

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 16
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 490
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 1007

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. 100.0 துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். <u>0259</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் : <u>20. 8. 1890</u>	198.

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Census), under date Simla, the 1st July 1890, ^{No. 3 (Census)} 114-124.

Read—

Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, No. ¹ 86-46, dated the 5th March 1890, and the following replies:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 244-B., dated the 28th March 1890.
 „ „ of Bombay, „ 1606, „ the 14th April 1890.
 „ „ of Bengal, „ M³⁰ 9, „ the 12th „ „
 „ „ of „ „ 88-T.P., „ the 24th May „
 „ „ of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ⁶³⁴ 1-528 A., dated the 24th April 1890.
 „ „ of the Punjab, No. 442, dated the 9th April 1890.
 „ the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C-70, dated the 7th April 1890.
 „ „ Burma, No. 204-3-C.G., dated the 11th April 1890.
 „ „ Assam, No. 2447-G., dated the 8th April 1890.
 „ „ Coorg, No. 482-649, dated the 9th April 1890.
 „ the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 114-G., dated the 11th April 1890.

RESOLUTION.—By Home Department Notification, No. 18, dated the 28th August 1889, Mr. J. A. Baines, Bombay Civil Service, was appointed Census Commissioner for India for the purpose of the census of 1891, and, after communication with the Census Commissioner, the Government of India issued orders for the assembly at Agra, in December 1889, of a conference, composed of officers who had been engaged as Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations during the census of 1881, for the discussion of the administrative details of the census of 1891 and the statistical information that should be obtained at it. The recommendations of the conference were submitted to the Government of India by the Census Commissioner, and, on 5th March, they were circulated for the consideration of the different Local Governments and Administrations. Meantime sanction was given to the appointment from 1st April 1890 of the following officers to be Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations:—

Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. A. Stuart.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ W. W. Drew.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ C. J. O'Donnell.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ D. C. Baillie.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ E. D. MacLagan.
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	Captain R. C. Temple.
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Robertson.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ E. A. Gait.
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	Captain Warren Hastings.

2. The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the letter of the 5th of March regarding the proceedings of the Agra Conference have now been received, and it remains for the Governor-General in Council to pass orders on the suggestions before him.

3. The night of the 26th of February 1891 is fixed as the date of the census throughout India, with the exception of forest and desert tracts in which Local Governments and Administrations may consider it absolutely necessary that the final enumeration should take place in the day time. A list of such tracts should be forwarded to the Census Commissioner for the information of the Government of India.

4. The enumerator's schedule sanctioned for adoption throughout British India, together with the instructions to enumerators, are printed as Appendix A to this Resolution.

5. As regards column 3 of the schedule (*sect*), the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, although it is only as regards Christians that a full return of religious denomination is required for Imperial tabulation, the retention of the general heading is desirable in order to secure the due record of Jains, Brahmos, and others who are sometimes returned as Hindus by religion. In Burma, however, the restriction of the column to Christians only is open to no objection.

6. The standard headings of columns 4 and 5, if found inapplicable to local circumstances as appears likely to be the case in Burma and the Punjab, may be modified as necessary under the sanction of the Census Commissioner.

7. There are some points in the instructions which, as being inapplicable to the circumstances of some provinces and not of importance in the Imperial scheme of enumeration, may, at the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations, be incorporated in the Provincial Codes or omitted from them. These are—

- (a) The entry of the relationship of any female whose name is not given to the head or some other member of the family—a provision which, though recommended for Northern India, is strongly deprecated for Bengal and is superfluous in Burma.
- (b) The provision in rule 12 regarding Kuran or rote schools, which was proposed at the conference in special reference to the Punjab.
- (c) The distinction to be drawn in column 1 of the schedule between residents and visitors.
- (d) In Bengal the absence of village agency and the migratory habits of the population during the month of February make it safer to retain for that province the rule of 1881 regarding the preliminary record, namely, the entry of the actual instead of the ordinary residents in each house, but for the rest of India the suggestion of the conference is applicable.

8. As regards provincial modifications of the instructions themselves, the Governor-General in Council is willing to allow the entry of ages in the Punjab on the system recommended for that province at the conference, viz., that the current and not the completed year, as in other provinces, should be entered. In the case of Madras the instructions for the census of carts, &c., in paragraph 17, should require the visit of the enumerator to take place at the beginning and not at the end of his journey through his block, as it is customary for travellers by road in that Presidency to start soon after sunset.

9. At the census of 1881 the attempt to obtain a complete return of those who actually follow particular occupations as distinguished from those who depend for their support on others was not successful, and the result was that the highly important question of the relative strength of the agricultural class, for example, was treated on a different basis in each province. The conference recommended an important change in the method of enumeration followed in this respect in 1881 so as to embody in the column appropriated for this purpose in the schedule entries of the occupation of all who do work and of the means whereby those who do no work subsist. This proposal met with the approval of all the Local Governments and Administrations with the exception of two, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The

Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh thinks that, if the information could be accurately compiled, the change would be a statistical improvement, but is of opinion that, for the purpose of a correct record, it is preferable to follow the precedent of 1881. It appears to the Government of India that efficient supervision should be able to secure the accuracy of the return, while from a passage in the Census Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1872 it would seem that the tendency of the people themselves is to adopt the system recommended at the conference. The objection raised by the Government of Bengal that the entry of women and children who do no work as following the occupation of the head of the family will result in confusion has been already dealt with in a separate communication; but it may be remarked that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, whose long experience has been largely gathered in Bengal, records his opinion that the change is expedient, because it was found that at the last census there was an irresistible tendency on the part of both enumerators and enumerated to return non-workers under the occupation upon which they were dependent, and that Mr. Bourdillon, who was the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in Bengal in 1881, recorded a strong opinion at the conference in favor of the proposed change. After carefully considering the views of the Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh Governments, the Governor-General in Council has decided to adopt the recommendation of the conference in the matter, but would add to the instructions, in accordance with the practice of some European enumerations, the injunction that, in the case of non-workers, the entry against them of the occupation of the person by whom they are supported should be accompanied by the word "dependent." The Census Commissioner should instruct the Provincial Superintendents to this effect without delay, so that the addition may be incorporated in their rules.

10. The final returns required for Imperial purposes were drafted at the conference, and the Government of India sees no reason to modify them except in the following particulars:—

- (a) TABLE XII (A—D), *Infirmities*.—The distinction of religion should not be maintained, and each infirmity should be tabulated accordingly by sex and age-period alone. A supplementary set of tables, however, should show the infirmities distributed respectively by caste or tribe without further detail than that of sex.
- (b) TABLE XVII (*Occupations, &c.*).—The age-periods suggested by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, namely (0-4), (5-14) and (15 and over) seem to be better adapted to show the distribution between workers and dependents than the periods drafted at the conference (0-4), (5-9) and (10 and over), and have been adopted accordingly.
- (c) SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE C (*Language of the literate*), re-drafted in accordance with the modification in the schedule and instructions, should show the persons returned therein by caste or race.

The tables, as adopted after these modifications, are printed at the end of this Resolution as Appendix B.

11. The conference laid considerably more stress than was done in 1881 on the need for ensuring an accurate preliminary return of the population enumerated at the census, and with this object in view the Governor-General in Council thinks it inexpedient to sanction anything beyond the simple form of enumerator's abstract (appended) proposed in the conference proceedings, and will leave it optional with Local Governments and Administrations to retain even in that the columns relating to unoccupied houses. It has been already ruled in paragraph 7 above that the distinction between resident and temporary population is not required for any Imperial return. The Census Commissioner will prescribe the procedure to be followed with reference to the submission of the compiled totals of the above abstracts.

12. As regards the details of caste in connection with marriage and education, the Governor-General in Council desires to leave it to the discretion of Local Governments and Administrations to prepare the tables drafted or not, as the question depends a good deal upon the strength of the staff that can be employed on abstraction.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX A.

A.—STANDARD SCHEDULE.

D.—STANDARD ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT.

(Not to be filled up till after the census on the 26th February 1891).

Village.	Block number.	Houses.						Totals.	
		Book number.	Occupied.		Empty.		Total.		Total.
			Residence.	Temporaries.	Residence.	Temporaries.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
			Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.

* Columns marked * are optional with Local Governments.

(Signed)

Re-added by { (a) Enumerator of Block No.
(b) Enumerator of Block No.

Certified to have been tested, and the total found correct.

(Signed)

Compiled into charge summary
on the of 1891.

(Signed)

Charge Superintendent.

Supervisor.

Enumerator.

C.—STANDARD BLOCK LIST.

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Village or Ward.	Block No.	(Book No.)		Circle	Remarks.
		Houses.	FAMILIES IN EACH HOUSE.		
		Serial number.	Description (dwelling-house, shop, serial, &c.).	Serial number.	Name of the head member of each family.
		1	2	3	4

* Columns marked * are optional with Local Governments.

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D.—INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

A.—THE FIRST ROUND (Preliminary Record).

1. Beginning from the of 1891 you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses in the manner prescribed below.
2. You must use black ink and write very clearly in the character you know best.
3. You must take a fresh page for each house. If there are more than eight persons in a house, you should continue the entries for that house on the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of the house in question, with the word "continued" after it in brackets. You must never begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but should leave the unused lines blank.
4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry and never write the word "ditto" or make dots.
5. If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word "empty" after the number of that house on the top of the form.
6. You are to enter all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazaar, town, watching crops, fishery (or even for a few days at a wedding or on a pilgrimage, * provided they are to be back at the house before the 26th February).† After the residents you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house * (but not such as are only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, &c., and will not remain there till the 26th February).† In dharmshālas, serais or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there and not travellers, &c., stopping only a day or a night or so in the building.
7. Before beginning to make these entries you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column which are printed on the next page and also the specimen schedule on the page opposite those rules.
8. You should point out to the supervisor entries about which you are in doubt and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the of 1891.

B.—THE SECOND ROUND (Final Record).

9. At nightfall, on the 26th February 1891, you will take this book as already filled in and again visit every house in your block in order.
10. You must summon the chief member of each family residing in the house and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born and others. You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields or at a shop, &c., for the night.
11. You must enter the word "visitor" in column 1 after the names of all who are only in the house for a few days and do not ordinarily reside there.*
12. If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries above mentioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of your book and enter on it the house number with the word "continued" after it as prescribed in paragraph 3 above.
13. Before you start on your round you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are stopping.
14. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person you must draw the line completely through all the entries following that person's name and not merely through column 1.
15. You must use red ink only for entries and erasures made on the round on the 26th February.
16. Whilst going on this round you must visit every house marked "empty" in your book to see whether any person is now living there.

* Optional with Local Governments and Administrations.
† The bracketted sentences do not apply to Bengal.

17. After* visiting as above all the dwelling houses, you must go to the dharmshālas, serais, encampments and landing places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the wayfarers, boatmen, pilgrims, &c., you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, &c., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons.

18. If any householder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 27th February, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch or pin it into your book next to the last schedule filled up by you.

19. After your book has been inspected by the supervisor you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the supervisor, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified it to be correct.

20. According to the Census Act every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the census, as, for instance, the amount of any person's income. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

C.—RULES FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

RULE 1.—Column 1 (Serial number and name).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and, lastly, visitors or temporary residents after whose name write a (V) in brackets for "visitor."† If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word "female" in this column (adding her relationship to some member of the household) and filling up the rest of the columns for her as usual.

If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word "infant." The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. The serial number must not be added till the final record.

RULE 2.—Column 2 (Religion).—Enter here the religion which each person returns: as Hindu, Mussulman, Jain, Christian, Parsi. Forest tribes, who are not Hindus, Mussulmans, &c., should have the name of their tribe entered in this column, as Bhil, Gond, Gāro, &c.; low castes as Chumar, Dom, Paria, Mahar, &c., should be entered by the religion which they themselves return, and no dispute about it is to be raised.

RULE 3.—Column 3 (Sect of religion).—Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it: as Smārth, Vaishnav, Wālābacharya, Lingait, &c., for Hindus; Sunni, Shiah, &c., for Mussulmans; and for Christians enter whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist Episcopalian, &c. If the sect cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank.

RULE 4.—Column 4 (Caste, &c.).—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains and the tribes of those who have not castes and the races of Christians, Buddhists, &c.: as Brahman, Rājput, Bania, Kunbi for Hindus; Pathān, Moghal, &c., for Mussulmans; Eurasian or Native Christians for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as Hindustani, Marwari, Panjabi, &c.

RULE 5.—Column 5 (Sub-division of caste, &c.).—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the sub-division, as Kānaujia or Nagar of Brahmans, Ośval of Banias, &c. If tribes, enter the clan; if race, enter the tribe or nationality.

Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their case the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. Native Christians, for instance, may be returned as Portuguese, East Indian, Madras, or by their caste, if recognized; Burmese as ; Bhile as Tadui, Pawada, &c.; Gonds as Raj, &c.

RULE 6.—Column 6 (Male or female).—Enter here each person as either male or female, even though you have written the word "female" in column 1 already.

RULE 7.—Column 7 (Age).—Enter the number of years each person has completed.‡ For infants less than one year old, enter the word "infant."

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations, or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. He must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before him.

* In Madras and Mysore substitute the word "before."

† Optional with Local Governments and Administrations.

‡ In the Punjab enter the current year of age.

RULE 8.—Column 8 (Marriage, &c.).—Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown up, as either married, unmarried or widowed. This column must not be left blank for any one of whatever age.

Children who have been married should be entered as married even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be entered as widowed. The enumerator must accept the statement made by the person, or, in the case of children, by their relatives.

RULE 9.—Column 9 (Parent tongue).—Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of that person's parents.

RULE 10.—Column 10 (Birth place).—Enter the district and state in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in the name of the province to the district of birth.

If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as China, Kabul, Ceylon. The names of villages, tehsils, &c., are not to be given.

RULE 11.—Column 11 (Occupation or means of subsistence). [Read this rule very carefully and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you.]—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as house rent, pension, &c. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "Government service," "shopkeeping," "writing," or "labor," &c.; but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labor must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural laborer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field-laborer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as selling firewood, cow-dung cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk—Government, sweeper—Municipal, laborer—Railway. If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

RULE 12.—Column 12 (Instruction).—Enter in this column against each person, whether grown up, child or infant, either learning, literate, or illiterate. Enter all those as learning who are under instruction either at home or at school or college.* Enter as literate, those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as illiterate those who are not under instruction and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read.

RULE 13.—Column 13 (Language known by literate).—Enter here the language which those shown as literate in column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English as well as a vernacular, enter "English" also.

This column is to be left blank for those shown in column 12 as learning or illiterate, and except when English is known, only one language should be entered, that best known.

RULE 14.—Column 14 (Infirmities).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

* For the Punjab "and who are learning to read and write, or can already do so," can be added.

EUROPEAN SCHEDULE (REVERSE).

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.
(FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.)

HOUSE No.
CHARGE,
(CIRCLE
SUPERVISOR
BLOCK No.
ENUMERATOR

DISTRICT.
SUB-DIVISION
OR TOWN.
VILLAGE
OR WARD

Instructions.—The schedule on the next page is to be filled up under the Census Act by the head occupant of the house or tenement for all Europeans and Eurasians stopping in the house or tenement on the night of the 26th February 1891, counting also as present persons ordinarily residing in the house but absent for a few hours on duty (except with a running train) and still taking their meals from the house. The head occupant aforesaid should deliver or have delivered the schedule, duly filled up and signed, to the enumerator, who will call for it on the morning of the 27th February. Every facility and aid is requested for the enumerator, who will probably make two visits to take the census of the native servants and their families residing on the premises. Before filling up the schedule, the instructions on the last page of this form should be carefully read.

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.—(See Instructions on last page.)

Serial number and name.	Religion.	Religious denomination.	Race.	Nationality.	Male or female.	Age.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent tongue.	Birth-place.	Occupation or mode of subsistence.	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate.	Notes. Infirmities (see instructions).
1 A.F.	Christian	Church of England.	European.	English	Male	38	Married	English	England	Surgeon, Government ser.	Literate	English	
2 B.J.	Christian	Roman Catholic.	European.	Eurasian	Female	27	Widow	English	Calcutta	Government pension.	Literate	English	
3 D.S.	Jew	Jew	Jew	Austrian	Male	40	Unmarried	Polish	Austria	Broker.	Literate	English	
4 C.T.	Christian	Armenian	Armenian	British Indian.	Male	Infant.	Unmarried	English	Bombay	(Lawyer's clerk)	Illiterate	English	Blind.
5 P.N.	Christian	Methodist Episcopal.	European.	American.	Male	48	Widow	English	United States.	Peace-goods merchant.	Literate	English	
6 A.M.	Christian	Presbyterian	European.	Scottish	Male	23	Married	English	Scotland	Tea-planter.	Literate	English	
7 J.K.	Christian	Wesleyan	European.	English	Male	32	Married	English	Punjab	Engineer, Railway.	Literate	English	
8 H.S.	Christian	Lutheran	European.	Swiss	Male	35	Unmarried	German	Switzerland.	Watch-maker.	Literate	German	
9 M.O.	Christian	Roman Catholic.	European.	Irish	Female	14	Unmarried	English	Malta	(Army officer)	Literate	English	
10 I.V.	Christian	Greek Church.	European.	Russian	Male	52	Married	Russian	Russia	Soldier.	Illiterate		

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

*GENERAL.—Enter first the head of the family resident in the house on the night of the census, then the rest of the members of the family, and, lastly, visitors stopping in the house that night. The last column should be filled in only in case of a person afflicted with one of the four infirmities specified in the instructions below, and column 13 only for such as are shown as "literate" in column 12, but in every one of the other columns an entry should be made against the name of each person, no blanks being left. General and vague terms for sect and occupation should not be used. The word "ditto" should not be used, but each entry made in full.

- Column 1.—Enter the names in order, as prescribed above.
- Column 2.—(Religion).—Enter the main religion as shown in the specimen schedule on the first page of this form.
- Column 3.—(Religious denomination).—Enter the sect or denomination, but do not use general terms, such as "Protestant," "Episcopalian," &c. If no sect be returned, enter the word "unsectarian."
- Column 4.—(Race).—Enter European (including Australian, Canadian, American, &c.), Eurasian or Armenian, &c.
- Column 5.—(Nationality).—Enter the nationality to which the person considers himself or herself to belong.
- Column 6.—(Sex).—Enter whether male or female.
- Column 7.—(Age).—Enter the age last birthday, and against children of less than a year old, write "infant."
- Column 8.—(Civil condition).—Show whether each person, infant or grown up is married, unmarried or widowed. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be shown as "widowed."
- Column 9.—(Parent tongue).—Enter the language ordinarily spoken in the household of the parents.
- Column 10.—(Birth-place).—If born in India give the district and province; if born out of India, the country, but do not enter the names of counties, towns or villages except in the case of London, or of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Rangoon.
- Column 11.—(Occupation, &c.).—Enter the occupation of all who do work of any sort, and the source of income of such as live on property, &c. For children of whatever age and for women who do no regular work for wages or profit, enter in brackets, the occupation of the head of the family or other person who supports them. If a person has more than one occupation, enter the chief one only, unless one of the other occupations be handholding or cultivation, in which case both should be entered. General terms, such as "Government" or "Railway service," "Commerce," "Clerk," &c., should not be used, but the exact kind of service or dealing must be specified. Persons temporarily out of employ should be returned under their last or ordinary occupation.
- Column 12.—(Education).—Enter as "learning" all who are under instruction whether at home or at school or college. Those who are not under instruction but are able to both read and write should be shown as "literate;" and those of whatever age who are not under instruction and who do not know how to read and write, or who can read but not write, or who can only sign their own name, should be entered as "illiterate."
- Column 13.—(Language known).—No entry is to be made in this column except for those shown as "literate" in column 12, in whose case English should here be specified, or the language, other than Indian vernaculars, which each person can both read and write best.
- Column 14.—(Infirmities).—If any person be (a) of unsound mind, (b) deaf-mute from birth, not from accident or disease, (c) totally blind, or (d) afflicted with the true or corrosive leprosy, an entry accordingly should be made in this column against that person's name.

Gobt. of {1890} Madras.
REVENUE.

20 SC

Issued

Recd. 15-8-90

Encl

19-8-90

G.O., 23rd July 1890,
Nos. 580, 580A.

JULY.

Census.

Resolution of the Government of India passing orders on the suggestions of Local Governments and Administrations on the points raised in the Agra Census Conference, communicated, with remarks, to the Superintendent of Census Operations and to all Collectors.

1130 W 20.6.90
1335 W 17.5.90

1130 W 20.6.90

Communicated to
officers of the P. W. Dept.
in continuation of P.O.
no 1730 W of 20 June 1890

15-8

Ch. S. for [unclear] ✓
Comm. [unclear] ✓
Ch. [unclear] ✓
CA to [unclear] ✓
[unclear] ✓
[unclear] ✓
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Ch. S. [unclear]
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