

312.54
In 2

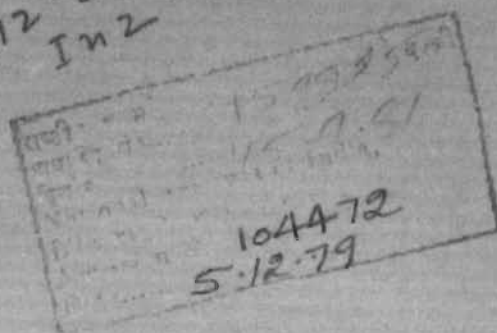


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Census Commissioner's preliminary note on the classification of Occupations	1
Bertillon's General Classification Scheme	5
Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme	33
Rough Scheme of Classification of Occupations based on the schemes adopted in the Censuses of 1891 and 1901	63
Census Commissioner's letter No. 240, dated the 17th February 1911, prescribing the final scheme of occupations for the Census of 1911	67
Appendix I.—Classified Scheme of Occupations for the Census of 1911	71
Appendix II.—Statement showing the groups in the new scheme under which those of the 1901 Census will be included	77
Appendix III.—Alphabetical Index of Occupations	105
Papers regarding the Industrial Census	183
Papers regarding the Special Return of Railway, Post office, etc., employes	197

(78)

OS/78/PR-II

(1)

There is no subject connected with the census which has given more trouble than the question of occupations. The matter was discussed at some length in paragraphs 303—318 of the last Indian Census Report.

2. The information to be collected in the general schedules will be the same as in 1901, but in tabulating the results, more attention will be paid to the entries in column 10. At the last census the only use generally made of this column was to ascertain the number of persons who follow agriculture as an accessory to some other occupation. On the present occasion it is proposed to complete the information regarding the dependence of the population on agriculture by tabulating also the subsidiary occupation of persons whose main occupation is agricultural (Table XV-B). It is also proposed (Table XV-C) to obtain information regarding the more important dual occupations such as boatmen and fishermen, shepherds and blanket-weavers, cattle-breeders and cow-keepers, grain-dealers and money-lenders, etc. The attempt made at the last census to distinguish in the general schedule between workers in factories and those engaged in home industries, and to sub-divide the latter between "owners, managers and superior staff" and "operatives" was unsuccessful, and will not be repeated. The information which it was thus sought to collect will be obtained on the present occasion by means of a special schedule to be filled in by the managers of factories, workshops and the like in which more than twenty persons are employed. The detailed arrangements to be made in connection with this special schedule will be dealt with separately.

3. It remains to consider the classification of occupations as recorded in the general schedules. While possessing many good points the scheme adopted in 1891 and again at the last census had several defects. Persons dealing in specified articles were included in various groups (81, 97, 101, 104, 117, 123, 126, 128, 130, etc.) of Class D.—"Preparation and supply of material substances", while general merchants and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified (groups 396—401) were entered in Class E.—"Commerce, transport and storage". It is impossible to preserve a clear distinction between industry and trade. There are many persons who both make and sell; and these must necessarily be classed as makers. The question whether an attempt should be made to show in a separate category those who sell but do not make is a very difficult one which has been answered in different ways in different countries. But whatever may be the decision on this point it is obvious that sellers of all kinds should be included under the same general head. Again there is a clear distinction between the extraction of minerals from the soil and the subsequent working up of the same; but in the Indian classification gold, coal and other specified miners are shown in various groups of Class D.—"Preparation and supply of material substances", while miners otherwise unspecified are entered in Class G. It is unnecessary to mention in detail various minor defects in the scheme, such as the inclusion of hotel, bar and restaurant keepers in Class C.—Personal Services, or the juxtaposition of Government pensioners and lunatics. No scheme yet devised is above criticism of this kind.

4. There are obvious objections to any alteration in the census classification of occupations. The greatest value of the statistics is the light which they throw on the changes that have taken place during the decade, and anything which tends to render these changes obscure is to be deprecated. This objection to a change of classification, however, only applies where the groups of the previous census are split up, so that its figures cannot be rearranged according to the new scheme. There are, moreover, strong grounds for re-opening this question in connection with the coming census. It is generally admitted that a classification which distinguishes no fewer than 520 groups is far too elaborate for census work in India. It involves an altogether excessive amount of labour in compilation, while the results are of no greater

value than those of a far simpler table would be: in some cases indeed they are actually misleading. This was pointed out in the last census report. The arguments in favour of a simplified scheme of classification for the purpose of the general return are stronger now than they were then, owing to the introduction of the special schedule for industries, from which a separate table will be compiled in considerable detail.

5. Whatever may be the system of classification to be adopted on the present occasion, it is clear that the number of detailed heads should be very greatly reduced. If the requirements of the Indian census alone were being considered, it might suffice to amalgamate many of the detailed heads, but otherwise to leave unaltered the principal divisions of the last two censuses. The general question of the classification of occupations has, however, in recent years, been the subject of much discussion by European statisticians, and great stress has been laid on the importance of introducing general uniformity between the occupation schemes of different countries, so as to make it possible to institute an international comparison. In 1889, Dr. Jacques Bertillon, Chef des Travaux Statistiques de la Ville de Paris, and a prominent European statistician, after a careful study of the schemes in actual use in different countries, drew up one suitable for general adoption, and laid it before the International Statistical Institute. It was referred by the Institute to a committee of experts who reported in 1891. M. Bertillon then consulted twenty Directors of Statistical Bureaux; and after considering their opinions he laid his revised scheme (in 1893) before the members of the Institute, who approved it and commended it for general adoption. The advantages of an universal scheme are generally admitted. M. Joseph Kőrösi, Director of the Communal Bureau of Statistics at Buda Pest, writes on this point as follows:—

If one recognizes the great importance of presenting the statistics of occupation in an uniform, comparable form, one will regard as a lesser evil the abandonment in part of one's own hitherto-followed scheme. For my own part, I do not hesitate to declare that, however much I may dislike the loss which a change in my scheme would entail in the matter of comparing future results with those of the preceding decennial enumerations, I will willingly adopt the scheme agreed on by the majority of the Institute in order to ensure comparability for all future censuses in all countries. (*Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, Vol. VIII-I, p. 148).

Dr. Dawis R. Dewey in an article on the census classification of occupations in the United States, in the course of which he shows what lack of uniformity there has hitherto been in that country, concludes thus:—

It is highly desirable that some general scheme should be adopted similar to that proposed by M. Bertillon which is flexible in adaptability to compression or elaboration as the wants of different states may demand, but at the same time sufficiently rigid to admit of the drawing of comparisons, not only between different states, but also from one census to another.

6. A translation of Monsieur Bertillon's scheme with his remarks regarding it is appended (Enclosures I and II). Under this scheme all occupations are divided into four main classes and twelve sub-classes, with three series of minor sub-divisions. M. Bertillon describes the latter as '1st classification,' '2nd classification' and '3rd classification' respectively, but it would perhaps be more convenient, following our previous practice, to call them 'orders,' 'sub-orders' and 'groups.' He claims for his scheme the merit of elasticity, and points out that so long as his first classification (by orders) is adhered to, the classification adopted in individual countries may be as detailed or as simple as desired without interfering with the comparability of the statistics.

Monsieur Bertillon's scheme has the advantage of being very logical in its arrangement. The question is whether the principle of the division of labour is sufficiently advanced in this country to enable us to adopt it. Many of the occupations which are practised in India by one and the same persons are assigned to different parts of the scheme. Thus tanners and curriers are shown in sub-order 28, and makers of boots and shoes in sub-order 82. Sawyers, coopers, wood-turners, form sub-orders of one order, cabinet makers of another, wood cutters of a third, and carpenters of a

fourth. Cattle-breeders appear in sub-order 4; butter, cheese and *ghi* makers in sub-order 71; butter, cheese, etc., sellers in sub-order 143, and dealers in cattle in sub-order 152. Another difficulty as regards the adoption of Bertillon's scheme is that it involves the sub-division of some of the groups of the last census, thereby making it difficult to institute a comparison between the results of the two enumerations. A list of these groups is appended (Enclosure III). In most cases the sub-division is due to the introduction of a distinction between makers and sellers.

7. In view of the difficulties noted above, it is clear that the question of adopting Bertillon's scheme is one which requires careful consideration. I have drawn up (Enclosure IV) a tentative adaptation of the scheme to India, showing the sub-orders and groups which it is proposed to adopt, with a list of the groups of the last Indian census that would be included in each of the proposed new groups. This scheme is not in any way final, and, as the proof reached me just as I was starting on tour, I have not had time to revise it at all carefully. It is intended merely as a basis for the examination of the question whether it is desirable to attempt to fit our occupations into Bertillon's scheme. Should it be decided to do so, it will have to be considered whether the sub-orders and groups proposed are suitable, or whether the number would not admit of considerable further reduction. At the present stage I have purposely refrained from reducing them too freely.

8. In the event of its being decided to give up the attempt to classify our occupations in accordance with Bertillon's scheme, which one would be very reluctant to do, it will be necessary to consider whether the revised scheme to be adopted should follow the same general arrangement as that of the last two censuses or whether Bertillon's scheme should be taken as the basis for a new classification of Indian occupations. The second alternative can best be considered with reference to the tentative scheme referred to above. It would not be difficult to re-arrange it so as to make it suitable to Indian conditions. The drawback would be that, in this case, the advantage of comparability with the occupation statistics in other countries in which Bertillon's scheme may be adopted would be lost. The other alternative is to retain the classes, orders and sub-orders of the old Indian classification, but to reduce the number of detailed heads. A scheme based on this plan forms Enclosure V to this letter. Should it eventually be decided to adopt this method, the draft scheme will of course require careful revision. In its present state it is intended merely to serve as a basis for discussion.

E. A. GAIT,

Census Commissioner for India.

Memo. No. 896, dated Simla, 13th July, 1910.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent, Census Operations— with the request that he will favour this office with his opinion not later than October 1st. The two schemes (Enclosures III and IV) should be examined in detail so that the matter may be disposed of finally without further correspondence.

Census Commissioner for India.

ENCLOSURE I.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS IN THE CENSUS.

Translation of Report made by M. Bertillon at the Vienna Session of the International Institute of Statistics; Published in Bulletin de L'Institut International de Statistique, Vol. 6, Part I, p. 263.

M. Vannacque and myself submit for your approval three classifications of occupations, the second of which is derived by sub-division from the first, and the third from the second. The chief aim in drawing up this plan has been to secure uniformity in the statistics of occupations.

At present the necessity of uniformity in statistics of labour is strongly insisted upon. The study of the organization of labour is assuming steadily advancing position in government inquiry. As progress is made in this study the stronger becomes the conviction that in order to attain practical results a certain international agreement is indispensable. How can this agreement be hoped for if the elements of statistics, which form the basis of it, are not comparable? The work which we are undertaking, therefore, does not aim simply at satisfying the curiosity of the learned; it has a more important bearing, and may help to solve most serious problems, which may be presented in a few years to all governments.

If it were proposed to adopt a single classification, some countries would not co-operate, thinking it too complex, while others would consider it too short. This difficulty is avoided by proposing three classifications, which blend together in some measure, since each is developed by the sub-division of the preceding.

The first of the classifications is very condensed, numbering only 61 headings. The second reproduces certain of these general headings, and develops from them a great many others, numbering 206 headings. Finally, the third develops these still further, and contains 496 categories.

But there is no reason for limiting our choice to these three classifications. The uniformity of statistics of occupations will in no way be altered if, for example, a country should adopt the second classification, and substitute for some of its headings the corresponding ones of the first or third classification. It is important, however, that the general frame-work should always be that of the first classification, the most condensed of the three, and that the occupations should be arranged according to the third classification, the most detailed of the three.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION.

The general principles of the proposed classification have already been set forth in a preliminary article presented before the International Statistical Institute, at its session at Paris in 1889. We will summarize these briefly.

If the different classifications actually in use are compared, it is evident that they agree well enough in the general divisions to be adopted. They can be made almost uniform by accepting the following grand divisions of occupations:—

A. Production of raw materials:

I. Agriculture.

II. Extraction of minerals.

B. Transformation and employment of raw materials:

III. Manufacture.

IV. Transportation.

V. Trade.

C. Public administration and the liberal arts:

- VI. Public force.
- VII. Public administration.
- VIII. Liberal professions.
- IX. Persons living on their income.

D. Miscellaneous:²

- X. Domestic service.
- XI. Insufficiently described occupations.
- XII. Unproductive and not returned.

These divisions are so logical that there is scarcely need to justify them.

A. Man procures raw materials necessary for every occupation, either by working upon the soil (I. Agriculture), or by working under the soil (II. Extraction of minerals).

B. These raw materials are then changed by the arts and manufactures (III. Manufactures), carried to the place where they are needed (IV. Transportation), and distributed among consumers by trade (V. Trade).

C. To keep good order and guard the welfare of the preceding occupations, every country has an army and a police force (VI), and a public administration (VII). The liberal professions (VIII) and persons living upon their income (IX) naturally follow the occupations just reviewed.

D. Finally, it is expedient to establish a division for domestic service (X), insufficiently described occupations (XI) and unproductive (XII').

The occupation in each of the above ten classes are then sub-divided as follows:—

I. Agriculture.—The following divisions are borrowed from the Italian classification:—

1. Cultivation of arable land.
2. Gardening and market gardening (nursery-men, mushroom raisers).
3. Forestry (foresters, wood-cutters, charcoal-burners).
4. Stock-raising (horses, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, poultry).
5. Raising of small animals (ornamental birds, fish, oysters, bees, silk-worms).
6. Fish and game.³

II. Extraction of minerals.—This class is nearly always divided into three categories.

1. Mines. First, mines of combustible minerals, then of metals. Both lists may be modified according to the country.
2. Quarries. First, of stone and other hard rocks, then of sand and soft rock. Both lists may be modified according to the country.
3. Salt mines and marshes. A special division is provided for other substances taken from water, such as borax, etc.

III. Manufactures and allied industries.—In most classifications industries are designated either by the substance utilized, or by the need they satisfy. Thus, on the one hand, there are industries in metals, skins and hides, wood, etc., and, on the other, those of dress, food, furniture, buildings, etc.

In all classifications of merchandise, and notably in those of the custom house, two categories are distinguishable:—

1. Articles necessary to manufacture as crude materials, or those partly worked up, whose final use is not exactly determined, as iron in pigs or bars, thread, etc.
2. Manufactured articles whose use is determined, as a piece of furniture, a garment, etc.

In general, articles necessary for manufacture being either crude materials, or partly worked up, consist of a homogeneous substance, such as sawed wood, tanned skins, etc. It is natural, therefore, to arrange the industries related to them under headings of the names of the substances with which they are concerned, as, *e.g.*, industries of metals, leather, wood, etc.

² The wording has here been slightly altered to make it accord with this scheme as finally approved by the Institute. [E. A. G.]

Manufactured articles, on the contrary, usually consist of various substances. An arm-chair is made of wood, hair, wool, metal springs, and leather or tapestry. It is impossible, therefore, to classify makers of arm-chairs under industries of wood, iron, or woven fabrics, etc. But as the use of manufactured articles is well determined, they are naturally classed according to their use, and distinguished as industries of dress, furniture, building, etc.

From the preceding considerations, industries may be divided according to the following generally received categories:—

Industries classified according to material used.

1. Textiles.
2. Skins, hides, hard matter from the animal kingdom (bone, horn, mother-of-pearl).
3. Wood.
4. Metals.
5. Ceramics.
6. Chemical products, properly so-called and analogous products.

Industries classified according to the needs to which they are applied.

7. Food stuffs.
8. Clothing and the toilet.
9. Furnishing.
10. Building.
11. Construction of means of transport.
12. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).
13. Industries of luxury; industries relating to the sciences, letters, and arts.
14. Industries concerned with refuse matter.

Non-classified industries.

15. Other industries.

TEXTILES.

All classifications agree upon the definition of this heading. It is applied to the manufacture and colouring of woven goods, and not their utilization for garments and furniture. Thus, tailors, sempsters, etc., ought not to be classed in this order.

In the second classification (sub-orders) are included all substances susceptible of being woven (cotton, flax and hemp, etc.). Then in the further details of the third classification (groups) are distinguished (1) the preparation of the substance employed, as, for example, the retting of flax and hemp; (2) spinning; (3) weaving under the principal varieties.

The working up of straw is regarded as a textile industry, but the manufacture of straw hats and baskets, etc., can hardly be considered as textile. A special heading is provided for laces, tulles, etc., because these fabrics can be manufactured with the most varied materials. Industries of hair and horse-hair are better classed with textiles than with skins and leathers. Felt is also a sort of tissue. The tissues of horse-hair, properly speaking, constitute an important industry. The feather industry is also classed here, since, belonging at the same time to the industry of clothing, and that of furniture, it cannot be classed with either of these. The feather industry is better placed with textiles, and the weaving of feathers is becoming quite extensive.

¹ Although the order of arranging these headings is only of secondary interest, we wish to justify it in a few words. It is the order followed above for the production of raw materials. First, we arrange the industries for which the raw material is furnished by agriculture (textile substances, woods, skins); then those for which the material is furnished by mines and quarries (metals, clay, and sand); then the chemical products which borrow from the three kingdoms the necessary raw materials. Finally, the industries classified according to the need they fulfil are arranged in the following order: Food, the most important of our needs, should still more be put first, since agriculture furnishes the raw materials for it. Dress gets its raw materials from industries of woven goods, and of skins, which are enumerated among the first. Furniture and building (which concern us not much less than dress) get their raw materials from wood, metals, and ceramics. The apparatus of transportation and production of physical forces are less indispensable to man than the preceding industries. Finally come the industries of luxury and those pertaining to the sciences, letters, and arts. Naturally, industries of refuse matter are named last.

Finally, a special heading is reserved for the dyeing and printing of fabrics. Naturally, the dyers and cleaners (*Teinturiers-dégraisseurs*) do not find their place here; they are classed under the industries of dress and the toilet.

SKINS, HIDES AND HARD MATTER FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. (BONES, HORNS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL, ETC.)

This head includes the preparation of leather (either by tanning, alum, or other process), and the principal treatment to which it is subjected (stamping, moulding, gilding, silver-plating, or leather). The industry of farriers, gut-workers (gold-beaters' skin, catgut), and, finally, that of hard matters from the animal kingdom (bone, ivory, shell, whale-bone, mother-of-pearl) are naturally placed in this division. On the contrary, cord-wainers, who are inseparable from shoemakers, galosh-makers, and other makers of foot-wear (slippers, etc.), and take part, like them, in the industry of dress, are not included here. Glove and breeches-makers are always classed with the industries of dress. Saddlers and harness-makers use other materials than leather (horses' collars are often made of iron), and cannot be classed here. These will be found under "Means of transport."

WOOD.

The first occupation indicated in this head is that of sawing, since this prepares the wood for the other industries. Then we enumerate occupations using wood exclusively. A separate special division is reserved for wood-turners, for, as workmen of this occupation use the lathe, there is a tendency in every language to designate them by the very vague word "turner," without specifying whether they turn on wood, metal, or other substance. Therefore, even at the risk that this list may be incomplete, it is better to put them apart. In this way, at least, one can always get at the total number of turners.

To industries of wood are added those of wicker, cork, and other woody materials (excluding straw, rushes, and other substances classed with textile). The "*Modeleurs en bois pour machine*" belong evidently to the metallurgical industry. Carpenters, joiners, and floor-layers are classed with building industries in all classifications, and notably in the English. Shoemakers plainly form a part of the industry of clothing, and could hardly be separated from galosh-makers, who use leather quite as much as wood. Cane-makers cannot be separated from makers of parasols and umbrellas, who use cloth, whale-bone, and metal as well as wood. These are placed under the heading "Dress." Wood-carvers and inlayers are only specialists in cabinet-making, and with them should form a part of the industry of furnishings. Finally, wheelwrights, inseparable from carriage-makers, and builders of wooden boats, inseparable from other boat-builders, come under the industry of "Means of transport."

METALLURGY.

Under this head are arranged :—

- (a) Forging and rolling of metals, the list varying according to the country.
- (b) Making of metal articles.

In enumerating industries concerned with making metal articles we follow this order : (1) Industries which work up principally or exclusively iron, and these are sub-divided into two groups, according to whether they make machines and large implements or small articles; (2) Industries working principally or exclusively on copper, lead, tin, or other metals; (3) Metallurgical industries characterized less by the substance they work up than by the instruments they use, as *étameurs ferblantiers*, the turners on metal, the wire-drawers, followed by the industries using metallic wire exclusively, and, lastly, stampers.

Lock-smiths and plumbers are not classed under metallurgical industries, for it is impossible to separate them from building industries. It is thought

best to class the makers of brass and iron beds under the heading "Furniture." Gold-smiths and gold-beaters are inseparable from jewellers, lapidaries, workers in real and imitation jewels; and all these industries have been classed under industries of luxury. In the same way it is difficult in practice to distinguish watch and clock makers from jewellers.

CERAMICS.

Ceramics comprise industries of glass, porcelain and crockery, and common clay (bricks, tiles, etc.).

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, PROPERLY SPEAKING, AND ANALOGOUS PRODUCTS.

The classification of the very numerous occupations comprised in this group is very difficult. These are distinguished according to the nature of the commodity treated, thus:—

1. Manufacture of pure chemical products.
2. Manufacture of dyes and inks.
3. Industries concerned with fatty and analogous bodies, as fats and other soft substances taken from the bodies of animals (flesh and hides excepted), vegetable and mineral oils.
4. Manufacture of bodies derived from fats (candles, soap, etc.).
5. Industries relating to various impermeable commodities, arranged under the following headings: Varnishes and wax, Indianrubber, bitumen, tar, resin, etc.
6. Paper industries,¹ which naturally take their place² in the group of chemical and analogous products, and which cannot be classified elsewhere.

It is impossible to put paper with leather, as is done in the German nomenclature, so excellent in so many other respects, for there is no relation between these industries. The production of the raw materials, the kind of work of which they are the object, their final use, and, finally, the degree of healthfulness in the respective industries, tend to separate them.

Sugar refineries, distilleries, manufactories of vinegar, mustard, etc., are classed under the heading "Foods."

FOODS.

These are divided into cereals, different products of the animal kingdom, other products of the vegetable kingdom, and, lastly, drinks.

Restaurants are inseparable from wine shops, cafés, and lodging houses, and should consequently be classed under trade.

The servants attached to restaurants naturally follow the same placing: domestic cooks, male and female (difficult to distinguish from the preceding), form a separate list in the group of domestics.

Grocers are considered as merchants, and not as industrial.

In this list are also classed manufacturers of tobacco. Tobacco cannot be classified elsewhere, and may consequently be reckoned as a food.

DRESS AND THE TOILET.

Besides the industries of clothing, properly so called, this list contains some accessory industries pertaining to neatness of dress and the toilet. Such are the dyers and cleaners, bleachers, bath-keepers, and, finally, barbers and hair-dressers.

FURNITURE.

Here are classed the cabinet-makers, who make the furniture; and the carvers, inlayers, and other workmen who work for its ornamentation. To the furniture varnishers are added carriage painters, who do exactly the same work. Finally come the mirror makers and upholsterers.

¹ Excepting book-binders, who are found among the industries relating to science and letters.

² They were so classified by the *Chambre des Prudhommes de Paris*.

Just as we add the industries which pertain to the neatness of clothing to the industries of clothing, so we join to the furniture industries the scrubbers, waiters, and waitresses who clean the furniture. It is necessary to devote a special heading to the large number of persons who carry on this work.

BUILDING.

The numerous building industries are arranged according to the nature of the raw material they employ. First, those who work in earth, plaster, and stone; then those who use wood; and, lastly, house painting and wall paper manufacture. The order is explained thus: After enumerating lime kilns, plaster kilns, etc., which prepare the raw material for every kind of construction, we enumerate the building industries in the order in which they co-operate in the building of a house. First, the excavators dig up the soil for the construction of the foundations; then the masons and stone-cutters build the heavy work; next the roofers, zinc-workers, plumbers, and other workmen in metals put on the roofing and finish the building; and, finally, the carpenters, floor-layers, and house painters carry out the work of arranging and ornamenting the interior.

Means of transport is not included in either buildings or furniture, and should therefore have a special place.

Carriage locks only form a speciality in lock-smiths' work, and should therefore be included under the same head. In the same manner carriage painters do the same kind of work as furniture and piano varnishers. These are, strictly speaking, cabinet-makers, and should be counted as such.

PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES (HEAT, LIGHT, ELECTRICITY, MOTIVE POWER, ETC.).

In all large cities there have recently been erected considerable works for distributing electricity, transforming it into light or motive power. Others distribute compressed air. They are planning at Paris to distribute warm water in the same manner. These industries are being developed so rapidly that we have decided to provide a special heading. Under this heading manufacturers of gas and ice, whose connection with the preceding is evident, are also enumerated.

INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.

Here are placed industries devoted to the precious metals and gems; then the toy trade, or the making of children's playthings, and of the many small articles of various kinds which the French merchants class together under the name of *Articles de Paris* (fans, sun-shades, tobacco-pouches, pocket-books of various kinds, etc.).

INDUSTRIES PERTAINING TO THE SCIENCES, LETTERS, AND ARTS.

Here are placed the polygraphic industries: printers, lithographers, photgraveurs, book-stitchers, and book-binders. We do not include in polygraphic industries the manufacture of paper, which is inseparable from the manufacture of pasteboard and celluloid. It is plain that these last have nothing in common with the polygraphic industries.

INDUSTRIES PERTAINING TO REFUSE.

Here are included rag gatherers and night-men.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

This heading provides elasticity, and allows for any omission which, in spite of care, may occur.

INDUSTRIES NOT WELL DETERMINED.¹

Many persons think that they designate their occupations exactly by calling themselves "maker" or "manufacturer," without adding what they

¹ These were afterwards transferred to Sub-Class XI.

make. Others, still more numerous, call themselves "labourers"; and frequently, indeed, they have no other way of designating themselves. These are persons who have no regular occupation, and live from day to day by different kinds of labour which needs no apprenticeship, and to these it seems best to devote a special heading.¹

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

We distinguish between maritime and fresh-water navigation, transportation by streets, roads, and railroads. Just as we place under the heading "Railroads" the workmen who repair the line as well as those who manage the trains, so we place under the heading "Transportation by streets and roads" the workmen who repair the streets and roads. In the same way, under the heading "Transportation by canals and rivers," we include those who repair these means of communication. So, also, under the heading "Maritime transportation" we place the agents who see to the maintenance of harbours, light-houses, and semaphores.

Posts and telegraphs are naturally placed under the industry of transportation.

V. COMMERCE.

Here is encountered a serious difficulty. Almost all industrial products demand two distinct categories of individuals: Makers and Sellers. These two classes are different from every point of view, and, nevertheless, in the current language of all nations they bear the same name. The man who sells us a hat is not the man who made it, and yet both are called "hatters." At the census-taking both the maker and the dealer will claim the same occupation, and both will believe that they have answered accurately the question put to them. What, then, shall the census-taker do when he has in his hands the official record of a "hatter"? Shall he consider him as a manufacturer, or as a merchant simply?

The excellent English nomenclature has answered it by suppressing entirely the distinction between makers and sellers. Most of its headings are reduced to this model: "Persons working and dealing in tobacco and pipes," or, again, "House and shop-fittings maker, dealer." It is, indeed, very difficult to avoid this confusion, but it is a thing much to be regretted. Science has need of distinguishing between manufacturers and dealers. They are different from every point of view, as in the nature of their occupations; the influence which they may have upon health; the kind of training which they require; their very manner of thinking and acting are entirely different; their interests are often antagonistic. One could doubtless distinguish them by adding to the census list a supplementary question which might be reduced to something like this: Is the abovementioned a manufacturer or merchant? This supplementary question would perhaps do away with the difficulty referred to. We are unable to decide whether to unite manufacture and commerce, but we have considered the confusion which might arise. With the object of avoiding the difficulty, there are introduced among commercial occupations the same abstract divisions as among the industrial occupations. As we distinguish industries of metals, skins, furniture, etc., so we distinguish trades in metals, skins, furniture, etc. In this way the confusion which might arise between industry and trade would cause much less inconvenience, since one can always add the makers to the dealers who sell the same products.²

¹ These were afterwards transferred to Sub-Class XI.

² It is important to distinguish clearly between Manufacture and Commerce. This is what we propose—

Definition of Manufacturer.—Any person making any products whatsoever (either by means of raw materials or manufactured products), or attached in any manner whatsoever to their manufacture, should be considered as a manufacturer and classed under the heading "Manufacture."

A person who is both manufacturer and trader should be classed as a manufacturer.

Persons carrying on industries having for their principal aim the maintenance, repair, or establishment of articles already manufactured, should be considered as manufacturers. Thus, a mender of broken china is considered as a manufacturer. A dealer in umbrellas, who repairs broken umbrellas, is considered as a manufacturer, although he often calls himself an umbrella merchant. The word manufacturer, or *industriel*, is taken in its broadest sense. Thus it will happen that when one does not know exactly whether a person is a manufacturer or a trader, it will be necessary usually to class him as a manufacturer (*industriel*).

Definition of Merchant.—Every person who is principally concerned with selling articles manufactured by others, and who does not submit them to any elaboration, should be considered as a merchant, and should be classed under the heading "Trade."

One who does not sell but rents (for example, a livery stable keeper) is considered as carrying on a trading occupation, and termed a merchant.

Moreover, if manufactures could be sufficiently distinguished from trade there would be the advantage of comparing the number of those who make a certain class of products with the number of those who limit themselves to retailing them.

These motives led our Austrian colleagues, who were recasting their classification at the time we were elaborating ours, to follow the same method, and to introduce, as we propose to do, the same abstract divisions among trading occupations as among the industrial. In addition, there are added certain lists for traders who carry on all sorts of trade at once: These are especially numerous in country towns.

VI—IX. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE LIBERAL ARTS.

There is little explanation to be given about this part of our nomenclature; it is copied, or very nearly so, from the usual classifications, which all resemble each other.

Under Public Administration there should be classed only those officers who are not comprised under any other head. Thus, the officials of post-offices would not be comprised under the head "Administration." If we adopt a different plan, we should find an abnormal number of officers in countries where, for example, railroads belong mostly to the State.

Veterinary surgeons are classed in the medical profession, and we do not think that we have done them too much honour, considering the great advances which their art has made in medical science. It is necessary to distinguish, as far as possible, professors in Educational institutions maintained by the government from those teaching in private institutions or in families. Many persons, indeed, not having succeeded in any of the liberal arts, call themselves private teachers, without having any right to that title. Private instruction is one of those occupations which our colleague, Mr. Ogle, calls the "*professions refuges*." On the contrary, all professors of public instruction are carrying on the really noble occupation of educators.

We class among the artists designers for the industrial arts, *i.e.*, the persons who make designs for wall papers, or for printing upon fabrics, or for decorating pottery, etc. A special head is provided for persons who think they are answering the question put by the census in calling themselves by a title or honorable distinction, as, for example, deputy, alderman, or burgo-master, etc., or by a diploma without any immediate professional utility, or by a designation indicating solely the social position, as in England, *esquire*; in Germany, *bürger* or *privat*, etc. Though these could be classified under the list "Occupation Unknown," it is advisable to use the rudimentary information which they give about their social position.

Under this same heading should be classed persons who return an occupation they no longer pursue, such as *ancien notaire*.

X—XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Here are classed domestic servants, who could not be placed under any other class of occupations, unproductive individuals, and, lastly, persons whose occupation is unknown.

Among domestics it is necessary to provide special headings for cooks and coachmen, because it is very difficult, in practice, to distinguish domestic cooks from those who carry on the same occupation as a business, as cooks in restaurants, coachmen at livery stables. If we are careful to give special headings, it will always be possible to know at least the total number of cooks and coachmen.

Unproductive persons may be either simply unoccupied, temporarily or permanently, or else incapable of producing. This incapacity for production is temporary when it is due to youthful age, such as, for example, that of children or school pupils, etc.; but it is most often permanent, and constitutes for society a burden with no compensation, when it is due to a state of incurable malady, or of immorality. These considerations will doubtless justify

the order in which we have arranged the different categories of unproductive individuals.

Distinctions to be established in each occupation.

It remains to select the categories and distinctions to be established in each occupation. In no country are they so numerous or well chosen as in Germany. Unfortunately, all countries do not expend on the occupation classification as large an amount of money as Germany.

In every occupation it is necessary to distinguish sex. There is no country, indeed, which does not make this distinction.

In many countries we can distinguish at least two categories in each occupation: (1) Those who work in their own interest; (2) those who work in the interest of others.

This distinction is very important. In English, for example, we can go still further in this direction and make two sub-divisions in each of these two categories. Among those who work in their own interest we may distinguish (a) employers, properly so-called; (b) sub-employers, contractors, and others,—that is, persons to whom the chief contractor furnishes the raw material or the capital, and who, themselves becoming sub-contractors, engage workmen, and make them do the work.

Among those who work in the interests of others we can distinguish (a) the employes; (b) the labourers (*ouvriers*). These four categories are separated in the German statistics. The sex is naturally distinguished in each of these. Thus, each of the 153 occupations included in the German classification is divided into eight categories, and these eight sub-divisions will be found in almost all tables considered.

It is important to determine what one means by a workman. A workman who carries on any other occupation than that of his employer evidently should be classed in the group which concerns him and not in that which concerns his employer. For example, a carpenter employed in crockery works should be considered as a carpenter, though his employer is classed as a manufacturer of crockery.

There is another important distinction to be noted, especially in countries where people are occupied in caring for the families of workmen. In each of the eight categories of which we have just spoken, Germany shows the number of members of family without special occupation (separating those less than fourteen years from those of fourteen years), and domestics attached to the person. (*Angehörige ohne Erwerbsthätigkeit im Hauptberuf*.) The French census in 1886 undertook this inquiry, and following censuses have continued the work. In England these distinctions are not made; the members of the family without occupation are entered under the head "No Occupation." It is, however, very important to attach to the occupation considered all those who live upon it indirectly. Above all, if we distinguish the family of the employer from the family of the employes and workmen, we can show the extent of the burdens of family which weigh upon these three classes of persons.

Finally, there is another piece of information of great importance, namely, the age of the persons who are carrying on each occupation. This distinction is of great interest from all points of view. It enables us to establish mortality rates of occupation, and aids in establishing insurance and sick funds. England has the great merit of having always distinguished the ages of the individuals of each occupation. Switzerland has done the same under the direction of M. Kummer. In France I have introduced the same distinction for the city of Paris in the last two censuses, and the Minister of Commerce has adopted it for the census which is now being taken. Germany likewise adopted it for the census of 1882. Large groups of ages, as groups of ten years, and even twenty years, will suffice. The four kinds of distinctions which we have just indicated—age, sex, position of employer and employe in his occupation, and the enumeration of the members of the family living indirectly upon the occupation without carrying it on themselves—appear to us so important that a census of occupation should never fail to present them.

The German census furnishes many other very interesting points about each occupation, but none more so than the preceding. It distinguishes carefully between the principal occupation (the only one taken into account in most countries) and the accessory one (*Hauptberuf* and *Nebenberuf*). It distinguishes for each occupation and sub-division of occupations the number of those who follow it as their sole occupation from those who have a subsidiary one with an abstract indication of the latter; and, lastly, the number of those who only carry on the occupation in question as an accessory, and who have, besides, a principal occupation, with summarized statement of that occupation.

The following resolutions are proposed:—

I. That the International Statistical Institute attaches great importance to classifying the census of occupations in different countries upon some common basis of comparison.

II. That it should commend for adoption by statistical bureaux the three classifications accompanying this. It is to be observed that each is a development of the preceding, and that for one of the rubrics its further development may be conveniently substituted.

The statistical bureau should distinguish in each occupation—(1) the employers, employes, labourers; (2) members of the family without special occupation, who live at the expense of each of the above three categories of workmen; (3) and (4) for each category given, the sex and age.

[NOTE.—The following remarks are made regarding Bertillon's suggestions as to the "distinctions to be established in each occupation":—

(1) *Sex*.—This is already distinguished.

(2) *Employers and employes*.—An attempt was made at the last census to distinguish between 'owners, managers and superior staff' on the one hand and 'operatives, etc.' on the other, but it was unsuccessful. It is the less necessary to attempt to make this distinction on the present occasion, as information regarding factories, etc., where not less than 20 persons are employed will be collected on a special schedule in which this distinction is recognized.

(3) *Non-workers*.—Members of the family who have no occupation of their own are shown in our tables as dependent on the occupation of the person who supports them.

(4) *Age*.—It was decided at the last census that the distinction by age was not of sufficient value to justify the large amount of labour involved in compiling it. A rough classification by age is, however, made in the special schedule for factories.

(5) *Subsidiary occupations*.—At the last census the subsidiary occupations connected with agriculture were tabulated but none others. On the present occasion it is proposed to tabulate also the subsidiary non-agricultural occupations of agriculturists and certain other subsidiary occupations.] [E. A. G.]

ENCLOSURE II.

Detailed scheme proposed by M. Bertillon for the classification of occupations returned at the Census.

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
1. Pasture and Agriculture.	1. Agriculture in general	1. Proprietors cultivating their own land. 2. Farmers. 3. Rent payers in kind. 4. Farm servants, and other regular employés. 5. Day labourers.
	2. Gardening and market gardening.	6. Horticulturists, market gardeners. 7. Nursery men. 8. Mushroom raisers.
	3. Forestry	9. Forest officers and rangers. 10. Woodcutters, firewood collectors charcoal burners.
	4. Raising of farm stock.	11. Raising of horses, asses and mules. 12. " " cattle. 13. " " sheep. 14. " " goats. 15. " " pigs. 16. " " dogs. 17. " " poultry. 18. " " other animals.
	5. Raising of small animals.	19. Raising of ornamental birds. 20. Bee-keeping. 21. Sericulture.
	6. Fishing and Hunting.	22. Sea water fishing. 23. Oyster culture. 24. Fresh water fishing. 25. Pisciculture. 26. Hunting. 27. Destruction of noxious animals.
	7. Nomads	28. Nomads.
2. Fishing and Hunting.		
3. Nomads		

II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.

4. Mines	8. Mines of combustible materials and allied industries.	29. Coal mines. 30. Coal washing. 31. Coke and artificial fuel made at the mine. 32. Lignite. 33. Peat. 34. Petroleum. 35. Bituminous schists.
	9. Mines and preparation of metallic minerals.	36. Iron. 37. Lead. 38. Zinc. 39. Copper.

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS—<i>contd.</i>		
4. Mines— <i>contd.</i>	9. Mines and preparation of metallic minerals— <i>contd.</i>	40. Nickel. 41. Tin. 42. Antimony. 43. Mercury. 44. Other common metals. 45. Gold. 46. Silver. 47. Platinum.
5. Quarries	10. Quarries of hard rocks*	48. Granite: porphyry. (1) 49. Diamonds and other precious stones. 50. Stone. (2). 51. Marble. (3)
	10. Quarries of hard rock.	52. Sandstone. (1) 53. Slate. (2) 54. Plaster. (3) 55. Limestone. (4) 56. Cement. (5) 57. Sulphur; pyrites, etc. 58. Other hard rocks.
	11. Quarries of soft rock	59. Sand; gravel; ballast. 60. Clay. (6) 61. Porcelain. 62. Phosphate of lime. 63. Other soft rocks.
6. Salts, etc.	12. Rock and marsh salt	64. Rock and marsh salt.
	13. Extraction of other substances soluble in water.	65. Extraction of other substances soluble in water.

III.—MANUFACTURE.

7. Textiles†	14. Cotton	66. Spinning. 67. Weaving. 68. Knitting. 69. Cotton wool. 70. Other cotton industries.
	15. Flax and hemp	71. Retting of flax and hemp; making of tow. 72. Spinning of flax and hemp. 73. Weaving of flax and hemp; sundry cloths. 74. Other flax and hemp industries.
	16. Straw‡	75. Common straw (baskets, matting, etc.). 76. Fine straw (hats, trimmings, etc.)

* Excludes persons employed in working up stone, etc., for use. These will be classed in the appropriate heads under Sub-order 95.

† In the case of mixed materials, the industry will be classed according to the more valuable material e.g., silk and wool will be classed under silk, wool and cotton under cotton.

(1) Excludes makers of flag stones (group 313).

(2) " stone cutters (group 314).

(3) Workers in marble (group 315) and sculptors (group 409).

‡ Excludes straw worker for furniture (sub-order 90.)

(1) Excludes workers in sand stone (group 313).

(2) " slate cutters (group 313).

(3) " plaster kilns (group 311).

(4) " lime kilns (group 311).

(5) " manufacture of cement (group 311).

(6) " brick and tile makers (group 227).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
7. Textiles— <i>contd.</i>	17. Other textiles of vegetable origin.	77. Ramie (Rhea and China grass). 78. Jute. 79. Coconut. 80. Aloes. 81. Couch grass. 82. Esparto grass. 83. Others.
	18. Rope manufacture	84. Twine. 85. String. 86. Rope, cord.
	19. Wool	87. Preparation of wool. 88. Spinning. 89. Weaving. 90. Knitting. 91. Carpet making. 92. Other woollen industries.
	20. Silk	93. Drying and winding of cocoons. 94. Spinning. 95. Weaving. 96. Silk plush and velvet. 97. Other silk industries.
	21. Lace, tulle silk lace, crepe, etc.	98. Laces. 99. Tulle. 100. Silk lace. 101. Crepe. 102. Others.
	22. Trimmings for dresses	103. Ribbons. 104. Fringes and plaits. 105. Gold embroidery, uniforms, chasubles, etc. 106. Other embroideries.(1)
	23. Elastic (4)	107. Elastic.
	24. Hair and horse hair .	108. Pluckers and cutters of hair. 109. Cleaners, scourers and dressers of hair and horse hair. 110. Brushes, hair brooms, etc. 111. Horse hair weaving. 112. Felt. (2)
	25. Feathers	113. Feather workers, bed feathers. 114. Dressers of ornamental feathers. 115. Quills for writing. (3) 116. Other feather industries.
	26. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of threads and tissues (5).	117. Cotton. 118. Flax and hemp. 119. Straw. 120. Wool. 121. Silk. 122. Feathers. 123. Others.
	27. Other and insufficiently described textile industries.	124. Designers. 125. Other textile industries. 126. Textile industries insufficiently described (weavers otherwise unspecified, etc.)

(1) Excludes embroiderers on linen (group 238).

(2) " hatters (group 288), pluckers and cutters of hair (group 108).

(3) " metal pen makers (group 189).

(4) " laces, garters, elastic stockings, etc. (sub-order 12).

(5) Not to be confused with sub-order 55.

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
8. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	28. Hides and skins	127. Tanners. 128. Curriers. 129. Skin polishers. 130. Artificial furs. 131. Morocco dressers. 132. Tanners of Hungary leather. 133. Dressers of leather. 134. Preparers of chamois leather. 135. Parchment makers. 136. Dyers of skins. 137. Others.
	29. Making of leather articles. ⁽¹⁾	138. Machine belting. 139. Leather box and trunk makers. 140. Stamping and moulders on leather. 141. Gilders and silverers on leather. 142. Sheath and portfolio makers, etc. 143. Others.
	30. Gutworking	144. Sausage skin makers. 145. Gold beaters; skin makers. 146. Catgut string makers.
	31. Furs	147. Furriers.
	32. Hard material of animal origin. ⁽²⁾	148. Bone. 149. Ivory. 150. Horn. 151. Shell. 152. Whalebone. 153. Mother-of-pearl.
	33. Saw mills	154. Sawyers; sawing machines; saw pits.
	34. Coopers	155. Coopers.
	35. Wood Turners	156. Wood turners. ⁽³⁾
	36. Other wood industries ⁽⁴⁾	157. Modelers in wood. 158. Bushel and sieve makers. 159. Fancy turnery; box makers. 160. Packers. 161. Other wood industries.
	37. Basket makers	162. Basket makers (wicker, broom, birch).
9. Wood	38. Cork	163. Cork.
	39. Other industries of woody material. ⁽⁴⁾	164. Articles in bamboo, rattan, cane, etc. ⁽⁵⁾ 165. Other industries of woody materials.
10. Metallurgy ^(a)	40. Making of cast iron; Blast furnaces, Forging of iron, and steel, puddling, etc., Rolling.	166. Forging and rolling of iron and steel, casting, blast furnaces, puddling furnaces.

(1) Excludes manufacturers of foot wear (sub-order 82), Glove makers (sub-order 88), breeches and gaiters makers (sub-order 89), manufacturers of belts and sheepskins (sub-order 83), saddlers and harness makers (sub-order 102).

(2) Excludes hair and horse hair (sub-order 24).

(3) "Makers of wooden shoes (sub-order 82), cabinet makers (sub-order 90), carpenters and joiners (sub-order 98) wheelwrights and coach makers (sub-order 101), ship and boat builders (sub-order 103), canes and parasols (sub-order 84).

(4) Excludes straw (sub-order 16), coconut, couch grass (sub-order 17).

(5) It is necessary to use the term "wood turners" in order to avoid confusion with "metal turners."

(6) Excludes canes and parasols (group 209).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
10 Metallurgy (a) preparation of metals— <i>contd.</i>	41. Forging and rolling of other common metals.	167. Lead. 168. Copper. 169. Zinc. 170. Tin. 171. Nickel. 172. Antimony. 173. Aluminium. 174. Other common metals.
	42. Recasting of common metals once used.	175. Recasting of common metals once used.
	43. Refiners of precious metals.	176. Refiners of precious metals.
	(b) Making of metal articles.	177. Iron forged and worked up for building, pieces of architecture of cast iron, etc.; rails, wedges, axles, springs for carriages and other articles used in the construction of machines.
		178. Machines of all kinds; fixed and moveable motors, heating and venti- lating apparatus, etc., implements of husbandry, jacks, bicycles, sewing machines; weighing machines.
		179. Founders.
		180. Edged tool makers; makers of tools and implements; blacksmiths, sheet iron workers, etc.
		181. Farriers.
		182. Armourers, makers of fire arms (guns, cannons, etc.).
		183. Cutlery; side arms, burnishers, sharpeners, knife grinders.
		184. File makers.
		185. Saw makers.
		186. Nail and screw makers.
		187. Needle makers.
		188. Pin makers in all sorts of metal.
		189. Metal pen makers.
		190. Makers of other small iron and steel articles.
	45. Small articles, chiefly or exclusively of iron (knives, files, saws, nails, needles, pins, etc. (2)).	191. Copper and bronze foundries. 192. Chasing and repoussé work in copper. 193. Mounters in copper and bronze. 194. Other articles chiefly of copper or bronze. (4)
	46. Articles chiefly of copper.	195. Lead foundries; lead pipes. 196. Type foundries. 197. Other articles chiefly of lead.
	47. Articles chiefly of lead. (3)	198. Pewterers. 199. Tin beaters; tin sheets. 200. Other tin industries.
	48. Articles chiefly of tin.	

(1) Excludes makers of brass and iron bedsteads (sub-order 91).

(2) " Locksmiths (sub-order 97).

(3) " Plumbers (sub-order 96).

(4) " Copper wire drawers (group 200) and Metal turners (group 208).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
(6) Making of metal articles— <i>concl'd.</i>	49. Articles of other metals. (2)	201. Zinc (6). 202. Nickel; nickellers. 203. Aluminium. 204. Other metals. 205. Alloy (white metal; German silver, etc.).
	50. Copper smiths, tinners, silverers.	206. Copper smiths; silverers. 207. Tanners; lamp makers; preserve can makers, metal cooperage, etc.
	51. Metal turners	208. Metal turners.
	52. Metal drawers; wire drawers, metal wires. (3)	209. Metal drawers; wire drawers; metal wires. 210. Telegraph and telephone wires. 211. Metal cords and cables. 212. Wire workers, metal webs. 213. Iron and copper chains. 214. Metal stampers and beaters. 215. Coins and medals.
	53. Metal stampers; beaters; coins and medals.	
	54. Electrotyping	216. Electrotyping. (5)
	55. Other metal industries. (4)	217. Other metal industries. 218. Metal industries insufficiently described.
		219. Glass and crystal ware, looking glasses without quicksilver. 220. Glass factories. 221. Makers of plate; glass and mirrors polishers and glass silverers.
		222. Porcelain. 223. Pipe clay. 224. Crockery.
		225. Potters. 226. Kitchen pots; filters. 227. Brick and tile makers. 228. Earthen pipes; stone ware.
11. Ceramics (1)	56. Glasses; crystal ware; plate glass; mirrors.	
	57. Porcelain and crockery.	
	58. Pottery	
	59. Others	229. Articles of cement, concrete, imitation stone, etc. 230. Mosaics. 231. Others.
12. Chemical products, properly so-called and analogous.	60. Chemical products properly so-called.	232. Making of chemicals used in the arts, and for medicine (various acids, soda, potash, alum, etc.). 233. Refineries of sea salt. 234. Refineries of sulphur. 235. Match factories. 236. Factories for explosive materials; powder, dynamite, etc. 237. Aërated and mineral water factories.

(1) Excludes Decorators, etc., on glass, porcelain, crockery (order 53).

(2) " Industries of precious metals (sub-order 116).

(3) " Wire drawers of precious metals (sub-order 116).

(4) " Industries connected with precious metals (sub-order 116).

(5) " Gilders on metal (group 357), nickellers (group 202).

(6) " Zinc roofers (group 319).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
12. Chemical products, properly so-called and analogous— <i>contd.</i>	61. Paints and inks.	238. Manufacture of paints having a lead base white lead, red lead, etc.). 239. Manufacture of white and other paints having a metallic base. 240. Manufacture of other paints (aniline, vegetable dyes, cochineal, etc.). 241. Manufacture of pencils of all colours; pastels. 242. Manufacture of writing ink. 243. Manufacture of thick ink.
	62. Fatty and analogous bodies (tallow, oils) from every source, glue, albumen, bone black.	244. Manufacture of tallow, glue, animal fats and oils, bone black, albumen, artificial manure of animal origin. 245. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils. 246. Refining of petroleum, vaseline, etc.
	63. Substances derived from fatty bodies (wax candles, soap, etc.).	247. Manufacture of tallow candles. 248. Manufacture of wax candles. 249. Manufacture of soap. 250. Varnish, wax, blacking. 251. Wax cloth, linoleum, and gummy articles.
	64. Coatings and impermeable substances (varnish, India rubber, bitumen).	252. India rubber and gutta percha. 253. Bitumen; asphalt. 254. Tar, resin, resinous products, fire-kindlers, patent fuel.
	65. Paper industries. (2)	255. Manufacture of pasteboard. 256. Manufacture of paper. 257. Manufacture of cardboard and pasteboard articles. 258. Manufacture of celluloid.
	66. Others. (3)	259. Starch, glucose, dextrine. 260. Perfumes. 261. Others.
13. Food industries. (1)	67. Millers and flour dealers.	262. Millers and flour dealers.
	68. Bakers	263. Makers of yeast. 264. Bakers.
	69. Other industries pertaining to the preparation of cereals.	265. Pastry cooks. 266. Table bisenits. 267. Dough cakes, sea biscuits, unleavened bread, pulled bread, etc.
	70. Butchers, pork butchers, dealers in tripe.	268. Butchers. 269. Pork butchers and dealers in tripe.
	71. Preserved food, cheese, cream, etc.	270. Preserved meats. 271. Preserved fish. 272. Manufacture of condensed milk, cream, butter, cheese, etc.

(1) Excludes Manufacturers and refiners of vegetable oil (order 12).

(2) " Book binders and stitchers (sub-order 111).

(3) " Sugar refiners (sub-order 73), distillers (sub-order 76).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
14. Industries of dress and the toilet.	72. Vinegar, mustard and other condiments.	273. Vinegar, mustard and other condiments.
	73. Sugar refiners . . .	274. Sugar refiners.
	74. Other industries pertaining to solid foods.	275. Preserved vegetables. 276. Chocolate makers. 277. Coffee roasters. 278. Makers of ices and confectionery. 279. Others.
	75. Breweries and malt manufactories.	280. Malt manufactories. 281. Breweries.
	76. Distilleries and liquor manufactories.	282. Distilleries. 283. Liquor manufactories.
	77. Other industries pertaining to drinks.	284. Other industries pertaining to drinks.
	78. Manufacture of tobacco	285. Manufacture of tobacco.
	79. Makers of hats, caps, bonnets, helmets.	286. Hatters, hats, helmets, caps, bonnets, etc.
	80. Tailors and clothiers .	287. Tailors, makers and finishers of cloths.
	81. Dressmakers, milliners and artificial flower makers.	288. Dressmakers, sempstresses, shirt makers, corsetmakers, embroiderers on linen. 289. Milliners. 290. Artificial flowers and leaves, wreath makers.
	82. Manufacture of foot-wear.	291. Boot and shoe makers. 292. Socks and slippers makers. 293. Wooden shoes, galoshes, etc.
	83. Other industries pertaining to dress. (1)	294. Glove makers. 295. Breeches and gaiters makers. 296. Manufacturers of belts, sheepskins, etc. 297. Metal and cloth buttons. 298. Others.
	84. Canes, parasols and umbrellas.	299. Canes, parasols and umbrellas.
	85. Dyers and cleaners (2)	300. Dyers and cleaners.
	86. Bleachers, wash-houses and laundries, washers and ironers.	301. Bleachers, wash-houses and laundries, washers and ironers.
	87. Bathing establishments.	302. Bathing establishments.
	88. Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers and workers in hair.	303. Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers and workers in hair.

(1) Excludes Furriers (sub-order 31).

(2) Must not be confounded with Dyeing, etc. (sub-order 26).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
14. Industries of dress and the toilet— <i>contd.</i>	89. Other industries connected with the toilet.	304. Other industries connected with the toilet.
15. Furniture industries.	90. Cabinet makers, manufacture of furniture. (1)	305. Cabinet makers; manufacturers of furniture; fluters and cane workers for cabinet work.
		306. Wood carvers; inlayers and chasers on wood; copper work for cabinet making.
		307. Piano and cabinet varnishers and polishers; carriage painters.
	91. Upholsterers, bed furnishings.	308. Upholsterers; makers of mattresses and other articles of bedding; cushion makers; makers of blinds, etc.
		309. Makers of iron and brass bedsteads.
	92. Others	310. Others.
16. Building industries.	93. Lime and plaster kilns, manufacture of cement.	311. Lime and plaster kilns; manufacture of cement.
	94. Excavators, well sinkers.	312. Excavators, well sinkers.
	95. Stone workers; masons and chimney builders. (2)	313. Stone sawyers; makers of flag stones; workers in sand stone; slate cutters, etc.
		314. Stone cutters, and makers of stone rollers.
		315. Workers in marble (not sculptors.)
		316. Masonry contractors, masons, ceiling makers, plasterers, etc.
		317. Ornamenters, moulders and makers of mouldings.
		318. Chimney builders and sweeps; stone makers; tilers.
	96. Tilers, zinc roofers and layers, plumbers; gas fitters.	319. Tilers, zinc roofers and layers; plumbers; gas fitters.
	97. Locksmiths. (3)	320. Locksmiths; day labourers employed on iron fittings.
	98. Carpenters and joiners. (4)	321. Carpenters. (5)
		322. Joiners.
		323. Makers of wood floors; planers.
	99. House painters; wall paper.	324. Making of wall paper.
		325. Paper hangers. (6)
		326. Painters; glaziers, white-washers, decorators, sign-board painters.
	100. Other building industries.	327. Other building industries.

(1) Excludes joiners (sub-order 98).

(2) Stone breakers, road labourers (sub-order 136).

(3) Includes carriage lock smiths.

(4) See notes under Industries of wood.

(5) Excludes boat and ship builders (group 331).

(6) Includes bill stickers, etc.

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>		
17. Construction of means of transport.	101. Wheelwrights and coach makers (1)	328. Wheelwrights. 329. Coach makers.
	102. Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers.	330. Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers (pack saddles, saddle bows, saddle stands, etc.)
	103. Ship building	331. Construction of wooden vessels. 331(b). Construction of iron vessels.
	104. Waggon making	332. Breaking up of vessels. 333. Waggon making.
	105. Other means of transport (2)	334. Other means of transport.
18. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	106. Gas works	335. Gas works.
	107. Firemen (otherwise unspecified).	336. Firemen.
	108. Drivers of machinery (otherwise unspecified).	337. Drivers of machinery (otherwise unspecified.)
	109. Others	338. Production and transmission of electricity (light, motive power, etc.) 339. Production and transmission of heat (water, air, etc.) 340. Production and transmission of cold (artificial ice, etc.) 341. Production and transmission of compressed air. 342. Others.
	110. Printers, etc., journalists.	343. Printers; stereotypers. 344. Heliogravure, photogravure. 345. Lithographers, copper plate engravers. 346. Paper stampers, colourers and illuminators. 347. Management of newspapers and reviews (Editors, etc.)
19. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.	111. Book binders and stitchers.	348. Book binders, stitchers (of pamphlets) and gatherers, paper glazers, folders, marblers, makers of envelopes.
	112. Makers of musical instruments, pianos, lutes.	349. Makers of musical instruments; pianos, lutes.
	113. Makers of instruments of precision, optical, photographic, telegraphic, telephonic, and mathematical.	350. Makers of instruments of precision, optical, photographic, telegraphic, telephonic and mathematical.
	114. Makers of surgical instruments and bandages.	351. Makers of surgical instruments. 352. Bandages.
	115. Watch and clock makers.	353. Articles of clock work. 354. Watch and clock makers.

(1) Excludes makers of axle trees and carriage springs (sub-order 44), wheelsmiths (sub-order 97), carriage painters (sub-order 90).

(2) Excludes Bicycles (sub-order 44).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>concl'd.</i>		
	116. Industries of precious metals (jewellers, gold beaters, gilders.)	355. Real and imitation jewellery; goldsmiths; lapidaries, jewellers, enamelers. 356. Gold beaters, burnishers, wire drawers of precious metals. 357. Gilders on wood and metal; picture frame makers.
	117. Toys, etc.	358. Fans, purses, tobacco pouches, etc., alabaster and shell work. 359. Children's toys; games of all kinds. 360. Playing cards. 361. Small articles of various kinds; hunting and fishing tackle.
	118. Others	362. Taxidermists; naturalists. 363. Managers of theatres and concerts. 364. Others.
20. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	119. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	365. Rag gatherers, washers, sorters, shoddy makers, rag rippers. 366. Night men. 367. Other industries concerned with refuse matter.
21. Other industries.	120. Other industries	368. Other industries.
IV.—TRANSPORT.		
Maritime transport.	121. Persons employed on the maintenance and guarding of marine ports.	369. Persons employed on the maintenance and guarding of marine ports (port officials, dock service, light-house keepers, etc.)
	122. Shipowners and their employés, ship brokers, etc.	370. Shipowners and their employés; ship brokers, etc.
	123. Mercantile marine.	371. Mercantile marine.
23. Fresh water transport.	124. Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals.	372. Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (inspectors of navigation, lock keepers, etc.)
	125. Sailors, boatmen, tugmen, towmen and trackers.	373. Sailors, boatmen, tugmen, towmen and trackers.
24. Transport by road and bridges.	126. Persons employed on the maintenance of sewers, roads, streets and bridges (road sweepers, pavement layers, sewer men, road labourers, etc.)	374. Persons employed on the maintenance of streets, sewers, roads and bridges (road sweepers, layers of pavements, sewer men, road labourers, etc.)
	127. Coachmen and carters.	375. Coachmen, carriage cleaners, grooms, hackney carriages, omnibus, trainways, stage coaches (managers and employés of all sorts.) 376. Carters.

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
IV.—TRANSPORT— <i>concl'd</i>		
25. Transport by rail	128. Porters and messengers.	377. Porters, unloaders of boats and waggons, furniture carriers, etc. 378. Delivering agents and employes, collecting clerks, etc. 379. Guides (to mountains, places of interest, etc.)
26. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	129. Railways, managers, employes and workmen of all kinds. 130. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	380. Railways, managers, employes and workmen of all kinds. 381. Post office service. 382. Telegraph do. 383. Telephone do.
V.—TRADE.		
27. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	131. Bankers, exchange brokers and their employes. 132. Insurance companies	384. Bank managers and employes; money lenders and their employes. 385. Exchange agents and brokers, commission agents and their employes. 386. Insurance companies.
28. Brokerage, commission and exportation.	133. Brokers in various kinds of merchandise; exporters. 134. Brokers otherwise unspecified; commercial travellers, etc. 135. Warehouses	387. Brokers in various kinds of merchandise; exporters. 388. Brokers otherwise unspecified; commercial travellers, etc. 389. Warehouses.
29. Trade in textiles	136. Trade in wool, cotton, silk, hair, etc., piecegoods, cloths and other textiles.	390. Trade in wool, cotton, silk, hair, etc., piecegoods, cloths and other textiles.
30. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	137. Trade in skins, leather, furs, horn, etc.	391. Trade in skins, leather, furs, horn, etc.
31. Trade in wood	138. Trade in wood for carpentry and cabinet making, bark, cork, etc.	392. Trade in wood for carpentry and cabinet making, bark, cork, etc.
32. Trade in Metals.	139. Trade in metals	393. Trade in metals.
33. Trade in pottery	140. Trade in pottery and the raw materials from which it is made.	394. Trade in pottery and the raw materials from which it is made.
34. Trade in chemical products, drugs, paints.	141. Trade in chemical products, drugs, paints.	395. Trade in chemical products, drugs, paints.
35. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, saloons.	142. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, saloons.	396. Wine and liquor merchants. 397. Café keepers. 398. Restaurants and cook shops. 399. Hotels.

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
V.—TRADE— <i>contd.</i>		
36. Other trade in food stuffs.	143. Other trade in food stuffs (grocers, fruiters, grain dealers, cattle dealers, etc.)	400. Grocers. 401. Butter, milk, eggs, cheese, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetables. 402. Grain dealers, wheat, flour and fodder. 403. Dealers and drivers of cattle. 404. Tobacco dealers. 405. Others.
37. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	144.*Trade in ready made clothing, etc. 145.*Hat sellers 146.*Dealers in ready made foot wear. 147. Trade in other articles of the dress and toilet.	406. Novelties, millinery, haberdashery, gloves, shirts, vests, etc., perfumery. 407. Ready made clothing for men and women. 408. Dealers in old clothes, etc. 409. Hat sellers. 410. Dealers in ready made foot wear. 411. Trade in other articles of the dress and toilet.
38. Trade in furniture.	148. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding. 149. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	412. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains, and bedding. 413. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles. 414. Dealers in second-hand goods.
39. Trade in building materials.	150. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, etc.) 151. House agents . . .	415. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, etc.) 416. House agents.
40. Trade in means of transport. (1)	152. Dealers and hirers of horses, asses, mules, etc.	417. Dealers and hirers of horses, asses, mules, etc.
41. Trade in fuel . . .	153.*Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, etc.	418. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, etc.
42. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	154. Dealers in jewels, clocks, optical instruments, etc. 155. Dealers in play things, children's toys, fans, small articles, smokers' requisites, hunting and fishing tackle, natural flowers, etc. 156. Publishers, booksellers and stationers, sellers of music, periodicals, etc. 157. Dealers in engravings, pictures and objects of art.	419. Dealers in jewels, clocks, optical instruments, etc. 420. Dealers in play things, children's toys, fans, small articles, smokers' requisites, hunting and fishing tackle, natural flowers, etc. 421. Publishers, booksellers and stationers, sellers of music, periodicals, etc. 422. Dealers in engravings, pictures and objects of art.

(1) Excludes hirers of carriages, etc. (order 24).

* These heads should include only those who do not make up the articles they sell.

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
---------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------

V.—TRADE—*concl'd.*

42. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	158. Dealers and hirers of pianos and other musical instruments.	423. Dealers and hirers of pianos and other musical instruments.
43. Trade in refuse matter.	158A. Other trades in articles of luxury.	424. Other trades in articles of luxury.
44. Trade of other sorts.	159. Trade in refuse matter (rags, manure and rubbish.)	425. Rag dealers.
	160. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified.	426. Itinerant dealers in natural manure (stable refuse, dung, dried night-soil, etc.)
	161. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	427. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified.
	162. Mountebanks, acrobats, exhibitors of curiosities, and wild animals, etc.	428. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.
	163. Other trades (3)	429. Mountebanks, acrobats, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.
		430. Other trades.

VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.

45. Army . . .	164. Army . . .	431. Army.
46. Navy . . .	165. Navy . . .	432. Navy.
47. Police . . .	166. Police . . .	433. Military Police.
		434. Civil Police.

VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

48. Public administration. (1)	167. Persons attached to the Court and household of the Sovereign.	435. Persons attached to the Court and household of the Sovereign.
	167. (a) Public administration.	436. Service of the State.
	168. Supplementary services.	437. Municipal and other local service.
		438. Undertakers, grave-diggers.
		439. Water works, etc.

VIII.—LIBERAL ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.

49. Religion (2)	169. Roman Catholic clergy.	440. Ordinary clergy (Archbishops, Bishops, Canons, Curés, Vicars, Curates, Priests, etc.)
	170. Clergy, Protestant sects.	441. Monks and Nuns belonging to religious orders.
	171. Jewish Rabbis, etc.	442. Clergy, Protestant sects.
	172. Beadles, caretakers, sacristans, and other paid servants. (4)	443. Jewish Rabbis, etc.
50. Law . . .	173. Magistrates, judges of all kinds.	444. Beadles, caretakers, sacristans, and other paid servants.
	174. Lawyers of all kinds and their clerks.	445. Magistrates and judges of all kinds.
		446. Advocates.
		447. Notaries, attorneys, bailiffs, etc.
		448. Law agents.

(1) Excluding officials placed under special orders.

(2) The sub-orders will vary in different countries.

(3) Principally dealers in small animals (dogs, birds, etc.), garden seed.

(4) Excludes singers and organists (sub-order 188).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
		1944-72 5-12-79

VIII.—LIBERAL ARTS AND PROFESSIONS—*concl'd.*

51. Medicine	175. Physicians and surgeons.	449. Medical students.
	176. Dentists (not physicians).	450. Physicians and surgeons.
	177. Midwives	451. Dentists (not physicians).
	178. Veterinary surgeons	452. Midwives.
	179. Pharmacists and herbalists.	453. Veterinary surgeons.
	180. Nurses, masseurs, cuppers, etc.	454. Pharmacists.
	181. Directors (not physicians) and employes of every kind of sanatorium, hospital and asylum (watchers, attendants, workmen).	455. Herbalists.
		456. Nurses, masseurs, cuppers, etc.
52. Instruction	182. Professors and teachers of all kinds in educational institutions maintained by the State, or any local body (primary schools, high schools and colleges, etc).	457. Directors (not physicians) and employes of every kind of sanatorium, hospital and asylum (watchers, attendants, workmen, etc.)
	183. Other professors and teachers.	458. Professors and teachers of all kinds in educational institutions maintained by the State or any local body (primary schools, high schools, colleges, etc.)
		459. Professors and teachers in private institutions.
		460. Professors and teachers in private families.
		461. Teachers of dancing, fencing, etc. (not attached to public institutions). (1).
53. Letters and arts and sciences.	184. Men of letters	462. Men of letters.
	185. Copyists, stenographers, translators.	463. Public scribes, copyists.
	186. Architects, Engineers	464. Stenographers.
	187. Plastic arts	465. Translators, interpreters.
	188. Musicians	466. Architects.
	189. Dramatic Art	467. Surveyors, Engineers.
		468. Photographers.
		469. Painters, sculptors, engravers, drawing masters.
		470. Designers for decorative arts.
		471. Composers, music masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments, singers, chorus singers.
		472. Actors, dancers.

IX.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME.

54. Persons living principally on their income.	190. Proprietors, fund holders and pensioners.	473. Proprietors living principally upon their income from landed estates.
	191. Persons of occupation insufficiently described.	474. Fund holders.
		475. Pensioners (public and private).
		476. Persons calling themselves "esquire" or "gentleman," or mentioning an occupation no longer carried on, or giving as their occupation some title, etc.

(1) Excludes Professors of Music (group 471) and drawing masters (group 469).

1st classification. (Order.)	2nd classification. (Sub-order.)	3rd classification. (Group.)
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.		
55. Domestic service	192. Members of the family (married females, etc.), doing domestic work.	477. Members of the family (married females, etc.), doing domestic work.
	193. Door-keepers, caretakers of shops and warehouses.	478. Door-keepers, caretakers of shops and warehouses.
	194. Cooks	479. Cooks.
	195. Coachmen and grooms	480. Coachmen and grooms.
	196. Other domestics	481. Other domestics.
		482. Charwomen.
XI.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.		
56. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	197. Merchants, manufacturers.	483. Manufacturers.
		484. Merchants, tradesmen.
	198. Employés	485. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers.
		486. Employés and clerks in offices, warehouses and shops.
	199. Mechanics (otherwise unspecified).	487. Mechanics (otherwise unspecified).
	200. Day labourers, workmen, etc.	488. Shop boys and girls.
		489. Day labourers, jobbers, journeymen workmen.
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE—PROFESSION UNKNOWN.		
57. Persons temporarily unemployed.	201. Persons temporarily unemployed.	490. Persons temporarily unemployed.
58. Persons without any occupation.	202. Persons without any occupation.	491. Persons without any occupation.
59. Unclassified	203. Children unoccupied, school children and students.	492. Children unoccupied by reason of their age.
		493. School children.
	204. Invalids, insane, prisoners.	494. Students.
		495. Invalids and hospital inmates.
		496. Insane.
		497. Prisoners.
60. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	205. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	498. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.
61. Occupation unknown.	206. Occupation unknown.	499. Occupation unknown.

ENCLOSURE III.

List of groups in Table XV of the last census which would have to be subdivided if Bertillon's scheme for the classification of occupations is adopted.

- 4 Constables, messengers, etc.
- 10 Watchmen and other village servants.
- 25 Horse, mule and ass breeders and dealers.
- 26 Cattle breeders and dealers.
- 28 Elephant catchers and dealers.
- 29 Camel breeders, dealers and attendants.
- 30 Sheep and goat breeders and dealers.
- 32 Pig breeders, swineherds and dealers.
- 33 Veterinary surgeons and farriers.
- 70 Rest house, serai, bath house, etc., owners and managers.
- 77 Cheese makers and dealers.
- 78 Cow and buffalo keepers and milk and butter sellers.
- 79 Fishermen and fish curers.
- 82 Ghee preparers and sellers.
- 99 Makers and sellers of sugar, molasses and gur by hand.
- 145 Match, candle, torch, lamps and lantern makers and sellers.
- 148 Coal dealers, brokers and company managers.
- 150 Firewood, charcoal and cowdung collectors and sellers.
- 174 Palki, dandi and rickshaw makers and sellers.
- 181 Paper makers and sellers and palm leaf binders.
- 188 Newspaper proprietors, managers and sellers.
- 191 Watch and clock sellers and opticians.
- 193 Other scientific instrument makers and sellers and menders.
- 196 Cotton-stamp makers and sellers.
- 197 Turners and lacquerers.
- 200 Mica, flint and talc workers and sellers.
- 201 Mosaic and alabaster workers and sellers.
- 202 Toy, kite and cage makers and sellers.
- 203 Hukka stem makers and sellers.
- 204 Papier maché workers and sellers.
- 216 Flower garland makers and sellers.
- 217 Makers and sellers of spangles, lingams and sacred threads.
- 222 Harness (not leather) makers and sellers.
- 223 Saddle-cloth embroiderers, makers and sellers.
- 231 Looms and loom-comb makers and sellers.
- 235 Arms and ammunition factories, superior staff.
- 236 Do. do. do. operatives, etc.
- 243 Gun makers, menders and sellers.
- 251 Persons occupied with blankets, woollen-cloth, yarn, natural wool, fur and feathers.
- 254 Dealers in fur, woollen-goods and feathers.
- 267 and 268 Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills.
- 301 Embroiderers, lace and muslin makers.
- 302 Hat, cap and turban makers and sellers.

- 303 Hosiers and haberdashers.
- 306 Tailors, milliners and dress makers and darners.
- 314 Electro platers and gilders.
- 323 (a) Aluminium workers and sellers.
- 332 Makers of glass and chinaware other than bangles.
- 346 Wood cutters and sawyers.
- 347 Basket, etc., makers and sellers.
- 348 Comb and tooth pick makers and sellers.
- 349 Leaf plate, etc., makers and sellers.
- 360 Wax, honey and forest produce collectors and sellers.
- 373 Antimony preparers and sellers.
- 374 Madder, saffron, etc., workers and dealers.
- 375 Ink makers and sellers.
- 384 and 385 Tanneries and leather factories.
- 390 Warders and dealers of hides, horns, bristles and bones.
- 397 Merchants' accountants, clerks, managers and shop-hands.
- 400 Shopkeepers and money lenders' servants.
- 403 Auctioneers, auditors, etc.
- 405 Farmers of liquor and opium.
- 447 Church, temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, undertakers.
- 450 Almanac makers and sellers.
- 483 Painters, Superintendents of Schools of Art, etc.
- 487 Music composers and teachers.
- 502 Road, railway and canal labourers.

ENCLOSURE IV.

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme.

Order.	Sub-order	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.			
1. Cultivation of land	1. Agriculture in General	1. Rent receivers . . .	36. Rent receivers . . . 45,810,673
		2. Rent payers . . .	37. Rent payers . . . 106,873,675
			40. Taungya or Jhum cultivators . . . 1,886,156
		3. Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	56. Agents and Managers of landed estates (not planters) 111,979
			57. Clerks, bailiffs, petty rent collectors, etc. . . 788,770
		4. Farm servants and field labourers.	38. Farm servants . . . 4,196,697
			39. Field labourers . . . 29,325,985
			33,522,682
	2. Growers of special products and market gardening.	5. Cinchona, coffee and indigo plantations.	41. Cinchona plantations, owners, managers, and superior staff . . . 42
			42. Cinchona plantations, labourers and other subordinates . . . 965
			43. Coffee plantations, owners, managers and superior staff . . . 7,070
			44. Coffee plantations, labourers and other subordinates . . . 99,084
			45. Indigo factories, owners, managers and superior staff . . . 2,060
			46. Indigo factories, labourers and other subordinates . . . 13,723
		6. Tea plantations	47. Tea plantations, owners, managers and superior staff . . . 3,147
			48. Tea plantations labourers and other subordinates . . . 865,838
			874,975
		7. Betel vine and areca nut growers.	49. Betel vine and areca nut growers . . . 292,717
		8. Fruit and vegetable growers.	51. Coconut growers . . . 37,248
			52. Fruit and vegetable growers . . . 593,725
			50. Cardamom and pepper growers . . . 14,843
			938,532

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL—contd.			
		9. Miscellaneous	53. Miscellaneous and unspecified 692,169
3. Forestry	10. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	58. Forest officers 2,440 59. Forest rangers, guards, peons 64,314	
	11. Woodcutters, firewood, lac, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	150. Firewood, charcoal (and co-dung) collectors (and sellers) 725,096* 346. Wood cutters (and sawyers) 266,534* 354. Camphor, gum and India rubber collectors 2,211 358. Lac collectors 6,697 360. Wax, honey and forest produce collectors (and sellers) 48,114*	
4. Raising of farm stock	12. Horse mule and ass breeders.	25. Horse, mule and ass breeders (and dealers) 26,982*	
	13. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	26. Cattle breeders (and dealers) and Commissariat farm establishments 359,063* 78. Cow and buffalo keepers and milk [and butter] sellers 925,011*	
	14. Sheep, goats and pig breeders.	30. Sheep and goat breeders (and dealers) 358,933* 31. Shepherds and Goat-herds 850,253 32. Pig breeders and Swine-herds (and dealers) 45,532*	
	15. Other animals	29. Camel breeders (dealers) and attendants 47,118* 35 (a) Dog fanciers 153	
	16. Herdsmen	27. Herdsmen 2,215,791	
5. Raising of small animals.	17. Silk worm rearers and cocoon gatherers.	259. Silk worm rearers and cocoon gatherers 79,882	

* Part only.

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL,— <i>contd.</i>				
2. Hunting and fishing .	6. Hunting and fishing .	18. Fishing	79. Fishermen (and fish cur- ers)	1,280,358*
			319. Pearl divers	2,328
		19. Others	28. Elephant catchers (and dealers)	997*
			35. Vermin and animal catchers	15,240
			83. Collectors of edible birds' nests	1,074
			492. Shikaris, falconers, bird catchers	31,258
	7. Omitted			
II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.				
4. Mines	8. Mines, etc. of com- bustible materials.	20. Coal mines and petro- leum wells.	146. Collieries owners, etc. .	1,299
			147. Collieries : miners and other subordinates	99,039
			148. [Coal dealers, brokers and] Colliery Managers . .	10,411*
	9. Mines and prepara- tion of metallic min- erals.	21. Mines and prepara- tion of metallic min- erals (gold, iron, man- ganese, copper, etc.).	309. Gold mines : owners, managers and superior staff .	229
			310. Gold mines : operatives and other subordinates . .	12,526
			310 (a). Gold washers . . .	618
5. Quarries	10. Quarries of hard rocks	22. Quarries of hard rocks (jade and dia- mond mines, limestone, marble, etc.).	311. Jade miners	702
			311 (a). Diamond miners . .	569
	11. Quarries of soft rock	23. Sand, gravel, etc. . .		
6. Salt, etc.	12. Rock, sea and marsh salt.	24. Rock, sea and marsh salt.	127. Salt makers	25,387
	13. Extraction of other substances soluble in water.	25. Extraction of other substances soluble in water.		

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
III.—MANUFACTURE.			
7. Textiles	14. Cotton	26. Ginning, cleaning, pressing, sizing and spinning.	263. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills: owners, etc. 5,687 264. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills: operatives and other subordinates 74,816 265. Thread glazing and polishing factories: owners, etc. 281 266. Thread glazing and polishing factories: operatives, etc. 844 267. Cotton spinning [weaving] and other mills owners, etc. 4,066* 268. Cotton spinning [weaving] and other mills, operatives, etc. 342,762* 275. Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters 806,678
		27. Weaving	287. Cotton [spinning] weaving [and other] mills owners, etc. 4,966* 268. Cotton [spinning] weaving [and other] mills, operatives, etc. 342,762 272. Cotton weavers, hand industry 5,460,515 301. [Lace makers, embroiderers and] muslin makers 49,289*
	15. Omitted. 16. Omitted.		
	17 (a). Jute	28. Jute presses and jute mills.	283. Jute presses: owners, etc. 1,350 284. Jute presses: operatives, etc. 12,454 285. Jute Mills: owners, etc. 232 286. Jute Mills: operatives, etc. 130,132
	17. Other textiles of vegetable origin.	29. Other fibres (coconut, aloes, palm leaf, flax, hemp, straw, etc.	
	18. Rope manufacture .	20. Rope, twine and string.	287. Rope works: owners, etc. 133 288. Rope works operatives, etc. 4,301 290. Rope sacking, and net makers 344,176

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.				
19. Wool	31. Wool carders and spinners; weavers, of blankets, carpets, etc.	248. Woollen carpet weavers 249. Shawl weavers 251. Persons occupied with blankets, woollen cloth, yarn and natural wool (fur and feathers) . . . 252. Woolcarders . . .	20,120 23,387 286,537* 21,415	
20. Silk	32. Silk spinners and weavers.	255. Silk filatures: owners, etc. 256. Silk filatures: operatives, etc. 257. Silk mills: owners, etc. 258. Silk mills: operatives, etc. 260. Silk carders, spinners and weavers makers of silk braid and thread . . .	421 20,043 177 5,234 228,443	
24. Hair and camel and horse hair.	33. Felt, pashm and bristles work, brush makers, etc.	250. Felt and pashm workers 382. Brush factories: owners, etc. 383. Brush factories: operatives, etc. 390. Workers of bristles (hides horns and bones) . . .	13,063 39 259 251,279*	
25. Feathers	34. Persons occupied with feathers.	251. Persons occupied with feathers (blankets, woollen cloth, yarn, fur and natural wool)	286,537*	
26. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation, and sponging of threads and tissues.	35. Dyers in cotton, wool and silk, calenderers, fullers and printers.	253. Wool dyers . . . 262. Silk dyers . . . 277. Calenderers, fullers, and printers . . . 278. Cotton dyers . . .	5,946 10,555 87,558 228,202	
27. Lace, crepe, embroideries fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	36. Lace, crepe, embroideries fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	301. Lace makers and embroiderers [and muslin makers]	49,289*	
8. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	28. Hides and skins . .	37. Tanners curriers, leather dressers, etc.	384. Tanneries [and leather factories] owners, managers and superior staff . . . 385. Tanneries [and leather factories], operatives and other subordinates . . . 388. Tanners and Curriers . . . 390. (Sellers and) workers of hides (horns, bristles and bones)	675* 20,223* 586,068 251,279*

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.				
		38. Leather Dyers	386. Leather Dyers	169,885
	29. Making of leather articles.	39. Makers of leather articles, including trunks, waterbags, etc.	384. [Tanneries and] leather factories, owners, managers, etc.	675*
	30. Omitted.		385. [Tanneries and] leather factories, operatives, etc.	20,223*
	31. Furs	40. Farriers	251. Persons occupied with fur (blankets, woollen cloth, yarn, feathers, and natural wool)	286,537*
	32. Hard matter of animal origin.	41. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers.	389. Bone Mills: owners, managers and superior staff	152
			381. Bone Mills: operatives and other subordinates	1,441
			390. (Sellers and) workers of (hides) horns (bristles) and bones	251,279*
9. Wood	33. Sawyers, box makers, etc.	42. Sawyers, box makers, etc.	197. Turners (and lacquerers)	35,933*
			231. Loom and Loom comb makers (and sellers)	21,512*
			342. Saw mills, owners, managers and superior staff	1,299
			343. Saw mills, workmen and other subordinates	10,573
	34. Omitted.		346. [Wood cutters and] sawyers	266,534*
	35. Omitted.			
	36. Omitted.			
	37. Basket makers	43. Basket makers	347. Basket, mat, fan, screen, broom, etc., makers (and sellers)	1,148,724*
	40. Omitted.			
10. Metallurgy	41. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	44. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.		
(a) Preparation of metals.	42. Omitted.			
	43. Omitted.			
(b) Making of metal articles.	44. Machines, tools and implements, and other similar things principally or exclusively of iron.	45. Plough and Agricultural implement makers.	230. Plough and Agricultural implement makers	216,931
			334. Sugar press makers	3,448

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.			
		46. (b) Other workers in iron, and makers of arms, implements, and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	33. (Veterinary Surgeons) factories, etc. 29,068 225. Machinery and Engineering workshops, owners, managers, etc. 574 226. Machinery and Engineering workshops, operatives, etc. 21,289 227. Knife and tool makers 7,183 229. Knife and tool grinders 13,694 235. Arms (and Ammunition) factories—superior staff 235* 236. Arms (and Ammunition) factories—operatives, etc. 2,720* 237. Arsenal—superior staff 161 238. Do. operatives, etc. 4,210 241. Gun carriage factories, managers and superior staff 215 242. Gun carriage factories, workmen, etc. 3,006 243. Gun makers (and sellers) and menders 2,937 246. Makers of swords, spears and other weapons 3,343 328. Workers in iron and hard ware 1,335,256
	45. Omitted.		
	46. Articles chiefly of brass, copper or bell metal.	47. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	320. Brass foundries, owners, etc. 1,696 321. Brass foundries, operatives, etc. 3,396 322. Brass, copper and bell metal workers 261,622
	47. Omitted.		
	48. Omitted.		
	49. Articles of other metals.	48. Workers in tin, zinc, lead, quick silver, aluminium, etc.	145. (Match, candle, torch) lamp, lantern makers (and sellers) 11,591* 199. Type foundries 679 214. Electro-platers (and gilders) 5,898* 323(a). Aluminium workers (and sellers) 254 324. Workers in tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead 60,742
	50. Omitted.		
	51. Omitted.		
	52. Omitted.		
	53. Metal stampers; beaters; coins and medals.	49. Workers in mints; die sinkers, etc.	198. Die sinkers and seal, etc., engravers 4,427 307. Mints—managers and superior staff 213 308. Mints—operatives and subordinates 1,736
	54. Omitted.		
	55. Omitted.		

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.				
11. Ceramics . . .	56. Glass; crystalware; plate glass; mirrors.	50. Makers of glass and crystalware, including glass bangles.	210. Makers of glass bangles	75,443
			330. Glass factories—owners, etc.	40
			331. Glass factories—operatives, etc.	79
			332. Makers of glass (and china) ware, other than bangles	2,709*
	57. Porcelain and crockery.	51. Makers of porcelain and crockery.	332. Makers of (glass and) china ware, other than bangles	2,709*
	58. Pottery	52. Potters and pipe and bowl makers.	334. Pottery works—owners, etc.	870
			335. Pottery works—operatives, etc.	611
			336. Potters, and pot and pipe bowl makers . . .	1,815,721
	59. Others	53. Brick and tile makers.	151. Brick and tile factories—owners, etc.	905
			152. Brick and tile factories—operatives, etc.	13,663
			155. Brick and tile makers . . .	160,088
	59. Others	54. Others (Mosaic tile, mica, alabaster, etc. workers).	201. Mosaic and alabaster workers (and sellers) . .	2,013*
12. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous.	60. Chemical products properly so called.	55. Saltpetre refiners . .	365. Saltpetre refiners . . .	51,223
		56. Persons occupied with other drugs and chemical products.	113. Opium factories, managers and superior staff . .	345
			114. Opium factories, workmen, etc.	2,405
			125. Opium, bhang, ganja, etc. preparers	3,499
			350. Cutch factories, owners, etc.	240
			351. Cutch factories, operatives, etc.	10
			356. Catechu preparers . .	12,568
			373. Antimony preparers (and sellers)	4,055*
			381. Chemical factories, owners, etc.	94
			382. Chemical factories, operatives, etc.	157
			370. Borax refiners . . .	248
			378. Persons occupied with miscellaneous drugs . . .	28,955

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last genus to be included in each group.	
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.				
		57. Matches and explosive materials.	138. Match factories—owners, etc. 139. Match factories—operatives etc. 145. Match makers (and sellers and makers of candles, torches, lamps, and lanterns) 235. (Arms and) Ammunition factories, superior staff 236. (Arms and) Ammunition factories, operatives, etc. 239. Gunpowder factories, superior staff 240 Gunpowder factories, operatives, etc.	25 227 11,591* 235 2,720 80 2,032
		58. Brated and Mineral waters.	107. Brated water factories, owners and superior staff 108. Brated water factories, workmen, etc.	5,449 3,645
61. Paints and inks	59. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	367. Dye works—owners, etc. 368. Do. —operatives, etc. 374. Madder, saffron and log-wood workers (and dealers) 375. Ink makers (and sellers) 379. Persons occupied with miscellaneous dyes	4,495 5,360 11,330* 3,530* 108,049	
62. Fatty and analogous bodies (tallow, oils from every source, glue, albumen, bone black).	60. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	89. Oil Mills—owners and superior staff 90. Oil Mills—operatives, etc. 100. Oil pressers 143. Pressers of vegetable oil for lighting	3,980 8,353 1,055,933 37,621	
63. Omitted. 64. Omitted.	61. Refining of petroleum, vaseline, etc.	140. Petroleum refineries, owners, managers and superior staff 141. Petroleum refineries, workmen, etc.	182 7,406	
65. Paper Industries	62. Manufacture of paper, etc.	179. Paper Mills—owners, etc. 180. Do. operatives, etc. 181. Paper makers (and sellers and palm leaf binders).	119 5,840 10,422*	

Order	Sub-order	Group	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
III—MANUFACTURE—contd.			
	66. Others	63. Perfume, incense, sandalwood preparers, workers in lac factories, papier maché, card-board, etc., soap, candles, varnish, etc.	145. Makers (and sellers) of [matches, torches, lamps, lanterns and] candles . . . 11,591* 204. Papier maché workers (and sellers) 1,009* 352. Lac factories—owners, etc. 1,278 353. Lac factories—operatives, etc. 10,028 363. Soap factories—owners, etc. 176 364. Soap factories—operatives. 1,616 376. Perfume, incense and sandalwood preparers . . . 7,308
13. Food industries	67. Millers	64. Rice pounders and huskers.	91. Rice mills, owners, etc., . . . 5,112 92. Do., operatives, etc. . . . 50,033 102. Rice pounders and huskers 901,349
		65. Flour grinders	87. Flour mills, owners, etc., . . . 1,461 88. Do., operatives, etc. . . . 4,314 96. Flour grinders 617,569
	68. Bakers and biscuit makers.	66. Bakers and biscuit makers.	95. Bakers 87,775
	69. Other industries pertaining to the preparation of cereals.	67. Gram parchers, etc.	85. Biscuit factories, owners, etc. 651 86. Biscuit factories, operatives, etc. 2,122 98. Gram parchers 762,484
	70. Butchers, pork butchers, dealers in tripe.	68. Butchers	76. Butchers and slaughterers . . . 345,933
	71. Preserved food, fish, cheese, cream, etc.	69. Fishcurers	79. (Fishermen and) fishcurers. 1,280,358*
		70. Cheese makers, ghee preparers, etc.	77. Cheese makers (and sellers) . . . 3,746* 82. Ghee preparers (and sellers) 88,089*
	72. Omitted		

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—cont'd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
III—MANUFACTURE—cont'd.				
	73. Sugar refiners . . .	71. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	93. Sugar factories owners, etc. 94. Sugar factories operatives, etc. 99. Makers (and sellers) of sugar, molasses and gur by hand	12,531 41,971 162,915*
	74. Other industries pertaining to solid foods.	72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	103. Sweetmeat makers . . .	145,021
	75. Liquor Preparers . .	73. Breweries and distilleries.	109. Breweries, owners, etc. 110. Do., operatives, etc. 111. Distilleries, owners, etc. 112. Do., operatives . . 133. Wine and spirit distilleries	797 988 1,293 6,437 45,394
	76. Omitted. 77. Omitted.	74. Toddy drawers . .	131. Toddy drawers	618,579
	78. Manufacture of tobacco.	75. Manufacture of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes.	119. Tobacco factories, owners, etc. 120. Tobacco factories, operatives, etc. 129. Tobacco and snuff manufacturers	108 1,142 65,188
14. Industries of dress and the toilet.	79. Makers of hats, caps, bonnets, helmets.	76. Hat, cap and turban makers.	302. Hat, cap and turban makers and binders (and sellers)	33,051*
	80. Tailors, milliners, etc.	77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners and embroiderers on linen.	306. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners . . .	1,142,153*
	81. Artificial flower makers.	78. Artificial flowers and wreaths, etc.	216. Flower garland makers (and sellers)	87,050*
	82. Shoe, boot and sandal makers.	79. Shoe, boot and sandal makers.	305. Makers of shoes not leather 387. Shoe, boot and sandal makers	23,382 1,967,291

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.				
	83. Other industries pertaining to dress.	80. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, stockings, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	224. (Whip, goad and) walking stick makers. 296. Hosiery factories, owners, etc. 297. Hosiery factories, operatives. 298. Umbrella factories, superior staff 299. Umbrella factories, operatives, etc. 300(a). Umbrella repairers	3,749* 486 191 696 1,345 2,310
	84. Omitted.			
	85. Omitted			
	86. Bleachers, washhouses and laundries, washers and ironers.	81. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.	65. Washermen	2,011,824
	87. Omitted			
	88. Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers and workers in hairs.	82. Barbers	60. Barbers	2,276,994
	89. Other industries connected with the toilet.	83. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, bath houses, etc.).	70. [Rest-house, serai] bath house (etc.) 486. Tattooers	21,056* 9,638
15. Furniture industries .	90. Cabinet makers, manufacture of furniture.	84. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	173. Painters of carriages, etc. 197. [Turners and] lacquerers 218. Furniture factories, superior staff 219. Furniture factories, operatives, etc. 220. Furniture makers, hand industry	8,839 35,933 87 546 8,434
	91. Omitted			
	92. Omitted			
16. Building industries .	93. Lime and plaster kilns, manufacture of cement.	85. Lime burners, cement workers, etc.	157. Lime, chunam and shell burners. 160. Cement works, owners, etc. 161. Cement works operatives, etc.	61,639 246 1,819
	94. Excavators, well sinkers.	86. Excavators and well sinkers.	500. Well sinkers 501. Tank diggers and excavators	40,080 396,658

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.			
	95. Stone and marble workers, and masons.	87. Stone and marble workers and masons.	153. Stone and marble works, superior staff . . . 3,312 154. Stone and marble works, labourers, etc. . . 44,852 163. Masons and builders . . . 840,456 166. Stone and marble workers . . . 170,823 336(a) Stone image makers . . . 4,652 338. Grindstone and mill-stone makers and menders . . . 33,375
	96. Omitted. 97. Omitted.		
	98. Carpenters and joiners.	88. Carpenters and joiners.	344. Carpenters . . . 2,043,881
	99. Omitted.		
	100. Other building industries.	89. Others (Tent makers, thatchers, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, sign board painters, etc.).	162. Building contractors . . . 23,853 164. Painters, Plumbers and Glaziers . . . 23,163 165. Thatchers . . . 122,433 269. Tent factories, superior staff . . . 66 270. Tent factories, operatives, etc. . . 650 281. Tent makers . . . 1,375
17. Construction of means of transport.	101. Wheel wrights and coachmakers.	90. Cart, carriage, paliki, rickshaw, etc., makers.	169. Coach-building factories, superior staff . . . 1,240 170. Coach-building factories, operatives, etc. . . 1,295 171. Cart and carriage makers . . . 23,497 174. Paliki, dandi and rickshaw makers (and sellers) . . . 2,537*
		91. Rail and tramway factories.	167. Railway and tramway factories, superior staff . . . 944 168. Railway and tramway factories, operatives, etc. . . 42,419
	102. Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers.	92. Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers.	222. Harness, not leather, makers (and sellers) . . . 4,179* 223. Saddle cloth makers and embroiderers (and sellers) . . . 7,633* 224. Whip, goad (and walking stick) makers . . . 3,749*
	103. Ship building.	93. Ship and boat building.	175. Ship wrights, boat builders, etc. . . 42,940 178. Ship and boat painters . . . 880
	104. Omitted. 105. Omitted.		

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
III.—MANUFACTURE—contd.			
18. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.	106. Gas, electric light, ice factories, etc.	94. Gas works, electric light, ice factories.	115. Ice factories, superior staff 654 116. Ice factories, workmen, etc. 2,522 136. Gas works, superior staff 191 137. Gas works, operatives, etc. 1,551 137(a). Electric lighting, superior staff 35 137(b). Electric lighting, operatives, etc. 8
	107. Omitted. 108. Omitted. 109. Omitted.		
19. Industries of luxury, and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.	110. Printers, etc., journalists.	95. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	183. Printing Presses, superior staff 6,009 184. Printing Presses, workmen, etc. 59,323 185. Hand Press proprietors, lithographers and printers 7,343
		96. Newspaper and magazine managers and editors; Almanac makers, etc.	188. Newspaper proprietors, Managers, etc (and sellers) 978* 439. Almanac makers (and sellers) 1,078*
	111. Bookbinders and stitchers.	97. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	181. (Paper makers and sellers and) palm leaf binders 10,422* 186. Book binders 25,069
	112. Makers of musical instruments; pianos, lutes.	98. Makers and repairers of musical instruments.	206. Music and Musical instrument makers 9,387 489. Piano tuners 3,420
	113. Omitted. 114. Omitted.		
	115. Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic and surgical instruments.	99. Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic and surgical instruments.	190. Watch and clock makers 9,852 193. Other scientific instrument makers and menders (and sellers) 391*
	116. Industries of precious metals (jewellers, gold beaters, gilders).	100. Workers in gold, silver and precious stones, gold and silver wire drawers, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	212. Imitation and powder jewellery makers 11,002 312. Goldsmith's dustwashers 47,156 313. Enamellers 3,121 314. (Electro-platers and) gilders 5,898* 316. Gold and silver wire-drawers and braid makers 66,090 317. Workers, in gold, silver and precious stones 1,512,240

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
III.—MANUFACTURE— <i>contd.</i>				
	117. Toys, etc.	101. Makers of bangles (material unspecified), rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads.	208. Makers of bangles other than glass 214. Rosary, bead and neck-makers 217. Makers (and sellers) of spangles, lingams and sacred threads	83,489 46,884 23,537*
		102. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	202. Toy, kite and cage makers (and sellers) 203. Hukka stem makers (and sellers)	17,521* 20,981*
	118. Others	103. Others, including managers, persons other than perfumers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, race course service, hunts men, etc.	449. Astrologers, diviners, horoscope makers, etc. 491. Race course service trainers, book-makers, jockeys, etc. 493. Huntsmen, whippers-in 495. Persons in service of places of public entertainment 497. Circus owners, etc.	122,819 2,783 8,428 4,722 1,462
Industries concerned with refuse matter.	119. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	104. Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors.	74. Sweepers and scavengers 75. Dust and sweeping contractors	1,518,422 6,701
IV.—TRANSPORT.				
Maritime transport	120. Omitted 121. Persons employed on the maintenance and guarding of marine ports.	105. Harbour works, dockyards and pilots.	425. Dockyards, owners, etc. 427. Dockyards, workmen, etc. 430. Pilots 432. Harbour works, harbour service and divers	497 13,140 10,077 5,779
	122. Shipowners and their employes, ship brokers, etc.	106. Shipowners and their employes, ship brokers.	423. Shipowners and agents 424. Shipping clerks, super-cargoes and stevedores	3,425 7,620
	123. Mercantile marine	107. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	428. Ship's officers, engineers, machiners and firemen	115,881
Fresh water transport	124. Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals.	108. Canal service and canal labourers.	431. Lock keepers and canal service 502. (Road, Railway and) canal labourers	33,181 528,550*

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
IV.—TRANSPORT—contd.			
24. Transport by road and bridges.	125. Sailors, boatmen, tugmen, towmen and trackers.	109. Boat owners, boatmen and tow men.	425. Boat and barge owners . 33,670 429. Boat and barge men . 559,675
	126. Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of sewers, road, and bridges.	110. Road labourers and contractors, etc.	502. (Railway, canal and) road labourers . 528,559*
	127. Coachmen and carters.	111. Coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, livery stable, etc., managers and employes (excluding private servants).	34. Horse and elephant trainers . 27,496 416. Tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers, contractors . 3,781 418. Livery stable keepers . 40,827 419. Drivers, stable boys, etc., not private servants . 120,512
		112. Cart owners and drivers, carting agents.	417. Cart owners and drivers and carting agents . 608,248
		113. Palki, etc., bearers and owners.	420. Palki, etc., bearers and owners . 565,558
		114. Pack elephant, camel, mule and bullock owners and drivers.	421. Pack bullock owners and drivers . 145,105 422. Pack camel, elephant, mule owners and drivers . 421,498
	128. Porters and messengers.	115. Porters and messengers.	441. Porters . 258,605
	129. Railways managers, employes and workmen of all kinds.	116. Railway employes of all kinds, other than ordinary labourers.	409. Agents, directors, managers and their assistants . 1,096 410. Other administrative officials . 3,394 411. Clerical staff on railways . 68,762 412. Station masters and assistants; inspectors, overseers . 32,766 413. Guards, drivers, firemen . 47,006 414. Pointmen, shunters, porters, signallers . 168,917 415. Railway service unspecified . 182,052
		117. Labourers employed on railway construction.	502. (Road, canal and) Railway labourers . 528,559*

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme.—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
IV.—TRANSPORT— <i>contd.</i>				
26. Post office, Telegraph and telephone services.	130. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	115. Post office, Telegraph and telephone services.	433. Post office, officers, etc. 434. Post office, clerks, messengers, runners and other subordinates 435. Telegraph officers and superior staff 436. Telegraph clerks, signalers, messengers and other subordinates 437. Telephone, managers and superior staff 438. Telephone, clerks, operators and other subordinates	21,863 112,371 8,613 19,877 192 759
V.—TRADE.				
27. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	131. Bankers, exchange brokers and their employés.	119. Bank managers and employés: money-lenders and their employés.	382. Bankers, money-lenders, etc. 395. Bank-clerks, cashiers, bill collectors, accountants	1,006,309 95,197
		120. Exchange and Insurance agents, money changers and brokers, commission agents and their employés.	393. Insurance agents and underwriters 394. Money changers and testers	8,141 91,351
	132. Omitted.			
28. Brokerage, commission and exportation.	133. Brokers in various kinds of merchandise; exporters.	121. Brokers, commercial travellers and exporters and warehouse owners and employés.	402. Brokers and agents 403. Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries (notaries public), etc. 439. Warehouses, owners, etc. 440. Do., workmen, etc.	219,300 2,843* 3,801 11,799
	134. Omitted.			
	135. Omitted.			
29. Trade in textiles	136. Trade in wool, cotton, silks, hair, etc., piece goods, cloths and other textiles.	122. Piece goods dealers (wholesale).	304. Piece goods dealers	744,907
		123. Trade in wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	254. Dealers in woollen goods (fur and feathers) 261. Sellers of raw silk, silk cloth, braid and thread 270(a). Raw cotton dealers 276. Cotton, yarn and thread sellers 280. Tape sellers 289. Dealers in raw fibres 291. Rope, sacking and net sellers 293. Fibre matting and bag sellers 299. Sellers of (workers of hides, horns, bones and) bristles	18,080* 54,812 13,771 74,819 5,757 49,322 64,614 9,594 251,279*

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
V.—TRADE—contd.				
30. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	137. Trade in skins, leather, furs, horn, etc.	124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, horn, etc.	254. Dealers in (woollen goods) fur and feathers . 390. Sellers (and workers) of hides, horns and bones (bristles)	18,060 251,279*
31. Trade in wood.	138. Trade in wood (not fire wood) bark, cork, etc.	125. Trade in wood, cork, bark, etc.	345. Dealers in timber and bamboo	159,421
32. Trade in metals	139. Trade in metals	126. Trade in metals		
33. Trade in pottery	140. Trade in pottery	127. Trade in pottery	337. Sellers of pottery ware .	262,048
34. Trade in chemical products, drugs, paints.	141. Trade in chemical products, drugs, paints.	128. Trade in chemical products, drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, etc.	142. Petroleum dealers . 144. Sellers of vegetable oil for lighting . 245. Ammunition, gunpowder and fireworks sellers . 355. Camphor, gum and India rubber sellers . . . 357. Catechu sellers . . . 359. Lac sellers . . . 366. Saltpetre sellers . . . 369. Chemists and Druggists . 371. Borax sellers . . . 372. Soap sellers . . . 373. Antimony (preparers and) sellers . . . 374. Madder, saffron and log-wood (workers and) dealers . 376. Ink (makers and) sellers . 405. Farmers of (liquor and) opium	19,753 23,453 10,932 3,702 2,591 10,435 12,604 77,353 1,240 6,451 4,055* 11,330* 3,530* 15,594*
35. Hotel, cafés, restaurants, saloons.	142. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, saloons.	129. Wine and liquor merchants.	132. Toddy sellers . . . 134. Wine and spirit sellers . 405. Farmers of liquor (and opium)	293,545 154,373 15,594*
		130. Clubs, hotels, restaurants, coolahops, sarais and lodging houses.	69. Hotel, lodging house, bar or refreshment room keepers . 70. Rest house, serai (bath-house) owners and managers 71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc. . .	48,937 21,058* 6,063
36. Other trade in food stuffs.	143. Other trade in food stuffs (grocers, fruiterers, grain dealers, etc.).	131. Fish dealers . . .	80. Fish dealers . . .	1,269,435

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
		V—TRADE—contd.	
		132. Grocers and general condiment dealers.	124. Grocers and general con- diment dealers 1,587,355
		133. Sellers of butter, ghi, poultry, eggs, cheese, etc.	77. Cheese (makers and) sellers 3,746* 81. Fowl and egg dealers 26,878 82. Ghi (preparers and) sell- ers 88,080*
		134. Sellers of salt and vegetable oil.	101. Sellers of vegetable oil 740,766 117. Salt stores : owners, etc. 1,323 118. Do. ; workmen 18,394 128. Salt sellers 205,159
		135. Sellers of sweet- meats, sugar, gur and molasses.	99. (Makers and) sellers of sugar, molasses and gur 162,915* 104. Sweetmeat sellers 458,720
		136. Cardamom, betel- leaf and areca nut sellers.	123. Cardamom, betel leaf and areca nut sellers 550,241
		137. Grain and pulse dealers.	97. Grain and pulse dealers 2,264,481
		138. Vegetable and fruit sellers.	105. Vegetable and fruit sell- ers 862,428
		139. Tobacco, "snuff, opium, ganja, etc., sell- ers.	126. Opium, bhang, ganja sellers 31,336 130. Tobacco and snuff sell- ers 296,306
		140. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	30. Sheep and goat (breed- ers and) dealers 358,933* 32. Pig dealers (and breed- ers and swineherds) 45,532*
		141. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	149. Hay, grass and fodder sellers 521,387

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
V.—TRADE—contd.				
37. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	144. Trade in ready made clothing.	142. Retail trade in dress materials ready made clothing and haberdashery.	294. Clothing agencies: managers and superior staff 295. Clothing agencies: operatives, etc. 303. [Hosiery and] haberdashers	14,671 8,433 40,892*
	145. Omitted. 146. Omitted.			
	147. Trade in other articles of dress and the toilet.	143. Trades in other articles of dress and the toilet—hats, umbrella, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.	300. Umbrella sellers 302. Hat (cap and turban makers, binders and) sellers 303. Hosiery (and Haberdashers) 377. Perfumes, incense, sandalwood sellers 389. Sellers of foot wear (and manufactured leather goods)	8,426 33,051* 40,892* 33,339 84,420*
38. Trade in furniture	148. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	144. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	221. Furniture sellers 274. Cotton carpet and rug-sellers	8,746 19,767
	149. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	145. Hardware, crockery, glassware, bottles.	323. Brass, copper and bell metal sellers 323(a). Aluminium (workers and) sellers 325. Sellers of tin, zinc and lead goods 329. Sellers of iron and hard ware 333. Sellers of glass and China ware other than bangles	123,258 264* 15,356 127,074 15,114
39. Building trade	150. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, etc.). 151. Omitted.	140. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, etc.).	156. Brick and tile sellers 158. Lime, chunam and shell sellers 159. Thatch dealers	23,393 67,663 25,468
40. Trade in means of transport.	152. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	147. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	25. Horse, mule and ass dealers (and breeders) 26. Cattle dealers (and breeders) 28. Elephant dealers (and catchers) 29. Camel (breeders, attendants and) dealers	26,982* 359,063* 997* 47,118*
41. Trade in fuel	153. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, etc.	148. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, etc.	148. Coal dealers (and brokers, etc.) 150. Firewood, charcoal and cowdung sellers	10,411* 725,096

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
		V.—TRADE—contd.		
42. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	154. Dealers in jewels, clocks, optical instruments.	149. Dealers in jewels, clocks, optical instruments, etc.	191. Watch and clock sellers and opticians 213. Sellers of imitation and pewter jewellery 315. Dealers in plate and plate ware 318. Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones	4,925 9,674 3,275 111,213
	155. Dealers in play things, children's toys, fans, small articles, smoker's requisites, hunting and fishing tackle, natural flowers, etc.	150. Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	200. Mica, flint and talc (workers and) sellers 201. Mosaic and alabaster workers and) sellers 203. Hukka stem (makers and) sellers 209. Sellers of bangles, other than glass 211. Sellers of glass bangles 215. Rosary beads and necklace sellers 216. Flower garland sellers (and makers) 217. Sellers (and makers) of spangles, ligams and sacred threads 398(a). Dealers in Miscellaneous Articles	6,365* 2,013* 20,981* 68,840 112,831 30,089 87,050* 23,537* 53,742
	156. Publishers, stationers, dealers in books, music, periodicals, etc.	161. Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments, and curiosities.	181. Paper sellers (and makers and palm leaf binders) 182. Stationers 187. Book sellers, book agents and publishers 188. Newspaper (proprietors, managers and) sellers 189. Print and picture dealers 205. Curiosity dealers 207. Music and musical instrument sellers 450. Almanac (makers and) sellers	10,422 18,492 14,440 976* 1,730 5,573 2,677 1,078*
	167. Omitted. 158. Omitted.			
43. Trade in refuse matter.	159. Trade in refuse matter (rags, manure, and rubbish).	184. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.		
44. Trade of other sorts .	160. Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	152. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified.	398. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified	1,231,797
	161. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	401. Pedlars, hawkers, etc.	113,937

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
V.—TRADE— <i>contd.</i>			
	162. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, exhibitors of curiosities, wild animals, etc.	154. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	496. Exhibitors of trained animals 9,583 498. Conjurers, buffoons, reciters, fortune tellers 30,762 499. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers 38,668
	163. Other Trades	155. Other Trades (includes farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	222. Harness, not leather, (makers and) sellers 4,179* 223. Saddle cloth (makers, embroiderers and) sellers 7,633* 228. Knife and tool sellers 5,594 231. Looms and loom comb (makers and) sellers 21,512* 233. Machinery dealers 1,019 243. Gun (makers and menders and) sellers 2,957* 247. Sellers of swords, spears, etc. 1,483 339. Grindstone and millstone sellers 7,348 389. Sellers of manufactured leather goods (other than those specified elsewhere) 84,420 404. Farmers of pounds, tolls, ferries, markets, etc. 13,864 465. Stamp vendors 18,516
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.			
45. Army	164. Army	156. Army (Imperial)	11. Military officers 14,152 12. Non-Commissioned Officers and privates 198,042 13. Followers 34,031 14. Military and administrative establishments 52,719 16. Military service unspecified 63,382
		157. Army (Native States).	23. Officers 22,297 24. Privates 330,496
46. Navy	165. Navy	158. Navy	17. Naval officers 414 18. Naval Engineers, Warrant officers and seamen 3,308 19. Naval administrative staff 598
47. Police	166. Police	159. Police (including village watchmen).	4. Constables (messengers, warders, and unspecified) 784,745 10. Watchmen (and other village servants) 1,505,118* 15. Military Police, etc. 29,409

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.			
168. Public administration	167. Omitted.		
	167(a). Public administration.	160. Service of the State	1. The Viceroy, the heads of local Governments; administrators and agencies and their families . . . 406 2. Officers of Government and their families . . . 55,681 3. Clerks, inspectors, etc., and their families . . . 382,719 4. (Constables) messengers (warders and unspecified) . . . 784,745* 54. Directors of Agriculture and their staff . . . 2,218 72. Sanitary officers of Government and establishments . . . 3,100
		161. Service of Native and Foreign States.	20. Chiefs and officers . . . 70,487 21. Clerical establishments . . . 122,708 22. Menials and unspecified. . . 850,677
		162. Municipal and other local service.	5. Inspecting and supervising officials . . . 90,023 6. Clerical establishments . . . 63,107 7. Menials, other than scavengers . . . 120,388 8. Headmen not shown as Agriculturists . . . 201,149 9. Accountants not shown as Agriculturists . . . 418,500 10. (Watchmen and) other village servants . . . 1,905,118* 73. Sanitary Inspectors . . . 9,288
	168. Supplementary services.	163. Supplementary services.	121. Waterworks—Managers and superior staff . . . 823 122. Waterworks—workmen, etc. 7,987 447. (Church, temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors) undertakers (etc.) . . . 431,893*
VIII.—LIBERAL ARTS AND PROFESSIONS.			
	169. Religion	164. Priests, Ministers, etc.	444. Priests, Ministers, etc. . . 1,338,210
		165. Religious mendicants; inmates of monasteries, etc.	446. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. . . 681,829
	170 } Omitted. 171 }		

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
VIII.—LIBERAL ARTS AND PROFESSIONS—contd.			
172. Minor religious services and paid servants of religious bodies.	166. Catechists, readers, Church, and Mission service.	445. Catechists, readers, Church and Mission service	136,273
	167. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	447. (Church) Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors (undertakers) etc. 448. Circumcisers	431,893 6,713
173. Omitted.			
174. Legal practitioners of all kinds and their clerks.	168. Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars.	460. Barristers, advocates and pleaders 460. Solicitors and attorneys 461. Law agents, mukhtars, etc. 462. Kazis	92,516 1,678 47,631 19,661
	169. Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, touts, etc.	463. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks 464. Petition writers, touts, etc.	53,916 45,828
175. Medical practitioners of all kinds.	170. Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and Veterinary Surgeons.	33. Veterinary Surgeons (farriers, etc.) 466. Administrative and inspecting staff (when not returned under general head) 467. Practitioners with diploma, license or certificate 468. Practitioners without diploma 469. Dentists 470. Oculists	29,068* 6,190 43,263 319,235 1,460 3,292
176. Omitted			
177. Midwives	171. Midwives	472. Midwives	88,806
178. Omitted.			
179. Omitted.			
180. Vaccinators, compounders, masseurs, nurses, and hospital and asylum service.	172. Vaccinators, compounders, Nurses, Masseurs, etc.	57. Shampooers 471. Vaccinators 473. Compounders, Matrons, Nurses, and hospital, Asylum and Dispensary service	54,604 12,325 44,473
181. Omitted.			
181. Omitted.			

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group	
VIII—LIBERAL ARTS AND PROFESSIONS—contd.				
52. Instruction	182. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	173. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	483. (Painters) Superintendents of Schools of Art, etc. 451. Administrative and inspecting officials (Education) 452. Principal professors and teachers 453. Clerks and servants connected with education	17,490* 6,932 464,081 26,486
53. Letters and arts and sciences.	183. Omitted. 184. Omitted.			
	185. Copyists, stenographers, translators.	174. Public scribes, copyists, stenographers, etc.	455. Reporters, short-hand writers, etc. 457. Public scribes and copyists	753* 16,295
	186. Architects, Engineers.	175. Architects, Surveyors, Engineers, and their employes.	474. Administrative and inspecting staff 475. Civil Engineers and architects 476. Topographical, Archaeological and revenue surveyors 477. Draughtsmen and operators in Survey offices, overseers, etc. 478. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above	7,898 8,820 13,939 23,224 46,822
	187. Other Arts and Sciences.	176. Others (Authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, Botanists, etc.	55. Agricultural chemists and experts 479. Astronomers and Meteorologists and establishments 480. Botanists, naturalists and officers of scientific institutions 481. Metallurgists 482. Persons occupied with other branches of science 483. Painters (Superintendents of schools of Art, etc.) 484. Sculptors 485. Photographers	364 369 391 58 504 17,490* 6,517 4,515
	188. Music and the drama.	177. Composers, Music Masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	487. Music composers and teachers 488. Band Masters and players (not military) 490. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists	7,063 * 266,512 284,530
	189. Omitted.			

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—contd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.
IX.—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME.			
54. Persons living principally on their income.	190. Proprietors, fund holders and pensioners.	178. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	510. House rent, shares and other property not being agricultural land 147,256
			512. Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc. 43,368
			514. Pension, civil services 117,638
			515. Pension, military services 127,292
	191. Omitted.		516. Pension, unspecified 109,538
	192. Omitted		
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.			
55. Domestic Service	193. Doorkeepers, caretakers of shops and ware-houses.	179. Doorkeepers, watchmen of shops and stores.	62. Doorkeepers, etc. 93,120
			443. Watchmen employed at stores 10,652
	194. Indoor servants of all kinds.	180. Cooks, water carriers and other domestic servants.	61. Cooks 348,594
			64. Indoor servants 2,078,018
			66. Water carriers 1,089,575
			68. Miscellaneous and unspecified 865,863
			68(a). Slaves 1,290
		195. Private coachmen and grooms.	181. Private grooms, coachmen dog boys, etc.
	196. Omitted.		
XI.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION.			
56. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	197. Merchants, Manufacturers.	182. Manufacturers, merchants and contractors otherwise unspecified.	396. General merchants 486,297
			407. Contractors, otherwise unspecified 121,897
	198. Employés	183. Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	397. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc. 258,407
			399. Shopkeeper's clerks, salesmen, etc. 201,723
			400. Shopkeeper's [and money-lenders'] servants 239,689*
			408. Clerks and servants employed by middlemen 19,107*
			456. Writers (unspecified and private clerks) 170,164*
		199. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.	184. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.

Tentative Classification of Indian Occupations according to M. Bertillon's Scheme—concl'd.

Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	
XI.—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION—<i>cont'd.</i>				
	200. Day labourers, workmen, etc.	185. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	504. General labour	16,941,026
	201. Omitted.			
	202. Omitted.			
	203. Omitted.			
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE—PROFESSION UNKNOWN.				
57. Omitted.				
58. Omitted.				
59. Unclassified	204. Insane, prisoners, etc.	186. Inmates of jail, asylum and hospitals.	517. Inmates of asylums 518. Prisoners under trial 519. Prisoners for debt 520. Prisoners convicted or in reformatories	8,166 11,385 5,576 136,722
60. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	205. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	187. Beggars, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle-poisoners, etc.	506. Prostitutes including sa- gins and denachis 507. Procurers, pimps 508. Receivers of stolen goods 509. Witches, wizards, cow- poisoners 513. Mendicancy (not in con- nection with a religious order)	175,284 8,197 1,525 6,616 4,200,241
61. Occupation unknown	206. Occupation unknown.	188. Means of subsistence unknown.	505. Uncertain or not returned 511. Allowances from patrons and relatives whose occupa- tion is unspecified	297,591 77,286

61

Note on rough adaptation of Bertillon's Scheme to the Classification of Occupations in India.

In adapting Bertillon's Classification his Classes, Sub-classes and Orders have been retained unaltered. In some cases also his Sub-orders have been retained, but occasionally they have been omitted or altered in view of local conditions in India. No attempt has been made to retain his detailed heads or groups. As pointed out in his explanatory note, it is immaterial what groups are chosen in different countries, provided that the occupation shown in them are included under the same main heads as in his Scheme. This proviso has been observed in almost all cases. The only notable exception is in the case of non-cultivating agricultural land-owners, whom he shows in Order 54, but whom I have included in Order 1. There are two reasons for this difference of treatment. In the first place, it is very difficult in India to distinguish between cultivating and non-cultivating land-owners. In many Provinces the instructions do not provide for any distinction in the returns, while even where they do, it is a question how far the information obtained is to be relied upon. In the second place, it is a matter of primary importance to know how many persons are dependent, directly or indirectly, on agriculture for their support; and it is therefore better to include all such persons under the general head 'Agriculture'.

Another, though less important, difference in the primary classification is in respect of dealers in cattle. These are included by Bertillon in Order 36 (other trades in food-stuffs), but in India Order 40 (trade in means of transport) is obviously a more appropriate head. Lastly, magistrates of all kinds are shown by Bertillon in Order 50, but in India it seems preferable to include them in Order 48. It is rarely the case that a government servant is merely a magistrate and nothing else.

The changes which have been made in Bertillon's Sub-orders are noted below:—

Sub-order 2. *Gardening and market-gardening*.—This has been changed to 'growers of special products and market-gardening'; partly because it is desirable to have information regarding the number of persons employed in growing these special products, and partly because in their case it is often impossible to distinguish between rent-payers and rent-receivers.

Sub-order 7. *Nomads*—has been omitted. Taungya or jhum cultivators can be classed under the head 'rent payers' in Sub-order 1, and 'pastoral nomads' in Sub-order 4.

Sub-orders 15 and 16 (Flax, hemp and straw) are of minor importance in India. Persons employed on these industries can be classed in Sub-order 17 (other textiles of vegetable origin). A new Sub-order 17 (a) has been opened to provide for jute as a separate entry.

Sub-orders 21. Lace, tulle, etc., 22. Trimmings for dresses and 23. Elastic, are also of minor importance in India. These can all be included in Sub-order 27, the scope of which has been enlarged.

Sub-order 30. Gut-working, may be included for the same reason in 29 (making of leather articles).

Sub-order 34, 35, 36, 38 and 39 have been amalgamated. So also 40, 41 and 42.

Sub-order 43 has been omitted as no persons appear to have been returned under this head at previous censuses. They are probably indistinguishable in the returns from ordinary gold-workers (Sub-order 116).

Sub-orders 44 and 45 have been amalgamated.

The title of Sub-order 46 has been changed to 'Brass, copper and bell-metal.'

Sub-orders 47 and 48 are included in 'other metals'; so also 50 to 52, and 54 and 55.

Sub-orders 63 and 64 are included in 66 (others).

Sub-order 72 is included in 74.

Sub-orders 75, 76 and 77 are amalgamated.

Sub-orders 80 and 81 have been re-arranged. It is impossible in this country, save in the large towns, to distinguish between tailors, milliners and dress-makes.

Makers of socks and stockings have been included in Sub-order 83 (Other industries pertaining to dress) instead of 82.

Sub-order 84 is included in 83, 85 in 86 and 87 in 89.

Sub-orders 91 and 92 are included in 90, and 96, 97 and 99 in 100.

Sub-order 104 is included in 101, and 105 is omitted.

Sub-orders 107 and 108 are omitted, and 109 is included with 106. 'Mechanics unspecified' and 'firemen unspecified' will go to 199; except where there is reason to suppose that they are employed on railways, when they will go to 129.

Sub-orders 113 to 115 are amalgamated.

Sub-order 120 is omitted.

Sub-order 132 is included in 131, and 134 and 135 in 133.

Sub-orders 145 and 146 are included in 147.

Sub-order 151 is omitted. Any person so returned may be entered in 133.

Sub-orders 157 and 158 are included in 156.

Sub-order 167 is omitted and Sub-orders 169 to 171 are amalgamated.

The title of Sub-order 172 has been changed.

Sub-order 173 is omitted. As explained elsewhere, magistrates, etc., will be classed in 167 (a).

Sub-orders 175, 176, 178 and 181 have been amalgamated. It is impossible in India to distinguish accurately between practitioners with and those without a diploma; and this being the case, there seems no reason for maintaining separate heads for the minor groups of dentists and veterinary surgeons.

Sub-orders 179 and 180 are also amalgamated.

Sub-order 183 has been included in 182.

Sub-order 184 has been included in 187, the title of which has been changed to 'other arts and sciences.'

Sub-orders 188 and 189 are amalgamated.

Sub-order 191 is omitted. There are not likely to be any entries under this head, as distinguished from 206.

Sub-order 192 is omitted. Persons of the class here referred to are shown in the schedules as dependent on the occupation of the person who supports them.

Sub-order 196 is amalgamated with 194 and the title accordingly enlarged.

Sub-order 201 is omitted. Such persons are shown in the schedules under their ordinary occupation.

Sub-order 202 is omitted. Such persons are either dependants, in which case they are shown under the occupation of the person who supports them, or they have private means, in which case they go into Sub-order 190.

Sub-order 203 is omitted. See note against 192.

ENCLOSURE V.

Rough scheme of classification based on the schemes of the last two censuses.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Groups of last Census.	Remarks.
A. Government	Administration	(1) Civil Service (including native and foreign states). (2) Army and Navy (including native and foreign states). (3) Service of local and municipal bodies. (4) Village Service.	1-4 and 20-22, 54. 11-19 and 23, 24. 5-7. 8-10.	
B. Pasture and Agriculture.	Pasture	(1) Herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds. (2) Cattle breeders and dealers	27 and 31. 26.	There is usually much confusion between groups 26 and group 78 (cow and buffalo keepers). It is a question whether it is wise to attempt to distinguish them.
		(3) Sheep and goat breeders and dealers. (4) Others	30. 25, 28, 29, 32, 33-35.	
	Agriculture	(1) Rent receivers (2) Rent payers (3) Agricultural labourers (4) Growers of special products— (a) Tea	36. 37, 40. 38, 39. 47-48.	
		(b) Fruit and vegetable growers. (c) Betel, vine and areca nut growers. (d) Others	51-52. 49. 41-46, 50, 53.	In provinces where they are of importance, coffee, indigo and cinchona can be shown separately.
		(5) Management of landed estates and forests:— (a) Superior staff (b) Clerks' bailiffs, petty rent collectors, peons, guards, etc.	56 and 58. 57 and 59.	
C. Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	Personal Services	(1) Personal and domestic services:— (a) Barbers (b) Washermen (c) Cooks, indoor servants, water carriers, etc. (2) Non-domestic establishment of hotels, clubs, serais, rest-houses, etc.	60. 65. 61-64 and 66-68(a). 69-71.	Barbers and washermen alone need be shown separately. The details, under the other heads of 1901 are unreliable. Nearly a million persons were shown under group 68 "Miscellaneous and unspecified."
	Sanitation	Sanitation	72-75.	
D. Preparation and supply of material substances.	Provision of animal food.	(1) Fishermen and fish dealers (2) Cow and buffalo keepers and milk, ghi, butter and cheese makers and sellers. (3) Butchers (4) Others	79-80. 77, 78, 82. 76. 81, 83, 84, 97.	Should include groups 143, 144 in Class VIII of 1901. The distinction is uncertain.
	Provision of vegetable food, salt and condiments.	(1) Grain and pulse dealers (2) Flour grinders, and rice pounders and huskers. (3) Grain parchers (4) Vegetable oil pressers and sellers. (5) Salt makers and sellers	87, 88, 91, 92, 96, 102, 98. 89, 90, 100, 101, 143, 144. 117, 118, 127, 128.	

Rough scheme of classification based on the schemes of the last two censuses—contd.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Groups of last Census.	Remarks.
		(5) Makers and sellers of <i>gur</i> , sweetmeats, etc.	93, 94, 99, 103, 104, 124.	
		(7) Grocers and general condiment dealers.	105, 123.	
		(8) Vegetable, fruit cardamom, betel leaf and areca nut sellers.	85, 86, 95, 106.	
	Provision of drink and stimulants.	(9) Others	119, 120, 129, 130.	Groups 117, 118, 123, 124, 127, 128 have been transferred to the previous sub-order, partly because condiments under which head groceries were included in 1901, are more nearly allied to food than to drinks and stimulants, and partly because salt is usually sold in combination with oil.
		(1) Tobacco and snuff manufacturers and sellers.		
		(2) Toddy drawers and sellers .	131, 132.	
		(3) Wine and spirit distillers and sellers.	111, 112, 133, 134.	
		(4) Others	107-110, 113-116, 121, 122, 125, 126, 133.	
	Light, firing and Forage.	(1) Hay, fodder, firewood, charcoal and cowdung sellers.	149, 150.	
		(2) Collieries	146, 147.	
		(3) Others	136-145, 148.	
	Buildings	(1) Masons, stone-workers and builders.	153, 154, 155, 156.	
		(2) Thatchers and thatch dealers	159, 165.	
		(3) Brick and tile makers and sellers.	161, 162, 155, 156.	
		(4) Others	157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 164.	
	Vehicles and vessels	(1) Railway and tramway plant	167, 168.	
		(2) Cart, carriage, rickshaws, palanquins, etc., makers and sellers.	169 to 174.	
		(3) Ships and boats	175 to 178.	
	Supplementary requirements.	(1) Paper makers and sellers .	179 to 182.	
		(2) Books, newspapers and prints.	183 to 189.	
		(3) Bangles, necklaces, sacred threads, beads, etc.	208 to 217.	
		(4) Tools and machinery	225 to 230 and 231 to 234.	
		(5) Arms and ammunition	235 to 247.	
		(6) Miscellaneous including watches, carving and engraving, toys and curiosities, music and musical instrument makers, furniture and harness makers (not leather) .	190 to 207, 218 to 224.	
D. Preparation and supply of material substances contd.	Textile fabrics and dress.	(1) Wool and fur	248-254.	
		(2) Silk:— (a) Silk worm rearsers and cocoon gatherers, (b) Others	255.	
		(3) Cotton:— (a) Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginters. (b) Cotton spinners and weavers. (c) Cotton dyers (d) Others	255 to 258, 260, 261, 262.	
			263, 264, 271.	
			265 to 268, 272-275.	
			278.	
			269, 270, 270 (a), 273, 274, 276, 277, 279 to 282.	

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Groups of last Census.	REMARKS.
		(4) Jute, hemp, flax, coir, etc.— (a) Rope, sacking, net, bag and fibre matting, makers and sellers, (5) Jute workers and pressers (5) Dress :— (a) Piece goods dealers (b) Embroiderers and lace, muslin, hat, cap and turban makers and sellers. (c) Tailors, milliners, etc.	287 to 293. 283 to 290. 304. 301 and 302. 294-300, 303, 305, 306.	
	Metals and precious stones.	(6) Gold, silver, and precious stones— (a) Workers in gold, silver and precious stones. (b) Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones. (c) Others (7) Brass, copper, bell metal, and aluminium. (8) Tin, zinc, quick silver and lead (9) Iron and steel (10) Glass, earthen and stone ware— (a) Glass and chinawares (b) Potters, etc. (11) Wood, cane and leaves, etc.— (a) Carpenters (b) Wood cutters and sawyers (c) Baskets, mats, etc., makers and sellers. (d) Dealers in timber and bamboos. (e) Others	316-317. 318. 307-315, 319. 320-323. 324, 325. 326-329. 330-333. 334-339. 340, 341, 344. 342, 343, 346. 347. 345. 348, 349, 349 (a) and (b). 354 to 360.	
	Drugs, gums, dyes, etc.	(1) Wax, honey, castechu, lac, camphor, gum, India-rubber, etc., collectors and sellers. (2) S. Nitro refineries and sellers (3) Persons occupied with various dyes. (4) Chemists and druggists (5) Others	365, 366, 367, 368, 374, 379, 369. 356-353, 361-364, 370-373, 375-378, 387.	Excludes cotton and leather dyes.
	Leather, horn and bones.	(1) Shoe, boot and sandal makers. (2) Water pot, well bag bucket and ghi pot makers. (3) Leather dyers (4) Sellers and workers of hides, horns, bristles and bones. (5) Tanners and carriers (6) Sellers of manufactured leather goods.	391. 386. 390, 391, 382, 383, 390. 384, 385, 388, 389.	
E. Commerce	Commerce	(1) Bankers, money lenders and money changers. (2) General merchants (3) Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified. (4) Clerks and assistants of bankers, merchants, shopkeepers, etc. (5) Brokers, agents and contractors, otherwise unspecified.	392-394. 396. 398, 399(a), 401. 395, 397, 399, 400. 402-408.	
F. Transport and storage.	Transport	(1) Railways (2) Road :— (a) Cart and pack bullocks, camel, etc., owners and drivers.	409-415. 417, 421, 422.	

Class.	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Groups of last Census.	REMARKS.
		(b) Drivers, stable boys, etc.	415-419.	
		(c) Palki bearers and owners.	420.	
		(d) Others.	416.	
		(1) Water—		
		(a) Boat and barge men.	425, 429.	
		(b) Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	428, 424, 426.	
		(c) Others.	423, 424, 426, 427 and 429 to 432.	
		(2) Messengers.	433 to 438.	
		(3) Storage and weighing—		
		(a) Porters.	441.	
		(b) Warehouse staff and watchmen.	439, 440.	
		(c) Weighmen, measurers, etc.	442, 443.	
G. Profession.	Religion.	(1) Priests, ministers, catechists, etc.	444, 445.	
		(2) Religious mendicants.	446.	
		(3) Church and temple service, pilgrim conductors, etc.	447.	
		(4) Astrologers.	449.	
		(5) Circumcisers, almanack makers, etc.	448, 450.	
	Education.	Education.	451-453.	
	Literature.	Literature.	454-458.	
	Law.	(1) Barristers, pleaders and other legal practitioners.	459-462.	
		(2) Lawyer's clerks, petition writers and stamp vendors.	463 to 465.	
	Medicine.	(1) Medical and dental practitioners.	466-470.	
		(2) Vaccinators, midwives, compounders, matrons, nurses, etc.	471-473.	
	Engineering and survey.	Engineering and survey.	474-478.	
	Natural science, painting and sculpture.	Natural science; painting and sculpture.	479, 482, 483-486.	
	Music, acting, dancing, etc.	Music, acting, dancing, etc.	487-490.	The distinction between groups 488 and 490 is unreliable, and the numbers in groups 487 and 489 are small.
	Sport, games, and exhibitions.	Sport, games and exhibitions.	491-499.	
H. Unskilled labour.	Earth work and general labour.	Earth work and general labour.	500-504.	It is no use trying to distinguish the minor heads. In 1901 all but one million of the 18 millions entered under this head were returned in group 504 "general labour."
	Indefinite and disreputable.	(1) Indefinite. (2) Prostitutes, etc.	505. 506-509.	
I. Independent of occupation.	Property and alms.	(1) House-rent, pension, shares and other investments (non-agricultural). (2) Allowances, scholarships, etc. (3) Mendicants (non-religious). (4) Inmates of jails, asylums, etc.	510, 514-516. 511, 512. 513. 517-520.	

No. 240.

FROM

E. A. GAIT, Esq., C.I.E.,

Census Commissioner for India,

T

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF CENSUS OPERATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1911.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to my memorandum No. 896, dated the 13th July 1910, forwarding a note on the Classification of Occupations.

2. The great majority of Provincial Superintendents are strongly in favour of the adoption at the coming census of a new scheme of classification, based on that of Monsieur Bertillon and I agree with them. Monsieur Bertillon's scheme was worked out, with a view to rendering possible the comparison of the occupation statistics of different countries, after a careful study of the various schemes in actual use; and it was revised in consultation with a number of the leading European statisticians. It has received the approval of the International Statistical Institute, who have recommended it for general adoption. If the scheme used at the last two Indian censuses had been in every way suited to our requirements, there might have been good reasons for hesitating to make a change. This, however, is not the case. It was shown in the last India Census Report that that scheme was far too elaborate. It was moreover defective in certain respects, as mentioned in paragraph 3 of my note referred to above. Some revision would, therefore, in any case have to be made; and, this being so, it is undoubtedly desirable to take the opportunity to adopt a system of classification which has received the approval of the leading authorities on the subject, and which has already been adopted in some countries, and is likely in time to be adopted in others also. The chief objection to a change of classification is that it may interfere with the comparability of the statistics of the present census with those compiled in 1901. But it will be seen from paragraph 7 below that in most cases it will be quite easy to re-arrange the groups of the last census under the heads in the new scheme. There has been no change in the nomenclature adopted for the groups under which the occupations of the great majority of the population will be tabulated; and the discrepancies arising out of the re-arrangement will in any case be less serious than those due to various errors of classification which occurred at the last census. There could in any case be no comparison with the returns for 1891, when, although the general scheme of classification was very similar to that followed in 1901, there were fundamental differences of procedure, *e.g.*, in the treatment of dual occupations.

3. Monsieur Bertillon divides all occupations into four main classes and twelve sub-classes, with three series of minor sub-divisions, *viz.*, 61 orders, 206 sub-orders and 499 groups. He points out, however, that, for the purpose of international comparison, all that is necessary is to classify the occupations returned in the schedules according to the 61 orders; so long as all the occupations returned are properly classified under these orders, the minor heads can be selected with reference to local requirements. In the tentative

classification of Indian occupations according to Monsieur Bertillon's scheme which was circulated for criticism, the sub-orders of that scheme were shown, but this was done in order to facilitate an examination of the detailed heads or groups which it is proposed to open in India. As the number of our groups is less than that of M. Bertillon's sub-orders, it is clearly unnecessary to retain the latter. They have therefore been struck out of the revised scheme which is circulated herewith (Appendix I). The general system of classification is clearly explained in M. Bertillon's report to the International Institute of Statistics, which formed enclosure I to my memorandum No. 896, dated 13th July 1910. A few supplementary explanations and notes are given in the 'remarks' column of Appendix II to this letter, which will be referred to further on.

4. It will be seen that this scheme, as now revised for India, contains 4 classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 170 groups. The reduction of six in the number of orders is due to the amalgamation of two of those given by M. Bertillon, *viz.*, 'maritime' and 'fresh water transport' (Orders 22 and 23 in his scheme) and the omission of five others, *viz.*, those for 'nomads' (Order 3), 'other industries' (Order 21), 'persons temporarily unemployed' (Order 57), 'persons without any occupation' (Order 58), and 'occupation unknown' (Order 61). It would be impossible from the entries likely to be found in the schedules to distinguish between 'maritime' and 'fresh water transport.' No special order is needed for 'nomads'; 'pastoral nomads' will ordinarily be classed under Group 10 or Group 12 as the case may be, and 'taungya or jhum cultivators' under Group 2. Monsieur Bertillon's Order 'other industries' was inserted to "allow for any omission which may occur," and there seems to be no reason for retaining this in our scheme. 'Persons temporarily unemployed' will be entered in the schedules under the occupations previously followed by them, and those without occupation as dependent on the occupations of the persons who support them. There should be no persons with occupation unknown. In the rare cases where contrary to rule the occupation column is left blank, the occupation will be assumed to be that of the head of the family.

5. The groups in the annexed scheme are classified under the same orders as those given by Monsieur Bertillon in almost all cases. The only notable exception is in the case of non-cultivating agricultural land-owners, whom he shows in Order 54, but whom I have included in Order 1. There are two reasons for this difference of treatment. In the first place, in India there is no hard-and-fast distinction between land-owners who cultivate themselves and those who sublet to others. Many do both; and it is often a matter of chance which occupation is entered in column 9 of the schedule. In the second place it is a matter of primary importance to know how many persons are dependent, directly or indirectly, on agriculture for their support; and it is therefore better to include all such persons under the general head 'Agriculture.' It will be easy to make the necessary re-arrangement for the purpose of international comparison. The next most important change is in respect of carpenters, who are classed by M. Bertillon under his Order 16 (building industries), while sawyers, boxmakers, wood turners, and modellers, etc., are classed by him in Order 9 (wood). In India the hereditary carpenters engage in all these occupations and it would be impossible to separate them. They have therefore all been classed together under 'Wood.' Another, though less important, difference in the primary classification is in respect of dealers in cattle. These are included by M. Bertillon in Order 36 (other trade in food-stuffs), but in India Order 40 (trade in means of transport) is obviously a more appropriate head. Lastly, magistrates of all kinds are shown by M. Bertillon in Order 50 of his scheme, but in India it seems preferable to include them in Order 45, corresponding to Order 45 of the scheme as adapted for India: it is rarely the case that a Government servant is merely a magistrate and nothing else.

6. Several Superintendents, while approving generally of the reduction in the number of detailed heads, have suggested that separate heads should be opened for certain specified occupations. But the whole scheme, as adapted for India, is based on the axiom that a census does not supply data which are suitable for minute classification; and once this principle is departed from, it

becomes very difficult to keep down the number of detailed heads. In this connection, moreover, it may be mentioned that the groups here prescribed are intended only for the occupations returned in the general schedule. Those returned in the industrial schedule will be set out in detail under the appropriate orders of the scheme. There is, however, no objection to a few occupations of special local importance, not exceeding ten in all, being shown separately in the local Table XV. In such cases the figures should be included in the group to which they belong in the Imperial scheme, and then given separately in the columns immediately following. Thus:—

GROUP 1—INCOME FROM RENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND.			OR	GROUP 5—TEA, COFFEE, CINCHONA AND INDIGO PLANTATIONS.	
Total.	Proprietors not cultivating.	Tenants not cultivating.		Total.	Tea plantations (included in total).

Sometimes the desired particularization can be furnished in a footnote. For instance in Bengal a note can be given against Group 16 (coal mines and petroleum wells) stating that the figures refer solely to coal mines and that there are no petroleum wells in Bengal.

7. It remains to consider the question of re-arranging the Occupation Statistics of the last census so as to enable a comparison to be instituted (in a subsidiary table in the report volume) between them and those which will be collected on the present occasion. In order to facilitate this, the groups of the last census to be included in each of the new groups have been shown in Appendix II. Of the 534 groups of the last census there will be difficulty only in respect of the 61 groups (see enclosure III of my previous note*) which will have to be broken up. In these cases absolute accuracy is of course out of the question, and an approximate estimate is all that can be given. Many of these groups, however, were numerically unimportant, and twenty of them had a combined strength of barely 50,000 in the whole of India. In three cases† the old groups correspond very nearly to a combination of two or more groups in the new classification and can be sub-divided on the assumption that the proportions in each part of the group were the same in 1901 as on the present occasion. In other cases again‡ the change of classification merely affects the group and not the order, and is therefore immaterial for purposes of comparison, which need not be carried beyond the order, except in a few cases of special importance where the groups in the old and new schemes are identical. In most cases (about 40) the sub-division of the old groups is necessary because they included both makers (or collectors) and sellers. As a rule, however, the maker or collector is usually also the seller,§ in which case he is classed as the former; and it is not likely that any material error would result if the numbers returned under each head, where not very large,

* Groups 197, 287, 268, 303, 306, 314, 360, 390 and 487 should be deleted from this list.

† For groups 10, 79 and 502, which correspond respectively to the new groups (1) 144 and 148, (2) 14 and 61, (3) 96, 98 and 104.

‡ e.g., groups 332, 384, 385, 483 and 502.

§ e.g., groups 77, 78, 82, 99, 150, 174, 181, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 216, 217, 231, 347, 348, 349, 360, 375 and 450.

were divided roughly on the assumption that all but a given percentage (usually not more than five or ten per cent.) are makers or collectors. The estimate would be framed in each case with reference to local conditions. In most inland districts, for example, it might be assumed that all persons returned at the last census in group 79 were fishermen, while 'fish-curers' would appear only in maritime districts. In the same way it would be easy to sub-divide 'miners unspecified' under the detailed heads given in the new scheme, having regard to the mines actually in existence in different parts of the province. Where an old group which has to be sub-divided is numerically important, i.e., where the number of persons returned under it at the last census exceeded one in every ten thousand of the provincial population, it would be desirable in a few typical districts to sort it under the old head and, having done so, to re-sort according to the new scheme. The proportion thus ascertained might then be used for sub-dividing the total number returned under the occupation in question at the last census.

76

8. An alphabetical index of occupations (in English) showing the group under which each will be classed is annexed (Appendix III). A similar vernacular index should be prepared in each province, special care being taken to include all the terms which are likely to be used in connection with the occupation or cultivation of land.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. A. GAIT,

Census Commissioner for India.

APPENDIX I.—Classified scheme of occupations for the Census of 1911.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group.
A.—Production of raw materials.	I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.	1. Pasture and Agriculture.	1. Income from rent of Agricultural land.
		(a) Ordinary cultivation	2. Ordinary cultivators.
			3. Agents, managers or landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.
			4. Farm servants and field labourers.
		(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	5. Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.
			6. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.
		(c) Forestry	7. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.
			8. Wood-cutters; fire-wood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners.
		(d) Raising of farm stock.	9. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.
			10. Sheep, goat and pig breeders.
			11. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).
			12. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.
	II.—Extraction of minerals.	(e) Raising of small animals.	13. Birds, bees, silkworms, etc.
		2. Fishing and hunting	14. Fishing.
			15. Hunting.
		3. Mines	16. Coal mines and petroleum wells.
			17. Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).
		4. Quarries of hard rocks	18. Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.).
		5. Salt, etc.	19. Rock, sea and marsh salt.
			20. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.
		6. Textiles	21. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.
			22. Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.
			23. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.
			24. Rope, twine and string.
			25. Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).
			26. Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.
			27. Silk spinners and weavers.
			28. Hair, camel and horse hair, bristles work, brush makers, etc.
			29. Persons occupied with feathers.
			30. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	III.—Industry		31. Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.), and insufficiently described textile industries.
			32. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, etc.
			33. Leather dyers.
		7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	34. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.
			35. Furriers.
			36. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	III.—Industry — <i>contd.</i>	8. Wood	37. Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. 38. Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves. 39. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals. 40. Plough and agricultural implement makers. 41. Makers of arms, guns, etc. 42. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron. 43. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal. 44. Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.). 45. Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.
		9. Metals	
		10. Ceramics	46. Makers of glass and crystal ware. 47. Makers of porcelain and crockery. 48. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers. 49. Brick and tile makers. 50. Others (mosaic, tale, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).
		11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous.	51. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials. 52. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters. 53. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink. 54. Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils. 55. Manufacture of paper, cardboard and papier maché. 56. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes, and miscellaneous drugs).
		12. Food industries	57. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders. 58. Bakers and biscuit makers. 59. Grain parchers, etc. 60. Butchers. 61. Fish curers. 62. Butter, cheese and ghee makers. 63. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur. 64. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. 65. Brewers and distillers. 66. Toddy drawers. 67. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and gauja.
		13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	68. Hat, cap and turban makers. 69. Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen. 70. Shoe, boot and sandal makers. 71. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc. 72. Washing, cleaning and dyeing. 73. Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers. 74. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.).
		14. Furniture industries	75. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. 75A. Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	III.—Industry— <i>concl.</i>	15. Building industries	76. Lime burners, cement workers. 77. Excavators, plinth builders and well-sinkers. 78. Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers. 79. Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, etc.).
		16. Construction of means of transport.	80. Cart, carriage, paliki, etc., makers and wheelwrights. 81. Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers. 82. Ship and boat builders.
		17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	83. Gas works, electric light and ice factories.
		18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.	84. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. 85. Newspaper and magazine managers and editors, journalists, etc. 86. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. 87. Makers of musical instruments. 88. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments. 89. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. 90. Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads. 91. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc. 92. Others, including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.
		19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	93. Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors.
		20. Transport by water	94. Harbour works, dockyards and pilots. 95. Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen. 96. Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction). 97. Boat owners, boat men and tow men.
		21. Transport by road	98. Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. 99. Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employees (excluding private servants). 100. Paliki, etc., bearers and owners. 101. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers. 102. Porters and messengers.
	IV.—Transport	22. Transport by rail	103. Railway employees of all kinds other than construction coolies. 104. Labourers employed on railway construction.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group.
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd.</i>	IV.—Transport— <i>contd.</i>	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	105. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.
		24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	106. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.
		25. Brokerage, commission and export.	107. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employes.
		26. Trade in textiles.	108. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.
		27. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	109. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.
		28. Trade in wood.	110. Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc.
		29. Trade in metals.	111. Trade in metals, machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers.
		30. Trade in pottery.	112. Trade in pottery.
		31. Trade in chemical products.	113. Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).
		32. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	114. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.
			115. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employes.
		33. Other trade in food stuffs.	116. Fish dealers.
			117. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.
			118. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.
			119.
			120. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.
			121. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.
			122. Grain and pulse dealers.
		34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	123. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.
			124. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.
			125. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.
	V.—Trade.	35. Trade in furniture	126. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.).
			127. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.
			128. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.
		36. Trade in building materials	129. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.).

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>concl'd.</i>	V.—Trade— <i>concl'd.</i>	37. Trade in means of transport.	130. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.; sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc.
		38. Trade in fuel	131. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.
		39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	132. Dealers in precious stones, jewelry (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. 133. Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. 134. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.
		40. Trade in refuse matter	135. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.
		41. Trade of other sorts	136. Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified. 137. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc. 138. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals. 139. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).
	VI.—Public force.	42. Army	140. Army (Imperial). 141. Army (Native States).
		43. Navy	142. Navy.
		44. Police	143. Police. 144. Village watchmen.
	VII.—Public administration.	45. Public Administration.	145. Service of the State. 146. Service of Native and Foreign States. 147. Municipal and other local (not village) service. 148. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.
		46. Religion	149. Priests, ministers, etc. 150. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. 151. Catechists, readers, church and mission service. 152. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	47. Law	153. Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars. 154. Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.
		48. Medicine	155. Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons. 156. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.
		49. Instruction	157. Professors and teachers of all kinds,* and clerks and servants connected with education.

* Except law, medicine, music, dancing and drawing.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group.
C.—Public administration and liberal arts—concl'd.	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts—concl'd.	50. Letters and arts and sciences.	158. Public scribes, stenographers, etc. 159. Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employes. 160. Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.). 161. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers.
	IX.—Persons living on their income.	51. Persons living principally on their income.	162. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.
	X.—Domestic service.	52. Domestic service.	163. Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants. 164. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.
D.—Miscellaneous	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	165. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified. 166. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops. 167. Mechanics otherwise unspecified. 168. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.
	XII.—Unproductive.	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals. 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	169. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals. 170. Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Groups in the new scheme under which those of the last Census will be included.

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
1. Income from rent of agricultural land.	36. Rent receivers . . . 45,810,673	In several provinces Groups 1 and 2 will be subdivided as indicated in a separate correspondence.
2. Ordinary cultivators .	37. Rent payers . . . 106,873,575 40. Taungya or Jhum cultivators . . . 1,886,156	
3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	54. Directors of Agriculture and their staff . . . 2218 55. Agricultural (chemists and) experts . . . 304* Part only. 56. Agents and managers of landed estates (not planters) . . . 111,970 57. Clerks, bailiffs, petty rent collectors, etc. . . 788,770	
4. Farm servants and field labourers.	38. Farm servants . . . 4,196,697 39. Field labourers . . . 21,325,985	
5. Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.	41. Cinchona plantations—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 42 42. Cinchona plantations—labourers and other subordinates . . . 905 43. Coffee plantations—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 7,070 44. Coffee plantations—labourers and other subordinates . . . 99,084 45. Indigo factories—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 2,000 46. Indigo factories—labourers and other subordinates . . . 13,723 47. Tea plantations—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 9,147 48. Tea plantations—labourers and other subordinates . . . 965,828	
6. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	49. Betel, vine and areca nut growers . . . 292,717 51. Coconut growers . . . 37,248 52. Fruit and vegetable growers . . . 593,725 50. Cardamom and pepper growers . . . 14,842 53. Miscellaneous and unspecified . . . 692,169	About 90 per cent. of the persons in old Group 53 were returned from Mysore and Travancore.

NOTE.—Where words in the old group names (column 2) are enclosed in round brackets it should be understood that that part of the group is classed under some other head. The square brackets are reproduced from the original scheme.

The scope of the new groups is not intended in any way to be limited by the entries in column 2. These merely show to what heads the figures in the occupation tables of 1901 are to be allocated for the purpose of comparison. It often happens that the new head is considerably wider than the old, e.g., new Group 98 includes not only labourers, as in old Group 502, but all persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Sometimes an occupation overlaps the boundaries of the detailed groups or even of the orders in the classified scheme. For example the owner of a *Nan-tel* shop in the Punjab sells grain, gñt, salt, oil, tobacco and sometimes even food stuffs. In such cases all that can be done is to classify according to the principal article sold, and explain the procedure adopted either in a footnote or in an introductory paragraph in the occupation Chapter of the report. If the occupation is a very important one a separate head may be opened for it subordinate to the group selected, as provided in paragraph 6 of the Census Commissioner's letter No. 240, dated the 17th February 1911.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of list census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
7. Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	33. Forest officers 2,449 33. Forest rangers, guards, peons 64,314	
8. Wood cutters; firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc. collectors and charcoal burners.	82. Collectors of edible birds' nests 1,074 150. Firewood, charcoal (and cowdung) collectors (and sellers) 725,098* 346. Wood cutters (and sawyers) 266,534* 34 (a). Pith and bark collectors (workers and sellers) 6,617* 353. Camphor, gum and India rubber collectors 2,211 356. Catechu preparers 12,568 358. Lac collectors 6,897 360. Wax, honey and forest produce collectors 48,114	
9. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	26. Cattle breeders (and dealers) and Commissariat farm establishments 359,063* 78. Cow and buffalo keepers (and milk and butter sellers) 925,011*	
10. Sheep, goat and pig breeders.	30. Sheep and goat breeders (and dealers) 358,933* 32. Pig breeders (and dealers and swine-herds) 45,532*	
11. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.).	25. Horses, mule and ass breeders (and dealers) and attendants 16,982* 29. Camel breeders (and dealers) and attendants 47,118* 34. Horse and elephant trainers, etc. 27,496 35(a). Dog fanciers 124	
12. Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	27. Herdsmen 2,215,791 31. Shepherds and goat-herds 850,263 32. (Pig) breeders and dealers and swine-herds 45,532*	
13. Birds, bees, silk worms, etc.	229. Silk worm rearers and cocoon gatherers 79,832	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.		REMARKS.
14. Fishing	79. Fishermen (and fish curers) 319. Pearl divers.	1,280,358* 2,328	
17. Hunting	28. Elephant catchers (and dealers) 35. Vermin and animal catchers 392. Shikaris, falconers, bird catchers	997* 15,240 31,258	
16. Coal mines and petroleum wells.	146. Collieries—owners, etc. 147. Collieries—miners and other subordinates 148. Coal dealers, brokers and colliery managers 503. Miners otherwise unspecified	1,299 99,030 10,411* 43,932*	It is not clear where the workers in petroleum wells were classed at the last census. Possibly they were included in Group 503.
17. Mine ^a and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).	309. Gold mines—owners, managers and superior staff 310. Gold mines—operatives and other subordinates 310(a). Gold washers 373. Antimony preparers (and sellers) 503. Miners otherwise unspecified	220 12,526 618 4,955* 46,932*	This group will include collectors of iron etc. for whom there was no provision in the old scheme. Possibly they were included in Group 503.
18. Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.).	311. Jade miners 311(a). Diamond miners 503. Miners otherwise unspecified	702 569 46,932*	This group will include mica miners and quarriers of limestone, marble, etc., for whom there was no provision in the old scheme. Stone and marble workers will be shown in Group 78 and sculptors in Group 160.
19. Rock, sea and marsh salt.	127. Salt makers	25,387	
20. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	365. Saltpetre refiners 370. Borax refiners	51,223 248	It is a question whether these occupations should be classed here or in Order 11. But as the refining is a simple process and is done by the persons who extract the mineral, this group seems on the whole the more appropriate. It is not clear where preparers of <i>Sajjee</i> (carbonate of soda) were shown at the last census. They will be classed in Group 20 on the present occasion. N.B.—Where the refining is a separate operation performed in a factory Group 56 will be the proper head.

81

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
21. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.	263. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills—owners, etc. 5,687 264. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills—operatives and other subordinates 74,816 271. Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners 501,498	In the first part of Sub-Class III industries are classified according to the materials worked in, and in the second part according to the use which they serve. Where the article made is a thing ready for use, as a suit of clothes or a bedstead, the industry is ordinarily classified in the second part. Where it is simply crude material or partly worked up, such as leather or cloth, the use of which is not finally determined, it is placed in the first part. Certain articles made wholly or mainly of one kind of material are also placed in the first part. Where mixed materials are used, the classification will be made according to the one which is the more valuable, e.g., the weaving of silk and wool will be classed under silk, and of wool and cotton under cotton.
22. Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.	265. Thread glazing and polishing factories—owners, etc. 281 266. Thread glazing and polishing factories—operatives, etc. 644 267. Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills—owners, etc. 4,066 268. Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills—operatives, etc. 342,762 272. Cotton weavers, hand industry 5,460,515 273. Cotton carpet and rug makers 44,337 275. Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters 806,678 279. Tape makers 30,021 301. (Lace makers, embroiderers and) muslin makers 49,289*	
Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.	283. Jute presses—owners, etc. 1,350 284. Jute presses—operatives, etc. 12,454 285. Jute mills—owners, etc. 532 286. Jute mills—operatives, etc. 130,132	
24. Rope, twine and string.	287. Rope works—owners, etc. 133 288. Rope works—operatives, etc. 4,361 290. Rope (sacking) and net makers 344,176* 290. (Rope) sacking (and net) makers 344,176*	
25. Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	292. Fibre matting and bag makers 32,738	Possibly some persons who belong to this group were included in Group 347 at the last census.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
26. Wool carders and spinners; weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	248. Woollen carpet weavers . . . 30,420 249. Shawl weavers . . . 28,387 250. (Felt and) pashm workers . . . 13,063* 251. Persons occupied with blankets, woollen cloth, yarn and natural wool (fur and feathers) . . . 286,537* 252. Wool carders . . . 21,415	
27. Silk spinners and weavers.	255. Silk filatures—owners, etc. . . 421 256. Silk filatures—operatives, etc. . . 20,045 257. Silk mills—owners, etc. . . 177 258. Silk mills—operatives, etc. . . 5,234 260. Silk carders, spinners and weavers, makers of silk braid and thread . . . 228,443	
28. Hair, camel and horse-hair, bristles work, brush makers, etc.	250. Felt (and pashm) workers . . . 13,063* 382. Brush factories—owners, etc. . . 39 383. Brush factories—operatives, etc. . . 259 390. Workers of bristles (hides, horns and bones) . . . 251,279*	
29. Persons occupied with leathers.	251. Persons occupied with leathers (blankets, woollen cloth, yarn, fur and natural wool) . . . 286,537*	
30. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	263. Wool dyers . . . 5,946 262. Silk dyers . . . 10,555 277. Calenderers, fullers and printers . . . 87,558 278. Cotton dyers . . . 228,202	This group is intended for dyers of fabrics. Dyers of used articles will be classed in Group 72.
31. Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.) and insufficiently described textile industries.	301. Lace makers and embroiderers (and muslin makers) . . . 49,289* 316. Gold and silver (wire drawers and) braid makers . . . 66,090*	
32. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, etc.	384. Tanneries (and leather factories)—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 675* 385. Tanneries (and leather factories)—operatives and other subordinates . . . 20,223* 388. Tanners and curriers . . . 586,068 390. (Sellers and) workers of hides (horns, bristles and bones) . . . 251,279*	The working up of hair, horse hair, etc., is included in Group 28.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
33. Leather dyers	386. Leather dyers . . . 169,885	
34. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	384. (Tanneries and) leather factories—owners, managers, etc. . . 675* 385. (Tanneries and) leather factories—operatives, etc. . . 20,223* 391. Water bag, well bag, bucket and glue pot makers . . . 179,903	Makers of boots and shoes will be classed in Group 70, and saddlers in Group 81. But all makers of leather goods unspecified will be classed in this group.
35. Furriers	251. Persons occupied with fur (blankets, woollen cloth, yarn, feathers and natural wool) . . . 286,637*	
36. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers.	195. Ivory carvers . . . 2,017 380. Bone mills—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 152 381. Bone mills operatives and other subordinates . . . 1,441 390. (Sellers and) workers of (hides,) horns (bristles) and bones . . . 251,279*	
37. Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	194. Wood and ebony carvers . . . 5,037 196. Cotton stamp makers (and sellers) . . . 3,418* 197. Turners (and lacquerers). . . 35,933* 231. Loom and loom comb makers (and sellers) . . . 21,512* 340. Carpentry works—owners, etc. . . 6,358 341. Carpentry works—operatives, etc. . . 6,465 342. Saw mills—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 1,290 343. Saw mills—workmen and other subordinates . . . 19,573 344. Carpenters . . . 2,048,881 346. (Wood cutters and) sawyers . . . 266,524*	Cabinet makers are included in Group 75, and wood cutters in Group 8.
38. Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves	347. Basket, mat, fan, screen, broom, etc., makers (and sellers) . . . 1,148,724* 348. (Comb and) tooth stick makers (and sellers) . . . 34,444* 349. Leafplate makers (and sellers) . . . 98,546* 349(a). Pith and bark (collectors) workers (and sellers) . . . 6,617* 349(b). Palmyra leaf umbrella makers (and sellers) . . . 2,638*	Makers of palm leaf fans, bamboo cages and the like will be shown here and not in Group 91. In these cases the material worked in is more characteristic of the occupation than the article produced. Makers of walking sticks will be shown in Group 71.
39. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	326. Iron foundries—owners, managers and superior staff . . . 5,408 327. Iron foundries—operatives and other subordinates . . . 8,150	
40. Plough and agricultural implement makers.	239. Plough and agricultural implement makers . . . 216,931 234. Sugar mill makers . . . 3,448	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
41. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	235. Arms (and ammunition) factories—superior staff . . . 235* 236. Arms (and ammunition) factories—operatives, etc. . . 2,720* 237. Arsenal—superior staff . . . 161 238. Do. operatives, etc. . . 4,219 241. Gun carriage factories—managers and superior staff . . . 215 242. Gun carriage factories—workmen, etc. . . 3,000 243. Gun makers (and sellers) and menders . . . 2,957* 246. Makers of swords, spears and other weapons . . . 3,343	Locksmiths are included in Group 79.
42. Other workers in iron, and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	33. (Veterinary surgeons) farriers, etc. . . 29,068* 225. Machinery and engineering workshops—owners, managers, etc. . . 574 226. Machinery and engineering workshops—operatives, etc. . . 21,289 227. Knife and tool makers . . . 7,183 229. Knife and tool grinders . . . 13,684 328. Workers in iron and hard-ware . . . 1,335,266	Makers of bedsteads, even if of metal, are included in Group 75.
43. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	320. Brass foundries—owners, etc. . . 1,096 321. Brass foundries—operatives, etc. . . 3,390 322. Brass, copper and bell metal workers . . . 261,622	
44. Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.).	199. Type foundries . . . 679 314. Electroplaters (and gilders) . . . 5,898* 323(a). Aluminium workers (and sellers) . . . 254* 324. Workers in tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead . . . 69,742	Plumbers are included in Group 79, and workers in gold and silver in Group 80.
45. Workers in mints; die sinkers, etc.	196. Die sinkers and seal, etc., engravers . . . 4,427 307. Mints—managers and superior staff . . . 213 308. Mints—operatives and subordinates . . . 1,736	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
46. Makers of glass and crystalware.	210. Makers of glass bangles 75,443 330. Glass factories—owners, etc. 40 331. Glass factories—operatives, etc. 79 332. Makers of glass (and china) ware, other than bangles 2,709*	
47. Makers of porcelain and crockery.	332. Makers of (glass and) china ware, (other than bangles) 2,709*	
48. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	334. Pottery works—owners, etc. 670 335. Pottery works—operatives, etc. 611 336. Potters, and pot and pipe-bowl makers 1,815,721	
49. Brick and tile makers.	151. Brick and tile factories—owners, etc. 905 152. Brick and tile factories—operatives, etc. 13,663 155. Brick and tile makers 160,688	
50. Others (Mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers)	200. Mica, flint and talc workers and sellers 366* 201. Mosaic and alabaster workers (and sellers) 2,013*	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.]	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
51. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	138. Match factories—owners etc. 25	
	139. Match factories—operatives, etc. 227	
	145. Match makers (and sellers and makers of candles, torches, lamps and lanterns) 11,591*	
	235. (Arms and) ammunition factories—superior staff 233*	
	236. (Arms and) ammunition factories—operatives, etc. 2,720*	
	239. Gunpowder factories—superior staff 80	
	240. Gunpowder factories—operatives, etc. 2,033	
	244. Ammunition, gunpowder and fire work makers 18,112	
52. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters,	107. Aerated water factories—owners and superior staff 5,449	
	108. Aerated water factories—workmen, etc. 3,645	
53. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	367. Dye works—owners, etc. 4,496	
	368. Do. operatives, etc. 5,366	
	374. Madder, saffron and logwood workers (and dealers) 11,330*	
	375. Ink makers (and sellers) 3,530*	
	379. Persons occupied with miscellaneous dyes 108,049	
54. Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils,	89. Oil mills—owners and superior staff 3,980	
	90. Oil mills—operatives, etc. 8,353	
	100. Oil pressers 1,055,933	
	140. Petroleum refineries—owners, managers and superior staff 182	
	141. Petroleum refineries—workmen, etc. 7,406	
	143. Pressers of vegetable oil for lighting 37,621	
55. Manufacture of paper, cardboard and papier maché,	179. Paper mills—owners, etc. 119	
	180. Do. operatives, etc. 5,840	
	181. Paper makers (and sellers and palm leaf binders). 10,432*	
	204. Papier maché workers (and sellers) 1,009*	

APPENDIX II--*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
56. Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes, and miscellaneous drugs).	145. Makers (and sellers) of (matchboxes, lamps, lanterns and) torches, and candles . . . 11,591* 350. Cutch factories—owners, etc. 249 351. Cutch factories—operatives, etc. 10 352. Lac factories—owners, etc. 1,278 353. Lac factories—operatives, etc. 10,628 361. Chemical factories—owners, etc. 94 362. Chemical factories—operatives, etc. 157 363. Soap factories—owners, etc. 170 364. Soap factories—operatives 1,616 376. Perfume, incense and sandalwood preparers 7,206 378. Persons occupied with miscellaneous drugs 28,665	Sugar refiners are included in Group 63, and distillers in Group 65. Saltpetre refiners are included in Group 20, as the process is primarily one for the extraction of the salt from the earth containing it.
57. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	87. Flour mills—owners, etc. 1,461 88. Do. operatives, etc. 4,314 91. Rice mills, owners, etc. 5,112 92. Do. operatives, etc. 50,633 96. Flour grinders 617,569 102. Rice pounders and huskers 901,340	
58. Bakers and biscuit makers.	95. Bakers 87,775 95. Biscuit factories—owners, etc. 551 96. Biscuit factories—operatives, etc. 2,122	
59. Grain parchers, etc.	98. Grain parchers 762,484	
60. Butchers	76. Butchers and slaughterers 345,933	
61. Fish curers	79. (Fishermen and) fish curers 1,280,358*	
62. Butter, cheese and ghee makers.	77. Cheese makers (and sellers) 3,746* 82. Ghee preparers (and sellers) 88,069*	

APPENDIX II—*cont'd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
63. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur.	93. Sugar factories—owners, etc. 12,531 94. Sugar factories—operatives, etc. 41,971 99. Makers (and sellers) of sugar, molasses and gur by hand 162,915*	
64. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	103. Sweetmeat makers 145,021	
65. Brewers and distillers.	109. Breweries—owners, etc. 797 110. Do. operatives, etc. 988 111. Distilleries—owners, etc. 1,293 112. Do. operatives 6,437 133. Wine and spirit distillers 45,394	
66. Toddy drawers	131. Toddy drawers 618,578	
67. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	113. Opium factories—managers, etc. 345 114. Opium factories—workmen 2,405 125. Opium, bhang and ganja preparers 3,499 119. Tobacco factories—owners, etc. 108 120. Tobacco factories—operatives, etc. 1,142 129. Tobacco and snuff manufacturers 65,188	
68. Hat, cap and turban makers.	302. Hat, cap and turban makers and binders (and sellers) 33,051*	
69. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners; embroiderers on linen.	306. Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners 1,142,153	It is impossible in India to distinguish between tailors and dress-makers. The <i>darzi</i> does both kinds of work.
70. Shoe, boot and sandal makers.	305. Makers of shoes [not leather] 23,382 357. Shoe, boot and sandal makers. 1,957,291	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
71. Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	224. (Whip, goad and) walking stick makers . . . 3,749* 296. Hosiery factories—owners, etc. 486 297. Hosiery factories—operatives 191 298. Umbrella factories—superior staff 696 299. Umbrella factories—operatives, etc. 1,345 300(a). Umbrella repairs 2,310 348. Comb (and tooth stick) makers (and sellers) . . . 34,444*	
72. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.	65. Washermen 2,011,624	The dyeing of raw materials will be shown in Group 30 or 33 as the case may be.
73. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers.	60. Barbers 2,276,994	
74. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoos, shampoos, etc.).	67. Shampoos 54,604 70. (Rest-house, serai) bath house (etc.)—owners and managers 21,058* 486. Tattoos 9,638	
75. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	145. (Match, candle, torch) lamp, lantern makers (and sellers) 11,591* 173. Painters of carriages, etc. 8,839 197. (Turners and) lacquerers 35,933* 218. Furniture factories—superior staff 87 219. Furniture factories—operatives, etc. 546 220. Furniture makers, hand industry 8,434	This head will include the makers of all kinds of furniture except articles made solely of cane and bamboos.
75 A. Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	269. Tent factories—superior staff 66 270. Tent factories—operatives, etc. 650 281. Tent makers 1,375	
76. Lime burners, cement workers.	157. Lime, chunam and shell burners 51,639 160. Cement works—owners, etc. 240 191. Cement works—operatives, etc. 1,819	
77. Excavators, plinth builders and well sinkers.	500. Well sinkers 40,086 501. Tank diggers and excavators 306,658	

* Part only.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
78. Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers.	153. Stone and marble works, superior staff . . . 3,312 154. Stone and marble works, labourers, etc. . . 44,852 163. Masons and builders . . . 840,456 166. Stone and marble workers . . . 176,823 338. Grindstone and mill-stone makers and menders. . . 33,575	Workers in quarries are included in Group 18 and breakers of stone for roads in Group 98.
79. Others (Thatchers, house painters, tilers, plumbers, building contractors, lock-smiths, etc.).	162. Building contractors . . . 23,853 164. Painters, plumbers and glaziers . . . 23,163 165. Thatchers . . . 122,433	
80. Cart, carriage, paliki, etc., makers, and wheelwrights.	167. (Railway and) tramway factories—superior staff . . . 944* 168. (Railway and) tramway factories—operatives, etc. . . 42,419* 169. Coach-building factories—superior staff. . . 1,240 170. Coach-building factories—operatives, etc. . . 1,295 171. Cart and carriage makers . . . 23,497 174. Paliki, dandi and rickshaw makers (and sellers) . . . 2,537*	Tramway employes other than those employed in a workshop will be shown in Group 99.
81. Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers.	222. Harness [not leather] makers (and sellers) . . . 4,179* 223. Saddle cloth makers and embroiderers (and sellers) . . . 7,633* 224. Whip, goad (and walking stick) makers . . . 3,740*	Makers of leather harness, who should now be classed under this head, were probably shown at the last census in Groups 384, 385 and 391. Persons who do not make but merely sell saddlery will be shown in Group 130.
82. Ship and boat builders.	175. Shipwrights, boat builders, etc. . . 42,940 176. Sail makers . . . 1,059 178. Ship and boat painters . . . 880	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
83. Gas works, electric light, and ice factories.	115. Ice factories—superior staff 654 116. Ice factories—workmen, etc. 2,522 136. Gas works—superior staff 191 137. Gas works—operatives, etc. 1,551 137(a). Electric lighting—superior staff 55 137(b). Electric lighting—operatives, etc. 8	
84. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	183. Printing presses—superior staff 6,009 184. Printing presses—workmen, etc. 59,323 185. Hand press proprietors, lithographers and printers 7,343	
85. Newspaper and magazine managers and editors, journalists, etc.	189. Newspaper proprietors, managers, etc. (and sellers) 976* 454. (Authors) editors, journalists, etc. 3,176* 455. Reporters (shorthand-writers, etc.) 785*	
86. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	181. (Paper makers and sellers and) palm leaf binders 10,422* 186. Bookbinders 25,089	
87. Makers of musical instruments.	206. Music and musical instrument makers 9,387 489. Piano tuners 3,420	
88. Makers of watches and clocks, and optical, photographic and surgical instruments.	190. Watch and clock makers 9,852 193. Other scientific instrument makers and menders (and sellers) 391*	
89. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	212. Imitation and powder jewellery makers 11,002 312. Goldsmith's dustwashers 47,156 313. Enamellers 3,121 314. (Electro-platers and) gilders 4,898* 316. Gold and silver wire-drawers (and braid makers) 66,090* 317. Workers in gold, silver and precious stones 1,542,249	

APPENDIX II—contd.

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
90. Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads.	208. Makers of bangles other than glass 83,489 214. Rosary, bead and necklace makers 46,884 216. Flower garland makers (and sellers) 87,050* 217. Makers (and sellers) of spangles, lingams and sacred threads 23,537*	Makers of bangles of specified material will be classed according to the material used, e.g., makers of glass bangles will be shown in Group 46. Persons who grow themselves the flowers of which they make garlands should be shown in Group 6.
91. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	202. Toy, kite and cage makers (and sellers) 17,521* 203. Hukka stem makers (and sellers) 20,981*	
92. Others, including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employes of public societies, race course service, huntmen, etc.	458. Service in libraries and public institutions 9,434 491. Race course service trainers, book-makers, jockeys, etc. 2,783 493. Huntmen, whippers-in 8,428 494. Owners and managers of places of public entertainment 577 495. Persons in service of places of public entertainment 4,722 497. Circus owners, etc. 1,462	
93. Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors.	74. Sweepers and scavengers 1,518,422 75. Dust and sweeping contractors 6,701 150. (Firewood, charcoal and) cowdung collectors (and sellers) 725,096*	
94. Harbour works, dockyards and pilots.	426. Dockyards—owners, etc. 497 427. Dockyards—workmen, etc. 13,140 430. Pilots 10,077 432. Harbour works, harbour service and divers 5,779	
95. Shipowners and their employes, ship brokers, ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	423. Shipowners and agents 3,425 424. Shipping clerks, supercargoes and stevedores 7,620 428. Ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen 119,881	
96. Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	431. Lock keepers and canal service 33,181 502. (Road, railway and) canal labourers 528,559*	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.		REMARKS.
97. Boat owners, boat-men and tow men.	425. Boat and barge owners . 429. Boat and barge men .	33,670 559,675	
98. Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	502. (Railway, canal and) road labourers .	528,559*	It will sometimes be difficult to distinguish between Groups 98 and 159. The latter will include all persons returned under the general head "Engineer" and their employes without further specialization. Under the former will be shown all persons whose occupation is shown as directly connected with the maintenance and upkeep of roads, e.g., road sikkars, bridge building contractors, and the like.
99. Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employes (excluding private servants).	416. Tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers, contractors 417. Cart owners and drivers and carting agents . 419. Drivers, stable boys, etc., not private servants .	3,781 608,248 120,512	
100. Palki, etc., bearers and owners.	420. Palki, etc., bearers and owners .	265,558	
101. Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	421. Pack bullock owners and drivers . 422. Pack camel, elephant, mule owners and drivers .	145,105 421,498	
102. Porters and messengers.	441. Porters .	358,603	
103. Railway employes of all kinds, other than construction coolies.	167. Railway (and tramway) factories—superior staff . 168. Railway (and tramway) factories—operatives, etc. 409. Agents, directors, managers and their assistants . 410. Other administrative officials . 411. Clerical staff on railways 412. Station masters and assistants, inspectors, overseers . 413. Guards, drivers, firemen 414. Pointmen, shunters, porters, signallers . 415. Railway service unspecified .	944* 42,419* 1,065 3,394 68,762 32,766 47,096 168,917 182,053	
104. Labourers employed on railway construction.	502. (Road, canal and) railway labourers .	528,559*	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.		REMARKS.
105. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	433. Post office—officers, etc. 21,562 434. Post office—clerks, messengers, runners and other subordinates 112,371 435. Telegraph officers and superior staff 3,613 436. Telegraph clerks, signalers, messengers and other subordinates 16,877 437. Telephone—managers and superior staff 193 438. Telephone—clerks, operators and other subordinates 759		
106. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers, and their employés.	302. Bankers, money-lenders, etc. 1,006,309 305. Bank-clerks, cashiers, bill collectors, accountants 95,197 393. Insurance agents and underwriters 8,141 394. Money changers and testers 91,351		Sub-class V is reserved for trade only. Persons who both make and sell are placed in sub-class III.
107. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employés.	148. Coal (dealers and) brokers (and colliery managers) 10,411* 402. Brokers and agents 219,300 403. Auctioneers, auditors, (actuaries, notaries public), etc. 2,843* 406. Contractors for labour, emigration agents, etc. 19,506 439. Warehouses—owners, etc. 3,801 440. Do. workmen, etc. 11,739 442. Weighmen and measurers 31,571		
108. Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	254. Dealers in woollen goods (fur and feathers) 18,050* 261. Sellers of raw silk, silk cloth, braid and thread 54,812 270(a). Raw cotton dealers 13,771 276. Cotton, yarn and thread sellers 74,819 280. Tape sellers 3,757 289. Dealers in raw fibres 49,322 291. Rope, sacking and net sellers 64,614 293. (Fibre matting and) bag sellers 9,594* 304. Piece goods dealers 744,007 390. Sellers and (workers of hides, horns, bones and) bristles 251,279*		

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
109. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	254. Dealers in (woollen goods) fur and feathers . . . 18,080* 389. Sellers of manufactured leather goods (other than those specified elsewhere) . . . 84,420* 390. Sellers (and workers) of hides, horns and bones (bristles) . . . 251,279*	
110. Trade in wood (not fire wood), cork, bark, etc.	345. Dealers in timber and bamboos . . . 159,421 347. Basket (mat, fan screen, broom, etc., makers and) sellers . . . 1,148,724* 348. Leaf plate (makers and) sellers . . . 98,540* 349 (a). Pith and bark (collectors, workers and) sellers . . . 6,617*	This head is for general trade in wood, bark, etc. Dealers in made-up articles for which there is a suitable head will be classed under that head, e.g., sellers of screens, brooms or mats will be shown in Group 127, sellers of fans in Group 133, sellers of clothes or hair brushes in Group 126 and sellers of firewood in Group 131.
111. Trade in metals, machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers.	228. Knife and tool sellers . . . 5,794 233. Machinery dealers . . . 1,019 243. Gun (makers and menders and) sellers . . . 2,957* 247. Sellers of swords, spears, etc. . . . 1,483	
112. Trade in pottery	337. Sellers of pottery ware . . . 262,048	
113. Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petrolum, explosives, etc.).	142. Petroleum dealers . . . 19,753 145. Match (makers and) sellers and (makers of) sellers of candles, torches (lamps and lanterns) . . . 11,591* 245. Ammunition, gunpowder and fireworks sellers . . . 10,932 355. Camphor, gum and India rubber sellers . . . 3,702 357. Ca tochu sellers . . . 2,691 359. Lac sellers . . . 10,435 366. Saltpetre sellers . . . 12,694 369. Chemists and druggists . . . 77,353 371. Borax sellers . . . 1,240 373. Antimony (preparators and) sellers . . . 4,055* 374. Madder, saffron and logwood (workers and) dealers . . . 11,330*	
114. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	132. Toddy sellers . . . 293,545 134. Wine and spirit sellers . . . 154,373 135. Miscellaneous . . . 44,883 405. Farmers of liquor (and opium) . . . 15,594*	
115. Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, serais, etc., and their employees.	69. Hotel, lodging house, bar or refreshment room keepers . . . 48,937 70. Rest house, serai (bath-house) owners and managers . . . 21,058* 71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc. . . . 6,093	
116. Fish dealers	80. Fish dealers . . . 1,269,435	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
117. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	101. Sellers of vegetable oil . 740,766 117. Salt stores—owners, etc. 1,323 118. Do. workmen . 18,394 124. Grocers and general condiment dealers . 1,587,255 128. Salt sellers . 205,159 144. Sellers of vegetable oil for lighting . 25,453	The same persons sell vegetable oil for lighting and for food. The purpose for which it is to be used will seldom or never be indicated in the schedules; and as the great bulk of vegetable oil is used for food, all sellers of vegetable oil will be classed under this head.
118. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	77. Cheese (makers and) sellers . 3,746* 78. (Cow and buffalo keepers and) milk and butter sellers. 925,011* 81. Fowl and egg dealers . 26,578 82. Ghee (preparers and) sellers . 88,089* 84. Miscellaneous . 12,742	persons who keep cows and buffaloes and sell their dairy produce will be shown under Group 9.
119.		
120. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	99. (Makers and) sellers of sugar, molasses and gur . 162,915* 104. Sweetmeat sellers . 468,720	
21. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	123. Cardamom, betel-leaf and areca nut sellers . 550,241 105. Vegetable and fruit sellers . 862,428 106. Miscellaneous . 639,746	
22. Grain and pulse dealers.	97. Grain and pulse dealers 2,264,481	
123. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	126. Opium, bhang, ganja sellers . 31,336 130. Tobacco and snuff sellers . 296,395 405. Farmers of (liquor and) opium . 15,594*	
124. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	30. Sheep and goat (breeders and) dealers . 358,933* 32. Pig dealers (and breeders and swine-herds) . 45,632*	
125. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	149. Hay, grass and fodder sellers 521,387	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
109. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	254. Dealers in (woollen goods) fur and feathers . . . 18,080* 389. Sellers of manufactured leather goods (other than those specified elsewhere) . . . 84,426* 390. Sellers (and workers) of hides, horns and bones (bristles) . . . 251,279*	
110. Trade in wood (not fire wood), cork, bark, etc.	345. Dealers in timber and bamboos . . . 159,421 347. Basket (mat, fan, screen, broom, etc., makers and) sellers . . . 1,148,724* 348. Leaf plate (makers and) sellers . . . 98,540* 349 (a). Pith and bark (collectors, workers and) sellers . . . 6,617*	This head is for general trade in wood, bark, etc. Dealers in made-up articles for which there is a suitable head will be classed under that head, e.g., sellers of screens, brooms or mats will be shown in Group 127, sellers of fans in Group 133, sellers of clothes or hair brushes in Group 126 and sellers of firewood in Group 131.
111. Trade in metals, machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers.	258. Knife and tool sellers . . . 5,794 233. Machinery dealers . . . 1,019 243. Gun (makers and menders and) sellers . . . 2,957* 247. Sellers of swords, spears, etc. . . . 1,493	
112. Trade in pottery .	337. Sellers of pottery ware . . . 262,048	
113. Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.).	142. Petroleum dealers . . . 10,753 145. Match (makers and) sellers and (makers of) sellers of candles, torches (lamps and lanterns) . . . 11,591* 245. Ammunition, gunpowder and fireworks sellers . . . 10,932 355. Camphor, gum and India rubber sellers . . . 3,702 357. Catechu sellers . . . 2,691 359. Lac sellers . . . 10,435 366. Saltpetre sellers . . . 12,694 369. Chemists and druggists . . . 77,353 371. Borax sellers . . . 1,240 373. Antimony (preparators and) sellers . . . 4,055* 374. Madder, saffron and logwood (workers and) dealers . . . 11,330*	
114. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc.	132. Toddy sellers . . . 293,545 134. Wine and spirit sellers . . . 154,373 135. Miscellaneous . . . 44,883 405. Farmers of liquor (and opium) . . . 15,594*	
115. Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, serais, etc., and their employés.	60. Hotel, lodging house, bar or refreshment room keepers . . . 48,937 70. Rest house, serai (bath-house) owners and managers . . . 21,058* 71. Club secretaries, managers, stewards, etc. . . . 6,093	
116. Fish dealers .	80. Fish dealers . . . 1,269,435	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
117. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	101. Sellers of vegetable oil . 740,760 117. Salt stores—owners, etc. 1,323 118. Do. workmen . 18,394 124. Grocers and general condiment dealers . . . 1,587,255 128. Salt sellers . . . 205,159 144. Sellers of vegetable oil for lighting . . . 25,458	The same persons sell vegetable oil for lighting and for food. The purpose for which it is to be used will seldom or never be indicated in the schedules; and as the great bulk of vegetable oil is used for food, all sellers of vegetable oil will be classed under this head.
118. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	77. Cheese (makers and) sellers . 3,746* 78. (Cow and buffalo keepers and) milk and butter sellers. 925,011* 81. Fowl and egg dealers . 26,578 82. Ghee (preparers and) sellers . 88,089* 84. Miscellaneous . . . 12,742	persons who keep cows and buffaloes and sell their dairy produce will be shown under Group 9.
119.		
120. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	99. (Makers and) sellers of sugar, molasses and gur . 162,916* 104. Sweetmeat sellers . 458,720	
121. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	123. Cardamom, betel-leaf and areca nut sellers . 550,241 105. Vegetable and fruit sellers . 862,428 106. Miscellaneous . . . 639,746	
122. Grain and pulse dealers.	97. Grain and pulse dealers 2,264,481	
123. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc. sellers.	126. Opium, bhang, ganja sellers . 31,336 130. Tobacco and snuff sellers . 296,395 405. Farmers of (liquor and) opium . . . 15,594*	
124. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	30. Sheep and goat (breeders and) dealers . 358,933* 32. Pig dealers (and breeders and swine-herds) . 45,532*	
125. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	146. Hay, grass and fodder sellers . 521,397	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
126. Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	294. Clothing agencies—managers and superior staff . . . 14,671 295. Clothing agencies—operatives, etc. 8,433 303. (Hosiery and) haberdashers 40,892* 300. Umbrella sellers 8,426 302. Hat, cap and turban (makers, binders and) sellers 33,051* 303. Hosiery (and haberdashers) 40,892* 348. Comb and tooth stick (makers and) sellers 34,444* 349(5). Palmyra leaf umbrella (makers and) sellers 2,656* 372. Soap sellers 6,451 377. Perfumes (incense, sandalwood) sellers 33,339* 389. Sellers of foot wear (and manufactured leather goods) 84,420*	Tailors, dress makers and persons who make hats, etc., will not be shown here, but under the appropriate head in sub-class III, in accordance with the general principle that persons who both make and sell are classed as makers.
127. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	221. Furniture sellers 8,746 274. Cotton carpet and rug sellers 19,167 293. Fibre matting (and bag) sellers 9,594* 347. (Basket) mat (fan) screen, broom, etc. (makers and) sellers 1,148,724*	Sellers of woollen carpets and rugs will also be shown here.
128. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	145. (Match, candle, torch) lamp, lantern (makers and) sellers 11,591* 323. Brass, copper and bell metal sellers 123,253 323(a). Aluminium (workers and) sellers 25* 325. Sellers of tin, zinc and lead goods 15,356 329. Sellers of iron and hardware 127,074 333. Sellers of glass and china ware other than bangles 15,114	It is presumed that the groups of the last census referred mainly to sellers of utensils made of these metals.
129. Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.).	156. Brick and tile sellers 23,383 158. Lime, chunam and shell sellers 67,663 159. Thatch dealers 25,468 282. Tent sellers 233	
130. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc., sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc.	25. Horse, mule and ass dealers (and breeders) 20,982* 26. Cattle dealers (and breeders and Commissariat farm establishments) 359,063* 28. Elephant dealers (and catchers) 907* 29. Camel (breeders, attendants and) dealers 47,118* 172. Cart and carriage sellers 6,061 174. Pulli, dandi and rickshaw (makers and) sellers 2,537* 222. Harness (not leather) (makers and) sellers 4,178* 223. Saddle cloth (makers, embroiderers and) sellers 7,633* 418. Livery stable keepers 40,827	
131. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	148. Coal dealers (and brokers, and colliery managers) 10,411* 150. Firewood, charcoal and cowdung (collectors and) sellers 725,099*	

APPENDIX II—contd.

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
132. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	191. Watch and clock sellers and opticians 4,925 192. Photographic apparatus dealers 287 193. Other scientific instrument (makers and) sellers 391* 213. Sellers of imitation and powder jewellery 9,074 315. Dealers in plate and plate ware 3,275 318. Dealers in gold, silver and precious stones 111,213	
133. Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	200. Mica, flint and talc (workers and) sellers 6,366* 201. Mosaic and alabaster (workers and) sellers 2,013* 202. Toy, kite and cago (makers and) sellers 17,521* 203. Hukka stem (makers and) sellers 20,981* 204. Papier maché (workers and) sellers 1,009* 209. Sellers of bangles, other than glass 68,840 211. Sellers of glass bangles 112,821 215. Rosary, beads and necklace sellers 30,089 216. Flower garland sellers (and makers) 87,050* 217. Sellers (and makers) of spangles, lingams and sacred threads 23,537* 347. (Basket, mat) fan (screen, broom, etc., makers and) sellers 1,148,724* 398(e). Dealers in miscellaneous articles 53,742	
134. Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	181. Paper sellers (and makers and palm leaf binders) 10,422* 182. Stationers 18,492 187. Booksellers, book agents and publishers 14,440 188. Newspaper (proprietors, managers and) sellers 976* 189. Print and picture dealers 1,730 205. Curiosity dealers 5,573 207. Music and musical instrument sellers 2,677 375. Ink (makers and) sellers 3,530* 450. Almanac (makers and) sellers 1,078*	
135. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.		
136. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified.	396. General merchants 486,297 398. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified 1,231,797	
137. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	401. Pedlars, hawkers, etc. 113,037	Persons who vend specific articles such as sweetmeats, cigarettes, etc., should be classed accordingly. Only hawkers of miscellaneous or unspecified articles should be shown here.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
138. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	449. (Astrologers) diviners (horoscope makers, etc.) 122,810* 496. Exhibitors of trained animals 9,383 498. Conjurers, buffoons, reciters, fortune tellers 30,762 499. Tumblers, acrobats, wrestlers, professional cricketers 38,668	
139. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	177. Ship chandlers and marine store dealers 449 196. Cotton stamp (makers and) sellers 3,418* 231. Looms and loom comb (makers and) sellers 21,512* 339. Grindstone and millstone sellers 7,948 404. Farmers of pounds, tolls, ferries, markets, etc. 13,864 465. Stamp vendors 13,516 447. (Church, temple, burial or burning ground service) undertakers 431,893*	
140. Army (Imperial)	11. Military officers 14,152 12. Non-commissioned officers and privates 198,042 13. Followers 34,031 14. Military administrative establishments 52,719 16. Military service unspecified 63,382	
141. Army (Native States).	23. Officers 23,297 24. Privates 330,466	
142. Navy	17. Naval officers 414 18. Naval engineers, warrant officers and seamen 3,308 19. Naval administrative staff 598	
143. Police	4. Constables (messengers, warders, and unspecified) 784,745* 15. Military police, etc. 29,409	
144. Village watchmen	10. Watchmen (and other village servants) 1,605,118*	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
145. Service of the State	1. The Viceroy; the heads of local Governments, administrations and agencies and their families 406 2. Officers of Government and their families 58,031 3. Clerks, inspectors, etc., and their families 382,719 4. (Constables) messengers, warders and unspecified 784,745*	Officers of Government whose occupation is covered by some other group (e.g., doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments, etc.) will be included in that group and not here. Government peons and chuprasis other than those in the above mentioned establishments will be included in this group and not in Group 102.
146. Service of Native and Foreign States.	20. Chiefs and officers 70,487 21. Clerical establishments 122,708 22. Menials and unspecified 850,677	
147. Municipal and other local (not village) service.	5. Inspecting and supervising officials 90,023 6. Clerical establishments 63,107 7. Menials, other than scavengers 120,388 73. Sanitary inspectors 9,298 121. Waterworks—managers and superior staff 823 122. Waterworks—workmen, etc. 7,987	If medical men, then Group 155.
148. Village officials and servants (other than watchmen).	8. Headmen not shown as agriculturists 291,149 9. Accountants not shown as agriculturists 418,609 10. (Watchmen and) other village servants 1,605,118*	
149. Priests, ministers, etc.	444. Priests, ministers, etc. 1,338,216	
150. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	446. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. 691,820	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
151. Catechists, readers, Church and Mission service.	445. Catechists, readers, Church and Mission service 130,273	Organists and choristers will be included in Group 151.
152. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	447. (Church) temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors (undertakers), etc. 431,803* 448. Circumcisers 6,713	
153. Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, law agents and mukhtars.	403. (Auctioneers, auditors, actuaries, etc.) notaries public 2,843* 459. Barristers, advocates and pleaders 92,516 460. Solicitors and attorneys 1,078 461. Law agents, mukhtars, etc. 47,631 462. Kazis 19,561	
154. Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	463. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks 53,916 464. Petition writers, toutis, etc. 45,828	
155. Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	33. Veterinary surgeons (barriers, etc.) 29,065* 72. Sanitary officers of Government and establishments 3,109 466. Administrative and inspecting staff [when not returned under general head] 6,190 467. Practitioners with diploma, license or certificate 43,263 468. Practitioners without diploma 319,235 469. Dentists 1,460 470. Oculists 3,292	It is impossible to distinguish with certainty, from the entries in the schedules, between practitioners with and those without a diploma. Makers of drugs will be included in Group 56, and druggists in Group 113.
156. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	472. Midwives 88,806 471. Vaccinators 13,325 473. Compounders, matrons, nurses, and hospital, asylum and dispensary service 44,473	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
157. Professors and teachers of all kinds, (except law, medicine, music, dancing and drawing) and clerks and servants connected with education.	483. (Painters) Superintendents of Schools of Art, etc., 17,490* 451. Administrative and inspecting officials (education) 6,932 452. Principals, professors and teachers 464,001 453. Clerks and servants connected with education 20,486	Music masters will be included in Group 161 and drawing masters in Group 160.
158. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	455. (Reporters) shorthand writers, etc. 763* 457. Public scribes and copyists 16,295	
159. Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employes.	474. Administrative and inspecting staff 7,895 475. Civil engineers and architects 8,820 476. Topographical, archaeological and revenue surveyors 13,939 477. Draughtsmen and operators in Survey offices, overseers, etc. 23,224 478. Clerks, etc., in offices of the above 46,822	
160. Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.).	55. Agricultural chemists (and experts) 304* 331(a) Stone image makers 4,652 403. (Auctioneers, auditors) actuaries (notaries public, etc.) 2,843* 449. Astrologers (diviners), horoscope makers, etc. 122,819* 450. Almanac makers (and sellers) 1,078* 454. Authors (editors, journalists, etc.) 3,176* 479. Astronomers and meteorologists and establishments 369 480. Botanists, naturalists and officers of scientific institutions 391 481. Metallurgists 68 482. Persons occupied with other branches of science 504 483. Painters (Superintendents of Schools of Art, etc.) 17,490* 484. Sculptors 6,517 485. Photographers 4,515	
61. Music composers, and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	487. Music composers and teachers 7,593 488. Band masters and players [not military] 266,512 490. Actors, singers and dancers and their accompanists 284,530	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
162. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) and scholarship holders and pensioners.	510. House rent, shares and other property not being agricultural land 147,250 511. Allowances from patrons and relatives 77,286 512. Educational or other endowments, scholarships, etc. 43,368 514. Pension, civil services 117,638 515. Pension, military services 127,292 516. Pension, unspecified 106,538	
163. Cooks, water carriers, doorknockers, watchmen and other indoor servants (not sweepers).	61. Cooks 348,594 62. Doorknockers, etc. 93,120 64. Indoor servants 2,078,018 66. Water carriers 1,089,575 68. Miscellaneous and unspecified 865,863 68(a). Slaves 1,290 443. Watchmen employed at stores 10,852	Sweepers will in all cases be classed in Group 93.
164. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	63. Grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. 284,210	
165. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	497. Contractors otherwise unspecified 121,897	
166. Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	397. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, etc. 258,497 399. Shopkeeper's clerks, salesmen, etc. 201,723 400. Shopkeeper's servants 239,659 408. Clerks and servants employed by middlemen 19,107 456. Writers (unspecified) and private clerks 170,164	
167. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.	232. Mechanics other than railway mechanics 25,502	

APPENDIX II—*concl.*

Group.	Groups of last census to be included in each group.	REMARKS.
168. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	504. General labour . . . 16,941,026	
169. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals.	517. Inmates of asylums . . . 8,166 518. Prisoners under trial . . . 11,385 519. Prisoners for debt . . . 5,576 520. Prisoners convicted or in reformatories . . . 130,792	Inmates of orphanages should be included here.
170. Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle-poisoners, etc.	506. Prostitutes including aqins and neaochis . . . 175,284 507. Procurers, pimps . . . 8,197 508. Receivers of stolen goods . . . 1,525 509. Witchers, wizards, cow-poisoners . . . 6,616 513. Mendicancy [not in connection with a religious order] . . . 4,229,241	

APPENDIX III.

NOTE.

The principles which have been followed in classifying the detailed occupations under the various groups have been explained in M. Bertillon's Report to the International Institute of Statistics, of which a translation was appended to this Office Memo. No. 836, dated 13th July 1910. The more important points are noticed below:—

- (1) Where a person both makes and sells he is classed as a 'maker'. On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance, such as saltpetre, sulphur, carbonate of soda, etc., from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in Sub-class II—Extraction of Minerals, and not in Sub-class III—Industry.
- (2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories:—
 - (a) those where the occupation is classified according to the material worked in, and
 - (b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves.

As a general rule the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. For example, while shoemakers are included in the second category (Order 13, Group 70), the makers of waterbags, leather portmanteaux and the like are included in the first category (Order 7, Group 34).

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm-leaf fans have been shown in Group 38 rather than Group 91. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc., have also been shown in Group 38.

- (3) Persons employed in Railway Carriage factories have been shown in Group 103 instead of Group 80, because these factories in India are always worked direct by the railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers or diggers and refiners.
- (4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in Groups 143 and 155, respectively, because the primary duty of persons thus employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not affect the character of the occupation.

As a general rule it may be said that wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, *e.g.*, that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made, however, in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is classed in Group 95 and a river surveyor in Group 96.

2. No attempt has been made in the general index to deal with the various vernacular terms relating to the tenure and cultivation of land, as the terms and their meaning vary in different provinces. Each Superintendent should prepare his own list and say whether they should be classed in Group 1 or Group 2 of the scheme.

3. There are also various vernacular terms which have a different connotation in different parts of the country or which, though in themselves vague,

can often be assigned to a definite head with reference to the caste, birth place, etc. of the person concerned. It is impossible in the general scheme to deal with such terms, but each Provincial Superintendent should consider the question carefully and classify these terms in his Vernacular Index with reference to local conditions.

A few illustrations from Bengal are given below:—

Arhati.—Means either a pilot or a coolie recruiter. The entry should be taken to mean 'pilot' in districts with navigable rivers, unless the religion and caste entries show that this is unlikely, pilots being usually Mohammadians and never high caste Hindus. In districts where coolie recruiting is carried on, the word should ordinarily be taken to mean coolie recruiter.

Mahajan.—Sometimes this word is applied primarily to bankers and money-lenders, and elsewhere to any large shopkeeper. The local connotation should be ascertained.

Tijarati.—In some parts it means money-lending. Elsewhere dealers in any natural produce, ordinarily grain, but in some districts more often jute or tobacco.

Bepari.—Sometimes any trader. Elsewhere dealers on a large scale, chiefly in grain.

Karmakar.—Ordinarily a blacksmith, but in some districts the word for blacksmith is always *Kamar* or *Lohar*, and *Karmakar* there means a worker in precious metals.

Chakar, Chakarant.—Usually menial service.

Chakari.—Usually clerical service.

SIMLA;

The 11th July 1911.

E. A. GAIT,

Census Commissioner for India.

APPENDIX III.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations.

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
A.		
Abkari lessee	114 or 123	If the word abkari is used indifferently for vendors of country liquor and of ganja and opium, the caste should be looked to. In most provinces the liquor shop-keepers are of a different caste from the opium and ganja vendors.
— service	114 or 123	Ditto.
Accompanist	161	
Accountant (Bank)	106	
— (Commercial)	166	If the trade or industry is specified classify accordingly.
— (District Board)	147	
— (in Government offices)	145	But see note against Group 145 in Appendix II.
— (Military)	140	
— (Mission establishment)	151	
— (Municipal)	147	
— (Public Works Department)	159	
— (Railway)	103	
— (Village Service)	148	
— General	145	
Accounts writer	166	If the trade or industry is specified classify accordingly.
Achariya	160	
Acrobat	138	
Actor	161	
Actuary	160	
Adjutant General	40	
Administrative establishment (Medical)	155	
— (Military)	140	
— (Naval)	142	
— (Education)	157	
— (Engineering and Survey)	159	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Administrator General	153	
Advocate	153	
Aerated Water factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	52	
Agent of landed estate (not planter) ...	3	
Agent (Bank)	106	This list of "agents" is not intended to be exhaustive, but merely illustrative.
— (Carting)	99	
— (Commercial)	107	
— (Commission)	107	
— (Insurance)	106	
— (Law)	153	
— (Railway)	103	
— (Rice store)	122	
— (Ship)	55	
— (Sugar press)	111	
— (Warehouse)	107	
Agriculture. Director of— and staff ...	8	
Agricultural chemist	160	
Agricultural expert	3	
— implement maker	40	
— labourer	4	
Aide-de-Camp	140	
— (Native State)	141	
Alabaster worker	50	
Alligator killer	14	
Allowance from Mission Boarding Fund ...	162	
Allowance from relatives	162	
Almanac maker	160	
— seller	154	
Alms (See Beggar)		
Aloes (resin) preparer	56	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
<i>Alta</i> (paint) dealer	113	
————— maker	53	
Aluminium. Worker in—	44	
Amin (See Surveyor).		
Amla (See Clerk)		
Ammunition factory. Worker in—	51	
————— maker	51	
————— seller	113	
Amulet maker	90	
————— seller	133	
Analyst	160	
Animal catcher	15	
————— stuffer	91	
Animals (trained). Exhibitor of—	188	
Antimony. Digger for—	17	
————— seller	113	
Appraiser (Custom house)	145	
Apprentice (District Board)	147	
————— (Government office)	145	But see note against Group 145 in Appendix II.
————— (Pleader's)	154	
————— (Printing Press)	84	
————— (shop)	166	If the kind of shop is specified class accordingly.
<i>Araḥ</i> (perfume) preparer	58	
————— seller	126	
Arboricultural Expert	8	
Archæological Officer	160	
Architect	159	
Areca nut grower	6	
————— seller	121	
Armourer	41	
Arms factory. Worker in—	41	
Army Doctor	155	
Army officer, non-commissioned private (Imperial army). offi	140	
————— (Native State)	141	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Army officer (in civil employ) ...	145	But see note against Group 145 in Appendix II.
— (retired) ...	162	
Arsenal employé ...	41	
Art. Dealer in objects of— ...	134	
— Superintendent of School of— ...	157	
Artificial eye, leg, etc., maker ...	88	
— seller... ..	132	
Artisan (unspecified) ...	163	If the industry is specified classify accordingly.
Artist ...	160	
— Quick change— ...	138	
Ashes. Seller of— ...	135	
Ass breeder ...	11	
— dealer ...	130	
— (pack) owner, driver ...	101	
Assay Master ...	45	
Assessor (Income Tax) ...	145	
— (Municipal) ...	147	
Assistant (Commercial) ...	166	If the trade, etc., is specified classify accordingly.
— Commissioner ...	145	
— Magistrate ...	145	
— Surgeon ...	165	
Astrologer ...	160	
Astronomer ...	160	
Asylum. Inmate of— ...	169	
— service ...	156	
Atar (of roses) preparer ...	56	
— seller ...	126	
Attorney ...	153	
Auctioneer ...	107	
Auditor (Commercial) ...	107	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Auditor (Government) ...	145	
—— (Railway) ...	103	
Auspicious days indicator ...	160	
Author ...	160	
Aviator ...	92	
Ayah ...	163	
B.		
Bag (canvas) maker ...	25	
——(gunny)—— ...	23	
Bag (leather)—— ...	34	
Bailiff (Municipal) ...	147	
——(Zamindar's) ...	3	
Baker ...	58	
<i>Bakhar</i> (Ferment) preparer ...	56	
——— seller ...	113	
Bakshi (Government) ...	145	
—— (Zamindar's) ...	3	
Baler (Jute) ...	23	
Ballast digger ...	18	
——, Labourer carrying— ...	104	
Bamboo articles. Maker of—...	38	
——cutter ...	8	
——fan seller ...	133	
——furniture seller ...	127	
——mat maker ...	38	
———seller ...	127	
——Worker in— ...	38	
Bamboos. Dealer in— ...	110	
Bandmaster (Military) ...	140	
———(not Military) ...	161	
Bandsman (Military) ...	140	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Bandsman (not Military) ...	161	
Bangles (glass), Maker of—...	46	
—(brass) ————— ...	43	
—(conch shell)— ...	36	
—(gold and silver) ———	89	
—(other or unspecified materials) ———	90	
—(all kinds). Seller of— ...	133	
Baniya ...	136	If the term Baniya is applied to all kinds of shop-keeping it will be classed under this head. But if it is locally specialized to mean grain dealing or money lending, it will be classed under 122 or 106 as the case may be. In some parts the caste may enable a definite classification to be made. The general head should be avoided wherever possible.
Banker ...	106	
Banker's agent, employé ...	106	
Bankrupt ...	170	
Barber ...	73	
Bard ...	161	
Bargeman, Barge-owner ...	97	
Bar keeper, Bar man ...	115	
Bark collector ...	8	
— seller ...	110	
— Worker in— ...	38	
Barley meal seller...	122	
Barriater ...	153	
Basket maker ...	38	
—seller ...	110	
Bath house (owners, employés, etc.) ...	74	
Bathing establishment ...	74	
Bazigar (tumbler and acrobat) ...	138	
Bead maker ...	90	
— seller ...	138	
Beadle ...	151	
Bear dancer ...	138	
Bearer (Church) ...	151	
—(domestic)...	163	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Bearer (palki)	100	
Bedding maker	75-A	
———seller	127	
Bedstead (of any material) maker	75	
———seller	127	
Bee keeper	13	
Beggar (not religious)	170	
———(religious)	150	
Bellows. Blower of blacksmith's—	42	
Bell metal. Seller of—	111	
———Worker in—	43	
———utensils. Maker and repairer of—	43	
———utensils seller	128	
Bell ringer (Church)	151	
Belt maker	71	
Bench clerk	145	
Betel leaf grower	6	
———seller	121	
<i>Bhagavat</i> reader	151	
Bhang preparer	67	
———seller	123	
<i>Bhaskar</i> (stone image maker)	160	
Bhisti	163	
Bible reader	151	
Bicycle dealer	130	
———maker, repairer	80	
Bill broker	106	
———collector (Bank)	106	
———(unspecified)	166	
Bird catcher	15	If the trade, etc., in which he is employed is specified, classify accordingly.

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Bird keeper, breeder	18	
— seller	118	If for food. Otherwise 189.
Biscuit factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	58	
— maker	58	
Bishop	149	
Bitumen preparer... ..	54	
Blacksmith	42	
Blacksmith's servant	42	
Blank book seller	184	
Blanket seller	127	
— weaver	26	
Bleacher of textiles	30	
Blind (cloth) maker	75-A.	
— (chik) maker	38	
Boarding house keeper	115	
Boat builder, painter, repairer	82	
— man, boat owner	97	
— seller	130	
Boats. Unloader of—	102	
Body guard	140	In Native States 141.
Boiler Inspector	145	
— maker	42	
Bomb seller	113	
Bone black. Manufacturer of —	56	
— mills (owners, workmen, etc.)	36	
— seller	109	
— Worker in—	36	
Bonnet maker	68	
Book agent	184	
— binder	86	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Book keeper (unspecified) ...	166	If the trade, etc., is specified, classify accordingly.
— maker (horse racing) ...	92	
— publisher, seller ...	134	
Boot maker ...	70	
— seller ...	126	
Borax extractor, refiner ...	20	If the refiner is not also the extractor, the proper group for the refiner will be 56.
— seller ...	113	
Botanical garden. Labourer in— ...	92	
Botanist ...	160	
Bottle seller ...	128	
Box (leather) maker ...	34	
— (tin) maker ...	44	
— (wood) maker ...	37	
Bracelet (See Bangle)		
Brahmanical thread maker ...	90	
Brahmo preacher ...	149	
Braid (gold and silver) maker ...	31	
— (silk) maker ...	31	
Braid (all kinds) seller ...	108	
Brakeman ...	103	
Bran dealer ...	122	
Brass foundry (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	43	
— Seller of— ...	111	
— utensils. Maker, Repairer of— ...	43	
— Seller of— ...	128	
— Worker in— ...	43	
Bread (See Baker)		
Breeches maker ...	69	
Brewery (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	65	
Brick burner ...	49	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Brick carrier, layer	78	
— maker, moulder	49	
— pounder	78	
— seller	129	
— and tile factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	49	
Bridgroom's dress. Hirer of—	126	
Bridge. Peon attached to—	98	
Brinjal (See Vegetable).		
Bristles. Seller of—	108	
— Worker in—	28	
Brit	...	Brit in Bengal means that a man follows his traditional caste occupation and in return receives a yearly payment in the shape of grain, etc., or enjoys rent free a small plot of land. The classification should be made according to the traditional occupation of the caste to which the person in question belongs.
Broker. (Shares and stocks)	106	
— (House, Jute, etc.)	107	
— (unspecified)	107	
Broker's agent	107	
Bronze (See Bell metal)		
Broom maker	38	
— seller	127	
Brush factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	28	
— maker	28	
— seller	126	
Bucket (leather) maker	34	
— (wooden) maker	37	
Buffalo herdsman	12	
— keeper	9	
Buffoon	138	
Bugler (Imperial Army)	140	
— (Native State)	141	
— (not Military)	161	
Builder (Building contractor)	79	Masons and brick layers will be classed in Group 78.

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Building contractor ...	79	
— materials. Trade in—	129	
Bullock cart driver, owner ...	99	
— dealer, hirer ...	130	
— (pack) driver, owner ...	101	
Bully ...	170	
Bungalow repairer ...	79	
Burial ground or burning ghat service ...	152	
Burning ghat Brahman ...	152	
Business man (unspecified) ...	165	Where the business is specified, classify accordingly.
Butcher ...	60	
Butler ...	163	
Butter maker ...	62	
— seller ...	118	
Buttons maker ...	71	
Buoys. Care of—	94	
C		
Cabinet maker ...	75	
Café, manager, etc. ...	115	
Cage maker ...	91	If of bamboo, then Group 38.
— seller ...	133	
Cake maker ...	58	
Calico printer ...	30	
Call man (Telegraph and Telephone) ...	105	
Camel attendant ...	12	If driver is meant, then 101.
— breeder ...	12	
— cart driver ...	99	
— dealer ...	130	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Camel driver ...	101	
——(pack) owner ...	101	
Camphor collector ...	8	
——seller ...	113	
Can (tin) maker ...	44	
Canal labourer ...	96	
——service (including construction) ...	96	
Candle maker ...	56	
——seller ...	113	
Cane (See Bamboo)		
Cantonment Magistrate ...	145	
Canvas maker ...	25	
——seller ...	103	
Cap maker, binder ...	68	
——seller ...	126	
Capitalist ...	102	If money lender, Group 106.
Captain (mercantile service) ...	95	
—— (Military) ...	140	
—— (Naval) ...	142	
Carbonate of Soda (<i>Sajja</i>) extractor ...	20	
Carcass flayer ...	32	
——remover ...	93	
Card (playing) manufacturer ...	91	
——(blank) seller ...	134	
Cardamom grower ...	6	
——seller ...	121	
Cardboard manufacturer ...	55	
Caretaker (See Chaulkidar).		

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Carpenter	37	The distinction between the Carpenter and Cabinet maker in India is often more or less artificial. Group 75 is intended for those who make a speciality of furniture generally or of particular articles such as carved tables, screens and easy chairs. The ordinary village carpenter who turns his hand to any kind of wood work will be classed in Group 37 even though he often makes rough articles of furniture.
Carpentry works (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	37	
Carpet seller	127	
— weaver (cotton)	22	
— (wool)	26	
Carriage builder	80	
— (Railway) examiner	103	
— workshop (managers, workmen, etc.)	103	
Carriage painter	75	
— seller	130	
— wheel maker	80	If for furniture, then Group 75.
— seller	130	
— (See also Coachman).		
Carrier (carrying agency)	99	
— of letters (private)	102	
— (porter)	102	
Cart driver, owner	99	
— maker, repairer	80	
— seller	130	
Carter (Municipal)	147	
Carting Agent	99	This is not intended to be a complete list of cashiers.
Carver (ivory)	36	
— (wood and ebony)	37	
Cashier (Bank)	106	
— (Coal Dépôt)	131	
— (Government)	145	
— (Municipal)	147	
— (Railway)	103	
— (unspecified)	168	
Castrator	156	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Castor oil presser ...	54	
— seller ...	117	
Catechist ...	151	
Catechu preparer ...	8	The cutter of the wood usually makes the catechu. If the preparer is a different person classify him in Group 56.
— seller ...	113	
Catgut string preparer ...	32	
Cattle breeder ...	9	
— dealer ...	130	
— farrier ...	42	
— herdsman ...	12	
— poisoner ...	170	
— skinner ...	32	
Celluloid manufacturer ...	56	
Cement ———	76	
— works (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	76	
Chabiwalla (See Locksmith).		
Chain (copper) maker ...	43	
— (gold and silver) maker ...	39	
— (iron) maker ...	42	
Chainman ...	159	
Chair maker ...	75	
Chairman, Municipality ...	147	
Chakari ...	168 or 166	Chakari in Bengal is a vague term which may mean any kind of service. If the caste is one whose members generally follow clerical pursuits, the entry should be taken to Group 168, unless there is anything to suggest 145, 103, etc., as the more appropriate heading. If they are more often employed as domestic servants they should be classed in Group 163.
Chamar ...	32	
Chandler ...	139	
Chandu seller ...	123	
Chaplain ...	149	
Chaprasi (canal service) ...	96	This list of chaprasis is not intended to be complete, but merely illustrative.
— (cantonment) ...	147	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Chapraasi (District Board) ...	147	
————(Education Department) ...	157	
————(Forest) ...	7	
————(Government) ...	145	See remarks against Group 145 in Appendix II.
————(Lepet Asylum) ...	156	
————(Municipality) ...	147	
————(Post or Telegraph) ...	105	
————(School) ...	157	
————(shop) ...	166	If the kind of shop is specified class accordingly.
————(unspecified) ...	102	
————(Tea garden) ...	5	
————(zamindari) ...	3	
Charas seller ...	123	
Charcoal burner ...	8	
————dealer ...	131	
————cake maker ...	56	
————seller ...	113	
Charitable fund manager ...	92	
Charms. Seller of— ...	133	
Charwoman ...	163	
Chauffeur (of hired motors) ...	99	
————(private) ...	164	
Chaukidar (Circuit house) ...	115	See note against Chapraasi.
————(Dak Bungalow) ...	115	
————(District Board) ...	147	
————(Forest Bungalow)...	7	
————(Government office) ...	145	
————(Graveyard) ...	152	
————(Lodging house) ...	115	
————(Municipality) ...	147	
————(Private) ...	163	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Chaukidar (Railway) ...	103	
———— (Tea garden) ...	5	
———— (Village) ...	144	
———— (Zamindar's katchari) ...	3	
Cheese maker ...	62	
———— seller ...	118	
Chemical Examiner ...	160	
———— factory (owners, workmen, etc.).	56	
———— products. Dealer in—	118	
———— Manufacturer of—	56	
Chemist (dealer in drugs) ...	113	Manufacturing chemists will go into Group 56.
———— (dispensing) ...	156	
Chess Board maker ...	91	
Chief of Native State ...	146	If desired a sub-group can be opened for Chiefs and their families.
—— Commissioner ...	145	
—— Justice ...	145	
Chikan work maker ...	31	
———— seller ...	126	
Chilli grower ...	6	
———— seller ...	121	
Chimney builder ...	78	
Chinaware (See Crockery).		
Chira preparer ...	59	
Chocolate maker ...	64	
Chorus singer ...	161	
Chunam burner ...	76	
———— seller ...	129	
Church services ...	151	
Cigar, cigarette maker ...	67	
———— seller ...	123	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Cinchona plantation (owners, workmen, etc.)	5	
Circle Officer, Court of Wards ...	3	
Circuit house servant ...	115	
Circumciser ...	152	
Circus manager or servant (not performer).	92	
— performer ...	188	
Civil officer ...	145	
— Service ...	145	
— Surgeon ...	155	
Clay figure maker ...	91	
Clergyman ...	149	
Clerk (articled) ...	154	See note against Chaprasi.
— (Bank) ...	106	
— (Canal) ...	96	
— (Broker's) ...	107	
— (Cantonment) ...	147	
— (Cooly Depot) ...	107	
— (Customs) ...	145	
— (District Board) ...	147	
— (Education) ...	157	
— (Forest Department) ...	7	
— (Government) ...	145	
— (Hotel) ...	115	
— (Insurance Office) ...	106	
— (in holy orders) ...	149	
— (landed estate) ...	3	
— (of learned, charitable, etc., societies)	92	
— (Lawyer's) ...	154	
— (Mercantile) ...	166	If the industry or trade is specified class accordingly.
— (Military Department) ...	140	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Clerk (Municipality) ...	147	
— (Service of Native State) ...	140	
— (Post Office) ...	105	
— (Printing Press) ...	84	
— (Railway) ...	103	
— (Settlement Office) ...	2	
— (Shipping, Steamer) ...	95	
— (Survey Office) ...	159	But see 'Surveyor'. If the kind of survey is specified, classify accordingly.
— (Ten garden) ...	5	
— (Telegraph) ...	105	
— (Tramway) ...	99	
— (unspecified, shops, etc.) ...	166	Where the shop, etc., is specified, class accordingly.
— (Zamindari) ...	3	
Clock maker, repairer ...	88	
— seller ...	132	
Cloth dyer, printer ...	30	
— seller ...	108	This head is for the sale of cloth generally. If the person is a seller of <i>dhotis</i> and <i>aris</i> , the proper group will be 126.
— washer ...	72	
— weaver (cotton) ...	22	
— (silk) ...	27	
— (wool) ...	23	
Clothes (old) dealer ...	126	
Clothing (ready made). Dealer in— ...	126	
Club. Service in residential — ...	115	
— — — — — Turf, Polo, Cricket, etc... ..	92	
Coach (See Carriage).		
Coachman (private) ...	164	
— (of public conveyance) ...	99	
Coal broker ...	107	
— dealer, agent ...	131	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Coal digger	16	
— mine service	16	
Cobbler	70	
Coconut grower	6	
— seller	121	
— fibre rope maker	25	
— shell cleaner	38	
Cocoon dealer	108	
— gatherer	13	
— winder	27	
Coffee plantation (owners, workmen, etc.)...	5	
— roaster	64	
— stall keeper	115	
Coin maker (See Mint).		
Coir mat maker	25	
— seller	127	
Coke burner (at mine)	16	
— (at gas works)	83	
Collar maker	71	
Collecting clerk (unspecified)	166	If the business, etc., is specified, classify accordingly.
Collector (Deputy)	145	For Collector in the ordinary sense of the word, see under the article (fire-wood, etc.,) collected.
— (Income tax)	145	
— of a District	145	
— (Municipal)	147	
— (Stamp Revenue)	145	
College Hostel staff	157	
Colliery (owner, miners, etc.)...	16	
Colonel (Army)	140	
Comb maker	71	
— seller	126	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Comforter weaver ...	26	
Commander (flat) ...	95	
———— (Navy) ...	142	
Commercial traveller ...	107	
Commissariat farm establishment ...	9	
Commission Agent ...	107	
Commissioner of a Division ...	145	
Composer (music) ...	161	
Compositor (Printing Press) ...	84	
Compounder (Hospital) ...	156	
Concert manager ...	92	
———— player ...	161	
Conch shell bangle maker ...	36	
Concrete. Worker in— ...	78	
Concubine ...	170	
Condiment dealer ...	117	
Conjuror ...	138	
Conservancy cooly ...	93	
———— Inspector ...	147	
Conservator of Forests ...	7	
———— Port ...	94	
Constable ...	143	
Consul and his assistants and clerical establishment.	146	
Contractor, Building ...	79	
———— for Coolies ...	107	
———— for railway works ...	103	
———— for road works ...	98	
———— unspecified ...	165	
Controller (Government Department) ...	145	
Convent. Inmate of— ...	150	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Convict in Jail or Reformatory	169	
Cook (domestic) ...	168	
— (in hotel) ...	115	
Cooly (ballast) ...	103	See remarks against Chaprasi.
— (Colliery) ...	16	
— (Dockyard) ...	94	
— (Iron foundry) ...	89	
— (Jute Press) ...	23	
— (Municipal) ...	147	
— (Public Works Department) ...	98	
— (Railway) ...	104	
— recruiter ...	107	
— (Road) ...	98	
— (Steamer) ...	102	Steamer coolies are usually loaders or unloaders of goods.
— (Tea garden) ...	5	
— (Telegraph) ...	105	
— (unspecified) ...	168	This head should be avoided whenever there is any indication as to the precise kind of labour in question. In rural areas where there are no large public works in progress it will often be safe to assume that agricultural labour is meant.
— Depôt. Clerk in— ...	107	
Cooper ...	37	
Copper (see Brass) ...	...	
— mine (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	17	
Copyist (See Clerk).		
Coral articles. Seller of— ...	133	
— worker in— ...	86	
Cord manufacturer ...	24	
Corset maker ...	71	
Cotton cloth calenderer ...	30	
— carpet seller ...	127	
— weaver ...	22	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Cotton carder, cleaner	21	
— cloth seller	108	
— dyer, fuller	30	
— ginner	21	
— ginning mills (owners, workmen, etc.)	21	
— grower	6	
— presser	21	
— pressing mills (owners, workmen, etc.)	21	
— printer	30	
— (raw) dealer	108	
— sizer, spinner	22	
— spinning mills (owners, workmen, etc.)	22	
— stamp maker	37	
— thread seller	108	
— weaver	22	
— weaving mills (owners, workmen, etc.)	22	
Country paper maker	55	
— seller	134	
— spirit distiller	65	
— seller	114	
Court of Wards manager and employes ...	3	
Cow (See Cattle).		
— dung gatherer	93	
— seller	131	
Cowherd	12	
Crane worker on jetty	102	
Grape manufacturer	31	
Cream seller	118	
Cricketer (professional)	138	

Occupation.			Group number.	Remarks.
Crockery. Dealer in—	...	...	128	
———— Maker of—	...	...	47	
Crop watcher	...	...	4	
Crushed food seller	...	...	125	
Crystal ware manufacturer	...	...	46	
———— seller	...	...	128	
Cultivator	...	...	2	
———— (jhum)	...	...	2	
———— of special products	...	...	6	
Curator of Herbarium	...	...	160	
Curd seller	...	...	118	
Curiosity dealer	...	...	134	
Currier	...	...	32	
Curry and rice (cooked) seller...	...	...	115	
Curtain maker	...	...	75-A	
———— seller	...	...	127	
Cushion maker	...	...	75-A	
———— seller	...	...	127	
Custom House Officer	...	...	145	
Customs Preventive Officer	...	...	145	
Cutch factories (owners, workmen, etc.)	...	...	56	When the cutch is prepared by the persons who cut down the trees for it the proper group is No. 8.
D				
Daffadar (Forest)	...	...	7	
———— (Police)	...	...	143	
———— (Tea plantation)	...	...	5	
Dak carrier (private)	...	...	102	
———— runner	...	...	105	
Dancer, dancing girl	...	...	161	
Dandy maker	...	...	80	
———— seller	...	...	130	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Darga. Inmate of—	150	
Darner	69	
Daroga (Customs)	145	
—— (Municipal)	147	
—— (Police)	143	
—— (Salt Department)	145	
Darwan (See Doorkeeper).		
Darzi	69	
Date gar preparer	63	
—— seller	120	
—— juice seller	114	
—— leaf gatherer	8	
—— mat maker	88	
—— seller	127	
Day labourer	168	This is the group, if there is nothing to suggest the kind of labourer. But in rural areas it will often be safe to assume that persons so returned are agricultural labourers, in which case they should be classed in Group 4. The groups in Order 53 should be avoided as much as possible.
Dead bodies. Burner of—	152	
Death Registrar (Government)	145	
—— (when a municipal employe)	147	
Decorator (House)	79	
Deer breeder	11	
—— keeper	12	
Delivery agent	102	
Deutist	155	
Deputy Collector, Commissioner	145	
Detective	148	
Devil driver (exorcist)	138	
Devotee	150	
Dewan (Native State)	146	
Diamond dealer	132	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Diamond miner	18	
— Worker in—	89	
Die Sinker	45	
Director of Agriculture and Staff	3	
— Criminal Intelligence	143	
— Industries	145	
— Land Records and Staff	3	
— Public Instruction	157	
— Statistics	145	
Director General, Archaeology	160	
— Commercial Intelligence... ..	145	
— Indian Medical Service	155	
— Observatories	160	
— Ordnance	140	
— Post Office	105	
— Telegraphs	105	
Dispensary Service	156	
Distillery (owners, workmen, etc.)	65	
— Expert	145	If a Government servant. Otherwise 85.
— Superintendent	65	
Distributor (Press)	84	
Diver	94	
— (for pearls)	14	
Diviner	138	
Dockyard (managers, workmen, etc.)	94	
Doctor	155	
Dog boy	164	
— breeder	11	
— seller	139	
Doll dancing (marionette)	138	
— maker	91	
— seller	138	
Domestic service	163	
Dooly (see Palki)		

Occupation.				Group number.	Remarks.
Door keeper (Private)	...	...	...	163	
———— (Railway)	...	...	...	103	
———— (Shop)	...	...	...	160	If the kind of shop is specified classify accordingly.
Drain digger	...	...	...	77	
Draper	...	...	...	126	
Draughtsman	...	...	...	159	
Drawing master	...	...	...	160	
Dredger. Service in—	...	...	...	96	
Dresser (in hospital)	...	...	...	156	
Dress maker	...	...	...	69	If in a harbour, Group 94.
— (Ready made) seller	...	...	...	126	
Driver (See Coachman)					
———— (Engine—on Railway)			...	103	
———— (Engine—in Steamer)			...	95	
Druggist (See Chemist)	...	...	...		
Drummer (Military)	...	...	...	140	
———— (not Military)	...	...	...	161	
Drum maker, repairer	...	...	...	87	
— seller	...	...	...	134	
Duftari (See Clerk).					
Durrie (See Carpet).					
Dust Contractor	...	...	...	93	
Dye preparer	...	...	...	53	
— seller	...	...	...	113	
— works (owners, workmen, etc.)	...	...	...	53	Care should be taken to show as such only those who are really dyers 'Rangna,' as applied to leather, often mean simply 'to tan.'
Dyer (Leather)	...	...	...	33	
— (of textiles)	...	...	...	30	
— (of used articles)	...	...	...	72	
				...	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
E.		
Ear borer	74	
Earring maker	89	
— seller	182	
Earth worker	98	If the occupation is returned in a place where railway or canal construction is in progress it should be classed in Group 104 or 96 as the case may be.
Earthen pot (pipe bowl, etc.) maker ...	48	
— toy maker	91	
— ware articles. Seller of— ...	112	
Edible bird's nests. Collector of— ...	8	
Editor	85	
Education Department (employé) ...	157	
Egg dealer	118	
Ekka driver, owner	99	
— maker	80	
— seller	130	
Elastic. Manufacturer of— ...	81	
Electric light works. Employé in— ...	83	
Electrician (practical)	83	
Electro Homœopath	155	
Electroplater	44	
Electrotypist	84	
Elephant catcher	15	
— dealer, hirer	130	
— driver (<i>mahant</i>)	164	
— (pack) owner	101	
— trainer	11	
Embankment. Guard on river— ...	96	
Embroiderer on leather	34	If shoes are specified, then Group 70.
— linen	69	
— (gold wire)	31	
Embroidery maker	81	
Emigration agent, contractor	107	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Enamelled cup, plate, etc., seller ...	128	
Enameller	89	
Endowment (Educational, etc.) holder ...	162	
Engine driver (factory, etc.) ...	167	If the kind of factory, etc., is specified classify accordingly.
————— (Railway)	108	
————— (Steamer)	95	
Engineer (Civil, Executive)	159	The classification of the Engineer's Establishment will follow that of the Engineer himself.
————— District	159	
————— (Electrical)	83	
————— Marine	95	
————— (Military, Royal)	140	
————— (Mint)	45	
————— (Municipal)	159	
————— (Naval)	142	
————— (Railway)	108	
Engineering workshop (owners, workmen, etc.).	42	
Engraver	84	
Engravings. Dealer in—	134	
Envelope maker	86	
Examiner of Accounts (Civil)	145	
————— (Marine)	142	
————— (Military)	140	
Excavator	77	
Exchange agent	106	
————— broker... ..	106	
Excise Commissioner, Inspector, peon, etc.	145	
Executive Engineer	159	
Exhibitor of curiosities, wild animals ...	138	
Exorcist	138	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Explosives. Dealer in— ...	118	
—————Manufacturer of— ...	51	
Exporter (of goods) ...	107	
Eye doctor (oculist) ...	155	
Eye powder (<i>surma</i>) maker ...	53	
—————seller ...	126	
F.		
Factory operative (otherwise unspecified) ...	168	Where the factory is specified classify accordingly.
————. Inspector of— ...	145	
Fakir ...	150	
Falconer ...	15	
Fan maker ...	91	
——(leaf) maker ...	38	
——seller ...	133	
Farm servant ...	4	
Farmer (cultivator) ...	2	
—— (of liquor) ...	114	
—— (of opium ganja, etc.) ...	123	
—— (of pounds, tolls, ferries, markets, fisheries, etc.) ...	139	
Farrier ...	42	
Feathers. Collector of — ...	15	It is assumed that the person in question shoots or snares the birds from which the feathers are obtained.
———— Dealer in — ...	109	
———— Worker in — ...	29	
Felt. Worker in — ...	28	
Ferryman ...	97	
Fibre (raw). Dealer in — ...	108	
—— bag maker ...	25	Other than jute, <i>q.v.</i>
—— matting maker ...	25	
—— matting seller ...	127	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Field labourer, watcher ...	4	
File maker ...	42	
Fire-arms. Maker of — ...	41	
———— Seller of — ...	111	
Fireman (Fire engine) ...	147	
———— (Merchant steamer) ...	95	
———— (Naval) ...	142	
———— (Railway) ...	103	
———— (Steamer) ...	95	
———— (unspecified) ...	167	If the factory, etc., is specified, classify accordingly.
Firewood collector ...	8	
———— seller ...	131	
Fire-work maker ...	51	
———— seller ...	118	
Fish cage maker ...	91	
———— (bamboo or cans) ...	38	
———— seller ...	133	
———— curer ...	61	
———— dealer ...	116	
Fisherman ...	14	
Fish hook maker ...	42	
———— seller ...	133	
Fishing rod maker ...	91	
———— seller ...	133	
Fish net maker ...	24	
———— seller ...	133	
———— (preserved) preparer ...	61	
———— seller ...	116	
———— trap (bamboo, etc.,) maker ...	38	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Fitter (electric light or gas works)	83	
—— (Railway) ...	103	
—— (unspecified) ...	107	In the great majority of cases fitters will be railway workshop employes and will go in Group 103.
Flat (Steamer) Clerk	95	
Flax. Retting of—	25	
—— Worker in—	25	
Floriculturist ...	6	
Flour grinder ...	57	
—— mill (owners, workmen, etc.)	57	
—— seller ...	122	
Flower (artificial) maker	90	
—— seller ...	133	In this country artificial flowers and plants are made, not for ladies' hats, but for decoration. They are largely used in marriage processions.
—— garland maker	90	Such persons usually grow their own flowers, in which case they should go to Group 6.
—— seller ...	133	
—— grower ...	6	
—— seller ...	133	
Flute (See Musical Instrument).		
Fodder (See Grass).		
Follower (Army) ...	140	
Food Inspector (Municipal) ...	147	
Football (See Game).		
Footman ...	133	
Foot paint (See <i>Alta</i>).		
Forest officer, clerk, ranger, guard, etc.	7	
—— produce collector ...	8	
Fortune-teller ...	133	
Founder (Copper and bronze)...	43	
—— (Iron) ...	39	
Foundry worker (Railway) ...	103	
Fowl (See Poultry).		

Occupation.	Group number	Remarks.
Fringes. Maker of—	81	
Fruit (Crystallized) seller	120	
— grower	6	
— seller	121	
— tree grower, grafter, watcher	6	
Fuel collector	8	
—seller	121	
Fund holder	162	
Funeral pyre maker	152	
— service. Taker of gifts, etc.—	152	
Fur. Hunter of animals for their—	15	
— Dealer in—	109	
— Worker in—	35	
Furniture factory (owners, workmen, etc.)...	75	
—maker, polisher, varnisher	75	
—seller	127	
Furrier	35	
G.		
Gaiter maker	71	
—seller	126	
Galoshes maker	71	
Gambler	170	
Games. Maker of bats, racquets, balls, etc.	91	
— Seller of bats, racquets, balls, etc....	133	
Ganak (astrologer)	160	
Gangman (of Railway coolies)	103	
Ganja grower	6	
—preparer	37	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Ganja seller	123	
— shop farmer	123	
Gari (See carriage, coach).		
Gariwala	99	
Garden fruits. Seller of—	121	
—sardar (Tea plantation)	5	
Gardener	6	
Garland (See flower).		
Garlic seller	121	
Gas fitter	83	
—lighter (Municipal)	147	
—works (managers, workmen, etc.)	83	
Gateman (Railway)	103	
Geneologist	160	
Geologist (State or private)	160	
German silver. Worker in—	41	
Ghee pot (leather) maker	34	
—preparer	62	
—seller	118	
Gilder	59	
Ginger seller	121	
Glass bangle (See Bangle).		
— factories (owners, workmen, etc.)	46	
—necklace seller	133	
—(looking) maker	46	
—seller	128	
Glassware. Maker of—	46	
—Seller of—	128	
Glazier	79	
Gleaner	4	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Glovesmaker ...	71	
Glue manufacturer ...	56	
Glucose —————	56	
Goat breeder ...	10	
— butcher ...	90	
— dealer ...	124	
— herd ..	12	
— skins (See Hides).		
Gold beater, burnisher ...	89	
— dealer ...	132	
— mine. Employé in— ...	17	
— miner, washer ...	17	
— wire drawer ..	89	
— Worker in— ...	89	
Goldsmith's dust washer ...	89	
Golf (See Games).		
Gomastha (See Clerk).		
Goods (See Piece-goods).		
Gosain (See Guru).		
Governess ...	157	
Government officers of all grades	145	See note against this Group in Appendix II.
Governor of a Province ...	145	
Grain broker, dealer ...	122	
— gleaner ...	4	
— grinder, husker ...	57	
— lender ...	122	If the grain lender is virtually a money lender Group 106 will be more appropriate.
— parcher ...	59	
— (parched) seller ...	122	
— weigher, measurer ...	107	
Gram (See Grain).		
Grass cutter ...	8	If a private servant, the proper Group will be 161.

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Grass seller ...	125	
— hopper catcher ...	8	
— seller ...	139	
Grave digger ...	152	
Gravel digger ...	18	
Green grocer ...	121	
Grindstone maker, mender ...	78	H
— seller ...	139	
Grocer ...	117	
Groom (Livery stable) ...	99	
— (Private) ...	164	
Guard (Forest) ...	7	See note against Chaprast.
— (Jail) ...	145	
— (Railway) ...	103	
— (Temple) ...	152	
Guide (See Pilgrim Conductor).		
Guitar (See Musical Instrument).		
Gum collector ...	8	
— seller ...	113	
Gun Carriage Factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	41	
— maker, repairer ...	41	
— seller ...	111	
Gunner (Military) ...	140	
— (Naval) ...	142	
Gunny bag seller ...	108	
— weaver ...	23	
Gunpowder Factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	51	
— maker ...	51	
— seller ...	113	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Gur. Maker of—	63	
—seller	120	
Guru (Spiritual guide)	149	
Gymnastic master	157	
H.		
Haberdasher	126	
Hackney carriage hirer	99	
Hair. Dealer in—	108	
Hair dresser, plucker	73	
— Worker in—	28	
Hakim (if Judicial officer)	145	
Hakim (Physician)	155	
Hammerman	42	
— in Railway Workshop	103	
Hanger on	170	
Harbour service	94	
Hardware. Maker of—	42	
— Seller of—	128	
Hari Sankirtan Singer	161	
Harmonium (See Musical Instrument).		
Harness maker	81	
— seller	130	
Hat maker	68	
— seller	126	
Havildar (Military)	140	
— (Native State)	141	
— (Police)	143	
Hay seller	125	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Hawker	137	"See remarks against Group 137 in Appendix II."
Head Constable	143	
Headman of village	148	
Health Officer	155	
Helmsman, oarsmen	97	
Helmet maker	68	
— seller	126	
Hemp (See Ganja).		
Hemp fibre seller...	108	
— Worker in—	25	
Hen (See Poultry).		
Herbalist	155	A person who administers herbs as medicine will be classed here. If the word is used in the sense of botanist, class in Group 160.
Herdsmen	12	
Hides. Dealer in—	109	
— Curer of— (See also Leather).	32	
Hing (asafoetida) dealer	113	
Hingul (See Dye).		
Hodman	78	
Hoe dealer	111	
Homoeopathic practitioner	155	
Honey collector	8	
— seller	120	
Hook (See Fish-hook).		
Horn dealer	109	
— Worker in—	36	
Horoscope caster	160	
Horse breeder, trainer	11	
— dealer	130	
— hair. Worker in—	28	
— shoe maker	42	
— trainer (for racing) (See also driver, farrier, groom, livery stable, race course).	92	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Horticulturist	6	
Hosier	120	
Hosiery. Maker of—	71	
Hospital Assistant	115	
———— Inmate of—	109	
———— service	156	
Hotel keeper, manager, etc.	115	
House agent	107	
———— builder, repairer, tiler	79	
———— owner	162	
Hukka bearer	163	
———— maker	91	
———— seller	133	If a tobacconist, then Group 123.
Hunter	15	
Huntsman	92	
I.		
Ice Factories (owners, workmen, etc.)	83	
———— maker (ordinary ice)	83	
———— (cream) maker	64	
———— seller	114	
Idol (See Image).		
———— service	152	
Image (earthen) maker	48	Ordinary images have little or no artistic merit, and it would be absurd to class their makers as sculptors (Group 160).
———— (metal)	48	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Image (Stone) maker ...	106	
—— (of all kinds) seller ...	133	
Imitation stone manufacturer ...	76	
Implement (Agricultural) maker ...	40	
—— seller ...	111	
Incense preparer ...	56	
—— seller ...	113	
Income from investments ...	162	
—— tax assessor ...	145	
Independent means ...	162	
India-rubber (See Rubber).		
Indian Civil Service ...	145	
Indigo (See Dye).		
—— Factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	5	The factory is directly under the planter who grows the indigo. Otherwise Group 53 would be more appropriate.
Informers ...	143	
Lak maker ...	53	
—— seller ...	134	
—— man. Printing Press ...	84	
—— pot maker ...	91	
Inn keeper ...	115	
Inspector (Customs House) ...	145	
—— (Explosives) ...	145	
—— (Factory) ...	145	
—— (Local works) ...	159	
—— (Mines) ...	145	
—— (Municipal) ...	147	
—— (Permanent way) ...	103	
—— (Police) ...	143	
—— (Postal) ...	105	
—— (Pound, Ferry) ...	147	
—— (Railway) ...	103	
—— (Registration) ...	145	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Inspector (Salt) ...	145	
——— (School) ...	157	
——— (Traffic) ...	103	
——— (Vaccination) ...	156	
Inspectress (Schools) ...	157	
Inspector General of Agriculture	3	
——— Civil Hospitals	155	
——— Police ...	143	
——— Prisons ...	145	
Instrument (Musical) maker ...	87	
——— seller ...	134	
Insurance agent	106	
Interest on investments	162	
Interpreter (Court)	154	
Invitation carrier (<i>Samajik nimantran or nota dena</i>).	102	
Ironer ...	72	
Iron dealer ...	111	
——— miner ...	17	
——— foundry (owners, workmen, etc.)	39	
——— miner ...	17	
——— monger ...	111	
——— (old) seller ...	111	
——— smelter ...	39	
——— Worker in—	42	
——— ore collector ...	17	
——— rivet maker ...	42	
Irrigation Department employés	96	
Ivory seller ...	109	
——— worker ...	36	
J.		
Jack fruit (See Fruit).		
Jad emir ...	18	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Jailor, Jail Warder (Government) ...	145	
—————(Native States) ...	146	
Jajmāni (See Brit).		
Jamadar (Army) ...	140	
———— (Native States) ...	141	
———— (Police) ...	143	
Jatra Singer, Accompanist ...	161	
Jewellery maker ...	89	Real and imitation jeweller will be shown under the same head.
———— seller ...	132	
Jhum cultivator ...	2	
Johber (Stock, etc.) ...	106	
Jockey ...	92	
Joiner ...	37	
Journalist ...	85	
Judge ...	145	
Juggler ...	138	
Jute broker ...	107	
—— (raw) dealer ...	108	
—— manufacturer, weaver ...	23	
—— rope maker ...	24	
—— press mills (owners, managers, workmen, etc.)	23	
K.		
Kabiraj ...	155	
Kanungo ...	3	
Kazi ...	153	
Kerosine oil dealer ...	113	
Keyman (Railway) ...	103	
Khalasi (See Cooly).		
Khansama (private) ...	163	
———— (Hotel, Dāk Bungalow) ...	115	
Kharua (See Cloth).		

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Lieutenant (Army) ...	140	
—— (Native States) ...	141	
—— (Navy) ...	142	
Lieutenant-Governor ...	145	
Light house service ...	94	
Lime—Dealer in— ...	129	
—— kiln labourer ...	76	
—— stone burner ...	76	
—— quarrier ...	18	
—— seller ...	120	
Lineman (Railway) ...	103	
—— (Telegraph) ...	105	
Lingam maker ...	90	
—— seller ...	133	
Linseed (See Grain). ...		
—— oil preparer ...	54	
—— seller ...	117	
Liquidator ...	107	
Liquor dealer ...	114	
—— distiller ...	65	
Literary Institution. Service in— ...	92	
Lithographer ...	84	
Litho-press owner ...	84	
Livery stable keeper ...	130	
Loan Office Secretary, etc. ...	106	
Load carrier ...	102	
Local Board Road Overseer ...	98	See remarks against Overseer (District Board).
—— service ...	147	
Lock keeper (canal) ...	96	
Locksmith ...	79	
Lodging house keeper ...	115	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Looking glass (See Glass)		
Loom, loom comb maker	37	
Lunatic Asylum. Inmate of— ...	169	
M.		
Machinery dealer... ..	111	
———workshop (owners, workmen, etc.).	42	
Madder (See Dye).		
Magician	188	
Magistrate (all grades)	145	
———(Cantonment	145	
Mahaut	164	
Maid servant	168	
Mail carriage contractor, manager ...	99	
Major (Army)	140	
Mali (See Gardener).		
Manager (Bank)	106	The classification will depend on the nature of the industry, etc. Only a few examples are given here.
——— (Hotel)	115	
——— (Jute mill)	23	
——— (Railway)	103	
——— (Tea garden)	5	
——— (unspecified)	166	
Mango (See Fruit).		
———juice cake maker	64	
——— ——— seller	120	
Manure collector	93	
——— ——— seller	135	
Marble quarrier	18	
———Worker in—(not sculptor) ...	78	Sculptors go into Group 160.

Occupation,	Group numbs.	Remarks.
Marble works (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	78	
Mariner (See Sailor).		
Marine Engineer ...	95	
— store dealer ...	139	
Marionettes. Exhibitor of — ...	138	
Marker (billiard) ...	92	
— (rifle range) ...	140	
Market. Farmer of — ...	139	
— gardener ...	6	
Marriages—Arranger of—(<i>Ghatak</i>) ...	160	
Marriage Registrar (Govt.) ...	145	
— (Kazi) ...	153	
Mason ...	78	
Masseur ...	156	
Mat maker (bamboo, cane or leaf) ...	38	
— (coir, etc.) ...	25	
— (cotton) ...	22	
— (jute) ...	23	
— (woollen) ...	26	
— seller ...	127	
Match factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	51	
— seller ...	113	
Mathematical instrument maker ...	88	
— seller ...	132	
Matron (hospital, etc.) ...	156	
Mattress maker ...	75A	
— seller ...	127	
Measurer (<i>Kaiyal</i> , <i>Mahaldar</i>) ...	107	
Mechanic (Railway) ...	103	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Mechanic (Steamer) ...	95	
————(unspecified) ...	167	If the nature of the industry is known classify accordingly.
Medals. Manufacturer of— ...	45	
Medical practitioner (all kinds) ...	155	
Medicine seller ...	118	
Member, Board of Revenue ...	145	
Mendicant (not religious) ...	170	
————(religious) ...	150	
Menial (domestic) ...	163	
————(unspecified) ...	168	Where the employment is specified classify accordingly, e. g., Municipal menials other than sweepers will go into Group 147.
Merchant (unspecified) ...	136	
Messenger ...	102	But see also Chaprasi.
Metal gilder ...	89	
Metals. Dealer in— ...	111	
Metallurgist ...	160	If employed in an iron foundry, etc., class accordingly.
Metayer ...	2	
Meteorologist and establishment ...	160	
Mica miner ...	18	
————Worker in— ...	50	
Midwife ...	156	
Military administrative establishment ...	140	
————Bandsman ...	140	
————Officer under political training ...	145	
————Police ...	143	
————Service (all kinds, Government) ...	140	
————(Native States) ...	141	
Milkman, milkmaid ...	9	If merely a seller of milk, class in Group 118.
————(condensed) manufacturer ...	62	
————seller ...	118	Only persons who buy and sell milk should be shown here; persons who sell the milk of their own cows will be classed in Group 9.
Milliner ...	69	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Millinery. Seller of— ...	126	
Millstone maker, mender ...	78	
———— seller ...	139	
Mimic ...	138	
Miner (coal) ...	16	
———— (gold, silver, iron, manganese, etc.)	17	
———— (mica, limestone, etc.) ...	18	
———— (unspecified) ...	...	Classify with reference to the nature of the mines worked in the district.
Mineral water factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	52	
Minister ...	149	
Mint (managers, workmen, etc.) ...	45	
Mirror (See Looking Glass).		
Mission catechist ...	151	
———— pensioner ...	162	
———— service ...	151	
Missionary doctor ...	155	
Molasses preparer ...	63	
———— seller ...	120	
Monastery. Inmate of— ...	150	
Money lender, changer, tester ...	106	
Money lender's agent ...	106	
Monk ...	150	
Monkey dancer ...	138	
Mosaic seller ...	133	
———— worker ...	50	
Mosque attendant ...	152	
Mother of pearl. Worker in— ...	50	
Motor car maker, repairer ...	80	
———— seller ...	130	
Mountebank ...	138	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Muharrir (See Clerk).		
———— (Road) ...	98	
Mukhtiar ...	158	
Mulberry (See Fruit).		
Male breeder ...	11	
————dealer ...	130	
————(pack) owner, driver ...	101	
Municipal Secretary ...	147	
———— service ...	147	
Munsiff ..	145	
Museum (officers and staff) ...	92	
Mushroom grower ...	6	
Music composer ...	161	
————Dealer in—... ..	134	
————teacher ...	161	
Musical instrument maker, repairer ...	87	
———————player ...	161	
———————seller, hirer ...	134	
Musician ...	161	
Muslin maker ...	22	
—————seller ...	108	This head is for muslin in the piece. If it is made up into <i>saris</i> or <i>dhotis</i> 126 will be the proper group.
Mustard oil dealer ...	117	
—————manufacturer, presser ...	54	
—————seed dealer ...	122	
N		
Naik (Imperial Army) ...	140	
—— (Native States) ...	141	
—— (Military Police) ...	143	
Nail maker ...	42	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Naturalist (Man of science) ...	160	
—— (taxidermist) ...	91	
Nauteh girl ...	161	
Navy service (all kinds) ...	142	
Nazir (Govt.) ...	145	
—— (Native State) ...	146	
Neauchis ...	170	
Necklace maker ...	90	
—— seller ...	133	
Necromancer ...	138	
Net maker, weaver ...	24	
Nesoor weaver ...	22	
Newspaper manager, proprietor, etc. ...	85	
—— vendor... ...	134	
Nickel dealer ...	111	
—— Worker in— ...	44	
Night soil remover ...	93	
Nomad (jbum cultivator) ...	2	
—— (hunting) ...	15	
—— (keeping camels and asses) ...	11	
—— (keeping cattle) ...	9	
Notary Public ...	153	
Nun ...	150	
Nurse (child's) ...	163	
—— (hospital, sick nurse) ...	156	
Nursery man ...	6	
Nut grower ...	6	
Nutmeg seller ...	117	
0		
Oculist ...	155	See also Optician.
Officer (Civil) of Imperial Government ...	145	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Officer (Civil) of Native and Foreign States	146	
——— (Court of Wards) ...	8	
——— (Education) ...	157	
——— (Forest) ...	7	
——— Inspecting (Medical) ...	155	
——— (Military) ...	140	
——— (Naval) ...	142	
——— (Non-commissioned) ...	140	
——— (Police) ...	143	
——— (Post and Telegraph) ...	105	
——— (Public Works Department) ...	159	
——— (Railway) ...	103	
——— (Steamer) ...	95	
Official Assignee ...	153	
Oil cake seller ...	125	
— (Hair) seller ...	126	
—cloth maker ...	56	
—man (Railway) ...	103	
——— (unspecified) ...	168	If the industry is specified, class accordingly.
—mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	54	
—presser, refiner ...	54	
—press (iron) maker ...	42	
——— (wood) — ...	37	
—seller ...	117	
(See also Mustard oil, Kerosine oil, etc.).		
Onion (See Vegetable).		
Opium factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	67	It may be desirable to open a special head for this occupation in Bengal, the United Provinces and Malwa.
——— (poppy) grower ...	6	
——— vendor ...	123	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Optical instruments maker ...	88	
—seller ...	132	
Optician ...	88	If seller only, then 132.
Orange (See Fruit).		
Orchard keeper ...	6	
Order supplier ...	167	
Orderly (Civil)—(See Chaprasi).		
—(Military) ...	140	
—(Police) ...	143	
Organist ...	161	
Ornament (jewellery) maker ...	89	
—seller ...	132	
Orphanage. Inmate of—	169	
Overseer (Conservancy) ...	98	
—(District Board) ...	159	If the duties are of a general nature and not exclusively engineering, 147 will be the proper group.
—(Municipal) ...	147	
—(Post Office) ...	105	
—(Public Works Department) ...	159	
—(Railway) ...	103	
—(Road) ...	98	
—(unspecified) ...	186	
Oyster (See Fish).		
P		
Pachwai seller ...	114	
Paddy (See Grain).		
Paint manufacturer ...	53	
Painter (Artist) ...	160	
—(boat) ...	82	
—(carriage) ...	75	
—(house) ...	79	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Palki bearer, owner	190	
— maker	80	
— seller	130	
Palm leaf. Worker in—	38	
Pan (betel leaf) grower	6	
— seller	121	
Panda (pilgrim conductor)	152	
Panda's servant	152	
Pandit (school)	157	
Paper hanger	70	
— maker	55	
— seller	134	
— (waste) dealer	135	
— box maker	86	
Paper mill (owners, workmen, etc.)	55	
Papier maché seller	133	
— maker	55	
Parasol maker	71	
Parboiled rice seller	122	If the vendor himself parboils the rice, then group 59.
Parchment maker	32	
Pashm worker	20	
Paste board manufacturer	55	
Pastor	151	
Patent stone manufacturer	76	
Patient (hospital)...	169	
Patahala teacher	157	
Patwari	143	
Pawn broker	107	
Pay clerk (See Clerk).		
Pearl diver	14	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Pearl merchant ...	132	
Pedlar ...	137	
Pen (metal) maker ...	42	
—————seller ...	134	
Pencil manufacturer ...	53	
—————seller ...	134	
Pensioner (all kinds) ...	162	
Peon (See Chaprasi).		
Pepper grower ...	6	
Perfume preparer...	56	
—————seller ...	126	
Periodicals. Seller of— ...	134	
Peshkar (See Clerk).		
Petition writer ...	154	
Petroleum dealer ...	113	
————— refinery (owners, workmen, etc.)	54	
————— wells (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	16	
Pewter jewellery maker ...	89	
—————seller ...	132	
—————, Worker in— ...	44	
Pharmacist (See Chemist).		
Photo-engraver ...	84	
Photographer ...	160	
Photographic apparatus maker ...	83	
————— seller ...	132	
Physician ...	155	
Piano (See Musical Instrument).		
Pickle seller ...	117	
Picture dealer ...	134	
—————frame maker ...	91	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Picture frame seller	134	
Piece goods dealer	108	
Pig breeder, keeper	10	
— dealer	124	
— See also Swine (herd).		
Pigeon breeder, fancier	13	
— dealer	118	
Pilgrim conductor	152	
Pillow (See Bedding).		
Pilot	94	
Pimp	170	
Pincushion maker	91	
Pipe (earthen) maker	48	
— (iron) —	42	
Pisciculture (See Fish).		
Pitch dealer	113	
— worker, melter	56	
Pith. Worker in—	38	
Planer	37	
Plank (See Timber).		
Plantain (See Fruit).		
Plasterer	79	
Pleader	153	
Plinth maker	77	
Ploughman	4	
Plough maker	40	
— seller	111	
Plumber	79	
Poddar (money tester) (Government)	145	
— (Native State)	136	
— (Private)	106	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Poet ...	160	
Pointsman (Railway) ...	103	
Police (all grades of police officers and men)	143	
Political officer ...	145	
Pomegranate (See Fruit).		
Pony (pack) owner, driver ...	101	
Porcelain factory (owners, workmen, etc.)...	47	
———— manufacturer ...	47	
———— seller ...	128	
Port Commissioner, officer ...	94	
Porter ...	102	If a Railway employé, then Group 103.
Portmanteau seller ...	126	
Portrait painter ...	160	
Postmaster General ...	105	
Post Office service (all grades)	105	
Potato grower ...	6	
———— seller ...	121	
Pottery ware maker (potter) ...	48	
———— seller ...	112	
Poultry breeder, rearer ...	18	
———— seller ...	118	
Pound keeper ...	139	
Powder (tooth) maker ...	56	
———— seller ...	126	
Preacher ...	149	
Preceptor (Religious) ...	149	
Presidency magistrate ...	145	
Press (printing) proprietor ...	84	
Preventive officer ...	145	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Priest	149	
— in funeral ceremony	152	
Principal of a college	157	
— Veterinary college	157	
Print dealer	184	
Printer	84	
Printing press (owners, workmen, etc.)	84	
— (Government) Superintendent	84	
Prisoner (all kinds)	169	
Private means	162	
— (See Soldier).		
— tutor	157	
Procurer	170	
Professor	157	
Proof reader	84	
Proprietor (of houses, etc.)	162	
— (landed estate)	1	
Prostitute	170	
Protector of Emigrants	145	
Public entertainment. Places of—(Owners, managers, etc.)	92	
— — — — — Persons employed in—	92	Does not include actors, singers and dancers (group 161) or exhibitors of wild animals, acrobats and other performers (group 138).
— scribe	158	
— Works Department officers, etc.	159	
Publisher	184	
Pujari (temple)	152	
Pulse (See Grain).		
Pumpkin (See Vegetable).		
Pumpman (Railway)	103	
Punkha puller	168	
Puppet dancer	188	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
<i>Purohit</i>	149	
Purse maker	91	
Purser	95	
Q		
Quack doctor	156	
Quarter Master General	140	
Quick silver. Dealer in—	111	
———— Worker in—	44	
Quilt (See Bedding).		
Quinine manufacturer	56	
———— seller	113	
Quinologist	160	
R		
Rabbi (Jewish priest)	149	
Race course service	92	
Rag dealer	135	
———— gatherer	98	
Railway construction cooly, labourer	104	
———— Doctor	155	
———— mail service	105	
———— police	143	
———— sweeper	93	
———— service of all kinds (other than above).	103	
———— workshop (owners, workmen, etc.)	103	
Raja (Native State)	146	See note against Chief of Native State.
Ranger (Forest)	7	
Razor maker	42	
Reader (religious service)	151	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Receiver (appointed by court) ...	107	
———of stolen goods ...	170	
Reciter ...	138	
Record-keeper (See Clerk).		
Reed seller ...	110	
Refreshment room keeper ...	115	
Refuse matter. Dealer in— ...	135	
Registrar (Education) ...	157	
———(Government) ...	145	
Religious mendicant ...	150	
——— student supported by teacher*	150	*These are pupils in tols.
Rent collector (agricultural land) ...	3	
———(municipal) ...	147	
———(unspecified) ...	166	
Rent payer (cultivator) ...	2	
—— receiver (agricultural) ...	1	
——— (house rent) ...	162	
Reporter (Newspaper) ...	85	
Resident in Native State ...	145	
Resin preparer ...	58	
—— seller ...	113	
Restaurant (owners, managers, etc.) ...	115	
Rest house —————	115	
Revenue Agent ...	153	
Rezni (See Bedding).		
Ribbon manufacturer ...	31	
—— seller ...	126	
Rice (See Grain).		
—— cake maker ...	58	
—— mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	57	

Occupation.			Group number.	Remarks.
Rice (cooked) seller	...	...	115	
— winnower	...	...	57	
Rickshaw maker	...	...	80	
— seller	...	...	130	
Rider (Jockey)	...	...	92	
— (private)	...	...	164	
Ring (ornament) maker	...	...	89	
— seller	...	...	132	
— for well (earthen) maker	...	...	48	
— seller	...	...	112	
River Police	...	...	143	
— Surveyor	...	...	96	
Rivetman (See Mechanic).				
Road. Breaker of stone for—	...	...	98	
— labourer, sarkar, contractor	...	...	98	
Rope maker	...	...	24	
— seller	...	...	108	
— works (owners, workmen, etc.)	...	...	24	
Rosary maker	...	...	90	
— seller	...	...	133	
Rose water preparer	...	...	56	
— seller	...	...	126	
Rubber collector	...	...	8	
— stamp maker	...	...	91	
— seller	...	...	134	
Ruby miner	...	...	18	
— dealer	...	...	132	
Rug (See Carpet).				
Runner (See Dak-runner).				

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
S.		
Sacking (See Bag).		
Sacred thread maker ...	90	
— seller ...	133	
Sacristan ...	152	
Saddle cloth maker, embroiderer ...	81	
— seller ...	130	
Saddler ...	81	
Saddlery. Dealer in— ...	130	Only those persons should be shown here who do not themselves make saddlery.
<i>Sadhu</i> (religious mendicant) ...	150	
Saffron (See Dye).		
— Cultivator of— ...	6	
Sail maker ...	82	
Sailor ...	95	
Sajji (carbonate of soda) extractor ...	20	
— refiner ...	56	See below note against Saltpetre refiner.
Sales man (unspecified) ...	166	If the shop, etc., is specified, class accordingly.
Saltpetre extractor ...	20	
— refiner ...	56	If the refiner himself digs up the saltpetre, he should be shown in group 20.
— seller ...	113	
Salt preparer, miner, extractor ...	19	
— seller ...	117	
Sand digger ...	18	
Sandal (See Shoe).		
— oil preparer ...	56	
— seller ...	113	
— wood collector ...	8	
— seller ...	110	
Sanitary Commissioner ...	135	
— Inspector (Government) ...	145	If a medical man, then group 155.
— (Municipal) ...	147	
Sagins ...	170	Ditto.
Sardar (unspecified) ...	168	If the business, etc., in which he is employed is stated classify accordingly.

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Saving (See Shares).		
Saw maker	42	
— mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	37	
Sawdust seller	110	
Sawyer	37	
Scabbard maker	34	
Scavenger	93	
Scholarship holder	162	
School Inspector, master	157	
Scientific instrument maker, mender ...	88	
— — — — — seller	132	
Scissors maker	42	
— — — — — seller	111	
Screen maker	75	
— — — — — (bamboo)	38	
— — — — — seller	127	
Scribe (public)	158	
Scripture reader	151	
Sculptor (See also Image maker) ...	160	
Seal engraver	45	
Seaman (Merchant Service)	95	
— — — — — (Navy)	142	
Secretary, Board of Examiners	157	
— — — — — Revenue	145	
— — — — — Government	145	
Section holder, Press	84	
Section-writer (Government)	145	
— — — — — (unspecified)	158	
Seed (garden) seller	139	Persons who grow the plants themselves will be placed in group 6. Grain dealers are not to be included here but in group 122.
Sepoy (Military)	140	
— — — — — (Native State)	141	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Sepoy (Police) ...	143	
Serai (owners, managers, etc.) ...	115	
Serang (steamer)...	95	
Sergeant (Military) ...	140	
—— (Police)...	143	
Sericulturist ...	18	
Servant (groom, coachman, dog boy, etc.) ...	164	
—— (indoor, <i>e. g.</i> , cook, bearer, water-carrier).	163	
—— (in trade or industry unspecified) ...	166	If the trade, etc., is specified class accordingly.
Service in residential clubs ...	115	
—— (charitable, etc.) societies ...	92	
—— (turf, polo, club, etc.) ...	92	
Settlement amin, surveyor, chainman ...	159	
—— officer and employes other than the above.	3	
Sewing machine maker, repairer ...	42	
—— seller ...	111	
Shampooer ...	74	
Shares and other property (not land). Income from—	162	
Shaver (barber) ...	73	
Shawl dealer ...	126	
—— weaver ...	26	
Sheath maker ...	34	
Shed (corrugated iron) builder ...	79	
Sheep breeder, grazier ...	10	Shepherds go in group 12.
—— dealer ...	124	
Sheep skin (See Hides).		
Shell bangle seller ...	133	
—— burner (for lime) ...	76	
—— dealer ...	109	
—— Worker in—	36	
Shepherd ...	12	
Sheristadar (See Clerk).		

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Shikari	15	
Ship builder	82	
— broker	95	
— chandler	139	
— doctor	155	
— owner	95	
— painter, wright	82	
Ship's officer, engineer, mariner, fireman, etc.	95	
Shirt maker	69	
— seller	126	
Shoe maker (any material)	70	
— seller	126	
Shop boy, girl (unspecified)	166	If the kind of shop is mentioned classify accordingly. If the kind of shop is mentioned classify accordingly.
— keeper (————)	136	
— keeper's clerk, servant	166	
<i>Shora</i> (See Saltpetre).		
Short hand writer	158	
Shunter (Railway)	108	
Shuttle (See Loom).		
Sickle maker	40	
— seller	111	
<i>Siddhi</i> shop	123	
Sieve maker (bamboo or fibre)	38	
———— (metal)	42	
Signaller (Railway)	108	
———— (Telegraph)	105	
Signboard painter	79	
Silk braid maker	31	
— carder, spinner, weaver	27	
— cloth seller	108	
— dyer	30	
— filature (owners, workmen, etc.)	27	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Silk lace maker	31	
— seller	126	
— mill (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	27	
— (raw) dealer	108	
— thread maker	27	
— worm rearer	13	
Silver (braid) maker	81	
— dealer in—	132	
— wire drawer	89	
— Worker in—	89	
Singer	161	
Sirkar (unspecified)	166	
Sizer (of cotton)	22	
Skin (See Hides).		
Slate quarrier	18	
— Worker in—	78	
Slaughterer	60	
Slipper (See Shoe).		
Sluice gate keeper	96	
Snake catcher	15	
— charmer	138	
Snuff manufacturer	67	
— seller	123	
Soap factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	56	
— seller	126	
Societies. Employés of learned, charitable, etc.	92	
Socks maker	71	
— seller	126	
Soda water factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	52	
— seller	114	
Sola (See Pith).		
— hat maker	68	
Soldier (Imperial Army)	140	
— (Native State)	141	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Solicitor	153	
Spade maker	40	
— seller	111	
Spangle maker	90	
— seller	133	
Spear maker	41	
Spectacles maker	88	
— seller	132	
Spice dealer	117	
Spindle (See Loom).		
Spirit distiller	65	
— seller	114	
Spiritual guide	149	
Stable boy (See Groom).		
Stamp vendor	139	
Starch manufacturer	56	
Stationer	134	
Station Master (Railway)	103	
Statistical Officer (Medical Department)	155	
Steamer (See Ship).		
Steamer service (of all grades)	95	
Stenographer	158	
Stereotyper	84	
Stevedor	95	
Steward on a ship	95	
— (Hotels, clubs, etc.)	115	
Stockings (See Socks).		
Stolen goods. Receiver of—... ..	170	
Stone breaker for roads	98	
— image maker	160	
— mason, sawyer, worker	78	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Stones (precious). Dealer in—	132	
Worker in—	89	
quarrier ...	18	
Straw. Dealer in—	125	
hat maker	68	
Worker in—	25	
String maker ...	24	
Sub Registrar ...	145	
Subadar (Imperial Army) ...	140	
(Native State) ...	141	
(Police) ...	143	
Sugarcandy (See Sweetmeat).		
Sugarcane grower ...	6	
presser ...	63	
press hirer, seller	111	
maker ...	40	
Sugar factory (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	63	
refiner ...	63	
seller ...	120	
Sulphur digger ...	18	
refiner ...	51	If the refiner is the same person who digs out the earthy matter containing the sulphur, he will be classed in group 18.
seller ...	113	
Super cargo ...	95	
Superintendent, Botanical and other similar gardens.	92	
Government Press	84	
Jail	145	
Market, Octroi...	147	
Museum ...	92	
School of Art ..	157	
Veterinary Department ...	155	
(See also Manager).		
Surgeon (wherever employed)	155	
General ...	155	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Surgical instrument maker ...	88	
— seller ...	182	
Surki dealer ...	129	
— pounder ...	79	
Surma (eye powder) maker ...	53	
— seller ...	126	
Survey office employé ...	159	
Surveyor (Railway) ...	103	
— (River) ...	96	
— (Road) ...	98	
— (Others) ...	159	
Sweeper ...	93	
Sweeping contractor ...	93	
Sweetmeat maker ...	64	
— seller ...	120	
Swine dealer ...	124	
— Keeper of — ...	10	
— herd ...	12	
Sword maker ...	41	
— seller ...	111	
Syce (See Groom).		
Sycophant ...	170	
Syrup (See Sweetmeat).		
T.		
Tahsildar (Government) ...	145	
— (private) ...	3	
Tailor ...	69	
Talc worker ...	50	
Tallow manufacturer ...	56	
— seller ...	113	
Tamarind (See Fruit).		
Tank digger ...	77	
Tanner ...	82	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Tannery (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	82	
Tape maker	22	
Tar manufacturer... ..	56	
— seller	118	
Tasar (See Silk).		
Tattoer	74	
Tauji Navis (See Clerk).		
Taungya cultivator	2	
Tax collector (Municipal)	147	
Taxidermist	91	
Tea. Dealer in—	117	
Tea plantation (owners, coolies, etc.) ...	5	
— stall keeper	115	
Teacher (of music and dancing) ...	161	
— (of Drawing)	160	
— (all others)	157	
Telegraph and telephone service (all grades)	105	
Temple. Inmate of—	150	
— service	152	
Tenant (cultivator)	2	
Tennis ball, etc. (See Games).		
— Court service	92	
Tent maker	75A	
— seller	127	
Thans officer	143	
Thatch dealer	129	
Thatcher	79	
Theatre performer	161	
— manager, employes other than performers.	92	
Theatrical scene painter	92	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Thief	170	
Thought reader	188	
Thread glazing and polishing factories (owners, workmen, etc.)	22	
Thread maker	22	
—— (silk) maker	27	
—— (sacred) maker	90	
—— ——— seller	133	
Ticket collector (Railway)	103	
—— (Steamer)	95	
—— (Tramway)	99	
Tie maker	71	
Tiles, Dealer in—	129	
—— Maker of—	49	
Tiler	79	
Timber dealer	110	
Tin. Dealer in—	111	
—— Worker in—	44	
Tinsel maker	71	
Tinsmith	44	
Tobacco grower	6	
—— manufacturer	67	
—— pouch manufacturer	91	
—— seller, tobacconist	123	
Toddy drawer	60	
—— seller	114	
Toilet articles. Dealer in—	126	
Toll collector (bridge)	98	
—— (canal)	96	
—— Inspector (canal)	96	
Tomb keeper	152	
Tool maker, grinder	42	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Tool seller ...	111	
Tooth powder maker ...	56	
—seller ...	126	
—stick maker ...	38	
Torch bearer ...	164	
—maker ...	56	
—seller ...	113	
Tortoise catcher ...	14	
—shell. Worker in— ...	36	
Tout (lawyer's) ...	154	
Tow maker ...	25	
—man (boat) ...	97	
Toy maker ...	91	
—seller ...	138	
Trader, itinerant ...	137	
Trader, tradesman (unspecified) ...	136	
Traffic Inspector (Railway) ...	108	
—Registrar (Government) ...	145	
Trainer (of race horses) ...	92	
Tramcar maker ...	80	
Tramway employés of all kinds ...	99	
Translator (Government) ...	145	
Traveller (commercial) ...	107	
Treacle (See Gur).		
Treasurer (See Clerk).		
Tricycle maker, repairer ...	80	
—seller ...	130	
Trolleyman (Railway) ...	103	
Trumpeter ...	161	If military, then 140 or 141 as the case may be.
Trunk (leather) maker ...	34	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Trunk (steel) maker	42	
—— (tin) ——	44	
Trustee of Temple	152	
Tulle manufacturer	81	
Tumbler (acrobat)	198	
Turban maker, binder	68	
—— seller	126	
Turkey (see Poultry).		
Turmeric dealer	117	
—— grower	6	
Turner	37	
Turpentine oil preparer	54	
—— seller	113	
Tutor	157	
Twine manufacturer	24	
Type founder	44	
U.		
Udasin (religious mendicant)	150	
Umbrella factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	71	
—— maker, repairer	71	
—— (palm leaf) maker	38	
—— (of all materials) seller	126	
Undertaker	139	
Undertrial prisoner (See Prisoner).		
Underwriter	106	
Uniform maker	69	
Upholsterer	75A	
Utensil (brass, copper, etc.) maker, repairer	48	
—— (earthen) ——	48	
—— (glass) ——	46	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Utensil (gold and silver) maker, repairer ...	89	
—— (iron) ————	42	
—— (porcelain) ————	47	
—— (soap-stone, etc.) ————	50	
—— (tin, aluminium) ————	44	
—— (cooking, etc.) seller	128	
V.		
Vaccination Inspector, Vaccinator	156	
Vagabond, Vagrant	170	
Vakil	153	
Varnish. Dealer in—	113	
—— manufacturer	56	
Vaseline ————	56	
Vegetable grower	6	
—— (preserved) preparer	64	
—— seller	121	
Velvet manufacturer	27	
Vendor (See Trader).		
Ventriloquist	138	
Vermilion maker	53	
—— seller	113	
Vermin catcher	15	
Vessel (See Ship and Utensil respectively).		
Vests. Seller of—	126	
Veterinary Surgeon	155	
Viceman (See Mechanic).		
Viceroy	145	
Village Headman, servant	148	
Vine grower	6	
Vinegar manufacturer	65	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Violin maker	87	
— player, teacher	161	
— seller	134	
W.		
Waggon unloader	102	
Waiter (Hotel, etc.)	115	
Walking stick maker	71	
Warder (Hospital, Lunatic Asylum)	156	
— (Jail)	145	
Warehouse (owners and employes)	107	By warehouse is here meant, not a big shop or emporium, but a place where goods are deposited, e.g., pending payment of Customs duty.
Warrant Officer (Army)	140	
— (Navy)	142	
Washerman	72	
Waste paper basket maker	38	
— Dealer in—	135	
Watchman (over crops)	4	
— (See Chaukidar).		
Watch maker, repairer	88	
— seller	132	
Water bag (<i>mashk</i>) maker	34	
— seller	109	
Water carrier (domestic)	163	
— (Railway)	103	
— (Factory)		Classify according to nature of factory.
— (unspecified)	163	
Water seller	114	
Water Works (Managers, workmen, etc.)	147	
Wax cloth manufacturer	56	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Wax collector	8	
— refiner	56	
— seller	113	
Way Inspector (Railway)	103	
Weaver (cotton)	22	} Weavers at home and in mills will be classified under the same head.
— (jute)	23	
— (other fibres)	25	
— (silk)	27	
— (wool)	26	
Weighman	107	
Well bag (leather) maker	34	
— seller	109	
— sinker, Engineer	77	
Wet nurse	103	
Wharf coolie	102	
Wheat (See Grain).		
Wheel (carriage) maker	80	
— seller	130	
Wheelwright	80	
Whip maker	81	
Whipper-in	92	
Whistle maker	91	
Whitewasher	79	
Wholesale dealer (otherwise unspecified)	136	
Wicker work maker	38	
Wig maker	73	
Wine manufacturer	65	
— seller	114	
— shop service	114	
Wire (copper) drawer	43	

Occupation.	Group number.	Remarks.
Wire (gold and silver) drawer ...	89	
Witch, wizard ...	170	
Wood carver (cabinet work) ...	75	
— cutter ...	8	
— sawyer, turner, etc. ...	37	
— seller ...	110	
— (for fuel) ...	131	
— Worker in— ...	37	
Wool, woolen goods. Dealer in — ...	108	
— carder, knitter, spinner, weaver ...	26	
— dyer ...	30	
Worm extractor (from tooth or ear) ...	156	
Wreath (artificial) maker ...	90	
— seller ...	133	
Wrestler ...	138	
Writer (See Clerk).		
Y.		
Yam grower ...	6	
Yarn (cotton) beater, reeler, etc. ...	22	
— (cotton and wool) seller ...	108	
— (wool) beater, reeler, etc. ...	26	
Yeast maker ...	56	
Z.		
Zamindar ...	1	
Zamindari service (of all grades) ...	3	
Zinc seller ...	111	
— Worker in— ...	44	
Zoological garden employé ...	92	

Census Commissioner's note on the special industrial census of occupations:

I have prepared a note on the form of the final tables to be used in connection with the coming census, but wish to discuss it with various officers before submitting it for the orders of the Government of India.* There is, however, one direction in which I venture to

* I am proposing very few changes from the tables adopted in 1901.

think that the time has come for a new departure; and as, if accepted, my proposals would require time for the elaboration of the necessary preliminaries, I venture to ask that they may be considered separately now.

2. The general tables of occupations will give us the main functional distribution of the people, distinguishing workers from dependants, together with statistics of occupations combined with agriculture, and occupation by caste. But they are far from telling us all we ought to know; and in particular they give us no reliable information regarding recent industrial developments. An attempt was made in 1901 to distinguish between workers in factories and those engaged in home industries, but it was almost a total failure. Still more so was the attempt to distinguish, in the case of factories, between "owners, managers and superior staff" and "operatives." The entries in the schedules were far too vague to permit of success in this attempt to obtain what is undoubtedly most important information. Even in Europe it is admitted that the machinery of a general census is inadequate to give with accuracy detailed statistics of occupation. Still more is this the case in India, *vide* paragraphs 309 to 318 of the last India Census Report.

3. In Germany, when there is a special census of occupations, a distinction is made between—

(a) *Beruf statistik*, or the general functional distribution of the people, and

(b) *Betrieb or Gewerbe statistik*, i.e., detailed statistics of industries.

Information regarding (a) is obtained in a general schedule, something like our own; but for (b) special schedules are used which are filled up by the employers. A farmer, for example, is required to fill in a form showing full particulars of his tenancy, the area held and (in great detail) the various uses to which it is put, the number of his employes by age, sex and particular form of employment, full particulars of his live stock, etc. Owners or managers of factories are similarly required to fill in a form showing the name, sex, age, and position in factory of each employe, the maximum number employed at any time during the year, the number and nature of machines used, etc. This method of collecting special information is followed in many countries besides Germany,† and it is universally admitted that it is the only way in which accurate information regarding industrial undertakings can be collected.

† It has been in vogue in America ever since 1850.

4. It would be easy to adopt the same method in India. It would be necessary—

- (1) to decide the class of factories, mills, mines and works for which information shall be collected;
- (2) to prepare a list of the above actually in existence in each district;
- (3) to determine the nature of the form, or special schedule, on which the information is to be recorded; and
- (4) to arrange for its distribution and collection.

The elaboration of the arrangements would take time, and it would be necessary to consult various authorities and to make local enquiries. At present I propose merely to indicate very roughly the general outline of the scheme, leaving details to be worked out afterwards, if the general plan is approved.

185

5. As regards the class of factories, etc., to be dealt with I would provisionally include all those referred to in

the marginally noted* groups of the 1901 classified scheme of occupations, in which a minimum of 25 hands are employed.† The list of factories, etc., falling within this category could easily be prepared by the local officers, with the aid of their income tax assessment list, road cess returns, the returns submitted to the local inquiries. A rough draft of the special schedule to be used is appended.

* 85 to 94, 107 to 116, 119 to 123, 136 to 141, 146 and 147, 151 to 154, 160 and 163, 167 to 170, 179 and 180, 183 to 185, 318 to 320, 325 and 326, 330, 335 to 342, 356 to 359, 369 to 370, 383 to 387, 394 to 399, 397 to 310, 320 and 321, 326 and 327, 330 and 331, 334 and 335, 340 to 343, 350 to 353, 361 to 364, 367 and 368, 380 to 385, 400 to 415, 416, 420 and 427, 432, 433 to 438. (See India Administrative Census Report, 1901, page 825.)

† In Germany all industries are dealt with. In America in 1850 all were taken in which the annual value of articles manufactured exceeded 500 dollars.

Director General of Commercial Intelligence,

‡ Not printed.

It will no doubt require modification when it comes to be examined, and it will have to be considered whether it might not be amplified by questions relating to machinery used, class and quantity of goods manufactured and the like. My own feeling, however, is that it would be wise, at the first attempt, to confine the scope of the inquiry within very narrow limits. This schedule would be distributed a few days before the census by a small body of special enumerators (or possibly by post) and collected by them on the day after the census. The district officer would compare the special schedules with his list, to make sure that all had been received, and, after satisfying himself that they had been duly filled in, would send them with the list to the Provincial Superintendent of Census, who would work up the results for the whole province.

6. The value of some such inquiry as that suggested above would be very great. It would give us full information regarding the number of persons employed in all kinds of industry. It would also tell us the extent to which indigenous enterprise takes its share in the various industrial undertakings and the sections of the community to which the owners and managers belong in respect of (a) each class of industry, (b) factories of different sizes.

7. It may be objected that the Census returns are already sufficiently elaborate, and that it is undesirable either to add to their bulk or to increase the cost of the operations. My answer is that the proposed inquiry need do neither the one nor the other. In 1901 the occupations returned in the schedules were classified under 520 detailed heads. In paragraphs 317 and 318 of the last India Census Report it was recommended that in future this classification should be very greatly simplified.‡ Since then the whole question of the Census classification of occupations has been thoroughly threshed out by European experts, and a scheme for universal adoption, originally propounded by M. Bertillon and carefully revised by a number of leading statisticians, has received the approval of the International Statistical Institute. This scheme comprises four classes, twelve orders, 61 sub-orders, 206 main groups and 499 minor groups, but it is so arranged that no details below sub-orders need be given unless they are wanted locally. For the purpose of international comparison all that is needed is tabulation in accordance with the 61 sub-orders. This scheme has already formed the basis of occupation tabulation in Italy, and also (though with some modification) in Germany. In the latter country there are in all about 220 groups in the general return of occupations.§ It will be some time before I can work out detailed proposals for the classification of occupations at the next Indian Census, but I have been hurriedly through the list of 1901 and at the first attempt reduced the number of groups from 520 to 192. The number is no doubt capable of considerable further reduction without sacrificing any reliable information of value. If it be conceded that the number of detailed heads may be limited to 100, of which I think there can be little doubt, it is clear that the bulk of the general occupation table will be enormously reduced, while there will be an even greater saving of labour in the process of tabulation. The additional tables to be prepared from the proposed special return, while furnishing a mass of reliable information, will not occupy the

‡ I discussed this matter recently with Sir J. A. Baines who quite agreed that a great reduction should be made in the number of our detailed heads.

§ The industrial return is rather more elaborate.

before I can work out detailed proposals for the classification of occupations at the next Indian Census, but I have been hurriedly through the list of 1901 and at the first attempt reduced the number of groups from 520 to 192. The number is no doubt capable of considerable further reduction without sacrificing any reliable information of value. If it be conceded that the number of detailed heads may be limited to 100, of which I think there can be little doubt, it is clear that the bulk of the general occupation table will be enormously reduced, while there will be an even greater saving of labour in the process of tabulation. The additional tables to be prepared from the proposed special return, while furnishing a mass of reliable information, will not occupy the

whole of the space thus set free, while the time taken in compiling the information will not exceed that saved in the preparation of the general return.

8. The proposed special schedule can, I think, be prescribed without any modification of the Census Act of 1900. There is nothing in section 9 to prevent the prescription of more than one schedule. The only change necessary would be the alteration of the word 'fifty' to 'twenty-five' in section 4 (1) (c).

E. A. GAIT,

Census Commissioner for India.

The 7th December 1909.

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 233—249, dated Simla, the 28th July 1910.

1. The general and household schedules sanctioned for adoption throughout British India at the Census of 1911 were published with the Home Department Resolution Nos. 67—81 (Census), dated the 31st March 1910. Before the date of that resolution the Census Commissioner for India represented that the general tables of occupations, while they would indicate the main functional distribution of the people, distinguishing workers from dependants, and would give statistics of occupations combined with agriculture, and of occupation by caste, would furnish very meagre information regarding industries and, in particular, no reliable information regarding recent industrial developments. He pointed out that an attempt was made in 1901 to distinguish between workers in factories and those engaged in home industries, and also to distinguish, in the case of factories, between "owners, managers and superior staff" and "operatives", but that the entries in the schedules were far too vague to permit of accurate information on these points being obtained. He therefore recommended that, in addition to the general and household schedule, a special schedule should be prescribed for persons working in mines, factories, etc. His proposal has been generally approved by the local Governments and Administrations and the Government of India have decided to prescribe in connection with the coming census, in addition to the general and household schedule, a special industrial schedule in the form appended to this resolution, to be filled in by the owners and managers of factories, mills, etc., in which at least twenty persons are employed.

2. A list of the industries,* with reference to which Government of India think it desirable that information should be compiled in the form of the special schedule, is attached to this resolution. Local Governments are, however, at liberty to include in the list any other industries for which they desire to have statistics.

3. The examples given below question 1 in the schedule should be chosen locally with reference to the circumstances in each province.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, with its annexures, be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and also to the Foreign Department and to the Census Commissioner for India.

* Ordered also that the resolution, and its annexures, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

157

District _____ Thana (Tahsil, etc.) or Town _____

Special Census Schedule to be filled in by the Owners, Agents or Managers of Mines, Factories, Works, Mills, etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed.

1. Description of mine, factory, works or mill, etc. (Please state clearly what the nature of the factory, etc., is, e.g., Jute Press, Jute Mill, Woollen Carpet Weaving Establishment, etc.) 1. _____

2. Name and caste (or nationality, in the case of Europeans) of owner. If a Company, state the name under which it is registered. 2. _____

3. Name and caste (or nationality) of Manager. 3. _____
4. Number of persons engaged in direction, supervision and clerical work (i.e., Assistant Managers, supervising engineers, overseers, clerks, etc.). 4. (a) EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS—
 Males _____ Females _____
 (b) INDIANS—
 Males _____ Females _____
5. Number of skilled workmen (i.e., persons who require to be specially trained before they can do the work on which they are employed). 5. (a) EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS—
 Males _____ Females _____
 (b) INDIANS—
 Males _____ Females _____
6. Number of unskilled labourers (i.e., ordinary coolies, chaulkidars and menials employed in the mine, works, etc.). 6. (a) OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE—
 Males _____ Females _____
 (b) UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE—
 Males _____ Females _____
7. Is any mechanical power employed? If so, state whether water, steam, oil, etc. 7. _____
8. Is the state of your trade on the 10th March 1911 brisker or slacker than usual? 8. _____

N. B.—In answering use one only of the following phrases, and no other—

- (1) Much brisker than usual.
- (2) Brisker than usual.
- (3) Somewhat brisker than usual.
- (4) Normal.
- (5) Somewhat slacker than usual.
- (6) Slacker than usual.
- (7) Much slacker than usual.

Letter No. 1328, dated the 3rd October 1910, from the Census Commissioner to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to say that the expression "in which at least twenty persons are employed" in Home Department Resolution Nos. 233—249, dated the 28th July 1910, refers to the number of persons actually employed in the factory, etc., on the date of the Census, *vide* section 9 of the Census Act. In

order to make sure that no such factories, etc., are omitted, the register referred to in paragraph 3 of my letter No. 999, dated the 12th August 1910, should include all factories, etc., in which there is any likelihood of that number of persons being employed on the 10th March 1911. The register should be carefully revised and brought up to date during February so as to prevent all risk of omissions.

In cases where the number of persons actually employed on the 10th March falls below twenty no schedule will be filled in. A note to that effect should be made in the remarks column of the register.

2. As the Industrial Census will refer to the state of affairs on a particular day, it follows that the number of persons employed in some industries will be much greater than usual, and the number in others much less. So far as factories working throughout the year are concerned the necessary indication of the variation from normal can be had from column 8 of the Industrial Schedule and columns 4 and 5 of the register referred to in my letter No. 999, dated the 12th August 1910. There are, however, some factories, etc., *e.g.*, those for cotton ginning, which work only for a few months in the year. In their case a note should be made in the remarks column of the above register stating the period during which they ordinarily work. The figures in columns 4 and 5 showing the number ordinarily employed should refer to the number employed during those months. In the case of seasonal factories, etc., the months during which they ordinarily work should be noted in column 18 of Part I of Table XV-E. Any further explanations of the figures which can be gleaned should be given in the Occupation Chapter of the Census Report.

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 313—320, dated Simla, the 2nd September 1910.

In the Home Department Resolution Nos. 233—249, dated the 28th July 1910, a special schedule was prescribed, in connection with the census of 1911, for persons working in mines, factories, etc. Appended to the resolution was a list of the industries, with reference to which it was directed that information should be compiled in the form of the special schedule, and it was explained that local Governments were at liberty to include in it any other industries for which they wished to have statistics.

2. The desirability of including certain other industries in the scope of the enquiry in all provinces having since been brought to the notice of the Government of India, they have decided to substitute the revised list of industries, which is annexed, for the list attached to the resolution of the 28th July 1910. Local Governments will of course still be at liberty to include such other industries in the list as may seem to them desirable.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, with its annexures, be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and also to the Foreign Department and the Department of Commerce and Industry and to the Census Commissioner for India for information.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES.

1. Provision of Food.

Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations. Biscuit factories. Flour, oil and rice mills. Bakeries. Sugar factories. Dairy farms. Fish-curing works.

2. Provision of Drinks, Condiments and Stimulants.

Breweries. Distilleries. Aerated water, opium, ice and tobacco factories. Water works. Salt crushing mills.

3. Light, Fuel and Forage.

Gas and electric light works. Match factories. Petroleum refineries. Oil mills. Collieries. Forage presses. Bulk oil installations.

4. *Building Materials.*

Brick and tile factories. Stone, marble and cement works. Lime works and kilns. Municipal workshops.

5. *Vehicles and Vessels.*

Railway, tramway and coach building factories. Shipyards. Dockyards. Port Commissioners' and Port Trust workshops. Dredging works. Motor Car works.

6. *Supplementary requirements.*

Paper mills. Cardboard manufactories. Printing presses. Mica-splitting factories. Telegraph and Postal workshops. Games and sports works.

7. *Furniture.*

Furniture factories.

8. *Arms and Ammunition.*

Arms and ammunition factories. Arsenal. Gunpowder and guncarriage factories.

9. *Textiles, Fabrics and Dress.*(a) *Wool.*

Carpets, blankets, woollen cloth and shawl weaving factories. Felt and pashm factories.

(b) *Silk.*

Silk filatures and mills.

(c) *Cotton.*

Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills. Thread glazing and polishing factories. Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills. Tent factories. Cotton carpet and rug-making.

(d) *Jute, Hemp, etc.*

Jute presses. Jute mills. Rope works. Hemp mills. Fibre cleaning works. Fibre matting and bag-making.

(e) *Dress.*

Hosiery and umbrella factories.

10. *Metals and precious stones.*(a) *Gold, silver and precious stones.*

Mints. Gold, diamond and ruby mines. Jewellery workshops.

(b) *Other metals, etc.*

Brass foundries. Iron foundries. Iron and steel works. Machinery and engineering workshops. Lock and cutlery works. Aluminium factories. Iron, mica, manganese, etc., mines.

11. *Earthenware and Glass.*

Pottery works. Glass factories.

12. *Wood, Cane, etc.*

Carpentry works. Sawmills. Timber yards.

13. *Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.*

Cutch, lac, soap and chemical factories. Saltpetre refineries. Dye-works. Paint works.

14. *Leather, etc.*

Tanneries, brush and leather factories. Bone mills.

Letter No. 999, dated 12th August 1910, from the Census Commissioner for India to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to address you regarding the procedure to be followed in connection with the special industrial schedule to be filled in by the owners, agents or managers of mines, factories, works, mills, etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed, which has been prescribed in Home Department Resolution Nos. 233—249, dated the 28th July 1910.

2. A list of the industries with reference to which the Government of India desire that information should be compiled in the form of the special schedule is attached to the resolution referred to above. It is, however, open to local Governments to include in the list any other industries for which they desire to have statistics. I would enquire what other industries, if any, will be dealt with in your Province.

3. The first thing to be done is to get a complete list of all factories, etc., in each district in the Province or State. The necessary instructions on this point should be issued at once. In the first instance the information should be collected independently in the following, or some similar form:—

Register of mines, factories, mills, etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed.

Town or Taluk, etc.	Serial number.	Nature of factory, works, etc.	NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY EMPLOYED DAILY.		Nature of mechanical power if any, employed.	Name of person in charge.	Address.	Name of enumerator.	Date of issue of schedule.	Manner in which issued.	Date of return of schedule.	REMARKS.
			Skilled.	Unskilled.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Note 1.—The serial number in column 2 will be continuous for the whole district.

Note 2.—The Industrial Schedule will be filled in for all factories, etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed on the date of the Census. In preparing this register all factories, etc., should be included which are at all likely to have that number of persons employed on the above date. Where the number actually employed on the 10th of March is less than 20 the fact should be noted in the remarks column. The schedule will not be filled in for such factories.

Note 3.—In the case of factories, etc., working only for a few months in the year the figures in columns 4 and 5 should show the number of persons ordinarily employed during those months, the months in question being noted in the remarks column.

Note 4.—Government industrial undertakings such as printing presses, telegraph and railway workshops and the like should be included, but not jail industries nor printing presses attached to jails. Any information which may be collected for the latter should be dealt with in a supplementary statement. In the case of Government industrial institutions which are closed on the 10th March owing to that day being a holiday, the statistics should be filled in with reference to the number of persons employed on the preceding day.

Note 5.—In the case of concerns which are partly agricultural and partly industrial, like tea and indigo plantations, the whole labour force directly employed by the management should be included whether employed on cultivation or manufacture. Where two distinct industries for example, flour and oil, are carried on in the same workshop two schedules should be used.

4. When the above register (columns 1—9) has been compiled, it should be checked with any sources of information already in existence, such as the return of factories and other large industries prepared for the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, the Income-tax Registers and the like. An abstract from it showing the total number of factories, etc., in the district should be submitted to you not later than the 15th of November, so as to leave ample time for the printing and despatch of the requisite forms. These should be supplied at the rate of two for each factory, etc. They should be printed on fairly substantial paper which will not easily tear or get crumpled.

5. The special schedule is to be filled up by the manager or other person in charge of the factory, *vide* section 9 of the Census Act. A letter (form appended) explaining what is required of him will be printed on the back of the schedule. The blank spaces in this letter and at the top of the schedule should be filled in beforehand, and the letter should be signed by the District Magistrate or other authorized officer.

The schedules should be distributed a few days before the 10th of March and collected on the following morning. I would enquire what procedure you propose to adopt for their distribution and collection. The most suitable procedure (at least in towns) would appear to be to employ for the purpose a small staff of special enumerators. They should be men of a better position than the ordinary enumerator, who will be able to explain to the manager, etc., how the schedules should be filled in and to examine them and correct any obvious errors when they collect them after the Census. Each enumerator should be given an extract from the register referred to in paragraph 3 above showing the factories, etc., in the area of which he is in charge. He should return this within a week of the Census with the schedules collected by him arranged in the order of the "Serial No." shown at the head of the letter on the back of the schedule, which will correspond to the number entered in column 2 of the register.

6. Two tables are appended* showing the heads under which it is proposed to compile the information provided by these special schedules. I would enquire whether you have any suggestions to make regarding them or the manner in which it is proposed to tabulate the information recorded in heading 8 of the Schedule.

* Not printed.

Census of India, 1911.

Serial No. _____

Date _____

To _____

Agent
Manager of the
Owner

Mine
Factory
Mill
Works

SIR,

Under section 9 of the Indian Census Act (extract appended) I have the honour to request that you will fill in the form *overleaf, showing the num-

* Not reprinted.

ber of persons employed in the _____ on the 10th March.

Mine
Factory
Mill
Works

2. The information recorded in this form will be used solely for the preparation of the Census Statistics of occupation, and for no other purpose whatever. The form will be shown to no one outside the Census Office and will be destroyed as soon as the tables have been compiled.

3. This form should be filled in before midday of the 10th March. The special Enumerator, Mr. Bahu, will call for it on the afternoon† of that day.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

District Magistrate.

Extract from sections 9 and 10 of the Census Act.

9. (1) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census officer may leave, or cause to be left,—

(b) with any manager or officer of any commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than twenty persons employed under him,

a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up.....by such manager or officer with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the persons employed under such manager or officer at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left the manager or officer with whom it is left shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the persons employed under him at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and; when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as he may direct.

10. (f) If any person with whom a schedule is left under section 9 knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 13 or makes any false return under that section, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

† In paragraph 4 of letter No. 999, dated 12th August 1910, it is stated that the special schedules will be collected on the morning of the 11th March. Either time may be fixed as thought most convenient locally.

193

Letter No. C.-23, dated the 10th January 1911, from the Census Commissioner to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

In continuation of my letter No. 999, dated the 12th August 1910, I have the honour to communicate the following supplementary instructions regarding the special Industrial Schedule :—

- (1) Where the factory, etc., is owned by a company, a note should be made in the remarks column of the Register referred to in paragraph 3 of the above letter showing whether the directors are (a) Europeans or Eurasians, (b) Indians, or (c) of both races. Where it is owned by Government the word "Government" should be noted in the remarks column.
- (2) In the case of tea-gardens and the like the whole labour force should be shown in the schedule and not merely the persons employed in the tea-house. The same procedure should be followed in other similar cases.
- (3) The object of question 8 is to ascertain whether business is brisk or slack at the time when the Census is taken as compared with other seasons of the year. The information thus obtained together with the information recorded in the remarks column of the Register referred to above (*vide* notes 2 and 3) will be made use of when discussing the statistics in the Report Volume.
- (4) As already stated the information to be collected on this special schedule is altogether independent of that to be recorded in the ordinary Census schedules. It is also independent of the special return to be prepared for Railways and for the Post Office, Telegraph Office and Irrigation Departments. When discussing these special returns in the Report Volume, allowance should of course be made for the number of persons included in them who are also included in the industrial return.
- (5) A separate communication will be addressed to you regarding the tables in which the information collected in the special Industrial Schedule will be exhibited, and the manner in which they will be compiled.

Letter No. 256, dated the 18th February 1911, from the Census Commissioner to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the forms of Table XV-E, Parts I to IV, in which the information regarding factories, etc., to be collected on the Special Industrial Schedule will be exhibited. These forms have been approved by the Government of India.

2. As indicated by the numbering, these tables will be printed after the other parts of Table XV and before Table XVI of the tables prescribed in Home Department Resolution Nos. 192—208, dated the 28th June 1910. Part I of Table XV-E is designed to give information regarding each kind of factory, etc., for the Province as a whole, distinguishing between those factories in which mechanical power is employed and those in which it is not, and classifying them according to the number of persons employed. In Part II the district figures will be given for each industry without these details. Parts III and IV are designed to show the caste and nationality of the owners and managers of certain important industries, such as coal mines, tea, coffee and indigo plantations, cotton, rice, wool and jute mills, leather and carpet factories, iron and steel works, etc. It is desirable to know what castes and races have taken part in the promotion and management of undertakings of this kind.

Table XVI.—Statistics of industries. Part I.—Provincial Summary.

Description of factory, mine, etc.	Classification of factory, &c., according to number of persons employed (excluding management).	Number of factories.	Total number of persons employed.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												REMARKS.	
				DIRECTOR, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
				European and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.*		European and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.*		Age 14 and over.		Under 14.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
FLLOUR MILLS—	TOTAL																
Mills in which mechanical power is used.	Total																
	From 20 to 50 persons																
	50 to 100 "																
	100 to 200 "																
	200 to 400 "																
Mills in which mechanical power is not used.	400 and over																
	Total																
	From 20 to 50 persons																
	50 to 100 "																
	100 to 200 "																
	200 to 400 "																
	400 and over																

Note.—The entries in columns 1 and 2 are given, as an illustration. Similar particulars should be furnished for all factories, etc., but no entry need be shown for which there is no return, e.g., if there is no flour mill with 200 or more employees, the heads '200-400' and '400 and over' should be omitted.

In the 'Remarks' column entries will be recorded as to the nature of the mechanical power employed and the state of business at the time of the Census.

* Non-Indian Asiatics, if any, should be grouped under the head and a note made in the remarks column regarding their nationality and number.

Table XVII.—Statistics of industries. Part II.—Distribution by districts.

Description of factory, mine, etc.	District.	Number of factories.	Total number of persons employed.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												REMARKS.	
				DIRECTOR, SUPERVISORS AND CLERICAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.					
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.*		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.*		Age 14 and over.		Under 14.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Note.—The detailed classification of factories, etc., according to the power used and the number of persons employed will not be repeated in this part of the table.

* See foot note to Part I.

Table XVE.—Statistics of industries. Part III.—Particulars as to ownership of factories, etc.

Description of factory, etc.	Number of factories.	NUMBER OWNED BY COMPANIES OF WHICH THE DIRECTORS ARE				NUMBER PRIVATELY OWNED BY				
		Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Of both races.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.				
						Total.	Caste A.	Caste B, etc.	Add columns as required.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9, etc.		

Note.—Where factories have proprietors belonging to different castes, each should be shown separately in this Part as well as in Part IV and a note explaining the discrepancy in the total made in the remarks column.

Table XVE.—Statistics of industries. Part IV.—Caste or race of managers of factories, etc.

Description of factory, etc.	Number of factories.	NUMBER MANAGED BY						Add columns as required.
		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.				Total.	
			Caste A.	Caste B.	Caste C.	7, etc.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7, etc.		

Note.—See note at the foot of Part III.

Letter No. 315, dated the 4th July 1911, from the Census Commissioner to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to request that in Table XV-E the various industrial undertakings may be classified as in the appended list below, which, with one or two exceptions, follows the general classified scheme of occupations. In the annexure to Home Department Resolution Nos. 313—330, dated the 2nd September 1910, the classified scheme prescribed at the last Census was followed simply because the one for the present Census had not at that time been completed.

2. The figures for each kind of industry will of course be entered separately, e.g., separate figures will be given for tea gardens and for rubber plantations. Any industry not mentioned in the list, for which returns have been received, will be shown under the appropriate main head.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES.

1 *Growing of special products—*

Tea, Coffee, Cinchona, Indigo and Rubber plantations.

2 *Mines—*

Collieries, Petroleum wells, Iron, Mica, Manganese, Gold, etc., mines.

3 *Quarries of hard rocks—*

Limestone and Marble quarries.

4 *Textile Industries—*

(a) *Cotton.*—Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.
Thread glazing and polishing mills.
Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills.
Cotton carpet and rug manufactories.

(b) *Jute, Hemp, etc.*—Jute presses, Jute mills. Rope works. Coir factories. Hemp mills. Fibre cleaning works. Fibre matting and bag works.

(c) *Wool.*—Wool presses. Woollen mills. Carpet, Blanket, and Shawl factories. Pashm factories.

(d) *Silk.*—Silk (including Tassar, etc.) filatures and mills.

(e) *Hair, etc.*—Brush factories. Felt factories.

(f) *Others.*—Calico printing works. Dyeing factories. Lace and Embroidery works.

5 *Leather and other Industries—*

Tanneries. Leather factories. Gut factories. Bone mills.

6 *Wood, etc., Industries—*

Carpentry works. Saw mills. Timber yards.

7 *Metal Industries—*

Iron foundries. Iron and steel works, including working with iron sheets (making steel trunks, despatch boxes, etc.). Arms factories. Arsenal. Gun-carriage factories. Machinery and Engineering workshops. Municipal workshops. Lock and Cutlery works. Aluminium factories. Brass foundries. Mints.

8 *Glass and earthenware industries—*

Glass factories. Glass bangle factories. Porcelain factories. Pottery works. Brick and tile factories.

9 *Industries connected with Chemical products—*

Salt crushing mills. Salt refineries. Saltpetre refineries. Alum refineries. Match factories. Ammunition factories. Gunpowder factories. Aërated water factories. Dye works. Paint works. Petroleum refineries. Oil mills. Bulk oil installations. Paper mills. Cardboard factories. Soap and Candle factories. Lac and Cuto factories. Chemical works. Perfumery factories.

10

Food industries—

Biscuit factories. Flour and rice mills. Bakeries. Dairy farms. Fish-curing works.
Jerked Meat works. Sugar factories. Breweries and distilleries. Waterworks. Opium,
Tobacco, Snuff and Vinegar factories. Forage presses.

11

Industries of Dress—

Hosiery factories. Aurangabad dress factories. Boot and shoe factories. Umbrella
factories. Tinsel factories.

12

Furniture Industries—

Furniture factories. Tent factories.

13

Industries connected with Building—

Stone, marble and cement works. Lime works and kilns. Surki factories.

14

Construction of means of Transport—

Railway workshops. Tramway workshops. Coach-building factories. Motor-car
works. Bicycle works. Shipyards, Dockyards, Port Commissioners' and Port Trust
workshops. Harbour works. Dredging works. Shipwrights. Telegraph and Postal
workshops. Telephone works.

15

Production and transmission of physical forces—

Ice factories. Gas and Electric Light works. Hydro-electric works.

16

Industries of Luxury—

Printing presses. Jewellery workshops. Games and Sports works. Toy works
Photo works.

RETURN OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS, IN THE POST OFFICE, ETC.

Census Commissioner's note, dated the 26th August 1910, on the compilation of a return showing the persons employed on Railways, and in the Post Office, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.

The use of an Industrial schedule in connection with the coming Census has been prescribed in Home Department Resolution Nos. 233-249, dated the 28th July 1910. In order, however, to obtain full information regarding the extent to which modern industrial developments have influenced the functional distribution of the people, it is necessary to know, not only the number of persons employed in cotton and jute mills, coal mines, tea gardens and other similar concerns, but also the total number employed in the large government and quasi-government undertakings, *viz.*, Railways, and the Post Office, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.

2. It is true that a great deal of information regarding the number of persons employed in these undertakings is already available, but the returns are not uniform or complete, nor do they refer to the date of the Census. The "Statistics for British India" for 1907-08 (Part III, page 71) show the number of persons employed on open railway lines at the close of the calendar year, distinguishing Europeans, Eurasians and Natives, but they do not give details by Provinces, neither do they include the very considerable number of persons engaged on construction and those indirectly employed under contractors. The annual report of the Post Office of India for the year 1908-09 (Appendix VIII, page 35) gives details by Provinces of the different classes of persons employed in the Post Office, but does not distinguish between Europeans and Eurasians on the one side and Indians on the other. As regards the Telegraph and Irrigation Departments, so far as I am aware, no statistics are available of the number of persons employed on any particular date.

3. I submit below four forms* numbered respectively 1, 2, 3 and 4, which are designed to provide the information that it appears to be desirable to collect for Railways, Post Offices, Telegraphs and Irrigation, respectively. They have been drafted so as to agree as far as possible

* The forms as finally prescribed are appended to Census Commissioner's letter No. 1409, dated the 31st October 1910.

with the departmental returns already in use. I do not think that their preparation would involve an undue amount of labour; but, if the general scheme is approved, their precise form might be settled in consultation with the authorities concerned. Each railway administration might be asked to have Form 1 prepared by Provinces for the various departments of the railway. Forms 2, 3 and 4 might be filled in under the orders of the Director General of Post Offices, the Director General of Telegraphs and the head of the Irrigation Department in each Province respectively. The detailed arrangements can be made in consultation with me and the Provincial Census Superintendents.

4. These special forms are not intended in any way to interfere with the general industrial census, which is to be carried out on the schedule prescribed in the Home Department Resolution referred to above. Persons employed in Railway or Telegraph workshops, etc., like those employed in dockyards and municipal workshops, should be entered in the standard form of industrial schedule as part of the general scheme for an Industrial Census, as well as in this special return. Allowance can be made for this in the course of tabulation. There would be a risk of mistakes occurring if instructions were issued to omit from the special return persons regarding whom information will be recorded in the general industrial schedule.

5. I had thought at one time of suggesting that similar returns might be compiled for the Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) and the Army, Police and other Government services, but, on further consideration, it seemed inadvisable to attempt too much, in the way of supplementing the Census Statistics of occupation, until experience shall have shown how far the information obtained by means of these special returns is reliable and of practical use. I have therefore confined my proposals to the Departments referred to in paragraph 332 of the last India Census Report, *plus* the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department.

Letter No. 7141-42-224, dated the 11th October 1910, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to the Director General of the Post Office and Telegraphs.

I am directed to forward a copy of a note prepared by the Census Commissioner for India on the subject of the compilation of a return showing the functional distribution of the persons employed in the

Post Office
Telegraph Department

 on the 10th March 1911.

2. To Director General of the Post Office, only.—I am to request that the information required may be compiled for each Province and sent to the Provincial Census Superintendent as soon as possible after that date. A copy of the form proposed by the Census Commissioner accompanies this letter, but, the precise form in which the information will be recorded, and any other questions which may arise in connection with the return may be settled by you in direct communication with him.

† Same form as appended to Census Commissioner's letter No. 1409, dated the 31st October 1910.

2. *To Director General of Telegraphs only.*—I am to request that the information required may be compiled for each Province and sent to the Provincial Census Superintendent as soon as possible after that date. A copy of the form in which it has been suggested that the information should be furnished accompanies this letter, but the precise form in which the information will be recorded, and any other questions which may arise in connection with the return may be settled by you in direct communication with the Census Commissioner.

Letter No. 731 R. G., dated the 12th October 1910, from the Government of India, Railway Board, to the Agents and Managers of all Railways.

I am directed to request that the enclosed form* may be filled in for each Department of the Railway showing the number of persons employed on the 10th March 1911 (separately for each Province traversed by the Railway) and forwarded as soon as possible after that date to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations concerned.

*Same form as appended to Census Commissioner's letter No. 1409, dated the 21st October 1910.

2. I am to state that any difficulties which may arise in connection with the preparation of the form should be settled in communication with the Provincial Superintendent.

Demi-official letter No. 8544 G., dated the 21st October 1910, from the Director General of Telegraphs to the Census Commissioner.

I am quite willing to fall in with any proposal of yours, and to issue the necessary instructions. This Department is now divided up into eight Circles, which are at present co-terminous with Postal Circles, of the same name. Whatever instructions may therefore be issued to the Postal Department would apply equally to us.

Five of the eight Telegraph Circles coincide exactly with the Provinces of the same name, viz. :—Bengal, Burma, Eastern Bengal, United Provinces, and Punjab with the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

The Telegraph Circles of Bombay and Madras agree practically with the boundaries of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies with the exception of a portion of the Hyderabad State which has recently been transferred to the Madras Circle in order to agree with the boundaries of the corresponding Postal Circles. The Central Telegraph Circle includes the whole of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies and the Central Provinces.

According to our arrangement of Circles, it would be easy for the Directors of Circles to prepare statistics for each Province from the individual statements of offices, construction parties, etc., but that is a detail which I prefer to leave to you.

Combined offices are under the Director General of the Post Office of India and statistics regarding them will be furnished through the Post Office.

Letter No. 1409, dated the 21st October 1910, from the Census Commissioner for India to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of certain information which it is proposed to collect regarding the number of persons employed on Railways, and in the Post Office, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments, supplementary to that which will be collected in the Industrial Schedule prescribed in Home Department Resolution Nos. 233—249, dated the 28th July 1910.

2. In order to obtain full information regarding the extent to which modern industrial developments have influenced the functional distribution of the people, it is necessary to know the number of persons employed in the above undertakings as well as in cotton and jute mills, coal mines, tea gardens, etc. Copies of the forms in which the information will be collected are appended. In the case of the Postal and Telegraph Departments the necessary arrangements will be made by me direct in communication with the Directors General of the two Departments. The returns for Railways and the Irrigation Department will be prepared under the orders of the Railway Administrations and the head of the Irrigation Department in each Province or State in consultation with the local Provincial Superintendent.

3. These special forms are not intended in any way to interfere with the general Industrial Census, which is to be carried out on the schedule prescribed in the Home Department Resolution referred to above. Persons employed in Railway or Telegraph workshops, etc., like those employed in dockyards and municipal workshops, should be entered in the standard form of industrial schedule as part of the general scheme for an Industrial Census, as well as in this special return. Allowance can be made for this in the course of tabulation. There would be a risk of mistakes occurring if instructions were issued to omit from the special return persons regarding whom information will be recorded in the general industrial schedule.

RAILWAY

DEPARTMENT

(A separate return to be prepared for each Department, including (1) Management, (2) Traffic, (3) Engineering, (4) Locomotive, (5) Carriage and Wagon, (6) Audit, (7) Stores.)

PROVINCE OR STATE

(A separate return to be prepared for each Province or State through which the line runs.)

Number of persons employed on the 10th March 1911, including Contractors and Coolies, etc., employed by them.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>			
Officers			
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 p. m.			
" " from Rs. 20 to 75 "			
" " under Rs. 20 "			
Total			
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>			
Contractors			
Contractors' regular employes			
Coolies			
Total			

Form No. 2.

PROVINCE OR STATE

Number of persons employed in the Postal Department on the 10th March 1911.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
Supervising Officers (includes Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors, and all officers of higher rank than these) :—			
Post Masters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters.			
Miscellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc.			
Clerks, English and Vernacular			
Postmen and other servants			
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Boatmen, Syces, Coachmen, Bearers and others.			
Total			
Railway Mail Service :—			
Supervising officers (including Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting).			
Clerks, English and Vernacular			
Mail guards, Mail Agents, Van peons, porters, etc.			
Total			
Combined offices :—			
Signallers			
Messengers and other servants			
Total			

Number of persons employed in the

office on the 10th of March 1911.

[illegible]

Signature of Head of office.

PROVINCE OR STATE _____
CIRCLE _____

Number of persons employed in the Irrigation Department on the 10th March 1911.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Indians.	REMARKS.
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>			
Officers			
Upper subordinates			
Lower „			
Peons and other servants			
Coolies			
TOTAL			
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>			
Contractors			
Contractors' regular employes			
Coolies			
TOTAL			

Note—A separate return to be prepared for the irrigation works in each Circle. Account Officers will not be included.

Letter No. 1291—1300 from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to all Local Governments and Administrations.

2. The Census Commissioner for India has prescribed the accompanying Form * No. 4,

*Same form as appended to Census Commissioner's letter No. 1409, dated the 31st October 1910.

showing the number of persons, Europeans, Eurasians and Indians directly and indirectly employed in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department on the 10th March 1911, and I am directed to request that with the permission of the Governor in Council His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrangements may be made to have these special returns prepared in consultation with the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, with whom any questions which may arise should also be settled. It is understood that the number of persons indirectly employed must vary greatly at different times of the year, and the figures relating to this class of employes should be accompanied by an explanation to the effect that they are of an approximate character and cannot be accepted as showing a fairly average condition of affairs. The form should after completion be transmitted direct to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, concerned.

3. I am to explain that this special form relating to the Irrigation Department is not intended, in any way, to interfere with the general Industrial Census which will be carried out on the schedule prescribed in the Home Department Resolution, Nos. 233—249, dated the 28th July 1910.

Demi-official letter No. 1533, dated the 12th November 1910, from the Census Commissioner to the Director General of Telegraphs.

In continuation of previous correspondence about the return to be prepared by the Telegraph Department in connection with the Industrial Census, I write to say that the Superintendent of Census Operations in Kashmir informs me that there are in that State three telegraph lines, viz., (1) the Jammu-Srinagar-Ladakh telegraph line, (2) Kohala-Gilgit telegraph line, and (3) the Tawi-Suchetgarh Railway telegraph line. Of these, he says that the last mentioned is worked by the Railway Company, the Kohala-Gilgit line by your Department and the line from Jammu to Ladakh by the Kashmir State. He proposes to arrange himself to obtain returns from the last line mentioned leaving the other two to be won by the Railway Company and your Department respectively. I presume the procedure is correct.

To the above letter the Director-General of Telegraphs replied in the affirmative.

203

Letter No. C-76, dated the 18th November 1910, from the Census Commissioner for India to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajputana (copy of which was forwarded to all other Superintendents).—

With reference to your letter No. 1249, dated the 13th November 1910, inquiring if menials employed on railways should be shown in the return of railway employes prescribed in the Railway Board's Circular No. 731 R.G., dated the 12th October 1910, I have the honour to reply in the affirmative. All persons employed by the railway should be included. Those drawing less than Rs. 20 (including menials) will be shown under the head "Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20."

Letter No. 3502-G., dated the 7th of December 1910, from the Director General of Telegraphs to all Directors of Telegraph Circles.

I am directed to forward a copy of a note prepared by the Census Commissioner for India on the subject of the compilation of a return showing the functional distribution of the persons employed in the Telegraph Department on the 10th of March 1911.

2. I am to request that the information required be compiled in the Circle office for each Province, State, or Agency as the case may be, from the individual statements of offices construction parties, etc., and a copy of these statements sent to the Provincial Census Superintendent as soon as possible after the 10th March 1911.

The Provincial Census Superintendents should be addressed for further instructions and a list of Departmental (not combined) Telegraph offices under their respective Provinces, States, or Agencies furnished them with a view to ascertaining the correct distribution. Statistics regarding postal combined offices would be furnished to the Census authorities by the postal authorities, direct.

3. I am to say that the Census returns of the offices named below should be included in the return for the Province of Bengal prepared in the Bengal Circle office.

1. Office of the Director General of Telegraphs.
2. " Electrical Engineer-in-Chief.
3. " Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.
4. " Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops.

Letter No. 745-Ms., dated the 14th December 1910, from the Director General of the Post Office of India to all Heads of Circles.

In connection with the coming Census, the Government of India desires that a return showing the functional distribution of the persons employed in the Post Office on the 10th March 1911, should be compiled and submitted to the Census Commissioner for India, through the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations concerned.

2. I have accordingly the honour to request that you will kindly instruct each Divisional Superintendent in your Circle to submit to the Provincial Superintendent concerned as soon as possible after the 10th March 1911, a return in the appended form* in respect of all postal officials employed in his division on the 10th March 1911 (including combined office establishments employed in any first class head office situated within the division).

* Not printed.

(Portion within brackets to Post Masters General only).

3. In cases in which the Superintendent's division comprises localities in more than one Province, the Superintendent should send to each Provincial Census Superintendent concerned a list of the establishment employed in his Province.

4. A similar statement in respect of the establishments of your own office, (The Presidency
Rangoon head
The Dead Letter

(a) To Post Masters General, Bengal, Bombay post office (a)
and Madras. Office (b)

(b) To Post Master General, Burma. Office (c)

(c) To all Post Masters General but not to the Inspectors General.

and the Stock Depôt should be submitted by you to the Provincial Census Superintendent concerned.

5. A list† of the names and addresses of the Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations is forwarded herewith. Any questions which may arise in connection with the return should be settled by you or the Divisional Superintendent, as the case may be, in direct communication with the Provincial Census Superintendent concerned.

† Not printed.

Letter No. 746-Ms., dated the 14th December 1910, from the Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Deputy Accountants General, Post Office, Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur and Madras and Superintendent, Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh.

In connection with the coming Census, the Government of India desires that a return showing the functional distribution of the persons employed in the Post Office on the 10th

March 1911, should be compiled and submitted to the Census Commissioner for India through the Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations concerned.

2. I have accordingly the honour to request that you will kindly submit to the Provincial Census Superintendent concerned, a return in the appended form in respect of the establishments of your own office, as soon as possible after the 10th March 1911.

3. A list* showing the names and addresses of the Provincial Census Superintendents is

* Not printed.

forwarded herewith. Any questions which may arise in connection with the return should be settled by you in direct communication with the Provincial Census Superintendent concerned.

Letter No. 157, dated the 3rd February 1911, from the Census Commissioner to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajputana.

In reply to your letter dated the 28th January 1911, I have the honour to say that in the Irrigation Schedule only those persons should be shown who are primarily employed on Irrigation work.

2. An Irrigation Officer should not be omitted merely because he is given certain other duties, but on the other hand an ordinary Executive Engineer should not be included, even if, in addition to his regular work on roads and buildings, he has charge of some minor irrigation works. On the other hand the staff employed by him for irrigation work should be shown in the returns.

Letter No. 207-E, dated the 18th February 1911, from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 85-W., dated the 26th January 1911, on the subject of the preparation of returns shewing the number of persons directly and indirectly employed in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department on the 10th March 1911, and in which you enquire whether, in view of the impracticability of submitting correct detailed returns shewing the persons employed on Irrigation Works alone, a single return for all employes of the Public Works Department may be compiled for the Madras Presidency.

2. In reply I am to say that although it is not possible to give strictly accurate information on the point the requirements of the Census Commissioner would be met if the names of persons who are employed partly on irrigation and partly on other works are included in the return, provided the greater part of their work is connected with irrigation at the time of the Census. I am accordingly to request that this may now be done and the return submitted as soon as possible after the 10th March 1911.

Letter No. 48-C.—Ms., dated the 23rd February 1911, from the Director General of the Post Office of India to all Post-Masters General.

In continuation of this office letter No. 745-Ms. of the 14th December 1910, I am desired to say that the returns for Native States attached to Local Governments should be sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations of the Province to which they are attached.

2. To the Post Masters General, Madras, Bengal and Central Circles only.—The return

for (1) Coorg (1) Madras
(2) Sikkim should be sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations, (2) Bengal, †
(3) Berar (3) Central Provinces

† Only to Post Master General, Madras.

[but for Cochin and Travancore there are separate Census Superintendents who should be supplied with the returns for these States.]

Letter No. 313, dated the 25th February 1911, from the Census Commissioner for India, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

With reference to your letter no. 4723-G., dated the 21st February 1911, I have the honour to request that the particulars of the telegraph employes in Pondichery may be forwarded to me direct.

Letter No. 470, dated the 17th March 1911, from the Census Commissioner for India to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to request that I may be supplied in due course with a copy of the Departmental returns referred to in my letter No. 1409, dated the 21st October 1910. The information contained in these returns should be used when discussing the statistics of occupations in your final report.

Letter No. 373, dated the 1st April 1911, from the Census Commissioner for India, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

With reference to your letter No. 4665-D., dated the 28th March 1911, I have the honour to say that it is immaterial under what head the medical officers of a railway are shown in the return of railway employés so long as they are not omitted. They can be shown either as a separate head or under "Management."

Letter No. 647, dated the 23rd May 1911, from the Census Commissioner for India, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay.

In reply to your letter No. 467, dated the 17th May 1911, I have the honour to say that in the statement showing the number of persons employed on railways on the 10th March 1911, men on leave should not be shown, but the persons acting for them should be included. Employés absent on casual leave should of course, be shown.