	A minor caste.	108	Bania	A caste.
37	Arak	Arakh.	109	Banjara	Do.
38	Arakh	A minor caste.	110	Banka	A minor caste.
39	Aran	A tribe.	111	Banmali	Mali.
40	Are	A caste.	112	Banslod	Basor.
41	Arewad	A section of Babhans of	113	Bansibar	Ahir.
		Bihar.	114	Bansod	Basor.
42	Ariya	Arya.	115	Baradia	Kumhar.
43	Arkalwali	Unclassified.	116	Barai	A caste.
44	Arkmasi	Arkamas.	117	Baran	Sub-caste of Bhat.
45	Arora	A Punjabi caste.	118	Barat	A title of Baidyas and
46	Arya	A Hindu sect.			Mayaras in Bengal.
47	Atari	(Rangari) a minor caste	119	Baratiya	Do.
		(Muslim).	120	Barber	Nai.
48	Atholiya	Unclassified.	121	Bareth or Baretha	Dhobi.
49	Atkar	Hatgar.	122	Bargat	A caste.
50	Audhelia	A caste.	123	Bargiya	Bargat.
51	Audhiya	Bania.	124	Bargha	Bargaha (Bargat).
52	Avadhiya	Sunar.	125	Bargunda	Kaikadi.
53	Awan (Sunni)	A minor caste.	126	Barhai	A caste.
54	Awari	Mehra.	127	Barhia	Do.
55	Ayawar	Satani.	128	Barhiya	Nai.
			129	Bari	A minor caste.
B			130	Baria	A caste.
56	Babajibaba	Bairagi.	131	Barihar	Unclassified.
57	Babasanyasi	Do.	132	Barikar	Barai.
58	Badar	Waddar.	133	Bari Nai	Nai.
59	Badayach	Muslim.	134	Bariya	Bari.
60	Baddewar	Waddar.	135	Barkya Mahar	Mehra.
61	Badek	Ganda.	136	Bartori	Unclassified.
62	Badgujar	Gujar.	137	Barua	Jpsondhi.
63	Badhai or Badai	Barhai.	138	Barud	Basor.
64	Badi	Nat. Gond	139	Barwa	Garpagari.
65	Badia	Od.	140	Basdeo	Basdewa.
66	Badigir	Nat.	141	Basdewa	A minor caste.
67	Badiya	Do.	142	Basor	A caste.
68	Bagdewar	Kasar.	143	Basori Baba	Bairagi.
69	Bagran	Rajput.	144	Basudeo	Basdewa.
70	Bagri	Do.	145	Basuhar	Basor.
71	Bagwa	Mali.	146	Baya	Mehra.
72	Bahalia	A caste.	147	Bedar	A caste.
73	Bahelia	Do.	148	Bedia	Nat.
74	Bahiya	Dhanuk, Kahar or Kewat	149	Bel Bengali	Bengali.
			150	Bel Bhanjwar	Unclassified.

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
B—contd.			B—concl.		
151	Beldar	A caste.	221	Binjia or Binjhia	Binjwar.
152	Beli	Nat.	222	Biraniya	Unclassified.
153	Belpardhi	Pardhi.	223	Biria	Nat.
154	Bengali	A nationality.	224	Birhole	A tribe.
155	Benka	A minor caste.	225	Bishnu Naga	Bairagi.
156	Beseriya	A sept of Kharwars.	226	Bisnoi	A caste.
157	Besra	A Telugu caste.	227	Biyadha	Biyahut Sunri.
158	Besta	A sept of Bhatra and	228	Bohra	A Muslim community.
		Kawat.	229	Bohra	Daudi Bohra.
159	Betar	Unclassified.			
160	Bhabbhunja	Bharbhunja.	230	Boi	Boya.
161	Bhadoria	Rajput.	231	Bojha	Ojha.
162	Bhadri	Bhadra; a title of	232	Borekar	Pangul.
		Kayashis.	233	Botkar	Otari.
163	Bhagiya	Unclassified.	234	Bova	Bori; a Madras caste.
164	Bhabeliya	Bahelia.	235	Brahma Bhat	Bhat.
165	Bhaina	A tribe.	236	Brahma Bidur	Brahman.
166	Bhaishwar	Kalar.	237	Brahma Chattri	Rajput.
167	Bhali	Mhali.	238	Brahman	A caste.
168	Bhami	A minor caste.	239	Brahman Nai	Nai.
169	Bhamta	A caste.	240	Brinjwasi	Ahir.
170	Bhamti	Bhamta.	241	Budalgir	Chamar.
171	Bhanari	Dhimer.	242	Budhya	Unclassified.
172	Bhand	A minor caste.	243	Bukkekari	Atari.
173	Bhandari	Nai.	244	Bukoo	Bukka or Baliya.
174	Bhangi	A caste.	245	Bundela	Rajput.
175	Bhaosar	Chhippa.	246	Bundela Thakur	Rajput.
176	Bharabhunja	Bharbhunja.	247	Bundelkhandi	Do.
177	Bharadi	A minor caste.	248	Bundhgar	Unclassified.
178	Bharbhunja	A caste.	249	Bunkar	Kori in Damoh, Balahi
179	Bharewa	Kasar.			in Nimar and Basor
180	Bhargava	Brahman.			elsewhere.
181	Bharia-Bhumia	A tribe.	250	Burad	Basor.
182	Bhartari	A minor caste.	251	Burud	Do.
183	Bharud	A tribe.			
184	Bhat	A caste.	C		
185	Bhata	A sept of Pans in	252	Chadar	A caste.
		Chhota Nagpur.	253	Chakar	A minor caste.
186	Bhati	Rajput.	254	Chamar	A caste.
187	Bhatia	Bania (Rajput).	255	Chanban	Rajput.
188	Bhattra	Bhatra.	256	Chandak	Bania.
189	Bhawaiya	As below.	257	Chandel	Rajput.
190	Bhawania	Section of Baranwary	258	Chanderi (Sunni)	A minor caste.
		Banias.	259	Chandrawansi Tha-	Rajput.
191	Bherni	Gaderia.			
192	Bhiksu Kundalwar	Kapewar.	260	Changare Naga	Bairagi.
193	Bhil	A tribe.	261	Changat	Unclassified.
194	Bhilala	A caste.	262	Channahu	Kurmi.
195	Bhikari	Kapewar.	263	Chapanra Khatri	Khatri.
196	Bhimma	Kapewar.	264	Charad	Chadar.
197	Bhina	Unclassified.	265	Chasa	A minor caste.
198	Bhinma	A minor caste.	266	Chatri	Rajput.
199	Bhisti	Do.	267	Chauhan	A caste in Chhattisgarh
200	Bhoi	Kol in Bhainsdehi tahsil			and elsewhere a Raj-
		of Betul; Mehra in	268	Chawdhari	put sept.
		Nandgaon, Raipur,	269	Chausaiya	Sub-caste of Barai and
		Khandwa, Nimar,			Bhojar section of
		Chhuikhadan and			Dhimar and Kumhar.
		Mahasamund tahsil of	270	Chero	A minor tribe.
		Raipur; Gond in	271	Cherwa	Kawar.
		Saugor and Dhimar in	272	Chhadar	Chadar.
		Harda, Seoni, Balaghat,	273	Chhamar	Chamar.
		Sohagpur and Damoh.	274	Chhatttri	Rajput.
201	Bhogi	Bhoga sub-caste of	275	Chhatttri Khangar	Khangar.
		Goala.	276	Chhatttri Basanti	Rajput.
202	Bhopa	A minor caste.	277	Chherka	Ganda.
203	Bhorli	Unclassified.	278	Chhipa	A caste.
204	Bhortia	Ahir.	279	Chhipi	Darji.
205	Bhoynar	A caste.	280	Chhiyanwe	Ninety-six. Unclassi-
206	Bhuina	A tribe (Munda).			fed.
207	Bhuinhar	A caste.	281	Chikba	Khatik.
208	Bhulia	A caste.	282	Chik Ganda	Ganda.
209	Bhumia	A tribe.	283	Chikit Karan	Karan.
210	Bhumia Gond	Rharia.	284	Chinkaha	Unclassified.
211	Bhunja	A tribe.	285	Chitari	A caste.
212	Bhunjhia	Bhunja.	286	Chitera	Chitari.
213	Bhunjwa	Bharbhunja.	287	Chitnavis	Parbhu.
214	Bhusari	Unclassified.	288	Chitrakar	Chitari.
215	Bhuta	Bhopa.	289	Chitra Kathi	A minor caste.
216	Bhuyya	Bhuinhar.	290	Chitragupta	Kayash.
217	Bidur	A caste.	291	Choba	Unclassified.
218	Bidur Gond	Good.	292	Chokh	Lohar.
219	Bind	A minor tribe.	293	Chokha mella	Chokh.
220	Binjwar	A tribe.	294	Choriha	Manihar or Kachera.

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
C—concl.			D—concl.		
295	Chunari	Beldar.	363	Dhunua	Bahna.
296	Chuniwala	(i) Unclassified, (ii) Beldar.	364	Dhurgond	Gond
D			365	Dhuri	A caste.
297	Dabari Nath	Jogi.	366	Dhusar	Bania.
298	Dadhi	Barendra Brahmin in Bengal.	367	Dhusia	Chamar.
299	Daharia	Rajput.	368	Dindelia	Unclassified.
300	Daharia Kalar	Kalar.	369	Disendi	Dasondhi.
301	Daharia Mahar	Mehra.	370	Dogalia	Illegitimate Kayasht.
302	Dahayat	A caste.	371	Doharia Mahar	Mehra.
303	Dahit	Dahayat.	372	Dohor	A caste.
304	Daholi	A caste.	373	Dohra	Do.
305	Dakhni	Mehra.	374	Doksi	Unclassified.
306	Dakor	Dakku, an exogamous group of Malas.	375	Dol	A sept of some tribes.
307	Dal	Khond.	376	Dom	A caste.
308	Dalia	Kunbi.	377	Dora Daura	Gond.
309	Dalia Lewa	Do.	378	Dosar	Bania.
310	Dandi	Muslim.	379	Dosi	Joshi.
311	Dandigan	Joshi.	380	Dostu	Unclassified.
312	Dangcharha	Nat.	381	Dravid	(i) Unclassified, (ii) Sub-caste of Brahman.
313	Dangi	A caste.	382	Dumal	A minor caste.
314	Dangri	A minor caste.	383	Dumar	Dom.
315	Daoli	Section of Barendra Brahman of Bengal.	384	Dunia	A tribal sept.
316	Daraiha Gond	Gond.	385	Dusat	Dusadh; name for various tribes.
317	Darba	A Bihar minor caste.	E		
318	Darji	A caste.	386	Engwar or Injwar	Binjwar.
319	Darman	Dahayat.	F		
320	Daruri	Unclassified.	387	Fakir	A caste.
321	Darwesh	Fakir.	388	Fulmali	Mali.
322	Das Bengali	Bengali.	389	Farsiman (Muslim)	Persian.
323	Dasondhi	Josondhi.	G		
324	Dasri	Satani.	390	Gadari	Gadaria.
325	Daura	Dauru a Munda sept.	391	Gadaria	A caste.
326	Dauwa	Ahir.	392	Gadba	A tribe.
327	Deharia Chhatttri	Rajput.	393	Gadhera Kumhar	Kumhar.
328	Deo	(i) Karhara Brahmin, (ii) Gandli (Chanda)	394	Gadhewal	Mehra.
329	Deogadhiya	Sub-castes of Pardhan Audhelia and Dhimar.	395	Gadhri	Gadaria.
330	Deopa	Unclassified.	396	Gadia	A minor caste.
331	Deshmukh	Kunbi.	397	Gadwa	Gadba.
332	Deshwal	Bania.	398	Gagra	Bhangi.
333	Deshwali	A caste.	399	Gahajal Kshatriya	Rajput.
334	Deswali	Do.	400	Gaharwar	Do.
335	Devangan	A minor caste (sub-caste of Koshti).	401	Gahera or Gahira	Ahir.
336	Devar	A minor caste.	402	Gahil	Rajput.
337	Dhadi	Do.	403	Gahoi	Bania.
338	Dhakad	Kirar.	404	Gaiki	Gowari.
339	Dhakar	(i) A caste in Bastar, (ii) A caste in Rajput differentiated by occupation.	405	Gakhad	Gakhad.
340	Dhalgor	A minor caste.	406	Galod	Unclassified.
341	Dhanagar	A caste.	407	Ganda	A caste.
342	Dhangra	Oraon.	408	Gandharia	Banjara.
343	Dhankar	Dhanagar.	409	Gandhi	A caste—Atari.
344	Dhanohar	Dhanwar.	410	Gandhraj	Kasbi.
345	Dhanuk	A caste.	411	Gandlawar	Kalar.
346	Dhanwar	A tribe.	412	Gandli	A Telugu caste.
347	Dharan	Banjara.	413	Gangarada	Bania.
348	Dharkar	A minor caste.	414	Gaoli	Ahir.
349	Dharnik	A caste.	415	Gaondi	Beldar.
350	Dharmuk Dalal	Mehra.	416	Gaontia	Kol.
351	Dharwad	Nat.	417	Gaoriya	Sansiya.
352	Dhayat	Dahayat.	418	Garg	Brahman.
353	Dhedh	Mehra.	419	Garhewal	Mehra.
354	Dhimar	A caste.	420	Garodi	Mang.
355	Dhobi	Do.	421	Garondi	Do.
356	Dhobi Rao	Dhobi.	422	Garpagari	A caste.
357	Dhole	Mang.	423	Gasi	Mali.
358	Dholewar	Sub-caste of Bhojar and Gaoli, a section of Basor.	424	Gatatara	Unclassified.
359	Dholhar	Do.	425	Gatova	Do.
360	Dholi	A caste.	426	Gaur	Rajput.
361	Dhulia	Dhobi in Balaghat and Mandla, Basor in Bilaspur, Sakoli and Mandla.	427	Gauria	Do.
362	Dhulni	Gond.	428	Gaur Kshatriya	Do.
			429	Gavan	Unclassified.
			430	Gawad	Gaur.
			431	Gawal	Ahir.
			432	Gawali	Do.
			433	Gawandi	Beldar.
			434	Gawara	Gowari.
			435	Gawel	Kurmi.
			436	Gayaki	Sub caste of Pardhi.
			437	Ghaikar	Unclassified.
			438	Ghani	Muslim.
			439	Gharoliya	Unclassified.

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
G—concl.			H—concl.		
440	Gharuk	Kahar.	518	Harbola	Basdewa.
441	Ghasi	Ghasia.	519	Hardas	Chitrakathi.
442	Ghasia	A caste.	520	Hari Gopal	Nat.
443	Ghisdi or Ghisadi	Panchal.	521	Harna	Hirna.
444	Ghoghia	Gond.	522	Harnami	Basdewa.
445	Ghosi	A caste.	523	Harvansi	Rajput.
446	Ghuri	A section of Chadar and Sunar.	524	Hasariya	Sunar.
447	Giri	Gosain.	525	Hasewar	A sept of many tribes.
448	Giri Gosain	Do.	526	Hatgar	A caste.
449	Girpar	Unclassified.	527	Hela	A minor caste.
450	Gobi	Do.	528	Hindustani	(i) No caste, (ii) Sub-caste of Kunbi.
451	Goha	Goanese.	529	Hirna	A minor tribe.
452	Golan	Golar.	530	Holia	Holia.
453	Golandaz	Kadera.	531	Holya	Golar.
454	Golar	A caste.	532	Huriya	Unclassified.
455	Goli	Ahir.	I		
456	Golkar	Golar.	533	Injhwar	Binjwar.
457	Gona	Unclassified.	534	Islam	Muslim.
458	Gond	A tribe.	J		
459	Gond Bhoi	Gond.	535	Jadam	Rajput.
460	Gond Gaiki	Gawari.	536	Jadam Gujar	Gujar.
461	Gond Guara	Do.	537	Jadin	A sub-caste of Sunar.
462	Gondhali	A caste.	538	Jadikapu	Unclassified.
463	Gondi	Sub-caste of Ahir, Binjwar and Lohar.	539	Jadubansi	Ahir or Rajput differentiated by occupation.
464	Gondi Lohar	Lohar.	540	Jaduwasni Gwal	Ahir.
465	Gordli	Gondhali.	541	Jaini	Bania.
466	Gond Raj	Gond.	542	Jainmatya	Do.
467	Gond Pardhan	Pardhan.	543	Jainmitia	Do.
468	Gopaki	Unclassified.	544	Jaiswal	Do.
469	Gopal	Nat.	545	Jaiswar	Chamar.
470	Gopal Bansh	Ahir.	546	Jaiswara	Do.
471	Gorapa	Unclassified.	547	Jaiswara Rohidas	Do.
472	Goria	Sansia.	548	Jaitpal	A minor caste.
473	Gorkha	A caste.	549	Jaiwar	Rajput.
474	Gorukh	Gorkha.	550	Jangam	A caste.
475	Gorukhnath	Jogi.	551	Jangra	Lodhi or Rajput.
476	Gosain	A caste.	552	Jangra Lodhi	Lodhi.
477	Gosawi	Gosain.	553	Jasondhi	A minor caste.
478	Goswami	Do.	554	Jat	A caste.
479	Gotam	Rajput.	555	Jatawa or Jatwa	Chamar.
480	Gotephod	Waddar.	556	Jati	Bairagi.
481	Gotfod	Pathrat.	557	Jat Khangar	Kanjar.
482	Gowalbansi	Sub-caste of Ahir.	558	Jat Pathan	Jat.
483	Gowari	A caste.	559	Jera	A section of Dangi.
484	Gudera Ahir	Ahir.	560	Jhamral	Mang.
485	Guiha	A title of Kayashts.	561	Jhangra	Dhangar.
486	Gujar	A caste.	562	Jhariya Jharla	Teli.
487	Gujar Pathan	Gujar.	563	Jhria	Do.
488	Gujrati	Nat in Bastar, Kunbi in Khandwa and Brahman or Bania elsewhere.	564	Jholia	United Province
489	Gujrati Baislad	Bania.	565	Jhora	Lohar.
490	Gujarati Mod	Teli.	566	Jildgir	Sonjhara.
491	Gulare	Bania.	567	Jilgir	Mochi.
492	Gunjwar	Unclassified.	568	Jingar	Do.
493	Gupta Baidya	Vaidya.	569	Jirayar	A caste.
494	Gurab	Unclassified.	570	Jiri	Mali.
495	Gurao	A caste.	571	Jogi	A caste.
496	Guras	Do.	572	Jogi Gosain Gorakhnath.	Jogi.
497	Guria or Gudia	Halwai.	573	Jogi Kewat	Kewat.
498	Gurmukhi	Punjabi.	574	Jogi Nath	Jogi.
499	Gurpagari	Garpangari.	575	Johri	A sept of Rajput.
500	Guruba	Gurao.	576	Jotaba	Unclassified.
501	Guruda	Unclassified.	577	Jotsi	Joshi.
502	Guruk	Kahar.	578	Julaha	A caste.
503	Guwal	Ahir.	579	Julha	Julaha.
504	Guwalbans	Do.	580	Jusia	Chamar.
505	Gwala	Do.	K		
506	Gwalbanshi	Do.	581	Kabah	Unclassified.
507	Haihai Chhatttri	Kalar.	582	Kabir	Bairagi.
508	Haihai Ram	Rajput.	583	Kabiraj	Baidya.
509	Haihaiyani	Do.	584	Kabirpanthi	Bairagi, a sect.
510	Hajari Bania	Bania.	585	Kabuli	Muslim.
511	Hajjam	Nat.	586	Kabutri	Nat.
512	Halba	A tribe.	587	Kachar	Kachera.
513	Halbi	Halba.	588	Kachchhi	Cutchi.
514	Halwai	A caste.	589	Kachena	Unclassified.
515	Halwi	Halba.			
516	Hammal	Maratha.			
517	Harak	Unclassified.			

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
K—contd.			K—contd.		
590	Kachera	A caste.	669	Kekha	Kekra, crab, a Santal sept.
591	Kachhi	Do.	670	Kewat	A caste.
592	Kachhwaha Rajput	Rajput.	671	Khadia	Ahir, Raghuvansi Nahal.
593	Kadira	A caste.	672	Khadra	An Uriya caste.
594	Kadwa Patidas	Kunbi.	673	Khaiha	Unclassified.
595	Kagh	Unclassified.	674	Khaikhar	Do.
596	Kahar	A caste.	675	Khaira	Khairwar.
597	Kahra	A caste.	676	Khairua or Khairwa	Khairwar.
598	Kaicha	A minor caste.	677	Khairwar	Do.
599	Kaikadi	A caste.	678	Khan	Muslim.
600	Kaithwaswansi	A sub-caste of Pasi.	679	Khandelwal	Bania.
601	Kaji	Muslim.	680	Khangar	A caste.
602	Kalabia Gond	Gond.	681	Khangar Chhatri	Khangar.
603	Kalajia	Ahir.	682	Khanjar	Kanjar.
604	Kalul	Kalar.	683	Khanwar	Unclassified.
605	Kalbelia Nath	Jogi.	684	Kharadi	Kundara.
606	Kalanga	A minor tribe.	685	Kharla	A tribe.
607	Kalanki	Brahman.	686	Kharmapasi	Pasi.
608	Kalar	A caste.	687	Kharwar	A tribe.
609	Kalauta	(i) Kasbi (ii) Mirasi.	688	Khasbi	Kasbi.
610	Kalawat	Do.	689	Khati	Lohar.
611	Kalayati	Do.	690	Khatik	A caste.
612	Kalga	Kalanga.	691	Khatri	Do.
613	Kali	A minor caste.	692	Khatwadhi	Barhai.
614	Kali Kshatriya	Rajput.	693	Khatraya	Gond.
615	Kalota	Kasbi.	694	Khawas	Nai.
616	Kalsutrey	Unclassified.	695	Khedawal	Bania.
617	Kalwar	Kalar.	696	Kherwar	Khairwar.
618	Kamalapuri	Unclassified.	697	Khoja	A caste.
619	Kamar	A tribe.	698	Khoj	Do.
620	Kamathi	A minor caste. (Madras immigrants).	699	Khokal	Unclassified.
621	Kamkar	Kahar.	700	Khola	Khoja.
622	Kamma	A Madras caste.	701	Khuja	Do.
623	Kamora	Telugu Lohar.	702	Kir	A caste.
624	Kamthi	Kamathi.	703	Kirar	Do.
625	Kamwar Telung	Telang.	704	Kisan	Nagasia.
626	Kanadi	A minor caste.	705	Kisba	Kasbi.
627	Kandra	Basor.	706	Kisbi	Do.
628	Kandri	Do.	707	Kobu	Unclassified.
629	Kandu	Bharbhunja.	708	Kobra	Do.
630	Kanena	Ganda or Khangar.	709	Koda	Oraon.
631	Kangera	Khangar.	710	Kohar	Kumhar.
632	Kanjar	A caste.	711	Kohli or Koiri	A caste.
633	Kankar	Kangar.	712	Kohri	Kohli.
634	Kanojia or Kanoji	Ahir in Raigarh and Seoni; Kumhar in Raipur; Chamar in Drug and Brahman elsewhere.	713	Koira	Gond in Chanda and Bastar and Koli in Berar.
635	Kanojia Vais	Bania.	714	Kokani	Brahman.
636	Kanwaha	Rajput.	715	Koki	Do.
637	Kapari	Bania.	716	Koknasth	Do.
638	Kapewar or Kapu	A caste.	717	Kol	A tribe.
639	Karan	A minor caste.	718	Kolabhuti	Gond.
640	Kerandi	Basor.	719	Kolam	A tribe.
641	Karan (Uriya)	Kayasth.	720	Kolatan	Nat.
642	Karbal Nath	Jogi.	721	Kolhati	Do.
643	Karbin	Unclassified.	722	Kolhiyari	A section of Panwar Rajput, Chamar and Kewat.
644	Karchul	Rajput.	723	Koli	A tribe.
645	Karigar	Barhai, Lohar, Beldar.	724	Kolta	A caste.
646	Karnataki	Madras Brahman.	725	Komri	Unclassified.
647	Karnati	Nat.	726	Komti	A caste.
648	Kareri	Karar.	727	Kond	Khond.
649	Kasai	Khatik.	728	Kondhir	Unclassified.
650	Kasar	A caste.	729	Kondia	Khond.
651	Kasarwani	Bania.	730	Kori	A caste.
652	Kasbi	A minor caste.	731	Korku	A tribe.
653	Kaser	A caste.	732	Korwa	Do.
654	Kashmiri	A race.	733	Korwala	Banjara.
655	Kashedh	Bania.	734	Kosaria	Ahir.
656	Kasondha	Bania.	735	Koskati	A sub-caste of Koshti.
657	Kasondin	Rajput.	736	Koshti	A caste.
658	Kaswa	Kasbi.	737	Kotil	Bhil.
659	Kathak Rao	A minor caste.	738	Kotwar	Kotwar Khangar in Khurai tahsil of Saugor district; Mehra in Betul, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara; Chadar in Banda tahsil of Saugor district, Balahi in Khandwa and Ganda in Bilaspur.
660	Kathri	Unclassified.			
661	Katia	A caste.			
662	Katiya	Katia.			
663	Kaufora Nath	Jogi.			
664	Kaura or Kauria	Ahir.			
665	Kaurad	Rajput.			
666	Kawar	A tribe.			
667	Kayasth	A caste.			
668	Kayewar Maratha	Maratha.			

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
K—concl.			M		
739	Koya	Koya.	814	Machharha Ahir	Ahir.
740	Koyal	Kol.	815	Madari	Nat.
741	Krishnapakshi	A minor caste.	816	Madgi	A caste.
742	Kshatrapure	Unclassified.	817	Madma	Unclassified.
743	Kshatriya	Rajput.	818	Madras	A caste.
744	Kuchbandhia	A sub-caste of Kanjar.	819	Madya	Maria.
745	Kuchbandhiyas	Do.	820	Maha Brahman	Brahman.
746	Kumawat	Kumawat.	821	Mahaiyan	A minor caste.
747	Kumhar	A caste.	822	Mahajan	Bania.
748	Kumrawat	A minor caste.	823	Mahali	A minor caste.
749	Kunbi	A caste.	824	Mahauti (Uriya)	Kayasth.
750	Kunjra	A minor caste.	825	Mahapatra	Brahman.
751	Kuramwar	A caste.	826	Mahar	Mehra.
752	Kureshi	Muslim.	827	Maharashtra	Brahman
753	Kuria	Kori.	828	Mahar pandiya	Mehra.
754	Kurka	Sawara in Damoh and Oraon in Bastar.	829	Maheshri	Bania.
755	Kurmi	A caste.	830	Maheshri Kshatriya	Rajput.
756	Kurukh	Oraon.	831	Mahli	A minor caste.
757	Kusta	Koshti.	832	Mehesia	Bania.
758	Kutwal	Katia.	833	Mahti	Unclassified.
			834	Mehto	Sub-caste of Teli and Kharwar, and Bhuiya; a section to Ganda and Rawat.
L					
759	Labhan or Labhana	Banjara.	835	Mahraji	Unclassified.
760	Labhani	Do.	836	Mahrana	Do.
761	Lad	A sub-caste of Bania.	837	Mahwar	A sept of Bihar Rajputs.
762	Ladia	Beldar.	838	Maina or Mina	Deswali.
763	Ladhia	Do.	839	Maiwati	Fakir.
764	Lahgera	Kori.	840	Majhi	Gond.
765	Lahgir	Unclassified.	841	Majia	Majhwar.
766	Lajjhad	Rajjhar.	842	Majhia Machhiwar	Do.
767	Lakhara	Lakhara.	843	Majhwar	A caste.
768	Lakhari	Do.	844	Makhiyar	Mehtar.
769	Lakher	Do.	845	Makiyar	Do.
770	Lakhera	A sub-division of Pardhan in Kawardha.	846	Makuti	Unclassified.
771	Lakheri	Lakhara.	847	Mal	A minor tribe.
772	Lala	Kayasth.	848	Mala	A caste.
773	Lalbegi	Mehtar.	849	Malabari	Madras.
774	Lalbegi Bhangi	Lalbegi.	850	Malai	An immigrant from Malwa, sub-caste of Chhipa.
775	Lalni	Unclassified.	851	Malar	Kasar.
776	Lamana	Banjara.	852	Malha	Mallah.
777	Lamodi	Unclassified.	853	Malbar	Malwar (Bhangi).
778	Lanja	Gond.	854	Mali	A caste.
779	Lapeha	Unclassified.	855	Maliyar or Maliwar	Malyar.
780	Laria	Chamar in Nandgaon and Ahir elsewhere.	856	Malla	Mallah.
781	Lathar	Teli (Bihari); Rautia (Chhota Nagpur).	857	Mallah	A caste.
782	Laware	Banjara.	858	Mana	Do.
783	Ledgi	Unclassified.	859	Manbhao	Do.
784	Lewa	Kunbi.	860	Manewad	Manewar.
785	Lewa Patidar	Do.	861	Mang	A caste.
786	Lila	An Oraon, sept.	862	Mangar	Do.
787	Lingayat	(i) Bania (ii) Jangam.	863	Mang Garudi	Criminal tribe.
788	Lingayat Kanda	Unclassified.	864	Mangli	Mangla (Madras barber).
789	Lingawani	Lingayat.	865	Maniyar	A caste.
790	Liniboo	Unclassified.	866	Manjia	Ganda.
791	Lodha	Lodhi.	867	Manhar	Manihar.
792	Lodhi	A caste.	868	Mankar	Korku.
793	Lodhi Jariya	Lodhi.	869	Mannewar	A minor tribe.
794	Lodhi Rajput	Do.	870	Mar	A caste of Chhota Nagpur.
795	Lodhiya	Beldar.	871	Marahtha	Maratha.
796	Lohadiya	Lohatia, Bihari Sunar.	872	Maral	Mali.
797	Lohana	Bania.	873	Marar	Do.
798	Lohar	A caste.	874	Maratha	A caste.
799	Lohari	A minor caste.	875	Maratha Kunbi	Kunbi.
800	Lohari Gond	Lohar.	876	Maratha Kshatriya	Rajput.
801	Lohra	Do.	877	Mari	Mali.
802	Lonani	A minor caste.	878	Maria	A tribe.
803	Lonari	Do.	879	Marori	A minor caste.
804	Londhari	Do.	880	Marwari	Bania.
805	Long Chhatra	Rajput.	881	Masod	Masand (Bihari).
806	Loni	Nunia.	882	Maswar	A sub-caste of Kurmi, a section of Rajput.
807	Loniya	Do.	883	Matewa	Unclassified.
808	Lorha	Rajput.	884	Math	A sub-caste of Jangam.
809	Lunghar	Unclassified.	885	Mat Korea	Sub-caste of Beldar.
810	Lunia	Nunia.	886	Matra	Unclassified.
811	Luniya	Do.			
812	Lusania	A minor tribe.			
813	Luwar	Lohar.			

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
M—concl.			N—concl.		
887	Matri	Unclassified.	964	Nata	Nat.
888	Mawar	A Chik sept.	965	Nath	Jogi.
889	Mawasi	Korku.	966	Nath Farari	Do.
890	Mehar	Mehra.	967	Nath Jogi	Do.
891	Mehkul	Ahir.	968	Natia	Nat.
892	Mehra or Mahar	A caste.	969	Natiya	Do.
893	Mehtar	Do.	970	Nau	Nai.
894	Mewati	Meo.	971	Nau Jogi	Do.
895	Mhali	A caste.	972	Nawda or Nawra	A minor caste.
896	Mingha	Unclassified.	973	Nayar	A caste.
897	Mir	A sub-caste of Bihari Sunars.	974	Nemadi	Unclassified.
898	Mirdaha	(i) Gond, (ii) A caste.	975	Nepali	Rajput.
899	Mirgan	Mehra.	976	Newar	A chik sept.
900	Mirza	Muslim.	977	Nhavi	Nai or Mhali.
901	Mishi	Unclassified.	978	Nihala	Nahal.
902	Mistri	Barhai.	979	Nilgar	Chhipa.
903	Mithya	Halwai.	980	Nona	Chamar.
904	Mobia	Unclassified.	981	Nona Chamar	Do.
905	Mochi	A caste.	982	Nonari	Londhari.
906	Mogal	Muslim.	983	Noni	Chamar.
907	Moghe or Moghia	Pardhi.	984	Nonia	Nunia.
908	Moharia	Ganda.	985	Nonijhar	Bania (Raunihar).
909	Mohdiar	Ghasia in Chhota Nagpur.	986	Nunia	A minor caste.
			O		
910	Molwi	Muslim.	987	Odasi	Nanakshahi.
911	Molwi Kachchhi	Kachhi.	988	Odhil	Waddar.
912	Moman	Julaha.	989	Odiya	A minor caste.
913	Momin	Do.	990	Ojha	A caste.
914	Mori	Rajput.	991	Omar	Bania.
915	Mudalyar	Vellalan.	992	Ond	Unclassified.
916	Mudia	Murha.	993	Oraon	A tribe.
917	Mudiar	Mohdiar.	994	Oriya	A race.
918	Mudiha	Murha.	995	Oswal	Bania.
919	Muharia	Landa.	996	Otari	A caste.
920	Mukeri	Banjara.	997	Otariya Swarnkar	Sunar.
921	Mullyar	Vellalan.	998	Otkar	Otkari.
922	Multani	Sub-caste of Banjara.	999	Otkari	Do.
923	Munda	A minor tribe.	1000	Oudhiya	Sunar.
924	Murai	Kachhi.	1001	Ozya	Ojha.
925	Murao	Do.	P		
926	Muria	A tribe.	1002	Pabia	A caste.
927	Murganda	Ganda.	1003	Padamshahi	Sub-caste of Koshti.
928	Murha	A minor caste.	1004	Padamwar	Do.
929	Mursad	Muslim.	1005	Padar	Rajput.
930	Muslim	A religion.	1006	Padka	Panka.
931	Mutkoda	Unclassified.	1007	Padmashahi	Sub-caste of Koshti.
932	Mutras	Mutras.	1008	Paganilha	Pardhan.
933	Muwasi	Korku.	1009	Pahad or Pahar	Mali.
934	Mysorian	Unclassified.	1010	Pahilwan or Pahalwan.	Nat.
N			1011	Paik	A caste.
935	Nagar	Brahman.	1012	Painpaliwar	Mala.
936	Nagarchi	A tribe.	1013	Pakhali	Bhisti.
937	Nagasia	Do.	1014	Pal	Rajput.
938	Naga Sanyasi	Bairagi.	1015	Palamwar	Velama.
939	Nagbansi	Nagasia.	1016	Pali	A section of Goalas and of Bihari Kaindhus.
940	Nagnath	Jogi.	1017	Paliha	Bhuinhar.
941	Nagvansi	Nagasia.	1018	Paliwar	Dhimar.
942	Nahal	A tribe.	1019	Palliwar or Palliwar	Bania.
943	Nahar	(i) A tribe, (ii) Baiga in plateau division and Rajput elsewhere.	1020	Palra	Unclassified.
944	Nai	A caste.	1021	Pan (Oriya)	Ganda.
945	Nai Brahman	Nai.	1022	Pancha	A minor caste.
946	Naidoo	Barya.	1023	Panchal	Rajput.
947	Naidoo Telanga	Do.	1024	Panchar	Panchal.
948	Naik	Banjara.	1025	Pande	Kumhar.
949	Naikar	A minor tribe.	1026	Pandit	Brahman.
950	Nai musulman	Nai.	1027	Pando	A minor tribe.
951	Naina	Unclassified.	1028	Pandobansi	Rajput.
952	Nalwari	Do.	1029	Pane	Unclassified.
953	Nama	Bania.	1030	Paneri	Barai or Tambuli.
954	Namdeo	Darji.	1031	Pangul	A minor caste.
955	Namdeo chippa	Chhipa.	1032	Panikha	Panka.
956	Nanakasai	Nanakshahi.	1033	Panjabi	Khatri.
957	Nanak panthi	A Hindu sect.	1034	Panka	A caste.
958	Nanakshahi	Do.	1035	Pansari	Barai.
959	Nand Mahar	Rajput.	1036	Paramhans	Bairagi.
960	Naoghano	Kol.	1037	Parbhoo	A minor caste.
961	Naramdeo	Brahman.	1038	Parbhu	Kayasth.
962	Nargalhia	Kuchbandhia.			
963	Nat	A caste.			

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
P—concl.			R—concl.		
1039	Parbiya	Bhuinhar.	1115	Rangari Bhaosar	Bhaosar Chhipa.
1040	Pardesi	Rajput or Brahman.	1116	Rangera	Chhipa.
1041	Pardesi Kurmi	Kurmi.	1117	Rangrez	Do.
1042	Pardhan	A tribe.	1118	Rao	Bhat.
1043	Pardhan Kurmi	Kurmi.	1119	Rasobhat	Do.
1044	Pardhi	A tribe.	1120	Ratha Goli	Ahir.
1045	Parhad	Rajput (Parihar).	1121	Rathor	Rajput.
1046	Parhiya	Bhuinhar.	1122	Rathor Teli	Teli.
1047	Parihar	Rajput.	1123	Raut	Ahir.
1048	Parit	Dhobi.	1124	Rautia	A tribe.
1049	Parja	A tribe.	1125	Ravanbansi	Ahir.
1050	Parki	A minor caste.	1126	Rawat	Ahir in Chhattisgarh and Saonr in Saugor and Damoh.
1051	Parsi	A race.	S		
1052	Parwar	Bania.	1127	Rayad	Rajjhar.
1053	Pasi	A caste.	1128	Razad	Do.
1054	Pashawan	Maratha.	1129	Reddi	Kapewar.
1055	Patali	Unclassified.	1130	Rewa	Unclassified.
1056	Patel	Baiga in Korea and Mali elsewhere.	1131	Rewari	A minor caste.
1057	Patel Kalyan	Kallan.	1132	Risa	Unclassified.
1058	Patel Marar	Mhali.	1133	Rodawans	Arora.
1059	Pathak	Brahman.	1134	Rohidas	Chamar.
1060	Pathan	Muslim.			
1061	Pathan Munda	Do.	1135	Sadgop	A minor caste.
1062	Pathari	Pardhan.	1136	Sadhu (Acharya)	Bairagi.
1063	Pathrat	A minor caste.	1137	Sadhu Ramanandi	Do.
1064	Patidar	Kunbi.	1138	Sagara	A minor caste. An order of Gosain.
1065	Patua	Patwa.	1139	Sah	Kalar.
1066	Patwa	A caste.	1140	Saharia	Sawara.
1067	Patwi	Patwa.	1141	Sahasrajan	Rajput.
1068	Pekha	A sept of Darjeeling.	1142	Sahis or Sais	Ghasia.
1069	Perki	Limbus.	1143	Sahu Sah	Kalal.
1070	Peshgari	A minor caste.	1144	Sain	Fakir.
1071	Phulmali	Mali.	1145	Sailwal	Bania.
1072	Pillay	Vellalan.	1146	Saitwal	Do.
1073	Pindara	Pindari.	1147	Saiyad	Syed (Muslim).
1074	Pindari	A caste.	1148	Sakarban	A clan of Rajputs.
1075	Pinghya Joshi	Joshi.	1149	Sakarwar	Do.
1076	Pinjara	Bahna.	1150	Sakolha	Unclassified.
1077	Pitakhatri	Unclassified.	1151	Sakori	Kori.
1078	Potdar	Sunar.	1152	Salewar	Sali. (A name for Telugu Koshtis).
1079	Powar	Rajput.	1153	Salha	Unclassified.
1080	Poyam	Gond.	1154	Sali	A caste.
1081	Pradhan	Pardhan.	1155	Sali Kshatriya	Rajput.
1082	Purad	Bidur.	1156	Salve	Sali.
1083	Purbia	Pardhan.	1157	Sanadh	Brahman.
1084	Purbhaiya	Brahman.	1158	Sanatan	Unclassified.
1085	Pustaki	A minor caste.	1159	Sandik Chhatri	Kalar.
Q			1160	Sangpari	Unclassified.
1086	Qureshi	Muslim.	1161	Sanjogi	Jogi.
R			1162	Sankha	Unclassified.
1087	Rabu	Unclassified.	1163	Sansia	A minor caste.
1088	Radha Swami	Ahir.	1164	Santal	A tribe.
1089	Radya	Do.	1165	Sanyasi	Bairagi.
1090	Raghuwansi Thakur	Rajput.	1166	Saonr	A tribe identified with Sawara.
1091	Ragni	Unclassified.	1167	Saonta	A caste.
1092	Raidas	Chamar.	1168	Saunta	Do.
1093	Rai Gorkha	Gorkha.	1169	Sapera	A clan of Nats.
1094	Raitia	Rautia.	1170	Sapuri	A sub-caste of Mals.
1095	Raj	Beldar.	1171	Sara Arjun	Rajput.
1096	Rajbhar	Rajjhar.	1172	Sarangia	Kasbi.
1097	Rajbhat	Bhat.	1173	Saraogi	Bania.
1098	Raj Gond	Gond.	1174	Sarathi or Sarthi	Ghasia.
1099	Rajihar or Lajjhar	A caste.	1175	Sarbarai	Unclassified.
1100	Rajpardhan	Pardhan.	1176	Sardar	Kawar.
1101	Rajput	A caste.	1177	Sardi Boi	Boya.
1102	Rajput Dangi	Rajput.	1178	Sardhi	Unclassified.
1103	Rajput Kachhawaha	Do.	1179	Sarodi	Joshi.
1104	Rajput Lodhi	Lodhi.	1180	Sarodhi	Do.
1105	Rajwar	A caste.	1181	Satjogi	Jogi.
1106	Rama Bania	Bania.	1182	Sathrasahi	Fakir.
1107	Ramanandi	Bairagi.	1183	Satiya	Jogi.
1108	Ramdas	Do.	1184	Satnami	Satnami.
1109	Ramkori	Kori.	1185	Sathwara	Unclassified.
1110	Ramosi	A minor caste.	1186	Satsangi	Bairagi.
1111	Ramoshi	Ramosi.	1187	Saunta	A caste.
1112	Ram Ramiha	Satnami Chamar.	1188	Sawara or Saonr	A tribe.
1113	Randi	Kasbi.	1189	Sehare or Sehora	Kalar.
1114	Rangari	A caste.	1190	Sejbari	Bari.
			1191	Seni	Unclassified.

Entries made in column 8 of the census schedules and their classification.

Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.	Serial No.	Name of caste, etc.	Classification.
1192	S—concl'd. Sewak	A minor caste (An inferior class of Brahman).	1265	T—concl'd. Teli	A caste.
1193	Shankwar	Unclassified.	1266	Thakur	Rajput.
1194	Shatriya	Gond.	1267	Thanwar	Ghasia.
1195	Shejar-Sheikh	A minor caste.	1268	Thapa	Rajput.
1196	Shekh	Shaikh.	1269	Thathera	A caste.
1197	Shikari	Pardhi (Balahi).	1270	Thathia	Gond.
1198	Shilat	Beldar.	1271	Thathwar	Ahir.
1199	Shiokar Mahajan	Bania.	1272	Thopa	Unclassified.
1200	Shishgara	Sishgara.	1273	Thoria	Banjara.
1201	Shiva Harni	Bania.	1274	Thoti	Gond.
1202	Baishya.	Muslim.	1275	Thudia	Banjara.
1203	Shrivastawa	Kayasth.	1276	Tilanga	Mala.
1204	Siddi	African.	1277	Tilyar	Unclassified.
1205	Sidh	Bairagi.	1278	Tirmali	A minor caste.
1206	Siddique	Muslim.	1279	Tiroli	Kunbi.
1207	Sikhawat	Sikharo (Munda).	1280	Tiwari	Brahman.
1208	Sikh	A religion.	1281	Tiyar	A caste.
1209	Sikligar	A caste.	1282	Tolia	Unclassified.
1210	Sikligir	Sikligar.	1283	Tomar	Rajput.
1211	Silwat or Silawat	Beldar.	1284	Turi or Turia	A caste.
1212	Simpi	Darji.	1285	Turk	A race. A section of Panwar Rajput.
1213	Singarha	Dhimar.	1286	Turk Nai	Nai.
1214	Singaroda	Do.	1287	Turra	Unclassified.
1215	Singhatiya	Singhariya Kahar.	1288	Turwara	Tribal sept in Chhota Nagpur.
1216	Sipalgiri	Unclassified.			
1217	Sipi	Darji.			
1218	Sirdar	Kawar.	1289	Udasi	Nanakshahi.
1219	Sirodia	Rajput.	1290	Udasibaba	Bairagi.
1220	Sishgara	Kachera.	1291	Udhia or Udharia	Audhelia.
1221	Sohni	Unclassified.	1292	Ujir	Dhobi.
1222	Solanki	Rajput.	1293	Ujhati	Unclassified.
1223	Somaiya	Bania.	1294	Umre	Bania.
1224	Somasi (Mahar)	Mehra.	1295	Unao	(i) A race.
1225	Somwansi	Rajput sept and sub-caste of Mahar.	1296	Uria	(ii) Od.
			1297	Utpari	Unclassified.
1226	Sonar	Sunar.			
1227	Sonjhara	A minor caste.			
1228	Sonjharia	Sonjhara.			
1229	Sonjhara	Do.	1298	Vaidya	A minor caste.
1230	Sor	Sawara or Saonr.	1299	Vaisanava	Bairagi.
1231	Subji Faros	Kunjra.	1300	Vaishya or Vaish	Bania.
1232	Sud	A minor caste. (A sub-caste of Kolta and Mahar).	1301	Vaishya Randi	Do.
			1302	Vaishya Kunkubja	Do.
1233	Sudra	The lowest of the four traditional castes.	1303	Vajhe	Ojha.
1234	Sukha	Unclassified.	1304	Vajhemane	Unclassified.
1235	Sulja	Do.	1305	Valers	Mang (Pusad taluk).
1236	Sumarmara	Do.	1306	Vani	Bania.
1237	Sunar	A caste.	1307	Vasudeo	Basdewa.
1238	Sundi	Kalar.	1308	Velama	A caste.
1239	Sundra	Do.	1309	Vellalar	Vellalan.
1240	Sunkar	Beldar in Northern districts and Mali in Chhattisgarh.	1310	Vidur	Bidur.
			1311	Virbhandra	Unclassified.
1241	Sunni	Muslim.	1312	Virgopal	Nat.
1242	Surahi	Unclassified.	1313	Vishwakarmwadi	Brahman.
1243	Surajwansi	Kalar.	1314	Votkar or Votkari	Otari.
1244	Surki	Rajput.			
1245	Surti	Kalar.	1315	Waddar	A caste.
1246	Suryawansi	Rajput.	1316	Wadhi	Barhai.
1247	Sutar	Barhai.	1317	Wagheman	Unclassified.
1248	Sutsarhi	Sub-caste to Koshti.	1318	Wani	Bania.
1249	Swankar	Sunar.	1319	Wanjari	A caste.
1250	Syed Fakir	Fakir.	1320	Warik	Mhali.
			1321	Warthi	Dhobi.
			1322	Wasudeo	Gondhali.
1251	Tagwale	Unclassified.			
1252	Takankar	Pardhi.			
1253	Takari	A caste.			
1254	Takuwa	Unclassified.			
1255	Tamboli	Barai.			
1256	Tamer	Tamera.	1323	Yadava	Ahir and Rajput differentiated by occupation.
1257	Tamera	A caste.			
1258	Tamoli	Barai.	1324	Yahudi	A tribe.
1259	Tanbatkar	Tamera.	1325	Yelama	A caste.
1260	Tanti	A minor caste.	1326	Yogi	Jogi.
1261	Tarkehar	Dom.			
1262	Tasa	Chasa.			
1263	Telang Naik	Boya.			
1264	Telangraj	Beldar.	1327	Zade	Unclassified.

APPENDIX D

Alphabetical index of occupations returned at the census with their groups.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
A					
Abkari lessee	126	Army (Indian State)	154	Bearer (church)	166
	or	— (in civil employ)	159	— (domestic)	167
	136	— (retired)	185	— (palki)	109
	or	Article (old) seller	150	Bedding maker	89
	137	Artisan (unspecified)	191	— seller	139
— Service	126	Artist	179	Bedstead (of any material)	89
	or	Ass breeder	22	— maker	139
	136	— dealer	144	— seller	139
	or	— (Pack) owner, driver	110	Beef shop	134
Accountant (Bank)	115	Assessor (Income-tax)	159	Beggar (not religious)	193
— (Commercial)	189	— (municipal)	161	— (religious)	164
— (District Board)	161	Assistant (commercial)	189	Bel leaves seller	122
— (Government Office)	159	— (Commissioner)	159	Bellows blower of blacksmiths	59
— (in Indian States)	160	— (Magistrate)	159	Bell metal, seller of	123
— (Mission establishment)	166	— (Surgeon)	169	— worker in	60
— (Municipal)	161	— (Superintendent Land Records)	159	— utensil maker and	60
— (P. W. D.)	103	— (Train Controller)	112	— repairer of	140
	or	Astrologer	181	— utensils seller	140
	105	Asylum inmate of	192	Bell ringer (church)	166
	105	— service	172	Bench clerk	159
	157	Atar (of roses) preparer	70	Betel leaf grower	13
	112	— seller	138	— seller	134
	15	Attorney	167	Bhagavat reader	165
	162	Auctioneer	116	Bhang seller	137
	159	Audit Inspector (unspecified)	189	Bhaskar (image maker)	179
Acrobat	184	— (Government)	115	Bhilama seed seller	129
Actor	182	— (District Council)	159	Bhista	187
Administrative Establishment (Medical)	169	— (Railway)	161	Bible reader	165
— (Military)	153	Auspicious days indicator	112	Bicycle dealer	142
— (Education)	174	Author	181	— maker, repairer	91
— (Engineering and Survey)	177	Ayah	178	Bidi contractor	135
Advocate	167		187	— maker, label pasting and	78
Aerated water factory (owner workmen, etc.)	67			— packing.	115
Agent (Landed Estate)	2			Bill collector (bank)	189
— (Bank)	115			— (unspecified)	86
— (Commercial)	116	Bag (canvas) maker	45	Binding the hair of women	28
— (Commission)	116	— (gunny)	44	and massaging their legs.	28
— (Insurance)	115	— (leather)	51	Bird catcher	24
— (Law)	167	— (stitcher)	50	— keeper breeder	134
— (Motor transport)	107	Baker	81	— seller	81
— (Petroleum)	125	Bakhar (ferment) maker	64	Biscuit factory (owners workmen, etc.)	81
— (Railway)	112	— seller	128	— makers	81
— (Rice store)	129	Bakshi (Government)	159	Bishop	163
— (Warehouse)	116	— (Zamindar's)	2	Blacksmith	59
Agriculture, Director of	3	Bamboo articles. Makers of	56	Blacksmith's servant	59
Agricultural, staff of Director of	4	— cutters	18	Blades sharpener	59
		— fan seller	147	Blank book seller	148
		— furniture maker	88	Blanket seller	139
		— seller	139	Blanket weaver	46
		— worker in	56	Blasting hard stones	37
		dealer in	121	Bleacher of textiles	49
		Chemist	180	Boatman (owner)	102
		Expert	180	— seller	143
		Implement maker.	59	Body guard	153
		Labourer	7	Boiler Inspector	159
Aide-de-camp	153	Bandmaster (Military)	182	— maker	59
— (Indian State)	154	— (not Military)	153	Bone seller	118
Allowance from mission boarding fund.	185	Bandsman (imperial force)	153	Book agent	148
Almanac maker	181	— (Indian State Force)	154	— binder	95
— seller	148	— (not Military)	182	— publisher, seller,	148
Ammunition maker	66	Bangles (glass), Maker of—	65	— manager.	82
— seller	125	— (brass)	60	Boot maker	138
Amulet maker	99	— (conch shell)	53	— seller	180
Apprentice (District Board)	161	— (gold and silver)	98	Botanist	140
— (Government Office)	159	— (other or unspecified metals).	98	Bottle seller	51
— (Pleader's)	167	— (all kinds) sellers of	147	Box (leather) maker	61
— (Printing Press)	95	Banker	115	— (tin)	55
— (shop)	189	Banker's agent, employee	115	— (wood)	88
Arak (perfume) preparer	70	Bankrupt	195	— seller	99
— seller	138	Barber	86	Brahmanical thread maker	112
Architect	177	Bard	184	Brakeman	133
Arms factory. Worker in	58	Bark collector	19	Bran dealer	60
Army doctor	169	— seller	129	Brass foundry (owner, workmen, etc.)	60
— Officer, non-commissioned officer and private (Imperial Army).	153	— worker in	56	— utensils maker, repairer	123
		Barley meal seller.	129	— of	140
		Barrister	167	— utensils, seller of	60
		Basket maker	56	— worker in	187
		— seller	121	— and bronze pot cleaner	134
		Bear dancer	184	Bread seller	134

Alphabetical index of occupations returned at the census with their groups—contd.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
B—concl.		C—contd.		C—contd.	
Breaking the horns of dead bullocks.	53	Cashier (Municipal)	161	Cigar, cigarette maker	78
Breeches makers	83	— (Railway)	112	— seller	135
Brick burner	64	— (State)	160	Cinema (owner and employee).	183
— carrier, layer	90	— (unspecified)	189	Cinema service	183
— maker, moulder	64	Castrator	173	Civil service	159
— pounder	90	Castor oil presser	68	— surgeon	169
— seller	124	— seller	125	— Head Clerk.	172
— tile factory (owners, workmen, etc.).	64	Catechu preparer	19	Clergyman	163
Bridegroom's dress, hirer of	138	— seller	125	Clerk (Bank)	115
Bridge Engineer (P. W. D.)	105	Catgut string preparer	51	— (Canal)	103
— peon attached to	105	Cattle breeder	21	— (broker's)	116
Brinjal seller	134	— dealer	144	— (Cantonment)	161
Bristles, seller of	118	— herdsman	21	— (Customs)	159
— worker in	52	— keeper	21	— (District Board)	161
Broken utensil purchaser	149	— pound service	161	— (Education)	175
Broker (sharers and stock)	116	— skinner	51	— (Forest Department)	17
— (house, jute, etc.)	116	Cement manufacture	90	— (Government)	159
— (unspecified)	116	— works (owners and workmen, etc.).	90	— (Hotel)	127
Broker's agent	116	Ceramics engineer and employee.	65	— (Insurances office)	115
Broom maker	56	Chain (copper) maker	60	— (of learned, charitable societies, clubs, etc.)	183
— seller	140	— (gold and silver)	98	— (lawyers')	168
Brush factory (owners, workmen, etc.).	52	— (Iron)	59	— (mercantile)	189
Brush maker	52	Chainman	177	— (P. W. D.)	105
— seller	138	Chair maker	88	— (Municipality)	161
Bucket (leather) maker	51	Chairman (municipality)	161	— (Service of Indian State).	160
— worker	7	Chaprasī (bank)	115	— (Post Office)	114
Buffalo herdsmen	21	— (Canal service)	103	— (Printing Press)	95
— keeper	21	— (Cantonment)	161	— (Railway)	112
— supplier in municipal office.	110	— (District Board)	161	— (Settlement Office)	4
Builder (building contractor)	90	— (Education Department).	175	— (Survey office)	177
Building contractor	90	— (Forest)	17	— (Tea garden)	15
— material trades in	141	— (Government)	159	— (Telegraph)	114
Bullock cart driver owner	108	— (Leper Asylum)	172	— (unspecified shops, etc.).	189
— dealer, hirer	144	— (Municipality)	161	— (Zamindari)	4
— (pack driver, owner).	110	— (Post and Telegraph).	114	Clock maker or repairer	97
Burial ground (burning ground service).	166	— (P. W. D.)	105	— seller	146
Burning ghat Brahman	166	— (school)	175	Cloth dyer printer	49
Butcher	73	— (shop)	189	— seller	117
Butler	187	— (Tea garden)	15	— washer	85
Butter maker	81	— (unspecified)	111	— weaver cotton	43
— seller	131	— (Zamindari)	4	Cloth weaver (silk)	47
Button maker	87	Charas seller	137	— (wool)	46
C		Charcoal burner	18	Clothes (old) dealer	138
Cabbage grower	16	— dealer	145	Clothing (ready made) dealer	138
Cage maker	99	— cake maker	18	— in	127
Cake maker	81	— seller	145	Club service in residential	183
— seller	134	Charity receiver on burial ground.	166	— turf, polo, cricket, etc.	183
Camel attendant	22	Chaukidar (circuit-house)	159	Coach (see carriage)	187
— breeder	22	— (Dak bungalow)	127	Coachmen (private)	187
— cart driver	108	— (District Board)	161	— (of public conveyance).	108
— dealer	144	— (Forest bungalow).	17	Coal broker	116
— driver	110	— (Government office).	159	— dealers, agent	145
— pack owner	110	— (Grave yard)	166	— digger	35
Camphor seller	125	— (Lodging house)	127	— mine service	35
Canal labourer	104	— (Education Department).	175	Coconut seller	134
— service including construction.	103	— (Municipality)	161	Coffee plantation (owners, workmen, etc.).	11
Cap maker and binder	84	— (School board-ing).	175	Coir mat maker	45
— seller	138	— (private)	187	— seller	139
Capitalist	185	— (P. W. D.)	105	Coke burner at gas works	94
Carcass flayer	51	— (Railway)	112	Collar maker	84
Cardamom seller	134	— (garden)	16	Collecting clerk (unspecified)	189
Carpenter	55	— (Tea garden)	15	Collector (Municipal)	161
Carpentry works (owners, workmen, etc.).	55	— (village)	158	— (Stamp revenue)	159
Carpet seller	139	— (Irrigation)	103	College hostel staff	175
— (cotton) weaver	43	— (Zamindari)	4	Colliery (owners, miners, etc.).	35
— factory service	43	— (katchari).	187	Colonel (Imperial Army).	153
— (wool) weaver	46	— (unspecified)	189	Comb maker	87
Carriage painter	88	Cheese maker	81	— seller	138
Carrier (carrying agency)	108	— seller	131	Commission agent	116
— (porter)	111	Chemist (dealer in drugs)	125	Commissioner of a division	159
Cart driver, owner	108	— (dispensing)	125	Composer (music)	182
Cart driver, repairer	92	— (dispensing)	125	Compositor (Printing Press)	95
— seller	143	Chess board maker	99	Compounder (hospital)	172
Carter (municipal)	161	Chief of Indian State	160	Concert manager	183
Carting agent	108	Chilli grower	16	— player	182
Cashier (bank)	115	— seller	134	Conch shell bangle makers	53
— (Government)	159	Chivra seller	134	— searcher	41
		Church service	166	Concrete worker in	90
				Condiment dealer	130

Alphabetical index of occupations returned at the census with their groups—contd.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
C—contd.		C—concl.		E—concl.	
Congressman	195(a)	Cycle dealer	142	Egg dealer	131
Conjuror	184	Cycle repairer	91	Ekka driver, owner	108
Conservancy cooly	100	D		— maker	92
— Inspector	161	Daffadar (Forest)	17	— seller	143
Conservator of Forests	17	— (Police)	157	Electric light works employee	94
Constable	157	— (unspecified)	189	— in.	182
Contractor, building	90	Dairy service	131	Electrician (practical)	94
— (forest)	119	Dak carrier (private)	111	Elephant hirer	144
— for coolies	116	— runner	114	— driver (mahaut).	110
— for Railway works.	112	Dancer, dancing girl	182	— or	187
— for road works	105	Darner	83	Embankment, maker of	106
— service	189	Daroga (Customs)	159	Embroider in leather	51
— unspecified	188	— (Municipal)	161	— linen	84
Controller (Government department).	159	— (Malguzar)	187	— (gold wire)	50
Convict in jail or reformatory	192	— (unspecified)	189	Embroidery maker	50
Cook (domestic)	187	Darwan	187	Endowment (Education holder).	185
— (in hotel)	127	Darzi	83	—	185
Cooly (colliery)	35	Date fruit seller	134	Engine driver (factory)	190
— (Iron foundry)	57	Day labourer	191	— (P. W. D.)	105
— (municipal)	161	Death Registrar (Government)	159	— (Railway)	112
— (private)	187	— (Municipal)	161	Engineer (Civil, Executive).	103
— (P. W. D.)	104	Deer catcher	28	— or	103
—	106	Dentist	171	— or	105
— (brick kiln)	64	Depot service	189	— or	112
— (Railway)	112	—	191	— (District)	177
— (recruiter)	116	Deputy Collector, Commissioner.	159	— (Electrical)	94
— (road)	106	Detective	157	— (Municipal)	161
— (Tea garden)	15	Devotee	164	— (Railway)	112
— (Telegraph)	114	Dewan (Indian State)	160	— (unspecified)	190
— (unspecified)	191	Director of Agriculture	3	Engraver	95
— Depot, clerk in	116	— staff of	4	Estate manager	2
Copyist (unspecified)	189	— Industries	159	Excise Commissioner, Inspector, peons, etc.	159
Cord manufacturer	45	— Land Records	3	Executive Engineer	103
Cotton cloth calenderer	49	— staff of	4	— or	105
— carpet maker	139	— Public Instruction.	174	—	112
— weaver	43	Dispensary service	172	Exhibitor of curiosities, wild animals.	184
— carder, cleaner	42	Distillery Expert	159	Exorcist	181
— cloth seller	117	— (owner, workmen, etc.).	77	Explosives dealer in	125
— dyer, fuller	49	Doctor	169	— manufacture of	66
— ginner	42	Dog boy	187	Eye powder seller	138
— ginning mills,	42	Doll dancing (marionette)	184	F	
— (owner, workmen, etc.).	5	— maker	99	Factory operative (otherwise unspecified).	191
— grower	5	— seller	147	Factory service	189
—	6	Domestic service	187	Fakir	164
— presser	42	Door keeper (private)	187	Fan maker	99
— pressing mills,	42	— (Railway)	112	— (leaf) maker	56
— (owners, workmen, etc.).	189	— (shop)	189	— seller	147
— printer	49	Draftsman or draughtsman	177	Farm servant	7
— (raw) dealer	117	Drawing master	174	Farmer (cultivator)	5
— sizer	43	Driver (motor vehicles plying for hire).	107	— or	6
— spinner	43	— (private motor)	186	— (of ganja)	137
— spinning mills,	43	— (engine on Railway)	112	— (of liquor)	126
— (owners, workmen, etc.).	55	Driving away hail by charms	181	— (of opium)	136
— stamp maker	117	— epidemic by charms.	43	— (of pounds, tolls, ferries, markets, fisheries, etc.).	152
— thread seller	43	Drummer (not military)	96	Farrash (all kinds)	100
— weaver	43	Drum maker, repairer	148	Ferryman	102
— weaving mills	43	— seller	195	— contractor	113
— (owner and workmen, etc.).	3	Dunning	100	Field labourer, watcher	7
Court of Wards manager and employees.	3	Dust contractor	125	File maker	59
Cow (see cattle)	100	Dye seller	51	Fire man (fire engine)	161
— dung gatherer	145	Dyer (leather)	49	— (Railway)	112
— seller	21	— (of textiles)	85	— (P. W. D.)	105
Cowherd	189	— (of used articles)	85	— (unspecified)	190
Cowhouse servant	187	E		Fire wood collector	18
Cradle swinger	131	Ear wax remover	87	— seller	145
Cream seller	7	Ear-ring maker	98	Fire work maker	66
Crop watcher	5	— seller	106	— seller	125
Cultivator (of own land)	6	Earth worker	63	Fish curer	81
— (tenant)	6	Earthen pot (pipe, bowl) maker.	99	— dealer	134
— (unspecified)	131	— toy maker	124	Fisherman	27
Curd seller	134	— ware articles, seller of	140	Fish hook seller	147
Curd bade seller	89	Editor	178	Fishing rod maker	99
Curtain maker	139	Education Department's employee.	174	— seller	147
— seller	89	— or	175	— (preserved) preparer	81
Cushion maker	139	Cutch factories (owners and workmen, etc.).	70	— seller	134

Alphabetical index of occupations returned at the census with their groups—contd.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
O—concl.		P—concl.		R—concl.	
Orphanage, inmate of ..	192	Potato seller ..	134	Rice mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ..	71
Overseer (conservancy) ..	100	— digger ..	7	— (cooked) seller ..	127
— (colliery) ..	35	— or ..	187	— (uncooked) seller ..	128
— (District Board) ..	177	Pot cleaner ..	187	Ring (ornament) maker ..	98
— (Municipal) ..	161	Pottery ware maker ..	63	— seller ..	146
— (P. W. D.) ..	103	— seller ..	140	Road, breaker of stones for ..	106
or ..	105	Poultry breeder, rearer ..	24	— labourer ..	106
or ..	112	— seller ..	131	— contractor ..	105
— (Railway) ..	112	Pound keeper ..	152	Rope maker ..	45
— (State) ..	160	Pounding medicine ..	172	— seller ..	117
— (unspecified) ..	189	Powder (tooth) seller ..	138	Rosary maker ..	99
P		Preacher ..	165	— seller ..	147
Packing and loading buffaloes ..	110	Press (printing) proprietor ..	95	Rubber stamp maker ..	99
or ..	144	Priest ..	163	— seller ..	148
Painter manufacturers ..	70	Principal of a college ..	174	S	
Painter (artist) ..	179	— missionary service ..	165	Sacred thread maker ..	99
— (carriage) ..	88	Printer ..	95	— seller ..	147
Palki bearer, owner ..	109	Printing press (owners, workmen, etc.) ..	95	Saddle cloth maker, embroiderer ..	50
Palladar (labourer) ..	116	Printing (Government) Superintendent ..	95	— lace maker ..	117
Pan grower ..	13	Prisoner (all kinds) ..	192	— seller ..	117
— (betel leaf) seller ..	134	— (under trial) ..	195	Saddler ..	51
Papad seller ..	134	Private means ..	185	Saddlery, dealer in ..	118
Panda (pilgrim conductor) ..	166	— cooly ..	187	Sadhu (religious mendicant) ..	164
Panda's servant ..	166	— tutor ..	174	Saffron seller ..	125
Pandit school ..	174	Procurer ..	194	Sailor ..	102
Paper maker ..	70	Professional identifying witness ..	168	Saltpetre seller ..	125
— seller ..	148	Professor ..	174	Salt preparer ..	40
— (waste) dealer ..	149	Proof reader ..	95	— seller ..	134
Parched rice seller ..	129	Proprietor (landed estate) ..	1	Sandal wood seller ..	119
Parrot seller ..	151	Prostitute ..	194	Sanitary Inspector (Municipal) ..	161
Patriot ..	195	Public Works Department Officers ..	103	Sari seller ..	138
Patshala teacher ..	174	or ..	105	Sawyer ..	54
Patwari ..	162	Publisher ..	159	Scavenger ..	100
Patwa shop ..	50	Pujari (temple) ..	148	Scholarship holder ..	185
Pearl merchant ..	146	Pulse grinder ..	166	School Inspector, master ..	174
Pedlar ..	151	Pump driver ..	71	Scissors maker ..	59
Pen seller ..	148	Punkha preparer ..	190	Screen maker ..	88
Pencil seller ..	148	— puller ..	99	— seller ..	139
Pensioner (all kinds) ..	185	Puri making ..	81	Sculptor ..	179
Perfume preparer ..	70	Purohit ..	163	Seal engraver ..	62
— seller ..	138	Purse maker ..	99	— mohrir ..	189
Petition writer ..	168	Q		Second hand article seller ..	150
Petroleum dealer ..	125	<i>Nil</i>		Secretary, Revenue ..	159
Photo mounting ..	99	R		— Railway Institute ..	183
— seller ..	148	Rakhi seller ..	117	— Municipal ..	161
Photographic ..	178	Railway cooly or porter or water carrier ..	113	Section writer (Government) ..	159
Photographer apparatus seller ..	146	— bridge painter ..	88	— (unspecified) ..	176
Physician ..	169	— (doctor) ..	169	Sepoy (Indian State) ..	154
or ..	170	Railway Mail service ..	114	— (Police) ..	157
Picture dealer ..	148	— Police ..	157	Sarai (owners, workmen) ..	127
— frame maker ..	99	— servants institute ..	183	Sergeant (Military) ..	153
— seller ..	148	— sweeper ..	100	— (Police) ..	157
Piece goods dealer ..	117	— service of all kinds (other than above) ..	112	Servant (Ferry) ..	103
Pig breeder, keeper ..	23	— workshop (owners, workmen, etc.) ..	112	— (Forest) ..	17
— dealer ..	132	— Raiyatwari Patel ..	162	— (coachman) ..	187
Pigeon dealer ..	132	Raja (Indian States) ..	160	— (indoor) ..	187
Pilgrim ..	165	Ralli Brother's clerk ..	117	— (unspecified) ..	189
— conductor ..	166	Ramlila service ..	182	Servant (Press) ..	95
Pipe (earthen maker) ..	63	Ranger (Forest) ..	17	— (Cotton) ..	43
Pipe repairer ..	59	Razor maker ..	59	— (Singer Company) ..	123
Pleader ..	167	Reader (Government) ..	159	— (Stone) ..	90
Ploughmen ..	7	Record keeper (see clerk) ..	138	Service (charitable) societies ..	183
Plough maker ..	59	Rogue seller ..	159	— (Municipal) ..	161
— seller ..	123	Registrar (Government) ..	159	— (unspecified) ..	191
Poha maker ..	72	Religious mendicant ..	164	Sessions Judge ..	159
Pointsman (Railway) ..	112	Rent collector (agricultural rent) ..	4	Setting gold nails in teeth ..	98
Police (all grades of Police officers and men) ..	157	— (Municipal) ..	161	Settlement amin, surveyor, chainmen ..	177
Police mukkadam ..	162	— (unspecified) ..	189	— officer and employees other than above ..	3
Political officer ..	159	Rent payer (cultivator) ..	6	— or ..	4
Porcelain factory (owners workmen, etc.) ..	65	— receiver (agricultural) ..	1	Sewing machine repairer ..	59
Porcelain manufacturer ..	140	— (house-rent) ..	185	— seller ..	123
— seller ..	111	Reporter (newspaper) ..	157	Shampooer ..	86
Porter ..	179	Reserve Police ..	157	Shares and other property not land Income from ..	185
Potrait painter ..	114	Revenue employees ..	159	Shawl dealer ..	138
Postmaster General ..	114				
Post office service (all grades) ..	5				
Potato grower ..	6				

Alphabetical index of occupations returned at the census with their groups—contd.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
S—cont.		S—concl.		T—concl.	
Sheep breeder, grazier ..	23	Superintendent (Vaccination) ..	172	Traffic Inspector (Railway) ..	112
— dealer ..	132	Superintending Engineer ..	159	Traveller (commercial) ..	116
Shell dealer ..	118	Surgeon (wherever employed) ..	169	Treasurer (Bank) ..	115
— worker in ..	53	Surma seller ..	138	Treasury service ..	159
Shepherd ..	23	Survey office employee ..	177	Trolleyman (Railway) ..	112
Shikari ..	28	Surveyor (Road) ..	105	Trunk (steel) maker ..	59
Shoe maker (any material) ..	82	— (State) ..	160	— (Tin) ..	61
— polishing ..	99	— (others) ..	177	— seller ..	123
— or ..	187	Sweeper ..	100	Turmeric dealer ..	130
— seller ..	138	Sweeping contractor ..	100	— grower ..	16
Shop keeper (unspecified) ..	150	Sweatmeat maker ..	75	Turner ..	55
— keeper's clerk servant ..	189	— seller ..	130	Tutor ..	174
Shunter (Railway) ..	112	Swine dealer ..	132	Twine manufacture ..	45
Sickle maker ..	59	— keeper of ..	23	Typist (Municipal) ..	161
— seller ..	123	— hair dealer ..	118	— (unspecified) ..	176
Signaller (Railway) ..	112	— herd ..	23	or ..	189
— (Telegraph) ..	114	Syce (private) ..	187	U	
Signboard painter ..	90	T		Umbrella maker, repairer ..	84
Silk spinner ..	47	Tahsildar (Government) ..	159	Utensil (brass, copper, etc.), maker, repairer ..	60
— weaver ..	47	— (private) ..	4	— (earthen) ..	63
— cloth seller ..	117	Tailor ..	83	— (porcelain) ..	65
— lace maker ..	50	Tailoring shop service ..	83	— (cooking, etc.), seller ..	140
— seller ..	138	Tallow seller ..	125	V	
Silver dealer in ..	146	Tonga maker ..	92	Vaccination Inspector ..	172
— worker in ..	98	— driver ..	108	Vaccinator ..	87
Singer ..	123	Tanner ..	51	Vaccinator (Notified Area) ..	161
Singer machine agent, manager, etc. ..	57	Tape maker ..	43	Vakil ..	167
Smelter ..	28	Tattooer ..	87	Vegetable grower ..	16
Snake catcher ..	184	Tax collector Municipal ..	161	— seller ..	134
— charmer ..	135	Tea dealer in ..	134	Vendor of food stuffs ..	128
Snuff seller ..	70	— (garden contractor) ..	116	Veterinary Surgeon ..	173
Soap factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ..	138	— (plantation owners, coolies, etc.) ..	15	Village contractor ..	6
— seller ..	84	— stall keeper ..	127	Village servant ..	162
Socks maker ..	138	Teacher (of music) ..	182	— Panchayat service ..	161
— seller ..	67	— (of drawing) ..	179	— watchmen ..	158
Soda water factory (owner, workmen, etc.) ..	126	— (all others) ..	174	Volunteer ..	195
— seller ..	153	Telegraph and telephone service (all grades) ..	114	W	
Soldier (Imperial army) ..	154	Temple service ..	166	Walking stick maker ..	86
— (Indian State) ..	146	Tenant (cultivator) ..	6	Ward servant ..	172
Spectacles seller ..	130	— (non-cultivating) ..	1	Warder (hospital, lunatic asylum) ..	172
Spice dealer ..	126	Tendu leaf contractor ..	122	— (Jail) ..	159
Spirit seller ..	165	— gatherer ..	19	Warehouse (owners and employees) ..	116
Spiritual guide ..	165	— seller ..	19	Washerman ..	85
Stable boy (See groom) ..	152	Tennis court service ..	183	Watchman (over crops) ..	7
Stamp vendor ..	148	Theatre performer ..	182	Watch maker, repairer ..	97
Stationer ..	112	— manager, employee, other than performer ..	183	— seller ..	146
Stationmaster (Railway) ..	176	Thief ..	195	Water bag (mashak) maker ..	51
Stenographer ..	116	Thread maker ..	43	— seller ..	118
Stock broker ..	116	— (sacred) ..	99	Water carrier (domestic) ..	187
Stone article maker ..	99	— image maker ..	147	— (Railway) ..	113
— breaker for road ..	106	— mason, sawyer, worker ..	90	— (unspecified) ..	187
— breaker ..	37	— seller ..	141	— pourer on Gods ..	165
— image maker ..	179	quarrier ..	37	— cart service ..	108
— mason, sawyer, worker ..	90	Store keeper (Government) ..	159	— seller ..	126
— seller ..	141	— (unspecified) ..	150	or ..	128
— quarrier ..	37	String maker ..	45	Weaver (cotton) ..	43
Store keeper (Government) ..	159	Sub-Judge ..	159	— (other fibres) ..	45
— (unspecified) ..	150	— Registrar ..	159	— (silk) ..	47
String maker ..	45	Sucking impure blood by means of horn tubes ..	170	— (wool) ..	46
Sub-Judge ..	159	Sugarcane grower ..	16	— (unspecified) ..	116
— Registrar ..	159	— presser ..	74	Weightman (unspecified) ..	90
Sucking impure blood by means of horn tubes ..	170	— press hirer, seller ..	123	Well sinker engineer ..	92
Sugarcane grower ..	16	— maker ..	59	Wheel (carriage) maker ..	143
— presser ..	74	— factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ..	130	— seller ..	51
— press hirer, seller ..	123	— seller ..	138	Whip maker ..	152
— maker ..	59	Superintendent (Government Press) ..	95	White earth seller ..	152
— factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ..	130	— (Government) ..	159	— washer ..	90
— seller ..	138	— (Irrigation) ..	103	Wig maker ..	86
Superintendent (Government Press) ..	95	— (Jail) ..	159	Wine seller ..	126
— (Government) ..	159	— (Market octroi) ..	161	— shop service ..	126
— (Irrigation) ..	103	— (Museum) ..	183	Witch, wizard ..	181
— (Jail) ..	159	— (Veterinary Department) ..	173	Wood cutter ..	18
— (Market octroi) ..	161			— measurers ..	119
— (Museum) ..	183			— sawyer ..	54
— (Veterinary Department) ..	173			— seller ..	119
				— (for fuel) ..	145
				— worker in ..	55

Alphabetical index of occupations returned at the census with their groups—concl.

Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.	Occupation.	Group No.
W—concl.		X		Z	
Wool, woollen goods dealer in	117			Zamindar (non-cultivating)	1
—carder, knitter, spinner, shearer.	46	Nil.		—(cultivating)	5
—dyer	49			Zamindari service (Estate Agents and managers).	3
—weaver	46			—(Rent collectors, clerks, etc.).	4
Worker in other metals	61	Y		—servant (private)	187
Worm extractor (from tooth or ear).	170				
Wrestler	184	Nil.			
Writer (unspecified)	189				



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