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VOLUME VIII.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

BY

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(30)

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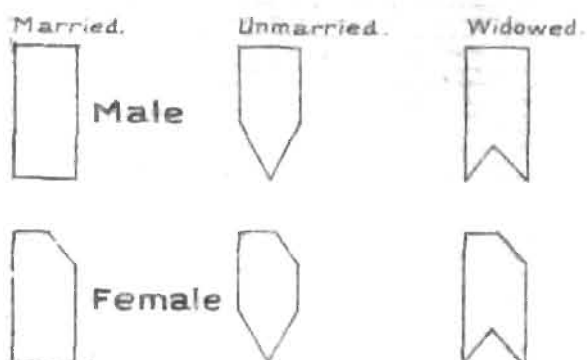
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1923.

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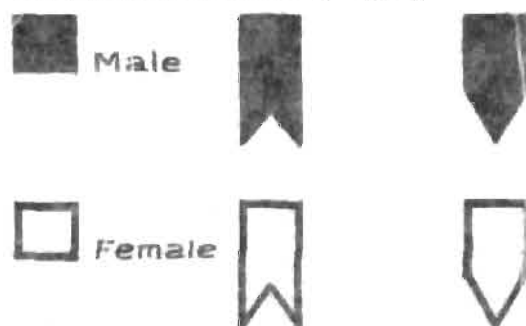
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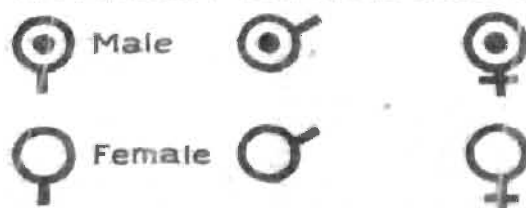
SYMBOLS USED IN 1911



SYMBOLS USED IN 1921



SYMBOLS PROPOSED FOR 1931



Note. On the slips only the symbols for sex would be printed, i.e. the plain Circle or the Circle and dot. These would be converted to Married, Unmarried or Widowed by the Copyist, by adding the necessary tail or crossed tail.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

CHAPTER I--SUPERINTENDENCE.

I was warned for the appointment about a year in advance. And this is the most satisfactory arrangement, as there is a lot of reading to be done by way of preparation, especially in the study of statistical method; and the time available to the Provincial Superintendent during the enumeration year is extremely limited.

I took charge on 1st April 1920. I had to *borrow* stationery, stamps and forms, and then set about hunting for the 1911 Records. They were run to ground in a room in the City Magistrate's Office, and taken by me to my private residence. There was a rumour that some of the records had been eaten by white ants during the eight years since they had been stored. But this rumour was never verified. The available lists of papers of the 1911 Census showed that all papers not noted as destroyed were intact. The only thing that had suffered was some old volumes of Census reports of other provinces; and these fortunately were of very little importance. At the same time the arrangement of putting the records in old packing cases in a neglected room in an obscure office is dangerous and courts disaster. At the close of the present operations the records are to be stored in Secretariat General Department, Bombay.

In this connection I should like to remark that the fact that nothing is done for the Provincial Superintendent in advance is bad. In 1931--should the same system be followed as in this and past Censuses--the following arrangements ought to be made *in advance* by the General Department:—

- (1) An office should be secured.
- (2) One clerk, not necessarily of Head Clerk grade, but able to do filing and despatching, should be appointed.
- (3) Two peons should be appointed.
- (4) A permanent advance should be sanctioned. The amount in 1911 was Rs. 40 and in 1921, Rs. 75.
- (5) A certain minimum amount of stationery should be lent.
- (6) Copies of the Civil Service Regulations, Civil Account Code, Census Act (current), Civil List and Desk Diary should be supplied.

The failure to take this minimum necessary action in advance makes for inefficiency. In my own case a great amount of ~~time was wasted in~~ trying to obtain a clerk. I did not find a man till the 21st April. The first peon was not obtained till 7th April, and proved to be an abandoned thief and cheat. An office was not secured till the 21st April. Permanent advance had to be separately applied for and was not obtained till the 17th May 1920.

I may add that the question of a private residence ought also to be settled in advance. The strain of searching for a residence for my family all through April and far on into May told seriously on my health and diminished efficiency.

The office ultimately secured was the first floor of the *nagarkhana* at Raste's Wada, and in spite of the high rent, Rs. 75 per month, proved very unpleasant. Being in the heart of the city and immediately over a crossroads, the noise of traffic was always severe, and was accentuated by a sugar cane crushing mill with creaking rollers; while a hot wind blew clouds of dust and dirt down the street and through the loosely fastened windows. Ultimately in

April 1921 this room was handed over to the Abstraction office and a much cleaner, quieter and pleasanter house secured in Bhavanipeth.

A statement at the end of the volume shows the staff employed from time to time.

The staff was insufficient in the enumeration stages. I leave it on record that two Head Clerks, or better a Personal Assistant and a Head Clerk are needed. Much of my time went on such routine matters as estimating district requirements of forms, and ordering their despatch. The Head Clerk who is in charge of the office arrangements has not sufficient time to do the estimating work without detriment to the efficient management of the office. The more the Provincial Superintendent is relieved of these purely routine matters the more time will be available to him for considering and arranging for the solution of statistical and economic problems. Many of these problems are such as to require collection of details at the time of the enumeration. And if that time goes by their consideration has to be abandoned. Economy in the way of starving the Provincial Superintendent of office staff is economy at the sacrifice of efficiency. I recommend the following:—

At the beginning—(1) One Head Clerk for correspondence and office arrangement.

(2) One clerk.

(3) One typist.

From 1st May—*Add*—(4) Personal Assistant to Head Clerk for framing estimates of requirements, proof-reading, &c.

From 1st July—*Add*—(5) Accounts clerk.

It is impossible to forecast how many additional hands will be required at later stages, as everything depends upon the system followed and the quantity of special and extra information ordered for collection, and the quantity of correspondence which is consequently rendered necessary over and above the ordinary routine. I merely make the above remarks in order that my successor may, if possible, avoid the deadening and wearisome burden of estimate-framing.

The method of recording correspondence was as follows. The work was broken up into compilations, each denoted by a quadriliteral abbreviation, *viz.*—

SUPT:—All questions relating to the Provincial Superintendent's Office, staff, &c.

ENMN:—All questions relating to the details of the taking of the Census in the districts, providing forms, &c.

ABST:—All questions relating to the future abstraction offices and abstraction methods.

REPT:—All statistical and academic questions for discussion in the Report, regarding the form of the Report and so on.

ETHN:—All questions relating to Caste, Language and Religion.

TOUR:—Papers relating to tours of the Provincial Superintendent and Inspection notes issued by him.

ADEN:—Explains itself. This was in practice found to be an unnecessary compilation.

COMP:—All matters relating to the Central Compilation Office.

Each case, not each letter, was given a serial number, the numbering being continuous throughout the course of the operations and independent of the calendar year. A simple list of numbers and titles was kept for each compilation, and this was in practice found sufficient—the number of cases in any one

compilation not being high enough to necessitate the use of the so called " Slip Index System " with its detachable titles.

However a few of the cases, and especially ENMN/51 (Railways) were too large and had to be sub-divided. It was also not always easy to decide whether any particular correspondence in the later stages of the operations fell under ABST or REPT.

Over and above these compilations an S. R. was maintained for applications for appointments, and another for account matters and during the second year S. Rs. were maintained for each of the Presses which took part in the printing of the Report.

The travelling work which the Provincial Superintendent has to do is very severe. I found the strain of constant night journeys trying, and the day journeys, sometimes in trains with no first or second class, are almost as bad. It is also most difficult on brief halts to do good work when the only accommodation available is a waiting room crowded with passengers, or a dak bungalow badly situated. I leave it on record that the Provincial Superintendent in 1931 ought certainly to be given a private saloon on all Railway systems. *This will make directly for efficiency.* The most important and difficult work is along the Railways, and, with a saloon, office work and inspection work can be carried on at the same time. These remarks apply to the enumeration stage only. The claim for a saloon would end on the date of the Census.

The following shows the skeleton of tours during the enumeration stage, and is included mainly to give point to the last para. :—

1920.

May—Dharwar and back.

June—Thana, Surat, Jalgaon, Dhulia and Poona.

July—Ahmednagar and back. Baroda, Godhra, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Karachi, Mirpurkhas, Palanpur and Poona.

October-November—Sholapur, Bijapur, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum and Poona.

December—Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Bhusaval, Bombay and Poona.

1921.

January—Karachi (by steamer), Hyderabad, Navabshah, Sakkur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Karachi, Bombay (by steamer).

February—Dharwar, Hubli, Beglaum, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Godhra, Khandala, Bombay and Poona.

The skeleton tour shown in the last para. does not give any idea of the amount of inspection work done at intermediate stations, where I sometimes alighted, did inspection work, and proceeded by the next train. Had I had a saloon this could have been done much more often, and many of the nights spent in places like Surat could have been saved. No attempt is made to show the journeys between Poona and Bombay. These were innumerable: but the question of a saloon would not there arise.

I never took a clerk on tour with me, and on short journeys, as to Bombay and back, I dispensed with a peon whenever possible. This is however possibly misplaced economy. The officer who is organizing the Census of a whole Province ought to have a travelling shorthand typist.

CHAPTER II.—ENUMERATION.

The Commissioners of Divisions take no part in the Census. The District organization is carried out by the Collector in direct correspondence with the Provincial Superintendent. Below the Collector there is again a step omitted, the Sub-divisional Officers having no direct Census duties, and the Collector corresponding direct with the Mamledars or Mukhtyarkars. It is open to question whether the Sub-divisional Officers could not be given definite Census functions at future Censuses. But it is *not* desirable to break up the Districts for the purpose of corresponding with the Provincial Superintendent, since such a multiplication of offices would entail on that officer a much increased burden of correspondence and despatching work. In any case I am convinced that in all District Offices there should be a definite man of not lower than Head Karkun grade, and preferably of Deputy Collector's grade, deputed to Census duty with effect from about the beginning of the August preceding the Census till about the end of the month next following the Census. If this man were given a duty allowance of Rs. 30, there being 27 Districts, the total cost would be only about Rs. 8,100 for the ten months plus the cost of pay of the man engaged at the bottom of the cadre to fill up the claim. At the most the cost would be Rs. 20,000, and the money would be very well spent. The inefficiency of District work at present is due to inadequate supervision from the Collector's Office. Enhanced supervision with enhanced efficiency would much relieve the Provincial Superintendent at his office, and enable attention to be given to matters of interest instead of, as now, matters of bare necessity.

At the present Census in the case of British Districts the Collectors already overworked, harassed by the Political situation, and with the Reforms Scheme election arrangements thrust upon them, found the Census a very severe burden. The majority in the Presidency proper accepted the extra burden with equanimity, and secured the efficiency of the arrangements in their districts. A very few did not hesitate to show their disgust and dislike of extra work. One or two even admitted to me that they personally "did not intend to give any direct attention to the work". In Sind with one or two exceptions the Collectors took no personal interest in the Census at all, and did not attempt to conceal the fact. It is a little unfair on the Mamledars and Mukhtyarkars to expect them to show any great energy when they know that their superior officers do not do so. All these difficulties would be removed by the adoption of the suggestion contained in the last para.

I take the opportunity, however, of here warning my successor against the issue of many Circulars. I certainly issued too many. It is well to realise from the outset that most Districts will not give any but the irreducible minimum of routine attention to the Census, and any attempt to get them to be *interested* in it is waste of labour.

It is impossible to overestimate the burden imposed upon the Subordinate Revenue Staff from the Mamledar to the Talati. It is the former who has to find the ultimate staff, and the latter who in the long run has to do the bulk of the preliminary enumeration work. I see no possibility of removing the Charge Superintendence from the shoulders of the Mamledar, who is obviously far the best agency for the work. But it ought to be possible to increase the Taluka staff by one clerk, whose sole duties would be correspondence. As regards the subordinate agency the whole question is discussed at length below.

In Agencies the arrangements are more complicated, and the efficiency of the work is much jeopardized by red tape. The Agent is normally District Census Officer, occupying for the Agency the same position as the Collector in a British District. In Kathiawar the Agent to the Governor takes no part in the Census. The four Prants correspond directly and separately with the Provincial Superintendent. The Agents of these Prants passed on their entire Census work to their Deputy Political Agents, and it was with those officers that I corresponded throughout. In Palanpur and Mahi Kantha the Political Agent continued to correspond with me on matters of a semi-political nature; but the organization work was entrusted to special Census Officers, who were seconded from

their ordinary duties. In Reva Kantha the Political Agent remained solely responsible. In Kolhapur and the S. M. C. States the Resident and Political Agent is little more than a forwarding and distributing machine. In Cutch a separate State Census Superintendent was appointed. In the smaller Agencies attached to Districts correspondence was addressed to the Collector as Political Agent, and he passed it on. In all cases, with varying degrees of completeness, a red tape screen is erected; the States are on one side, the Provincial Superintendent on the other, and the Political Agent at the end. Correspondence is handed round the screen to the Political Agent who transfers it, usually with his eyes shut, to the party on the other side.

At the outset of the Census operations I offered to all Political Agents to constitute any State of reasonable size a separate Census District and correspond direct with the State Census Officer. This offer was taken advantage of only by the Political Agents, Bhore, and Akalkot and afterwards Savantwadi. The arrangement worked very well. Instead of having to hand directions to the Political Agent to be passed round the red tape screen to the State Census Officer, I was able to keep in touch with the State Census work as directly as with the work in British Districts. The other Political Agents did not avail themselves of this offer, mainly, I think, because the various durbars are inclined to consider it derogatory to correspond with a non-political Officer. But the proper arrangement is for the Provincial Superintendent to correspond not with the durbar as such but with the State Census Officer direct on all purely organization details, and if anything of a semi-political nature turns up then with the Political Agent.

The District is divided into Charges, the Charge into Circles and the Circles into Blocks, as defined in the Census Code. As a rule the Charge is the Taluka or Petha with the Mamledar as Charge Superintendent. But large Talukas are broken up into two Charges, of which one is placed under the Aval Karkun; and Municipalities are usually, *and always should be*, made into separate Charges with the President or Chief Officer as Superintendent.

The Circle is in charge of a supervisor, who is supposed to keep a constant watch and check over the work of his enumerators. These officers were at the present Census almost entirely members of the Taluka or Municipal staff. At previous Censuses it had always been possible to secure the services of private persons as supervisor. But at this Census the non-co-operation movement and the rise in the cost of living rendered it most difficult and in many cases impossible to obtain them. Moreover even where they did come forward they were in many cases mere puppets, content to be entered on paper as supervisors, but unwilling to do anything at all. I may cite a particular instance that came to my notice. In a small Municipality the sub-assistant surgeon was supervisor in the Municipal Census arrangements. I called at his dispensary and asked to see some of his enumeration books. He told his compounder, who was an enumerator, to bring one. When the book arrived I found it to be full of elementary mistakes. On my drawing the supervisor's attention to the fact he remarked that he could not be expected to know the Census rules. I then suggested that he might have perused the instructions, to which he replied that there were none. The compounder immediately opened a drawer in the table at which the sub-assistant surgeon was sitting and showed him Chapter V of the Census Code. The sub-assistant surgeon expressed the greatest surprise at finding that there were any instructions at all. This example is given by way of showing the break down of the elaborate instructional system, by which alone the Indian method of taking the Census has proved so effective in the past.

In the matter of enumerators the two great obstacles were the non-co-operation movement and the strike of Talatis. The former caused a widespread withdrawal of many who had consented in May and June to have their names put down in the General Village Register. It was not worth while to obtain from districts a complete return of withdrawals. But they must have amounted to thousands. In one Taluka alone 60 withdrew in one week, and the whole process went on gradually throughout the autumn and winter. It commenced with an article in the Kesari in which the editor, to whom the point seems to

have been referred by a correspondent, declared his opinion that, while information legally demandable by law could not be refused, no person ought voluntarily to assist Government by undertaking Census duties. On the other hand it afterwards became known that Mr. Gandhi in Gujrat had privately expressed his opinion that the Census was an important National work and should be assisted. This wise dictum presumably became known earlier in Gujrat than in the Deccan and Konkan, since the difficulty of securing staff was less keenly felt in the North than in the South. The Talati's strike was really more serious than the political movement. It took place in the autumn just when house numbering work was to be done, and in some of the Konkan districts rendered it necessary to effect the numbering and write up the House and Block Lists by paid agency. Fortunately the strike was over before the really critical enumeration time. Otherwise there might have been no Census at all.

In the case of Municipalities I made the same offer to Collectors as I had made to Political Agents. That is to say, at the commencement of the operations I offered to constitute as separate Census districts, and to correspond direct with such of the larger Municipalities as should be recommended for separation. The offer was accepted in the cases of Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona City, Sholapur and Hubli. Of these Ahmedabad under Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth and Sholapur under Mr. S. V. Bapat, Chief Officer, proved quite as efficient as any Collectorate. Hubli was placed by its Board under Mr. V. B. Bileangadi, a municipal councillor, whose keenness and devotion was handicapped by the apathy and even direct hostility of the extremist party in the town. Poona City and Surat proved exceedingly inefficient, gave me the utmost anxiety, and only managed to muddle through with difficulty at the last minute under a rain of reminders and protests. In the case of Poona City it even proved necessary for the Collector's Personal Assistant at the last minute to step in and direct the organization.

The constitution of the subordinate Census staff in Municipalities is the same as in districts, namely a large number of enumerators grouped under supervisors. There is a wide discrepancy in the matter of charges. In Ahmedabad Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai treated the whole City as one Charge under one Charge Superintendent seconded from the ordinary municipal office staff. In Surat on the other hand there were a large number of Charges under municipal councillors and others, of whose efficiency and active participation I have doubts. It should be impressed upon Municipalities at the next Census that one and only one Charge is required, except where, as in Hubli, a Railway or other special area can be more conveniently separated and placed under an officer who has special local influence. In the ordinary town area the multiplication of Charges makes directly for inefficiency. What is wanted is one and only one Charge Superintendent, who in the larger towns and cities ought to be a *whole time paid* official, with a smaller or larger whole time paid clerical staff. Below the Charge Superintendent a number of efficient supervisors are required for the circles. These men should be either whole time paid men, in which case their circles can be larger, or municipal servants working in addition to their duties for a special honorarium or allowance, in which case their circles must be smaller.

The enumeration staff in Municipalities and Cantonments consists of (1) employees of those bodies who usually have to do both preliminary and final enumeration with no extra remuneration, (2) volunteers, mostly for the final enumeration only, (3) paid outsiders of whom very few were employed except in Bombay and (4) clerks from Government offices. As regards the latter I quote the following from a note which I issued on the Provisional Totals: "At every Census there is a deplorable tug of war between the local Revenue, Municipal or Cantonment authority responsible for taking the Census in his area and the clerks of the non-Revenue offices, who—often backed up by the head of their office—vigorously protest against being compelled to do extra and rather arduous work. The invariable plea is that the regular office work is heavy and will suffer. But since Civil Offices in India seldom open till 11-0 a.m. and often not till noon, there is little doubt that the clerks could easily, by working in the morning, do much more enumeration work than they have hitherto done. The

real trouble is not the heaviness of the ordinary work but the absence of special remuneration. This increased reluctance both on the part of the clerks and the outside public to do Census work for nothing is an inevitable corollary to the rise in the cost of living, and is a phenomenon which is likely to recur in 1931."

The whole question of system and agency ought to be carefully thought out before the next Census. The system hitherto followed is based on an ideal state in which an adequate number of volunteers are ready and willing to come forward gratis and in which all ranks from Charge Superintendent to enumerator are willing to sit in circles patiently learning the rules and taking notes for future guidance. At this Census the system partially broke down. Firstly, the number of volunteers was insufficient; secondly, the supervisors' staff failed; and thirdly the instructions were insufficiently imparted and inadequately mastered. The shortage of volunteers will recur in 1931, even without political complications; since people are no longer willing to spare the necessary time or to perform arduous duties for nothing. It therefore becomes necessary to consider whether such revision of the system is possible as will enable the Census to be taken without impossibly heavy expense.

The Indian system provides for an average block of 200 persons per enumerator and an average circle of 12 blocks or 2,400 persons per supervisor. In practice at the preliminary enumeration in the present Census several blocks were taken by each enumerator. This means that for the final enumeration fresh enumerators have to be turned on. These men are extremely unsatisfactory. They do not master the rules; and any additional entries made by them for new comers are badly and incorrectly made. The enumerators who do the preliminary enumeration, being unpaid, are dissatisfied. The supervisors are incompetent, and the Charge Superintendents too overworked to examine all the books. Actually the number of circles and blocks (*i.e.*, theoretically the number of supervisors and enumerators) in British districts at this Census was circles 9,188, blocks 99,816. The population of those districts being 19,291,719 the average number of persons per circle was 2,100 and per block 193. In the United States with a territory of vast dimensions and a population 5 to 6 times that of this Presidency the number of supervisors and enumerators at the recent Census were supervisors 378, enumerators 87,234*. Their supervisors are evidently not comparable with ours. Our supervisor class is more or less cut out, and the American Supervisor corresponds with our Charge Superintendent.

It is necessary to distinguish between rural and urban tracts, the latter being synonymous with Municipalities. In the former the whole enumeration should be entrusted to the Village Accountant and the local schoolmasters on payment. Small villages have no schools. Medium sized villages have small schools with one master, and large villages have large schools with a Head Master and several assistants. In Kulkarni tracts one accountant usually has only one village. In Talati tracts the Talati usually has several villages in his *saza*. These men can quite easily carry out the whole preliminary enumeration. But they should be paid. In Portuguese territory payment is made on the basis of 1½ Reis per head of persons enumerated. This rate is very low, and while excluding the "padded" schedule as a practical means of making money fraudulently, is on the other hand hardly remuneration adequate to the trouble and labour of the work. Payment by results is not entirely satisfactory, especially in view of the wide differences in the compactness of blocks. Perhaps the only way is to have an all round rate by the block. The number of inhabited Revenue villages in British Districts after excluding those which are merged in Municipalities is approximately 25,000. These vary from a few huts to large market towns. On the average one enumerator might be estimated for every three villages. In the case of the very small ones more than three can be taken by one enumerator, and in the case of large ones several enumerators will be required. Allowing a payment of Rs. 50 for each man this would entail a total expenditure of Rs. 4,15,000. It has been suggested by the present Census Commissioner

that there should be no final enumeration at all. Starting from that suggestion it has occurred to me that the paid enumerators working with the larger blocks might have an adequate supply of printed passes with space for the name of the individual. Every individual enumerator would then be given a pass as soon as his name is entered in the Schedule, and would be instructed to keep it until after the Census and to take it with him when travelling. Final enumeration could then be reduced to Enumeration of Travellers; and every person found on road, railway or steamer on the Census night would be enumerated unless he produced his own signed and named pass. No verbal statement of enumeration would be accepted. In the final enumeration Government clerks, Railway servants, &c., would be turned on as now without payment. It is a one night job only and ought to be ungrudgingly accepted. Travelling allowance would still have to be paid to Taluka Karkuns and others performing journeys on Census duties. But these payments are not technically debitable to the Census budget. No Travelling allowance would be given to the paid enumerators; but where their blocks were very scattered the fixed rate of Rs. 50 might be raised.

A similar reduction of staff might be made in the case of supervisors. Allowing for an average of five per Charge, and for approximately the same number of Charges as at this Census, namely 276, i.e., in rural tracts, and excluding Municipal Charges, a total number of 1,380 supervisors would be required. Of these it may be assumed that half would be men seconded from Government Departments, to whom a duty allowance of Rs. 10 for four months may be allowed, and half would be outsiders paid at Rs. 30 per month for four months. The total cost works out at Rs. 1,10,500.

The grand total would therefore be—

Cost of Enumerating Staff	...	Rs. 4,15,000
Cost of Supervising Staff	...	„ 1,10,500
Grand Total	...	„ 5,25,500

The population of British Districts excluding Municipal towns was at this Census 14,907,971. Allowing for a ten per cent. rise it may be estimated for 1931 at 16,400,000. The incidence of cost per head on these two items (enumeration and supervision staffs) alone would be 6 pias.

The cost of pay of enumerators and supervisors plus travelling allowance debitable to Census for the same at the present Census amounted to about Rs. 30,000. It will, therefore, be seen that the proposals for a paid staff at the next Census, would cost an additional five lacs. In the present state of Indian finances such a payment would be very hard to meet. And it is doubtful if the financiers would accept as a justification the promise that the accuracy of the Census results would be certainly increased. Unfortunately the extent of inaccuracy is not measurable. In tabulation we record what is stated, whether it be correct or not. Consequently the acceptance of the promise mentioned above would be merely an act of faith.

If it is quite impossible to entertain a paid agency as in some other countries, then it must be clearly laid down by law that such and such classes of Government servants—and in particular the village officers—are obliged to perform such duties as are laid upon them by the District Census Authorities. The weakness of our system at this Census was that, while on the one hand the old voluntary spirit was gone, on the other there was no legal obligation on those whom we called upon for their services.

The following is a good example of the difficulties which arise through the absence of clearly defined legal responsibilities:—

Some of the Police Patils went on strike in Ratnagiri District about June 1920. They ultimately came in again. But in the meanwhile the question of how far Government can order a Police Patil to do Census work came up for consideration. The matter is so important that I republish

here the Government Order on the point containing my letter and Government's Order. It will be seen that Government held that section 5 (1) (b) of the Census Act applied. If it does then the clause is extraordinarily badly worded. At the next Census the Act should be so worded as to make it clear that the words "all village officers" are independent of what follows regarding the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act. As printed in the 1920 Census Act with not even a comma after them the words referred to could only in ordinary English be read with what follows:—

Census of 1921.

Assistance to be given by the
Village officers in connection
with the—.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Order No. 6723.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1920.

Letter from the Provincial Superintendent of Census No. Tour-5, dated the 10th June 1920:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the Collector of Ratnagiri reports that some of the Police Patels of that district being dissatisfied with their emoluments are refusing to give information for the preparation of the 'General Village Register'. He asks whether section 5 of the Census Act applies. But this section clearly only refers to certain specified persons in specified provinces. The only way to meet the present case is for Government to issue an immediate notification under section 15 (2) (a) of the Act to the effect that village officers, both Revenue and Police, Headmen and Accountants in all villages in the Presidency including Inam villages are appointed to give assistance towards the taking of the Census by furnishing such information for the preparation of Census forms as shall be asked for from time to time.

2. So far as I can ascertain no delegation of powers to the Local Government has been made under this section; but I am writing in camp without all my papers. If so, then I have to recommend that you ask Government to telegraph for delegation of power to make rules under section 15 (2) (a). The matter is urgent as the General Village Register is to be completed by the end of the month."

ORDER.—The District Magistrate of Ratnagiri should be requested to call upon the village officers for such assistance as he needs by written order under section 5 (1) (b) of the Indian Census Act, 1920.

J. C. KER,

Secretary to Government.

In urban tracts, i.e., Municipalities, a much more extensive use would have to be made of the household schedule system. When the house and Block Lists are being written up, houses in which the Head of the Family is educated would be marked with some distinguishing sign as the letter E, or the corresponding vernacular equivalent. Household schedules would first be distributed to these houses, being made returnable 4 or 5 days in advance of the Census. For the rest the arrangements would follow those outlined in a previous para.

The arrangements for enumerating the Railway Population at this Census differed from those adopted in 1911. On that occasion the Railways organized their own Census work throughout, merely submitting their returns to the District Census Officers. This time the latter were made directly responsible for the work except in the case of Running Trains. Each station was constituted a Circle under the Local Charge Superintendent, that is either the Taluka or Municipal Authority. It was directed that at each station there should be two or more enumeration books, one or more for the Census of the resident staff, and the others for the Census of temporary platform population on the Census night. The enumeration of this temporary population I called "Platform Enumeration" in the Bombay Code, the term appearing to me more appropriate than the term "Station Enumeration" adopted in the Government

of India Rules. Where there should happen to be a Running Train enumerated the station concerned would also have a third type of book. All these various books were to be combined into a Circle Summary in the ordinary way.

It was directed, however, that, while the actual work was to be carried out by the Local District Authorities, the staff was to be provided by the Railways. This arrangement did not in my opinion work very well. It was least bad on systems which placed the Census work on the Traffic Staff (as the G. I. P.), and worst on systems which placed it entirely on non-traffic staffs (as the B. B. C. I.). The ultimate work falls in the main on the Station Master. On all Railways it happens that the Station Masters are out of touch with the Mamledars, and have nothing to fear from disobeying them. On the B. B. C. I. a double breach was effected. The Station Masters not only did not care for the Mamledars and Collectors, but they did not care for the Loco men who were told off to look after them, nor did the latter care for the Revenue Authorities. I am not satisfied that the Railway Enumeration work and especially the Platform Enumeration on the final night, was at all complete. An appendix has been prepared to test the point.

The work at Ports was carried out by the Customs Authorities under the general direction of the Local Census Authorities. An appendix shows the results of the Port Census.

In the case of Coasting Passenger Steamers I communicated direct with the different companies, and sent them the necessary schedules with instructions for Masters. The annexed table shows the forms supplied to each company:

Name of Steamship Company.	No. of vessels.	General schedules.		Covers.		Travel- lers Tickets.	Specimen schedules.	Instruc- tions to Masters of vessels.	Remarks.
		English	Marathi.	English.	Marathi.				
1. British India Steam Navigation Co.	2	500		6		750	60	5	
2. Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	*	600	1,200	15	15	17,500	60	30	* No. of ves- sels not re- ported by the Co.
3. Indian Co-operative Trading and Navigation Co.	2	100	100	2	2	1,250	2	5	Only one will be on voyage.
4. The Cutch Steam Navigation Co.	1	10	10 Guj.	2	2 Guj.	100	2	3	
5. The East India Steam Navigation Co.	10	500	1,000	12	12	10,000	50	15	

Cantonments were, under the orders of the Government of India, divided into two portions, purely Military limits, and Civil limits. The former were placed under a selected Military Officer and the latter under the Cantonment Magistrate. So far as the Civil limits are concerned the Cantonment Magistrates, being semi-Civil Officers with an office in touch with the local Revenue Authorities, carried out their work well. But the entrusting of Military limits to Military Officers worked in some cases badly. These Military Officers varied

from extremely efficient to extremely inefficient. Several of them gave considerable anxiety through their failure to grasp simple methods. As a result the schedules for Military areas of Cantonments were often exceedingly badly filled. Generally speaking it would be far better at the next Census to place the whole work under the Cantonment Magistrate, except perhaps in the cases of Poona, and Karachi where the work would be too heavy.

The "house" as usual presented difficulties. The meaning of the word is fully discussed in the Report. Here it may be pointed out that the Census Code ought to lay down a definite rule for towns just as for rural tracts. The Code this time (*see* the small type notes to Art. 18 of Chap. I) was vague and unsatisfactory. The best thing to do would be to direct that everywhere except in Municipalities, Cantonments, Railway Settlements and the like the family should be the unit for numbering, and that in all these special types of place there should be a dual system, the building being given a number and each family within it a sub-number. This time I attempted to secure uniformity in this matter by means of Circular ENMN-36; but circulars are not attended to, whereas the code usually is. The existing rule that in the case of bungalows with separate servants' quarters, each row or block of servants' quarters should count as a house is also unsatisfactory. Apart from the fact that the word "block" is to be avoided owing to its being required in another sense, the rule is radically wrong, and is usually broken. These rows of servants' quarters stand on the same footing as cooly lines and chawls, and as in the case of those buildings each separate tenement should be given a number or sub-number.

The reason for insisting on the "house" in Municipalities being taken as the taxation unit, or the building, with sub-numbers for families is that unless this is done statistics of house accommodation and overcrowding cannot be taken out. This point will be understood when it is remembered that the attempt to take out housing statistics for certain towns failed owing to the family being taken as the house, as in villages.

Methods of house numbering were many and various. Some Municipalities were wise enough to revise their own house-numbering system and replace the tin plates over the doors of the houses. This is the most sensible course as the numbers then last for 10 years. The only objection is that these tin plates are not always very easy to identify and read, especially at night. Other methods were white or coloured paint, which is good but expensive, *damar*, which is messy but cheap; and gheru mixed with oil. The latter when painted on a previously prepared white ground is extraordinarily effective, as specially if painted through stencil plates, and not at all expensive. At the next Census it might be specially recommended for general use. The actual arrangement of the numbers is as varied as the material used. In Sind the whole details including the words "Circle, block and house" were painted on. In the Presidency this was only observed at Ahmednagar. *It is no use attempting to insist on uniformity*; and so long as the numbers can be identified the particular method of arranging them does not matter.

The non-synchronous tracts and the procedure followed therein were as follows:—

Procedure followed.

(1) Final check on the morning of the 19th March 1921.

Non-synchronous Tracts.

(1) West Khandesh:—All the villages in the Nawapur Taluka.

(2) Kanara:—147 villages.

30 Ankola.

32 Kumtha.

24 Honawar.

42 Sirsi.

1 Bhatkal.

10 Yellapur.

7 Supa.

1 Halyal.

(3) Nasik :—

Peint Taluka : whole except 23 villages.

Kalwan Taluka : 61 villages.

Surgana State : 58 villages.

(4) Panch Mahals, Rewa Kantha and Rajpipla State : 528 villages.

(5) Thana :— 20 villages of Mokhada Petha.

(6) Cutch :—Bazni State.

(7) Larkana :—Taluka Kambar : Hilly tract in the Ghaibidero Jaghir.

Taluka Sehwan : 5 Dehs.

„ Joh 6 „ (having 8 Makans).

„ Kakar : 13 Dehs.

„ Warah : 5 „

„ Mehar : 3 „

(8) Sukkur :—Registan of Rohri, Mirpur Mathelo—and Ubauro.

(9) Upper Sind Frontier :—Kohistan of Shahdadpur Taluka.

(10) Khairpur State :—Nira Taluka (whole).

(2) Final check on the 18th and 19th March 1921.

(1) Karachi :—

(1) Kohistan of Karachi Taluka.

(2) „ of Tatta.

(3) Delta of Mirpur Sakro.

(4) Sea Coast Dehs of Ghorabari Taluka.

(5) „ „ „ of Shahbunder Taluka.

(6) Desert of Jati.

(7) Hill part of Kotri Taluka.

(8) Kohistan Mahal.

(9) Manjhand Mahal.

(2) West Khandesh :—
5 Mewasi villages.

(3) Final check on the morning of the 18th March 1921.

(1) Surat Agency :—Bansda (the whole State except 22 villages) and Dharampur (the whole State).

(2) Thar and Parkar :—52 villages.

21 Sanghar.

2 Khipro.

29 Mithi.

(4) Final check spread over two days preceding the 18th March 1921, ending about noon of the 18th.

Surat Agency :—All the villages in the Dangs.

(5) Final check to be dispensed with.

(1) West Khandesh:—Akrani Petha and Kathi Estate.

(2) Mahi Kantha Agency:—The Dungri Bhil area of Polo and Idar State.

(3) Poona:—All villages in the Mulshi Petha except Paud.

(6) No regular Census, a rough-estimate of the population.

Mahi Kantha:—The Dungri Bhil area of the Danta State.

Of the above most of the arrangements were sanctioned in advance by Government Order No. 12440 of 13th December 1920. In reporting the proposals there had been a mistake in my office regarding the arrangements for Thar and Parkar, and this was corrected in practice. But owing to the non-co-operation movement throughout the Presidency, and in particular owing to the disturbed state of the Mulshi Petha in the Poona District, some slight extension of the non-synchronous principle became necessary. The changes were reported to Government *ex post facto*, and were sanctioned with retrospective effect by Government Order No. 5982 of 13th May 1921. But, besides the extension of the non-synchronous principle, the Danta State took the most unfortunate and retrograde step of excluding the Dungri Bhils from the regular Census and framing for them only rough estimates. I protested against this in vain up to the very last minute. In 1911 special arrangements had been made in the Bhil area of the Danta and Polo States for getting the full particulars in time, as detailed on page 5 of the Administrative Report of that Census. My final letter of protest was dated 18th March 1921, the very day of the Census, when it was really too late to do anything. However the officer in charge of Abstraction at Sadra subsequently reported as follows:—

“.....The Charge Superintendent of the Danta State has, while forwarding the enumeration books of the State, informed me that since the receipt of the Provincial Superintendent's letter No. ENMN/4, dated 18th March 1921, he got all the particulars of the Dungri Bhils roughly entered in the general schedules with the help of his supervisors. Their correctness, however, is doubtful, since the supervisors cannot be expected to possess such a detailed knowledge of the individual members of each house. In the slips copying stage all the entries were found to have been fully made and were assumed as correct. No difficulty was consequently experienced.”

To put it bluntly, but yet correctly, the Census of the Dungri Bhils of this State was *faked*.

The paper for the Covers and General schedules was obtained partly from Mills on the Calcutta side as laid down by the Census Commissioner, and partly from the Deccan Paper Mills. At the next Census if there are as now, mills on this side of India capable of executing the order all Census paper should be locally purchased. This saves freight, and the danger of delay, and relieves the pressure on the Calcutta Mills.

The paper, both Badami and so-called “Brown Cartridge,” was of very poor quality, and tore very easily. If normal conditions are re-established by 1930 a better quality should be insisted on.

Of the paper for slips the Badami was locally obtained and the coloured paper was obtained from Lucknow.

The Government Central Press did most of the enumeration Printing, including all the standard enumeration book forms. The slips were printed at the Photozinc Press, Poona, by Lithography. The Caste Index, Port and Cantonment Forms, Traveller's Tickets, and most of the Sorting and Compilation forms were printed at the Yeravda Prison Press. I found the last mentioned Press rather unsatisfactory to deal with. It is dilatory, careless,

and inaccessible.* The accuracy and the speed of the Government Central Press was quite wonderful, especially when it is remembered that there was another Department—namely the Reforms—which made enormous demands upon it. A certain amount of extra and circular work was given to private presses in Poona. Printing of all Sindhi papers was done at the Commissioner's Press, Karachi, the distance of which makes supervision of the work impossible. Nevertheless the work done was very good.

Very little translation work was on this occasion given to the Oriental Translator. The Code was not translated into Kanarese at all, it being thought that the very few and small Indian States in that region, and the few Municipalities requiring vernacular copies, could manage with Marathi. The Marathi and Gujarathi versions of the Code were prepared in my office, the former by my Head Clerk and the latter by a private person for a cash honorarium. The Caste Index and Sorters Tickets were handed over to the Oriental Translator, as they involved intricate and expert work. The appendices to the Code were in English only.

All Sindhi translation work had to be sent to the Sindhi Translator at Karachi, through the Commissioner. The papers were often passed on very late, and the Sindhi Translator's Office was itself very dilatory. It would altogether be a good thing if Sind were entirely separated at the next Census, even though it may still be part of the Bombay Presidency.

As the result of my experience I am inclined to think that with the exception of Appendix III to the Code, which is not wanted at all and was not printed on this occasion, and Appendix II (Cantonments) which can be in English only, all the rest ought to be distributed in the vernaculars more freely than at this Census. The fact is that I over-rated the standard of English education. It seems that many Mamledars do not really know English properly, and find it very difficult to work with. In the State territory the English version is virtually useless. For the same reason the fewer circulars that are sent out the better. I went on the principle that circulars explaining details would be helpful. But the English Officers like the Collector have not the time to read them. And the Charge Superintendents do not understand them. Moreover they result in demands from Agencies for more copies. It is useless to explain that the circular is not intended for small States. Red tape demands that every State shall receive a copy. Even in British Districts many circulars intended only for the eye of the District Census Officer were cyclostyled and sent out to Charges. It might, therefore, be an advantage on another occasion to mark all circulars in very bold type with the words "For District Census Officers only" or "For Charge Superintendents" as the case may be. But it must be remembered that Political Agents will pass on even the first-mentioned kind to the large and small States alike.

As regards forms the GENERAL VILLAGE REGISTER was fairly suitable. The column for Number of Inhabited Places was an innovation of my own, and was dictated by a desire to secure statistics of the ratio of population to actual unit of residence, for which see Appendix O of the Report. It is possible that, as the subject has now been investigated, the next Superintendent may not think it necessary to investigate it a second time. Columns 11 and 12 of the Register were not in all cases filled in as directed. But this sort of omission would be avoided if there were, as suggested above, one clerk in the Taluka Office detailed exclusively for Census work only.

In one District (Ahmednagar) the General Village Register was locally printed. The necessity for this is doubtful. Only one copy is required at each Taluka, and as regards calling for the information from villages all Taluka Offices have their own arrangements for cyclostyling or otherwise multiplying memos to the village.

The CHARGE REGISTER was of course printed and supplied. The words "Administrative Area" should be changed to "Administrative Unit", or

* This relates to Enumeration Forms. When it came to the printing of the Report the Yeravda Press was in some ways easier to deal with than the G. C. Press. But Yeravda cannot work at the high speed required for Printing Enumeration Forms.

perhaps ' Name of Taluka, State, or Municipality '. Columns 6 to 11 were in many cases not filled up at all owing to the general breakdown of the system. This form serves also as a CIRCLE REGISTER. This being so the heading should be

" CHARGE REGISTER

(An extract from this form for each Circle should be prepared, and is then known as the

CIRCLE REGISTER)."

The ABSTRACT OF CHARGE REGISTER was not printed, and does not need to be.

The HOUSE AND BLOCK LIST served its purpose. But the footnote (according to the remarks about the "house" above) might be more exactly worded, and might be removed to the head of the form, which would then run

" HOUSE LIST

(To be prepared by Villages or Wards. An extract from this form for each Block will be prepared and will then be known as the

BLOCK LIST)

(The column for serial number of family will be blank in all villages and Towns where there is no Municipality, since the "house" is the same as the family. In all Municipalities the "house" will be the building or taxation unit, and will be given a number. Where a house contains more than one family each separate family will be given a separate sub-number, as House No. 121. Family No. 121/1, 121/2, 121/3, &c.)."

The printing of these instructions on the head of the form may possibly reduce space available and result in the need for printing a larger number of copies. But I am convinced that the more details are entered on the forms themselves and the fewer in separate pamphlets the greater will be the degree of efficiency secured.

The COVER is an extremely difficult form to print, and is so long that the Government Central Press had no guillotine large enough to cut it and had to enlist the services of outside Newspaper Presses. As regards the Headings it seems to be essential to have the words

" ENUMERATION BOOK COVER "

printed somewhere upon it. At this Census some of the Districts actually did not know the name of this form as late as January, and indented for supplementary supplies under fancy names: This is of course only one more example of the breakdown of the system. The forms were all carefully described in the Code, and the ignorance of the name of this form simply proved that the Code had never been used. The specimen schedules on the Cover require most careful revision before the MS. is sent to the Press. It is exceedingly difficult to ensure that no incorrect entries are left in in five languages. My successor should also firmly refuse to accept orders to collect information on the schedules after the Cover containing the specimens are once sent to Press. On this occasion after the blocks were prepared I was asked to enumerate sects of Mahomedans and Jains, and consented. The orders were embodied in the Code, but the Code is not read by all, and the absence of sect names from the specimens on the Cover was a cause of their omission by all but the best enumerators. In my opinion, if the headings of the General Schedule contain fuller details, it ought to be possible to get all other instructions on to the Cover, and thus avoid the necessity of supplementary instructions at all. In 1911 these supplementary instructions were printed and sent to supervisors who were expected to dictate them to the enumerators. On this occasion, foreseeing that dictation would be out of the question, I embodied the supplementary instructions as part of the Code, viz., Chap. V-A. This I intended to have printed in sufficient numbers for each enumerator to have a copy. But in order to relieve the Press I cut this down to a number which would give at

least one per village with some extra for towns. This was really sufficient. But, as said above, the Instructions ought to be kept down to a point where everything can be embodied on the Cover and the General Schedule.

TRAVELLERS TICKETS for the Presidency were printed at the Yerrowda Prison Press out of old condemned paper. They were printed in rather excessive numbers. The use of these tickets is admirable if the Census staff is efficient. If not, they are either wasted or actually misused. This is a form on the back of which advertisements might with advantage be printed; and my successor might look out for this point. The form requires no modification if the same method is followed in 1931 as now. But if, as has been suggested above, enumeration passes are given to each and every individual the number required will be 30 to 35 million. This is a heavy printing item. But on the other hand in that case a *very large sum* could be realised for advertisements.

Special forms for Ports and Cantonments were printed at Yerrowda. It is useless to criticise these forms. But I draw attention to improvements which I effected in the form of PORT ENUMERATION PASS, reproduced below, the old style of which was very clumsy. In the case of all these forms I underestimated requirements. It is no use—especially in the case of Cantonments—to estimate forms on the idea that they will be intelligently used. For example when I visited Karachi the Military Census Officer asked for the Special forms for Cantonments. On my explaining that they had certainly been sent a search was made and they were found unissued in a drawer in the office of the Brigade Commandant. At Deolali the first lot sent were lost, and the second lot sent were annexed and used by the Cantonment Magistrate for the Civil area, to which they did not apply.

CENSUS OF 1921.		CENSUS OF 1921.	
PORT ENUMERATION PASS.		PORT ENUMERATION PASS.	
Name of port at which schedules are collected—		Certified that schedules duly filled in by Mr. or Captain	
		Master of the vessel bearing name	
Name of Master of vessel—		and registered No.	
		which started its voyage from the Port of	
Name and registered No. of vessel—		have been correctly received at the Port of	
Port from which vessel started—		Date (Sd.)	
Date (Sd.)		N.B.—Every Master of a vessel receiving this pass should keep it carefully on board the vessel till 2nd April.	

THE GENERAL SCHEDULE is an easy form to print. It is only the vastness of the numbers required that causes trouble. But the form is unsatisfactory for the reason that the headings waste valuable space that might be used for inserting instructions. Here again we are working with a system which presupposes a diligent and willing staff carefully instructed over long weeks. Nothing of the sort was achieved at this Census. The General Schedules were often filled up by Enumerators who cannot have even read over once the instructions either on the cover or in the Code. In these circumstances it is far better to cram as much as possible on to the headings of the General Schedule, since there is then almost a certainty of their being read. As an example I will cite the case of the Birthplace column. In thousands of schedules the name of birthplace entered was the name of the *village* of birth. It would be perfectly feasible to explain what is wanted in the heading itself. I have prepared a form which I suggest for use in 1931. It is of course based on the assumption that subsidiary occupations and occupations of dependents are omitted from that Census, and that the remaining information is much the same as this time. But it is inserted as an example of method rather than of detail. Where millions of forms are being printed from stereotyped blocks there is no possible object in

Name of Administrative Unit—

Name of Village (or Ward).—

Number of Charge--

Number of Circle—

Number of Block—

Page—

[illegible]

saving type. Of course it is undesirable to reduce materially the space available on the form itself, since otherwise the already large number of forms required will be increased. There is also the difficulty that no minute types are available in the vernaculars, which (and especially Kanarese) take up space out of all proportion to the space required for English if minion or nonpareil or other small types are used. Nevertheless even in the vernaculars a great deal of space is wasted.

In 1931 I am strongly in favour of dropping altogether (1) the return of language, (2) the return of subsidiary occupations, and (3) the return of occupations of the supporters of dependents.

As to language I do not find any economic purpose that is served by maintaining the language column in the schedules. In some cases, owing to the popular nomenclature being inaccurate, it is not possible to get the true figures (*e.g.*, Lahnda), and never will be possible unless we secure as enumerators a body of trained grammarians. The Linguistic Survey—an absolutely monumental work—has already given figures, which, though only estimates, are far more reliable than the Census figures, though these purport to go down to exact numbers. The distribution of the languages being now known from the Survey publications no further advantage is secured by recording languages at the Census.

As to subsidiary occupations I think there is a pretty general agreement that they should be dropped; so I need not discuss the point in detail.

In the case of the occupations of dependents I cannot see any advantage in burdening tables with figures for dependents in each occupation. It is a general economic fact that whatever the occupation of the workers, *i.e.*, usually the father and his adult sons, the women and children of the family are dependent on them. The extent to which women work in any industry can be seen from the sex distribution of the workers. Nor is it possible to frame a column-heading that is intelligible. The heading in 1911 was "Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers". As this was ambiguous it was changed this time into "For dependents the occupation of the worker by whom supported".

One would have thought this intelligible. But several highly educated gentlemen, including the Principal of a College, have told me that they had to read it over many times before they got the meaning. I propose, therefore, to have a column entitled "Whether actual worker or dependents", and the next column—"(*For actual workers only*) occupation or means of subsistence. For dependents leave this column blank."

If we drop the record of subsidiary occupations and occupations of dependents we shall be able to tabulate occupations by age groups, a factor considered very important in most countries.

As to caste, Mr. Enthoven was of opinion that it should be dropped. I differ from this opinion. It might be supposed that, as the so-called Ethnographic Survey of the Presidency proper is concluded, the reason for recording caste has gone. But the value of the caste entry in the schedules is not ethnographic but economic. It is not sufficient to record religion. In all the religions, but most of all in Hinduism, there are fixed strata of high social condition and fixed strata of low social condition. In India, more than in any other country that I know of, children who are born into the world have unequal chances. For a Deshasth Brahman boy it would be almost an oddity if he were not sent to school. School going is one of his birthrights. On the other hand for a Mahar boy to go to school is a phenomenon to attract attention. He is born into the world with strong odds against his going to school, and if he goes his birthright is to be excluded from the school-room and to sit outside in the sun and dust of the street. Still greater odds face the Bhil boy. This being so an accurate record of the numbers of the various castes will be required by all Departments and local bodies unless and until the caste system is abolished not only on paper but in fact.

The question of whether to maintain the infirmities column, and if so whether to retain the same infirmities, is very difficult. The matter is a highly technical one, and should be decided by the Sanitary Department, subject to advice from some Census trained officer as to the practicality of its

proposals from the Census point of view. The subject ought to be discussed *now*. Experience shows that any subject which knocks about round India for opinions from many Governments and many officers takes years to come home to roost. It is useless having medical men sending in impassioned protests against Census folly when the stereo blocks for the next Census schedules are actually on the machines.

The only case under the Census Act that actually came into Court within my knowledge was against a respectable Parsee gentleman in Bombay, who threw an Enumerator downstairs. The case was compounded on the offender submitting an apology and paying Rs. 50 to a charity. In a Dharwar District there was a question whether to prosecute a man who had concealed the presence of a woman in his house. But it was decided that he had punished himself by securing that publicity should be given to the fact through his folly, and the matter was dropped.

CHAPTER III.—TABULATION.

At the present Census the methods adopted to abstract or tabulate the figures were the same as in 1911. The system used is known as the Slip System, and was first used in India in 1901. The principle is as follows. After the Enumeration Books are received the temporary clerks engaged for abstraction (they are known at this stage as copyists) go over each book and correct the serial numbering of persons in column 2 of the schedules and the totals in the enumerator's abstract on the cover of the book. They then copy on to small slips the details for every individual. The slips are printed on paper of six different colours, of which five colours represent the five commonest religions—Hindu, Mahomedan, Jain, Zoroastrian and Christian—and the sixth is used for all others. Sex and civil condition are represented by symbols printed on the slip. There are thus 6×6 different kinds of slips. The copyist selects the necessary kind, and copies on to it all entries not indicated already, abbreviations being used within prescribed limits. After the slips for the whole of any book are copied they are checked and then sorted out by religions and sexes. The totals for each religion, by males and females separately, are then entered up in a Register called Register A, one line being used for each book (Census Block). When Register A is fully written up for any Taluka, the Village Tables are prepared. This is a form in which the totals for each village (a village may consist of one or many Blocks) are entered up by sex and religion; and when ready the whole batch of Village Tables for any District is despatched to the Collector. The Registers A when fully written, and no longer required for the Village Tables, are sent to the Central Compilation Office, which, using these Registers as a base, compiles from them Imperial Tables I to VI and Provincial Table L. The local Abstraction Office has meanwhile converted itself from a copying office into a sorting office, the lowest grade of employee being called Sorters. Sorting for Tables VII onwards is done from the slips, by sorting them into the holes of the pigeon hole box, which had previously been used by the copyist to hold his slips. In the normal box there are 36 holes. It will be observed that two factors can be sorted for simultaneously, one being represented by the vertical and the other by the horizontal series of the pigeon holes. The totals in each hole are counted and entered in a Sorter's Ticket, which is printed in a special form for each Table. These Tickets are then turned over to Compilers who transfer the ultimate totals on the Sorter's Tickets to compilation registers prepared according to the unit for which the figures are required, this unit being usually the Taluka. The compilation registers are then despatched to the Central Office for final compilation into the Tables as printed.

Subject to certain modifications in the form of the slip, as proposed below, the system just described is admirable for Indian conditions. I do not think that those who so readily plead for the use of the Bowers or Hollerith mechanical Tabulators fully understand the obstacles to their introduction. In the

first place, although this is to my mind not the greatest difficulty we have in this Presidency a variety of vernaculars, and the Census schedules are taken in five different languages. If we used Urdu we should have six; and I may say that there is no knowing whether sentiment at future Censuses will not compel the Superintendent to have the enumeration forms printed in Urdu for the use of Mahomedan enumerators. It is quite impossible to obtain at Poona or Bombay a staff of Sindhi-knowing men to handle the Sindhi books. So Karachi must in any case have its own office to punch the cards. A few Kanarese-knowing men could be obtained, but not enough. So there must be another office in the Karnatak. Gujarati-knowing men are available in Poona in large numbers. But the number would not be likely to be sufficient to handle the books of the Gujarat Districts. So another office would be required at Surat or Ahmedabad. Bombay should generally have its own office owing to the peculiar circumstances of that city and certain differences in the methods of enumeration.

But this is not all. It is to be remembered that the four Prants of the Kathiawar Agency have each their own offices. Of the larger States in Kathiwar some send a private staff to work at the Agency office; others insist on having their own offices at the State Capitals. In the Palanpur Agency the Palanpur State and the Radhanpur State do their own abstraction at their State Capitals. Cutch has its own office at Bhuj. The Kolhapur State and the Southern Mahratta Country States have a joint office at Kolhapur. Savantwadi has its own office at Savantwadi. The tendency this time has been for more and more States to demand their own offices; and Political relations more or less preclude the possibility of refusing permission. Further it is to be emphasised that knowledge of English is now steadily deteriorating; and it is almost certain that political sentiment will ultimately relegate English to the position of a second, and quite possibly a voluntary language in the University curricula. On the cards required for tabulating machine there is a certain amount of type matter required besides the figures; and on the fairly sound assumption that sufficient bilingual clerks would not be available this would have to be in all the different vernaculars. Further there would be the question of numerals, which differ in each vernacular. In British Districts the English numerals are *fairly* well known, but not in the States. Moreover in the case of Sindhi the numerals are written from left to right but the language from right to left.

Beyond this it must be remembered that the resources of India in the matter of paper are vastly inferior to those of the west. For these Mechanical Tabulators cards of a particular quality and weight are required, and it would probably in the end be necessary either to import large quantities of the required cardboard to be printed here, or to get the cards printed abroad. In either case the loss of any large batch of cards by fire or otherwise would hold up the operations until fresh supplies could be *cabled for and received*, a matter of months. Incidentally there is a further point about the cards which I should like to know, and that is the extent to which they will be affected by extremes of humidity. These machines must be very delicate, and are built to take a flat card of normal hardness. In the extreme of the hot weather in the Deccan the cards would fail to keep their flat form, and would curl slightly at the edges; while in the midmonsoon in Bombay they would be flabby and heavy by absorption of moisture.

Next, it cannot be denied that Indian clerks are inferior to western clerical labour in adaptability to mechanical methods. This objection can easily be exaggerated. Thus Indians make quite good telegraph operators. But the difference is that such operators are trained young and make telegraphy their profession; whereas for the abstraction of Census results we have to rely on an extremely objectionable type of casual clerical labour. Casual labour is never good. But casual clerical labour in India combines the faults of the labouring classes with the faults of the educated classes and the virtues of neither. For example under the slip system it is found absolutely necessary to check *every* slip before it is passed. Even the work of the checkers must again be tested by the supervisors over them, and their work again by the

Head of the office. In preparing cards for mechanical tabulation skill and reliability are required quite out of proportion to their requirements in the case of our present copyists. Thus the copyist has to do nothing but blindly copy what is written on the schedules; and even so he makes countless mistakes. Under the other system either the puncher of the card has to classify; or, as was done in the English Census of 1911, a classifying and codifying gang has to work ahead of the punchers, converting into numbers every entry on the schedule other than those which, like age are themselves expressed in numbers already, or those which, like sex, present only two or three alternatives. In India the following would present difficult problems in classification caste, birth-place, language, occupation and to a less extent religion. The difficulties presented by caste have no counterpart in the West. Our language entries also are very much more various than is usually believed. Our birth-place returns are most troublesome, owing to the enormous number of Districts and States in India. We will however take an example from occupation—admittedly in all countries the most difficult Census head. Under our system, if the entry on the schedule is "Man in the moon", the copyist must copy these words on to his slip. The sorter afterwards sorts into a pigeon hole which he labels "Man in the moon", unless he is sufficiently intelligent to put up the entry to his superior for instructions before labeling. The example chosen is an extreme one, because the entry, being absurd, *might* legitimately have been amended by a supervisor in the copying stage. But no *reasonable* entry can be classified till sorting is in progress, and classification can only be done by the small supervisional staff, and *not by the sorters themselves*. The reason why we cannot allow the sorters to classify is because we know that they are not intelligent enough. Under the mechanical system either the puncher or the codifying gang would have to classify "Man in the moon", as belonging to the group "Occupation not returned" and codify it as Group No. 192 or whatever the number might be. It may be objected that if the staff which I have called above the "small supervisional staff" can classify, then we can get a staff for the classifying and codifying gang. But consideration shows that the number of men required in order that every schedule in every book may be passed through their hands, and four or five heads in every entry classified and converted into code numbers, it is out of all proportion to the number of men now required as Supervisors or Inspectors, the duties of whom in the matter of classification are confined to the occasional difficult entries found on the slips. In case the matter is still not clear it might be summed up thus. In England they classify and codify every entry separately; in India we total the different entries by the terms used in the schedules, and classify *en masse*. But, for the mechanical method, pre-codification of every separate entry as in England is *necessary* before the cards can be punched, whether the codification and punching be performed at one operation or two.

This is, to my mind, the absolute obstacle to the introduction of the mechanical system, namely, that we could not get a sufficiently large number of temporary men who are either shrewd enough or honest enough to classify and codify correctly. By way of proof I may say that on this occasion I went into the possibility of having the *slips* passed through the hands of a special gang who would, before the Occupation Tables were sorted for, classify the occupations on the slips and codify by writing in (on the slips) the group number. If this could have been done while the earlier tables were being sorted, the sorting for the Occupation Table would have been child's play, as it would have involved sorting for simple numbers already entered. In the Bombay Office I got a *specially selected* man put on to classify and codify as a trial. On inspection I found that 30 per cent. of his classification was wrong. Thus he classified "Seller of betel leaves" under "Growers of special products" instead of under Trade. And still more significant he classified the entry "coolly" under the group provided for Railway labourers. The correct classification of the entry "coolly" is of course "Labourers unspecified". But since in the title of that group the word "coolly" is not used while it is (by accident) used in the group for "Labourers and coolies employed on railway construction and maintenance" he put the entry into the latter group. In other words he classified by *terms*

instead of by *meaning*. When it comes to the sorting and counting stages, whether we use a machine worked by electricity or not, we *could*, I think, manage their use either in Poona or Bombay. But would the Indian States who now do their own abstraction throughout consent to prepare the cards at the State capital and then send them to Poona or Bombay for sorting and counting?

To sum up the proposal to introduce mechanical tabulation for abstracting the results of the next Census in India is faced with the following obstacles:—

(1) The unreliability of the temporary staff that would be required to punch the cards in local offices, and in particular the impossibility of leaving codification to them.

(2) The problem of the States which prefer to do their own abstraction.

(3) The multiplicity of vernaculars, and the necessity of having cards printed in all of them.

(4) The difficulty of obtaining and maintaining a supply of the proper sort of cardboard, coupled with uncertainty as to the behaviour of the delicate sorting mechanism of the machines, when cards either warped by drought or sodden by damp are fed into them.

As regards the location of offices decision was delayed owing to two schemes circulated by the Census Commissioner. The first proposed to have slip-copying done in either District or Taluka Head Quarters *by the ordinary Revenue staff*. This would have been, of course, cheap. A few Collectors consented, but others refused. The body of opposition was too strong; and in view of the Talatis' strike and the general increasing burden of administrative work coupled with weakness and deterioration of staff it had to be abandoned. A point which I do not understand, in the case of such a scheme being ever adopted, is how the burden of distribution of slips to an enormous number of small offices would be got over. It has been already explained that in the case of some of the larger offices very few slips of certain colours are required. Thus in the areas handled by the two Karnatak Offices together the Parsees number only some 500. This means 500 divided by six for the separate symbols, or rather, as widowers are fewer than any of the others, not more than a requirement of 50 slips for widowers. Such a requirement spread over 40 talukas would be most difficult to adjust, and either many hundreds of times as many slips would have to be distributed as are likely to be actually required, or the slips sent would simply be lost. This is an extreme instance; but in the case of such a religion as Jain we have no taluka figures of distribution. Apart from this the actual burden of *despatching* to hundreds of offices would be tremendous.

The second scheme was to get the copying done in advance by the enumerators themselves. Here the problem of distribution of slips would be accentuated. There are all sorts of difficulties in the scheme. Thus slips copied in advance would not take account of changes at the final Census; so that they would all have to be gone over afterwards and some destroyed and others freshly prepared. Much time was wasted by me in drafting possible methods of working. Only a very few Mamledars accepted the proposals and those by no means always the more efficient. The whole thing fell through, leaving my own arrangements for abstracting delayed, and in the minds of the local officers a sense of annoyance with the Census for what they felt to be an unwarrantable attempt to thrust upon their shoulders work which properly belongs to the Census Department.

As a matter of fact these two schemes are directly opposed to the movement of modern ideas in such matters, the tendency in other countries being to put the Census abstraction work more and more into the hands of centralised and specially trained staffs.

In 1911 the location of the offices had been as follows:—

There were four central offices in British territory, which abstracted the territories as under:—

(1) *Hyderabad*.—The whole of Sind.

(2) *Ahmedabad*.—The five Gujarat Districts, Cambay, Surat Agency (excluding the Dangs), Reva Kantha;—and at the same office but under the control of Agency officials and staff, the Mahi Kantha Agency, and the Palanpur Agency (excluding Palanpur State).

(3) *Poona*.—All Marathi-speaking Districts, Bombay City, the small States of the Deccan and Konkan District Agencies, and the Dangs.

(4) *Dharwar*.—The four Kanarese Districts, Jath and Savanur.

The Kolhapur State and the Southern Mahratta Country States were abstracted at Kolhapur. The four Prants of Kathiawar had each its own office. Cutch, Savantwadi and Palanpur State had private offices.

On the present occasion the arrangements for States and Agencies were bound in the main to follow the 1911 arrangements, except that the Census of the Dangs was taken in Gujarati and that of Jath in Marathi. But as regards the four large 1911 offices I was faced with the following difficulties:—

(1) No large and commodious buildings could be obtained, although search was continued for months. This, which alone prevented any possibility of having such large offices as before, was a natural corollary to the well-known and universal shortage of house accommodation.

(2) There was very little chance of obtaining such large numbers of copyists at any of the centres as in the past. That this is true is certain; for instance at Ahmedabad we only got together enough copyists by employing College students on vacation, and they proved extremely bad. After the term began we certainly could not have got sorters. At Poona we could have got more than the 200 required; but not 650, the number required in 1911. Even in that year there had been much difficulty, and the ranks had never been properly filled.

(3) Even if the numbers could be obtained, discipline would be harder to maintain in a large than in a small office. In 1911 there had been strikes and bad discipline generally especially in Poona. In 1921 we were faced with a moment in the world's history when discipline had generally broken down in all countries, and among all classes. As it turned out there were serious strikes and turbulence in the Karachi Office, and minor trouble at Bombay, Bijapur, Surat and elsewhere.

(4) The 1911 results had shown that the largest office, namely Poona, had been much the slowest.

On these *a priori* grounds I assumed that smaller the office the higher would be the speed attained. This assumption, though theoretically justified, proved wrong in practice for the following reasons:—

It is impossible to keep such a sharp lookout over many offices as over four. And the larger the number of deputies the greater the chance of one or more being incompetent and dilatory. Thus the Broach Office, which was the smallest, and was a sort of experimental district office, proved extremely slow, and failed to keep pace with the large office at Surat, to which its slips were to be transferred for sorting. This was due to local incompetence and not to natural causes. It is to be noted that a multiplication of offices means much extra cost in the higher ranks, in house rent, in contingent expenditure, and in postage and telegram charges, and is only justified if the saving in time compensates for these extra costs. This, which was my main aim, was *not* achieved. Speed must have been secured to a certain extent, but it cannot have made up for the extra cost.

Nevertheless the question is almost an academic one, since the buildings that were obtained were in almost all cases fully occupied. It would in any case, therefore, have been necessary to have a larger number of offices than before. And the above objections are written to show that the small office is not, even in theory, sound.

For the next Census I leave it as my opinion that a separate Office in Bombay will always be desirable, because of the complexity and local peculiarities of the enumeration books. For the remaining British territory and attached small States one Gujarati, one Kanarese and two Marathi Offices are probably the best number for the two objects of economy *plus* speed. But the problem of buildings will always be troublesome.

In any case it is evidently desirable that the person who is to be responsible for sorting the slips should also be responsible for copying them. Experience this time showed that wherever slips copied in one office were transferred to another for sorting the head of the latter office complained bitterly of the character of those slips and contrasted them unfavourably with the slips copied by him. This was true of all the following transfers—

Ahmednagar to Nasik.
 Ahmedabad to Surat.
 Broach to Surat.
 Belgaum to Bijapur.
 Hyderabad to Karachi.

A certain amount may be attributed to individual difference of method, and the preference which each man naturally feels for his own. But it is also probable that human nature being such as it is, the whole staff of copying office from Deputy Superintendent to copyist feel little interest in the character of work, which they are not themselves afterwards to handle.

The ultimate location of the various offices in British territory will be seen from a Table. It will be seen that Industrial Schedules were abstracted at special offices (excluding Sind). This arrangement is a good one. The Industrial Schedules are not dependent on the slips, enumeration books or Registers A; and as the work is special and performed in a special manner, not comparable to the ordinary sorting work, the fewer persons that have to learn it the better.

In the case of States and Agencies Mahi Kantha agreed to my proposal to have their own office, and I should imagine that they would like to do the same another time. Reva Kantha refused and so did Palanpur. The office at Kolhapur was organised without any advice or assistance from me except supply of forms and Code, and gave no trouble. The Cutch State office was also evidently efficient. Savantwadi was very late in starting but picked up well. Palanpur State gave no trouble. But unfortunately the Radhanpur State after the Census did not send in its books, and made no arrangements for a private office. The matter was only found out by the Deputy at Surat at a late stage. It ought to have been found out by the Deputy at Ahmedabad, who would normally have copied the State books. It was not until June that the State did anything. It then decided to have its own office. As it seemed too late to use the slip system I drafted a set of instructions for taking the information out direct from the schedules. But the State Abstraction Officer decided to adhere to the ordinary methods, and by putting on extra staff managed to send in the Compilation Register as early as most offices.

The Kathiawar States gave a good deal of trouble. In previous Censuses each Prant had its own office, to which the First Class States sent their own staff. On the present occasion all arrangements were made for the same system but several of the States at the very last minute refused to send their books or staff, and intimated their intention of having their own offices at their State capitals. This threw an extra burden of work on the Deputy Political Agents. The ultimate arrangements were as follows:—

Halar Prant—Rajkot—

Prant Office for minor States, &c.

Working at the Prant Office with separate staffs—

- (1) Jamnagar.
- (2) Morvi.

Having its own private office at State capital—

1. Gondal.

Gohilwad Prant—Songadh—

Prant Office for the minor States, &c.

Working at the Prant Office with separate staffs—

- (1) Wala.
- (2) Jasdan.
- (3) Lathi.

Having their own offices at the State capitals for copying only, and sending their slips with staff to the Prant Office for sorting—

- (1) Bhavnagar.
- (2) Palitana.

Jhalavad Prant—Wadhwan—

Prant Office for minor States, &c.

Working at the Prant Office with separate staffs—

- (1) Dhrangadra.
- (2) Limbdi.
- (3) Wadhwan.

Sorath Prant—Jetalsar—

Prant Office for minor States, &c.

Working at Jetalsar but in separate buildings and not in the Prant Office, yet under supervision of the Prant Officer—

- (1) Junagadh.
- (2) Porbundar.
- (3) Jaffarabad.

It is clear that one of the very first things to be done in 1930 is to ascertain the arrangements of the various States. Correspondence with a number of separate States round the red tape screen referred to in an earlier paragraph takes an inordinately long time. Incidentally a remedy which might relieve the situation is this. At present it is the custom to gazette the Provincial Superintendent of Census as occupying the position of Under Secretary in the General Department for Census. If Government would gazette him also as an Under Secretary in the Political Department "for the purpose of making arrangements for the Census in the States and Agencies" it is possible that the States might not object to direct correspondence between the Census Office and the Durbar.

As regards the form of the slip the use of different colours to indicate religions is admirable within limits. On the present occasion the colours used were as follows:—

Colour.	In the Presidency.	In Sind.
Badami.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.
White.	Mahomedan.	Hindu.
Blue.	Jain.	Jain
Green.	Christian.	Christian.
Yellow.	Zoroastrian.	Zoroastrian.
Red.	All others.	All others.

It was however ordered that for all Europeans green should be used independently of religion. The vast majority of Europeans are Christians, and the use of green slips facilitates the preparation of Table XVI. The order was however rendered less useful than in 1911 because "Indefinite beliefs", which in that Census had been classified as a sect of Christians, was on this occasion classified under others. The number returning such indefinite beliefs is very small; but even a few heterogeneous slips may upset the convenience of the arrangements. Apart from this difficulty the uncertainty of the numbers that will come out for the different religions makes it very difficult to estimate the number of slips to be printed. The wild fluctuations in the number of Animists from Census to Census is the most obvious example. In 1911 owing to a rise of 238 per cent. in the numbers of Animists the supply of red slips ran short, and many expedients had to be used. At the present Census the trouble was mostly with blue (Jain) slips. They ran short in all offices. But blue, green, red and yellow had all to be reprinted again and again. It may be said for the guidance of the next Census that the margin of surplus required is not only very high for *all* religions but increases inversely with the total number of each religion. Thus if a 15 per cent. margin is required for Hindu, a 20 per cent. margin is required for Mahomedan, a 40 per cent. or even larger margin for Jains, and so on. Further, the more abstraction is broken up into small offices the less value there is in the employment of different colours and the larger the margin of surplus necessitated in the slips of *all* colours. The use of colours should be locally limited. For instance, in such a State as Savantwadi the number of Parsis is negligible. But a very few slips, if sent, are liable to be lost; while if distributed among the copyists they simply disappear and are no more seen. I leave it as my opinion that a special colour for Parsis is not sound except in (1) the Bombay Office and (2) the office or offices which handle the British Districts of Gujarat. It is not required, and is, in fact, a serious drawback in all other offices, including those in Agency and State territory in Gujarat. A special colour for Jains is not needed in Sind, nor in Savantwadi. On the other hand in Sind, if arrangements are made to enumerate correctly all Sikhs, a special colour is needed for that religion. A special colour for Jews (making seven) might with advantage be introduced in the Bombay Office. A special colour for Christians is not needed in Cutch nor in any office in Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha (or Reva Kantha which might have special offices in 1931). There is no objection to having a different colour system in the different offices, provided that those offices are going to sort their own copied slips. The elimination of the special colours, where numbers do not justify their retention, will materially assist (by simplification) the work of the offices concerned. Subject to the above remarks the indication of religions by colour is sound.

As to the symbols of the slips to indicate sex and civil condition, while agreeing to the principle, I consider the particular symbols used hitherto radically unsound. To be of value these symbols should be such as can be readily inserted by hand, and a number of blank slips should be kept in reserve at all offices in case slips with any one of the printed symbols run short. Now the present symbols were not worked out with any such idea, but arose accidentally in the following way. In 1901 the symbols were not printed, but the slips were *cut* to six different shapes to indicate sex and civil condition. In 1911, when it was decided to print the symbols on the slips, the form of the symbols was taken from the *shapes* of the 1901 slips. But the variety of shapes into which paper can be cut is narrowly limited, whereas no such limitation exists in the case of printed symbols. If anyone tries to draw the present symbols by hand he will find at once that it is extraordinarily difficult. The hand does not readily make angles and squares, whereas it does readily make circles, curves and short straight lines. Accordingly I have devised a system of symbols for 1931. These are given on the plate at the beginning of this report. It will be seen that I recommend the printing of only the symbols for sex. The remaining additions to indicate married, unmarried and widowed can be made by the copyist with a speed that will almost certainly be less than the time now occupied in *selecting* the right symbol. The trouble saved by printing only two instead of six symbols will be considerable. And in distribution

only the sex figures will have to be estimated and not those of civil condition. This will save a lot of time and trouble. And there will be less wasted slips, with consequent saving of money, since with convertible symbols a smaller safety margin can be allowed than is necessary with the present six signs.

It may be objected that my proposed special signs conflict with the scientific signs used in Zoology for male and female. But this objection vanishes when it is remembered that not one in fifty thousand sorters will ever have heard of the scientific signs.

The question of where to get the slips printed was considered early. In 1911 they had been printed at a private Press in Poona at a cost of less than Rs. 2 per lac. Tenders called for in 1920 produced offers which varied from Rs. 25 and Rs. 114 per lac exclusive of paper. These rates were so high that Mr. Coombs, the Superintendent of Government Printing, offered to get the slips lithographed at the Photozinc Press, Poona. That Press turned out the huge supply with great promptness and skill. After they were distributed supplementary demands came in and a further supply was printed, in addition to many printed locally by the various Deputies. The cost at the Photozinc Press excluding paper was Rs. 907-14-6, for printing and bundling. Boxes were obtained on contract for packing.

Owing to the delays in fixing the location of the offices (as explained above) the slips were not distributed until March. This threw upon myself and my own small staff an almost intolerable strain, especially during the third and fourth weeks of March. I had had all the slips made up at the Press in boxes of one lac each. But it was found that on the basis of the 1911 totals many offices required portions of a lac in badami and white, and all offices required small quantities of the colours. Consequently many boxes had to be broken open, and the contents arranged and re-packed. In a few cases it was found that the box was marked on the outside as containing one kind of slip but in reality contained another! In order to avoid the burden of sudden and high speed distribution it is essential that in 1931 the location of the various Abstraction Offices should be fixed as well as the number of slips to be distributed to each, in each colour and symbol, not later than *August 1930*. It is also essential that while some lacs of badami and white slips may be made up in boxes of a lac each, others of those colours must be made up to contain only 20,000. Of the other colours small postal bundles of 1,000 each are required. And even this is too large for many offices, though, if the arrangement of eliminating certain colours in certain offices, as suggested above, is followed, the difficulty of very small requirements will be avoided.

The paper used for the badami slips was through oversight, of the same weight as the paper used for the schedules. This paper, which is lighter than that prescribed for slips in the Imperial Code was not only too thin for proper handling in the copying and sorting offices, but was most difficult to cut in the Press. The sheets did not register properly, with the result that large numbers of slips came out either much too narrow or much too wide, or curtailed at the top or bottom. The waste thus caused was one of the reasons why my estimates proved too low and re-printing was necessary.

The other forms required for Abstraction were printed at Yerrowda, which is a suitable Press for form-printing work.

Statements of the slips printed and forms printed for Abstraction are given in the Table.

I append an account of some of the difficulties experienced in the Surat and Bombay Offices.

CENSUS OF 1921—ABSTRACTION OFFICE, SURAT.

Notes by Mr. K. G. Palkar.

ABSTRACTION.

Slip-copying.

The Surat Abstraction Office was opened on the 10th March 1921 with Mr. K. G. Palkar, retired Excise Officer of Baroda State, as Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. Manibhai Gandabhai, Aval Karkun, was deputed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent and Mr. Haribhai Morarji as Accountant and Record-keeper. The former joined his duties on the 14th and the latter on the 17th of March 1921.

2. The ground floor of the building formerly occupied by the old Bombay Bank and belonging to Nawabjada Mir Hafizuddin Valde Mir Mujfar Husseinkhan near the Fort and Victoria Garden behind the High School was hired by the Provincial Superintendent of Censuses on a rental of Rs. 75 per mensem.

It consisted of two big halls one measuring 65' x 21' and the other 85' x 12' and two rooms of the dimensions of 21' x 20' and 18' x 12' respectively. These two rooms were occupied for the Record-room and the Deputy Superintendent's Office. Besides these, there were three other rooms, which were too small to be of any use and were used one as a water-room and the other two as lumber rooms. The two big halls were sufficient to accommodate the staff sanctioned for slip-copying in this office.

3. The first thing to do was to equip the office with necessary furniture. The only things required this time for the copying staff were a set of pigeon-holes, a desk and a gunny bag or sack to squat on. Small Tables for Checkers, ordinary ones for Supervisors and the Record-keeper and Accountant and large for the Assistant and the Deputy Superintendents, necessary chairs and racks for Records—one for each District or Agency, complete the list of articles with which the office was furnished under instructions from the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

4. The next thing was to select the working staff of Copyists, Checkers and Supervisors and to give them instructions. All the candidates who had applied for a situation were asked to be present on the 17th March with an exercise book and a pencil. Cyclo-styled copies of instructions in brief showing the colours of slips to be used for the different religions, the symbols printed on the slips distinguishing the sex and civil condition and the abbreviations to be used were distributed and detailed instructions drafted by the Deputy Superintendent were dictated to the candidates and also orally explained. They were asked to study these instructions carefully and come prepared for three successive days, during which period their knowledge was tested by *Viva Voce* examination and those who stood the test were selected; pensioners, undergraduates being appointed as Supervisors and Checkers and the rest as Copyists.

5. Seven gangs were formed, each consisting of 20 copyists with three checkers under one supervisor. Thus the total strength entertained comprised of 140 copyists, 20 checkers and seven supervisors. The number of checkers had to be subsequently increased to 30.

6. Enumeration books of Rander Municipality were first to arrive and the slip-copying work was commenced in the afternoon of 21st March and was in full swing by the end of the month.

7. The copyists were engaged on daily wages for the first six working days after which they were paid by the piece work system at the rate of 4 annas per 100 slips copied.

8. When the copyists had picked up the work, the daily outturn went on increasing and varied between 500 to 800 slips per copyist, the average outturn per head being 500 nearly per diem.

9. This rapid progress on the part of the copyists made it impossible for the checkers to keep pace with them and it was found essential to augment the checking staff as mentioned in para. 5 *supra* with a view to ensure thorough checking.

10. The slip copying work for the Districts of Surat and Panch Mahals and for the Agencies of Rewa Kantha and Surat was originally assigned to this Office, to which that for Palanpur Agency (excluding Palanpur and Radhanpur States) was subsequently added.

11. Even in spite of increased staff of checkers, it was found in testing by Deputy and Assistant Superintendents that checking had fallen into arrears and that as regards some of the Talukas it was so hurried up, that its perfect accuracy could not be vouchsafed and it was apprehended to result in subsequent troubles. The work of these Talukas and that in arrears had therefore to be cleared up by selected copyists working in pairs, who also sorted the slips by sex and counted them, the checkers testing them and writing up A Registers after sorting them by religions and the supervisors checking these registers.

12. Thus the copying and checking of all slips (including special Infirmary Slips) was successfully completed by the 27th of May 1921. The actual number of working days taken in copying nearly two million slips was 42 days.

Suggestions by the same Officer.

If the slip copying work is concentrated at one office in a Division, the checking staff should work in pairs independently of the copyists, who should be asked to make good the slips copied wrongly through oversight or negligence.

Registers A and the Village Tables are the basis on which the whole fabric of the Census Statistics is manufactured. It is on this foundation that the success of the whole edifice depends and the registers require to be very carefully and accurately prepared. Circle summaries with provisional totals prepared by the Taluka Revenue Officers serve as a guide in writing up the names of villages and hamlets in A Registers and Village Tables. These are written up in many cases without any regard to the purpose for which they are meant and the instructions given in this behalf by the Central Office are neglected. In many cases separate numbers are given to hamlets which are not independent villages. In some instances totals for villages which comprise of more blocks than one are given, while in others such totals are not given at all which therefore besides lacking at uniformity affords no clue for correct total figures for any villages and results into serious troubles afterwards giving rise to much correspondence to arrive at the correct number of villages. The Taluka Officers should therefore be enjoined to devote particular attention in preparation of the Circle Summaries and to see (a) that hamlets which are not independent villages are shown below their respective principal villages;

(b) that separate consecutive numbers are not given to hamlets;

(c) that the totals of each compact village where it consists of more blocks than one are given; and

(d) that the figures of hamlets are included in the totals for the village;

Fair copies of A Registers and writing up of Village Tables should not be taken on hand until the number of villages in each Taluka or State is accurately ascertained and the slips are sorted for Tables VI and VII.

Sorting and Compilation.

Districts and Agencies to be abstracted at Surat Office.—After Slip Copying the next stage in the abstraction of Census results is *Sorting and Compilation*. It was decided this time that sorting of slips for all Imperial and Provincial Tables for the five British Districts of Gujarat and the Native States and Agencies of Cambay, Palanpur (except Palanpur and Radhanpur States), Rewa Kantha and Surat should be done at Surat Abstraction Office. The slips copied at Ahmedabad and Broach Offices with the Enumeration Books, A Registers, Village Tables and other connected papers were, therefore, ordered to be sent to Surat.

Furniture.—No extra furniture was required; only an addition of some more racks for holding the records of Ahmedabad and Broach Offices and baskets two per each sorter for keeping slips separately by sexes were all that was necessary.

Sorting and Compilation Staff.—According to the standard prescribed for the number of sorters to be employed on the basis of population to be dealt with, the strength of sorters required was 140, but as each sorter with all his accessories needed twice as much space as he occupied for copying, the space in the office building was found to be insufficient to accommodate the number, which had therefore to be reduced. The establishment sanctioned consisted of the following staff besides the Deputy Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and the Record Keeper:—

Sorting Staff—

- 106 Sorters on daily wages at Rs. 1-4-0.
- 11 Supervisors on Rs. 50 per month each.
- 2 Inspectors on Rs. 60 per month each.

119

Compilation Staff—

- 24 Compilers on Rs. 40 per month each.
- 4 Supervisors on Rs. 55 per month each.
- 1 Inspector on Rs. 60 per month.

29

148 Total.

Drilling.—Before sorting could be commenced it was necessary to drill the supervisors and sorters in their work. The object of each entry, on the slip and the mode of sorting for every Table was explained in general outlines by the Deputy Superintendent. Practical sorting of the Circle was also shown to the Inspectorial and the Supervising Staff, who were in their turn made to sort themselves slips of one Circle and explain to the sorters in their respective gang.

Trial Sorting for Table VI & VII of some Circles.—Further by way of trial-sorting and also in view to take up early on hand the return of distribution of 100,000 persons of each sex by annual age periods, the slips of the four Talukas of Olpad, Chikhli, Jalalpur and Bulsar were distributed among the sorters one Circle to each. By this way the sorters were initiated in the method of sorting for accelerating their speed. Thus figures of sects of Mahomedans and Jains (Table VI) and age, sex, and Civil Condition, Table VII as also annual age periods of persons in these four Talukas were obtained by the trial work, which was commenced on Monday the 30th May and finished on the 3rd June 1921, i.e., in 5 days.

Making up of Boxes and Commencement of Work.—It was first proposed to commence sorting work for all the Districts, Agencies and Cities to be abstracted by this office simultaneously. As, however, the slips and A Registers and Village Tables from Broach and Ahmedabad offices were not received till after the 15th of June, boxes for Districts of Panch Mahals and Surat and the Agencies of Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Surat were made up and sorting for these areas was commenced. As soon as the slips from Broach and Ahmedabad offices were received by about the end of June, boxes were made up and the regular sorting for all the areas to be abstracted by this office was in full swing by the 1st of July 1921.

Number of Slips for Urban and Rural Areas.—As the building accommodation was insufficient for 140 sorters as prescribed in the Census Code on the basis of population to be dealt with, the slips were distributed between 212 boxes among 106 sorters. The distribution per sorter varied from 23,000 to 29,000 slips for Urban areas, 45,000 to 48,000 for rural areas and 30,000 to 35,000 for mixed areas.

Order of Sorting for various Tables.—The order in which the various Tables were sorted for was the same as specified in the Census Code, viz., VI, VII, XV, XVI (A & B and Special), VIII, XI, X, XIII, IX, XIV, XXI, XVII, XVIII and XIX, no deviation being made therefrom.

The rules printed on the back of the Sorters' Tickets for each Table were closely adhered to. Supplementary instructions in somewhat detail as explanatory were dictated for the guidance of the supervisors and sorters, as experience suggested, as each Table progressed and before the next was begun.

Suggestions from Manibhai Gandabhai, Assistant Superintendent, Census Abstraction Office, Surat.

ESTABLISHMENT.

(1) Rules of engagement of employees are absolutely necessary to safeguard interests of Government.

(2) Instead of fixing salaries, a particular maximum monthly grant equal to the maximum pay of the number of superior posts such as Supervisors, Checkers, Inspectors, Compilers, &c., may be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendent with the object that deserving hands can be given salaries within the maximum rates in comparison to their qualifications, &c., as it sometimes happens that a man worthy of being given Rs. 40 if needed by us is to be posted on Rs. 50 as the general scale of posts is out in the office. The Deputy Superintendent may be generally authorised to incur expenses within the grant placed at his disposal. Salaries for superior posts should be made personal as it gives much convenience for exaction of work, namely, a man posted on Rs. 50 may be well at figures but not able to control over his subordinates, therefore his services can be utilized for figure work and *vice versa*. This procedure was successfully adopted here.

(3) Many employees used to come and go away within a fortnight or so. This led to confusion of work. In order therefore that only fit hands may get the advantage of daily wages I proposed the Deputy Superintendent to pay Rs. 20 per month for the first 15 or 20 days to new comers who if found fit were then put on daily wages. This scheme prevented the men from going away, not only that but they had to try hard for picking up the work with a view to earn daily wages. The system turned out successful and may be introduced from beginning of sorting for all sorters if they are to be engaged on daily wages, the pay may be fixed after keeping a margin of about Rs. 7 to 10 from the amount which a sorter may be able to draw for the working days during a month if engaged on daily wages.

Checking Staff.

(4) The present standard of three checkers was insufficient to check the copying work of 20 copyists placed under them; there may be at least one checker per 4 copyists, the extra expenses can be met with the reduction of pay of checkers or by starting them with incremental salaries. The second course I would propose is that each checker may be given his monthly salary by drawing out the average monthly maximum earning of

4 copyists working under him. This would make him expedite the copying work. Unfortunately the checkers' maximum monthly salaries were out before the opening of the office, and it would not have been a wise step to post them on reduced salary without expecting a result of disappointment amongst them. Of course the standard of maximum salaries may depend upon the necessities of life for the time being.

Selections of Checkers, Supervisors, &c.

(5) Those having either qualified with Matric or School Final or upwards or having knowledge (combined with experience as clerks) up to Matric, &c., may be selected as Supervisors and Inspectors.

Vernacular trained School Masters having little knowledge of English and retired Vernacular Head Masters may be selected as checkers whose services prove material for their geographical and mathematical experience which is needed in this office.

Persons who have served in Revenue Treasuries are expected to be suitable hands as Inspectors and Supervisors in the Compilation branch.

Copying.

(6) I respectfully differ from the views of the experienced Deputy Superintendent Mr. Palkar in having this work done at Taluka Head Quarters with the aid of Talaties and School Masters or students as no uniformity of work can thereby be preserved; but on the contrary it may end into missing of slips, &c., and create troubles at the time of sorting. Besides this, they are likely to raise lot of questions and correspond on the subject or they may silently prefer the wisest scheme of copying out slips according to their own imagination. I quite agree with Mr. Palkar's suggestions of having the whole copying work, if possible at a Central Office where sorting is to be conducted.

In order that the copying work may not be delayed on account of absentism on the part of copyists suitable number of unpaid candidates may be entertained to work as their substitutes. This procedure was adopted here with a successful result of getting the copying work done very rapidly.

Sorting.

(7) When sorters are engaged on daily wages it is difficult to ascertain the exact standard of slips of a particular table which one can deal with during the day. Particular table may, therefore, be started simultaneously in particular gangs and we can easily mark those who lag behind and the sorters who may have finished their work may be engaged in helping them. The number of wages of such sorters may be deducted from the wages earned by those who have been given assistance. In making such deduction care may be taken to see the rural or urban area which may have been allotted to the share of those sorters along with any absence on their part, when table XVII was in progress here, some of the sorters were noticed to have a tendency of prolonging their work and thereby benefiting themselves with wages. The above procedure was at once put into force in respect to some of them with a result of deducting about 25 wages. This made all of them sharp and these complicated tables which we presumed to take about 30 or 35 working days were finished within 20 to 25 days. This was chiefly due to each sorter having been supplied with a printed Vernacular chart of occupations just resembling the pigeon hole and the particular hole where each slip should be posted according to various occupations. This made the work so easiest that the Index was to be referred to only for classification of exceptional occupations. This has proved to be the cheapest and shortest cut for dealing with these hard tables.

The use of surplus of Enumeration blank forms lying with the local officers may be well made for packeting circlewar copied slips and for totalling purposes by sorters with an effective saving of blank papers. This was done here with the approval of the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

Assistant.

(8) In an office specially working with more than one hundred employees in all, there may be two assistants. One of a higher grade and the other of a lower grade, as one man can hardly be able to attend to the management of the establishment and the accuracy of work unless he is compelled to work excessively, that is beyond his natural tolerance. At least selection of Assistants having local knowledge of town or city where the office is centralized is likely to do good to the Department.

General.

(9) In selecting hands preference may always be given to those who may have served in Census Offices as they are useful guides to other new comers. Here, I may respectfully mention that except Mr. Palkar who had joined the office we all were quite novice to the peculiarities of work which requires great concentration of mind enjoined with hard labour.

We are all thankful to the Provincial Superintendent of Census in selecting as the head of the office Mr. Palkar whose experience, intelligence and guidance were really of sound value to all of us.

(10) Trusting of your not taking me to be a faithless being to my own community I cannot but candidly and heartily leave the following just and fair remarks from my present experience in this office. The Anawlas are persons chiefly after service, than any other community in this District. Undoubtedly they are intelligent and hardworking hands. Every rule has its exception. Some of them are straightforward but most of them though intelligent bear the vices of secret wire pulling, black mailing, &c. Great care and caution may be exercised in giving admission to them in an office like this where they find it easy to commit mischief through inexperienced hands. They may only be admitted on their presenting certificates of good character signed by any respectable officer or gentleman, unless they are personally acquainted either to the Deputy or to the Assistant. Unfortunately some three or four such men got admission, but they were gradually removed as soon as they reflected their communal spirit of agitating the office in an opposite direction and creating troubles to the general management.

* Respectfully submitted to the Provincial Superintendent of Census for taking the above suggestions to the worth they may be. As the office is to be closed from 1st December 1921 I think it my essential duty while reverting to my post as an Aval Karkun in the Surat Collectorate, to bring to the notice of the Head of the temporary special department the above suggestions from my experience with the object that they may be made use of by such offices which may be opened at the next Census.

Notes by Mr. D. S. Samant on the Villainies practised by the Staff of the Bombay Office.

In absence of reliable checkers and supervisors, time scale would have been costly but piece work entails the following evils which are to be guarded :—

What precautions taken.

Some of the copyists either through greed to get more money or their own inability to earn more by copying in office resorted to

(a) removal of small enumeration books for home-copying.

(b) in case of bulky enumeration books, loose Census schedules (and therein he can easily succeed in deceiving a checker or supervisor) can be easily pocketed with blank slips for home-copying.

(c) In case of bulky enumeration books, the copyist who dare not take the loose schedules either—

(1) manages to get an opportunity, (if the checker is not shrewd enough to see how far the past work has been copied and checked on different occasions) to omit from copying 200 or 300 entries in the middle altogether and mislead the checker to give him credit for the full number of slips corresponding to the last figure shown in the summary or (2) he manages to deliver the loose schedules or relative in another gang for copying of his enumeration book to the neighbour.

At the beginning supervisors and checkers were instructed to see that under no circumstances books were removed from office and two peons were posted at the door through which the copyists were allowed to leave office although they used to enter through two doors. In spite of this five books were removed from the premises. (As reported before) these enumeration books were subsequently obtained through a copyist who was honest and to whom hopes were held out of an appointment in the first gang of sorters (this copyist used to take his seat in the neighbourhood of some who were suspected amongst the copyists).

Besides payment was withheld for two months, threatenings given to the effect that prosecutions would be instituted (as they knew me to have been the prosecuting officer for all the Police Courts in the City under the Rent Act and my cases used to be ventilated through columns of all newspapers for the information of the poor tenants).

Supervisors and checkers were warned to detect and avoid such cases.

Faulty checkers also had to be punished or their pay forfeited.

It may have been possible for the checkers and supervisors who hold no permanent posts anywhere to side with the copyists.

The number of slips copied by him and his neighbour cumulatively enables one of them to claim bonus (between them) to which otherwise none of them distributively would have been entitled.

(d) In absence of any of the above villainies he may try to get bonus by reserving a certain number of copied slips every day and put that accumulated number with the number of slips copied on a particular day so as to bring the total number within the reach of bonus for that day.

Copyists used to read the enumeration books wrongly at the time of checking the slips with the checkers and in many cases the wrong readings corresponded to the entries on slips (very strangely) (you happened once to notice it with the Commissioner). It was due to the following trick used :—

Some of the copyists used to copy only the serial numbers of entries of the book given to them for copying with the correct figures of respective ages and with or without correct occupations on slips and take these slips home for filling in other entries corresponding to those of the heads of families without taking the books or loose schedules with them and in (some cases the other particulars may be the same) and on coming to office next day and referring to the enumeration book if few of the entries differ, they used to place certain mark on the entry or entries (which they know to be differing) in the enumeration book to give them a clue, while checking with the checkers to read the same particulars (of the heads of families) for subsequent entries till they see another mark in the book; although the particulars in the enumeration book (which is in the hands of the copyist) are really different from those on slips (which are in the hands of the checker who may have not the least suspicion to doubt the wrong readings as they corresponded).

Sorters.—Some of the sorters used to deceitfully change the particulars—birth places, occupations, &c.—with a view to facilitating sorting and evading series of sorting required to be done for different provinces or occupations for which no pigeon holes were available at the first sorting.

Surroundings.—Although the office premises was good and spacious it was out of the way and good persons were unwilling to come there for service. Moreover furniture, i.e., gunny cloth was not inviting to some applicants—especially Parsis, Christians, &c. Some of the copyists used to pilfer sugar, &c., from Dock sheds and their pilferrings used to come to light subsequently when he is deceived by his neighbour who had an eye on his bundle (hidden). Personally I used to see for a long distance from the windows where I used to take my food at noon, boxes being tampered with. I cannot say whether the copyists caught the contagion there from these persons in the Dock or had this as an inherent quality (?) in them. But the fact remains that many of the copyists were not honest and had to be dismissed on occasions.

Whenever occasional excesses were noticed in case of a copyist the average for the week was taken out and charged for, so that the excess was spread over all the working days. This frustrated his object.

This caused innumerable corrections at the final checking and trouble.

Payment had to be put off till later than the 10th of each month. Proportionate deductions of the past months (charged for in pay bill) had to be made in the number of slips copied during 10 or more days of the next month and in case of the copyists who left the services the new persons were paid for the work requiring corrections out of the pay due to the old.

In addition to supervisors' inspection and test constant moving amongst them and testing some bundles here and there just to impress on the sorters that their work is under surveillance and effecting dismissals of defaulting sorters.

At the beginning warning was given and it was to be given often that everybody should take care of his own property and articles and that no complaint would be accepted. Still many persons used to lose their articles, i.e., watches, handkerchief, &c. In spite of this, my Assistant, Mr. Ambekar, fell a victim twice in losing his private books in April and August while he used to take his seat among the copyists and sorters.

CHAPTER IV—NOTES REGARDING THE REPORT.

This being the first time that an extensive use of maps and diagrams was attempted in the Bombay Census Report the following notes may be of use.

The work was all done at the Photozinc Press at Poona. It was found that, while most willing and obliging, that Press was unable to give attention to the *details* of an order. They can *trace* and *copy*, but if anything requiring careful attention to instructions is put into the order it is likely to be neglected. Thus it is dangerous to send a drawing in pencil and say "the lettering should please be in black, and the curves in red". Such an instruction is not attended to. The work is turned over to an *absolutely uneducated* draftsman with directions to copy it. And he will copy all in black, or in any arrangement of colours that suits his fancy.

A striking actual example of lack of education, and its disastrous results was as follows. A diagram was drawn and titled—"1872-1921". In the proof the hyphen between "1872" and "1921" was omitted. The proof was passed "subject to the insertion of the hyphen". The result was that a whole batch of copies was printed with the title—"1872 HYPHEN 1921".

Examples in which simple directions were not attended to were *innumerable*, and it is unnecessary to quote them. But all these remarks apply to the Press as it stood in 1921-22. Supervision may quite possibly be better by 1931.

As regards method there are only two available, namely, metal relief blocks and lithography.* The latter may, however, be sub-divided into hand-litho and photo-litho.

Metal blocks are more expensive than litho plates. They would always be slightly more expensive than photo-litho. Under the present system of accounting hand-litho is much the cheapest. But this mainly because the draftmen's time is not charged for.

Metal blocks are useful for small illustrations intended for intertextual printing. Litho is useful for large, whole page plates intended for binding in. Intertextual blocks can only be printed in black. An objection to blocks is that *no alterations can be made*, so that there can be no proof plate; whereas in the case of both the litho processes the work when standing on the stones can be altered at will, and without much labour.

Photo-litho and metal blocks have these advantages over hand-litho:—(1) they take as a rule a shorter time, especially if the work is elaborate; (2) they are bound to be exact copies of the original; whereas in the case of hand-litho work the draftsman can—and often did—make serious mistakes in copying, and (3) they render easier the use of much finer lines. The latter is an important point. With the pens used for litho drawing a very fine line is difficult. It was achieved, however, in the diagram at the end of Chapter II showing proportions of the sexes in Towns and Cities.

There are of course many bits of work which *could not* be copied. Good examples of this are the maps showing Density by means of minute dots. Such maps could only be reproduced by photographic methods. It is important to remember when preparing work for photo-lithography that it is essential to draw large and allow for a big reduction, since otherwise the lines do not come out fine and clear.

But the use of photo processes, whether metal blocks or photo-litho, necessitates the preparation of the original as a fair copy. With hand-litho a rough copy can be sent in. The difficulty as regards making fair originals was the absence of a skilled draftsman. In some cases I drew the maps or diagrams myself. But the work is, of course, undesirably rough. In the case of the Density maps of Gujrat and the Deccan the work was got done through the draftsman of the Director of Agriculture. But what I want to emphasize

* All other methods are ruled out on account of their costs.

is that at the next Census the Superintendent should insist on securing a skilled draftsman, and should from the outset make provision in his budget for such a man. A good salary would have to be provided, since *a man is required with sufficient education to plot curves, &c.*, and not merely to do blind unintelligent copying work.

As regards coloured work it should be mentioned that in the United Kingdom Census Report all maps and diagrams are in black. The use of colour necessitates double printing—each fresh colour a separate printing. This does not in India add to the cost of the Census because under our peculiar system of accounting the machine work is not debited to Census.

The use of colour adds to the vividness of the diagrams or maps, but it has this objection, namely that "registration" can seldom be exact, *i.e.*, the lines of one colour will seldom be in their exact position in relation to the lines of another colour. Consequently very fine and accurate plotting of curves is wasted, since the curve will be displaced as against the ground work of area squares, or the curves of the two colours will be displaced as against one another.

A word is required as regards *hatching*. The ordinary and traditional method of representing class values on maps and on some types of rectangular diagrams is by hatching with different arrangements of crossed lines. Now in western countries they have what are known as "Ben Day's mechanical tints". These tints are available in an extensive series, and individual tints can be selected so as to produce an easily apparent gradation from light to dark for the different class values. The English Census Report maps of 1911 afford an excellent example of well chosen tints. Unfortunately the Ben Day process is not so far available in India. All hatching has, therefore, to be done by hand ruled parallel lines. Even by hand it should clearly be possible for any trained draftsman to effect a graduated system of hatching for the class values. But in the case of the draftsman of the Photozinc Press it was found utterly impossible to get them to break away from their bad tradition of ruling all lines at equal distances. Thus if there are four class values represented respectively by vertical lines, horizontal lines and two kinds of oblique lines the draftsman—by spacing all the lines equally—will invariably produce a map in which the eye sees only *a single area of equal shading*, instead of a patch work of readily discernible lights and darks.

To sum up—The best method for the Superintendent of 1931 to adopt (in the absence of Day's mechanical tints) is to secure a good professional draftsman and use the photo-litho method, supplemented by few metal blocks where the illustration required is not large enough for a whole page.

As regards the use of key maps it is worth noting that the lines on the Presidency key map were unnecessarily coarse, and the map itself unnecessarily large. It is also open to question whether names are necessary. The insertion of names diminishes the space available for hatching, and in some Talukas reduces that space to almost nothing. The work was started with black maps of the Presidency, Natural divisions, Bombay and Ahmedabad. Afterwards it was found necessary to have blue or other neutral tinted maps printed. And these were used (for example) in the maps of Density by means of dots, and the map of Towns and Cities in relation to Railways. I recommend that at the next Census a large key map be bound in at the beginning of the Report either in addition to or in replacement of the present topographical map. In this key map the name of every District, Taluka and State should be inserted for reference. Thereafter in all subsequent maps names can be entirely omitted. The method to be followed is (1) to prepare the key map in black with names, (2) to have this photolithoed and printed in black (if the number of copies of the Report wanted is not known it must be kept standing on the stone), (3) to these have a few blue or neutral copies printed, (4) on these blue copies the skeleton outlines should be drawn in in black, and (5) these re-drawn black maps should be photolithoed down and a number of copies obtained, some in black and some again in blue or neutral for future use. It is obvious that

from the original key map in blue or neutral fresh maps can be taken off of either the whole Presidency showing districts or of anyone natural division showing Talukas.

The advantage of using blue or neutral maps for working on is that only so many of the boundaries can then be drawn in as are required. Thus if any figures are available for Talukas including Pethas, and not separately for Pethas then the Petha boundary need not be drawn in. It is clearly incorrect to hatch two separately marked units with the same hatching, when, as a matter of fact, the information is only available for a third unit consisting of these two units combined.* In the same way on the blue-print Presidency map it would be possible to mark in the boundaries of Divisions, or Natural Divisions, Districts or Talukas.

So far as sectional paper is concerned, the Press have key stones always standing with inches divided into 10ths and 20ths. Any other type of paper has to be specially prepared. On this occasion I prepared these special types. Of these one was Logarithmic. This was printed in black. The other two were drawn by hand-litho on stone, and printed in neutral tints. The objections to these papers were (1) the hand litho method gave very coarse lines, too coarse for use as a *black* back ground, and (2) in designing these papers I did not take into consideration the exact size of the intervals. Consequently it was found that when printed the intervals did not correspond with any divided rule, though we had rules in 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 to the inch. Another time I should design papers much on the same principle, but with all intervals of a definite fraction of an inch. These papers, drawn first in black double the size required with fine lines, would be transferred to stone by photo litho process with a reduction to $\frac{1}{2}$ and a number of copies would be asked for, some in black and some in neutral. Those in black could be subsequently used for photo-litho production of diagrams. Those in neutral could be used for various methods which will easily suggest themselves.

The diagrams actually adopted on this occasion are often open to criticism. In particular the diagram showing sex-proportions gave a lot of trouble. The idea was to get the facts for as many units as possible on to one plate, and actually nine separate units are shown. But this resulted in the use of a scale so small as to render the plotting of fine differences impossible.

As regards paper for the printing of Litho plates a special glazed paper was obtained from Messrs. John Dickinson of Bombay and handed over to the Photozinc Press. The printed copies of each plate, and each metal block, as ready, were handed over to the Census Office, which stored them till required and then handed them over to the Press which was printing the Report.

The General Report Volume and the Tables Volumes were printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay. The work was done in the Monotype Branch. The advantage of Mono or Linotype is that the keeping of matter standing does not absorb type which could be used for other work. But even though this is the case the Press do not like to keep much matter standing. For one thing the "furniture" (i.e., chases, &c. in which the matter is locked up) is rendered temporarily useless. And for another the "formes" put aside take up space.

In the case of the Tables there is also the question of "brass rules." Tabular work necessarily absorbs large numbers of rules, and a gross of assorted sizes disappears on a few pages. On the present occasion the Press laid in an extra stock to cope with the Census work. But even so several gross had to be temporarily transferred from Yerowda.

The Cities Report was printed at Yerowda. That Press is less overworked than the Government Central Press, but has worse type and much fewer resources in the shape of Antique, Bold, &c. They are also not so clever in arranging tabular matter. For instance the first Table in that Volume, showing the size of Cities and Towns in India commenced in proof at the foot of a page, so that the first item, Calcutta, was at the bottom of one page and all the following items on the next.

*This example is given as a theoretical case only. It did not actually occur in practice.

I should like to leave it on record that in my opinion the present prescribed Subsidiary Tables for the Report are far too cumbrous. Persons using the Report do not want ten or twelve pages of solid tabular matter at the end of each chapter. I should also like to say that considerable more latitude might with advantage be left to the Provincial Superintendents both as regards the form and contents of the report and the character and form of the Tables.

CHAPTER V.—COST OF THE CENSUS.

The cost of Taking the Census was materially increased by the very high demands on account of travelling allowance. Of this the bulk was from Local Fund School Masters. In the 1911 Census it is believed that these masters, when used, were not paid anything. On the present occasion I recommended to Government that the travelling allowance of Local Fund employees should be borne by the Census Grant. When making this recommendation I had no idea of what it would entail. At this Census, owing to (1) Talatis' strikes, and (2) the absence of voluntary workers, the employment of schoolmasters was on a much more extended scale than before. In fact the Supervising Staff seems largely to have been obtained from that class of person. The result was that we were literally snowed under with bills, which came in by every post for about a year, while the demands of the grant were out of all proportion to expectations. Something will have to be done in 1930 to decide how the question of schoolmasters travelling allowance is to be disposed of.

Another innovation, which cost a good deal, was the acceptance to the Census grant of travelling allowance of Government servants lent to Municipalities and Cantonments for Census work in their areas. This concession will have to be reconsidered along with the whole question of the cost of enumeration in making arrangements for the 1931 Census.

In Rural Tracts, that is to say everywhere except in Municipalities, Cantonments, Ports, Railways, Jails, &c., Government, following precedent, directed that the cost of house-numbering, lights, petty stationery, &c., should be borne from Local Funds. In passing it may be mentioned that the word " &c.," should not again be allowed to be used in such an order. Ultimately however, partly owing to outcries from the Boards, and partly because the strike of Talatis rendered housenumbering by paid Agency necessary in a few districts. Government directed that each Collector should report the amount actually spent by the Board and the proportion, if any, that he recommended for refund.

A good many Boards asked for refund. Some Collectors supported the request, others did not. In the end the Government of India refused to contribute, and the expenses had to remain charged to the Boards.

I do not personally approve of making the Local Boards pay for any part of the costs of the Census. Those bodies subsist on doles from Land Revenue, and are unable to meet their necessary expenditure. Their advantages accruing from the Census are not very great; and the Census seems to be part of the General Administration of the country, which ought (except perhaps in towns) to be paid for by General Revenues.

At the present Census Government directed that as in past Censuses Municipalities should ordinarily pay the whole cost of enumeration, and should contribute to the cost of Tabulation at the rate of three months' salary of one Tabulation clerk for every 10,000 of the population dealt with. Option was left to the local authorities to recommend whole or partial exemption in deserving cases. Except in the cases of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi the cost of enumeration is not known. It no doubt varied very much, according to the particular economies effected by individual Chief Officers and Secretaries but it was not thought worth while to call for returns.

The calculation of the cost of Tabulation to be collected as above was made to the nearest 100, and not to the nearest 10,000.

I have, in Chapter II of the General Report, called attention to the fact that the arrangement by which Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad bear half the total cost of the operations, saves those Municipalities large sums. They obtain more information at less cost. This I think is wrong in principle.

On the general question whether Municipalities should contribute or not, I think their position is very different from that of the Local Boards. Their interest in the Census figures is direct and important, and they are also legally empowered to impose taxation.

Assuming that the system of paid agency outlined above for rural tracts were adopted also for Municipalities the cost per head might be put at 4 pies, or two-thirds of the cost in the rural tracts. This reduction is made because of the more compact character of the population.

I am disposed to think that these expenses ought to be shared by Government and the Municipalities in varying proportions, for which the following scale is suggested:—

Population.	Government share.	Municipal share.
Up to 5,000	14 as.	2 as.
5,000-10,000	13 „	3 „
10,000-20,000	12 „	4 „
20,000-30,000	11 „	5 „
30,000-40,000	10 „	6 „
40,000-50,000	9 „	7 „
above 50,000	8 „	8 „

This sliding scale is suggested on the principle that the larger the Municipality the greater the advantage that accrues to its administration from the Census results.

However if the paid agency system is impossible in rural tracts it will be impossible also in Municipalities. In that case the classes of Municipal servants who can be called upon to serve should also be clearly stated in the Act.

The above suggested scale would be independent of the amount or character of the information collected and tabulated, and the present dual system—one principle applied to three cities and another and financially less inviting system being applied to the rest—would be avoided.

The cost of Abstraction and Tabulation was out of all proportion of the cost in 1911. Workers on temporary employment were harder to get, and their output much worse. The arguments against the use of Tabulating machinery in Chapter III above were written before the Tabulation was far advanced. If any feature of the present operations weakens the arguments there advanced, it is the cost of the Abstraction operations on this occasion. If machinery would result in less cost that is certainly a point worth taking into consideration.

Clerical and Menial Staff Employed from Time to Time in the Superintendent's Office, Poona.

Name. 1	Post. 2	Pay. 3	Period. 4	Remarks, 5
		Rs. s. p.		
1. Mr. R. W. Potnis	Head Clerk	175 0 0	21-4-1920 to 31-7-1922.	G. O., G. D., No. 5331 of 10-5-1920 and No. 1675 of 15-2-1921, No. 5200 of 8-7-1921; G. R., G. D. No. 307 of 7-4-1922.
2. Ramesh K. D. Alre	Accountant	60 0 0	1-2-1921 to 31-5-1921.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-5-1921.
Mr. S. L. Dhakne	Do.	75 0 0	1-6-1921 to 31-7-1921.	
" D. R. Kotbagi	Do.	80 0 0	1-8-1921 to 28-12-1921.	
3. Mr. N. R. Aitre	Clerk	60 0 0	12-11-1920 to 31-5-1921.	G. R., G. D., No. 307 of 7-4-1922.
4. Mr. G. N. Ajankya	Typist	50 0 0	1-6-1921 to 17-6-1922.	
5. Mr. B. C. Bibekar	Clerk	55 0 0	10-5-1920 to 31-5-1921.	
" C. Y. Deshpande	Do.	50 0 0	1-6-1921 to 17-6-1922.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-7-1921 and G. R., G. D., No. 307 of 7-4-1922.
" R. D. Gupta	Do.	30 0 0	5-8-1921 to 2-6-1921.	
	Do.	30 0 0	10-6-1921 to 30-11-1921.	
	Do.	30 0 0	1-12-1921 to 17-6-1922.	
MENIAL ESTABLISHMENT.				
One Peon	Peon	17 0 0	8-4-1920 to 17-6-1922.	G. O., G. D., No. 5200 of 6-7-1921 and G. R., G. D., No. 307 of 7-4-1922.
Do.	"	17 0 0	24-4-1920 to 17-6-1922.	
Do.	"	17 0 0	16-11-1920 to 27-12-1920.	
One Boy peon	"	18 0 0	21-8-1921 to 17-6-1922.	

Census Divisions and Charges.

District.	P—Preliminary F—Final.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Super- intendents.	Supervisors.	Enumera- tors.	Charge Super- intendent.	Supervisors.	Enumera- tors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay City	{ P. ... F. ...	32 32	201 201	2,282 2,282	38 38	* 304	333 2,200	1,283 1,283	160	146 22	*During the Preliminary stage the enumerators worked directly under the charge Superintendent.
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.											
Bombay Suburban District.	{ P. ... F. ...	5 5	62 62	655 655	5 5	60 70	450 562	6,797 6,797	566 486	70 60	
NORTHERN DIVISION.											
Ahmedabad	{ P. ... F. ...	24 24	482 482	4,156 4,156	24 24	480 481*	3,591 4,066*	11,139 11,139	557 555	74 65	*Moreover there were 20 Supervisors and 38 Enumerators for Special Blocks in Ahmedabad City Municipal Area at the final Enumeration. They are not included in these figures.
Borach	{ P. ... F. ...	11 11	109 109	1,898 1,898	11 11	165 168	1,842 1,898	7,106 7,106	474 465	42 41	
Kaira	{ P. ... F. ...	19 19	477 477	5,277 5,277	19 19	474 477	4,147 5,180	19,428 19,428	528 536	63 49	
Panch Mahals	{ P. ... F. ...	7 7	156 156	1,921 1,921	7 7	156 157	1,273 1,716	12,328 12,828	553 550	68 60	
Surat	{ P. ... F. ...	13 13	197 197	2,624 2,624	13 13	190 190	2,115 2,335	18,506 18,506	868 859	76 69	
Thana	{ P. ... F. ...	16 16	373 373	3,879 3,879	16 16	359 367	929 3,561	10,927 10,927	490 479	189 50	
CENTRAL DIVISION.											
Ahmednagar	{ P. ... F. ...	18 18	487 487	4,942 4,942	18 18	495 487	4,871 4,889	12,787 12,787	473 471	47 47	

District.	P—Preliminary F—Final	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks.
		Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Super- intendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerat- ors.	Charge Super- intendant.	Superisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khandesh, East	{ P. ... F. ...	16 16	523 523	5,824 5,824	16 16	518 519	5,584 5,753	15,770 15,770	487 486	46 44	
Khandesh, West	{ P. ... F. ...	10 10	272 272	3,385 3,385	10 10	245 277	1,986 2,785	14,704 14,704	600 531	74 53	
Nasik	{ P. ... F. ...	22 22	409 409	4,714 4,714	22 22	410 414	3,230 4,168	9,872 9,872	597 595	67 62	
Poona	{ P. ... F. ...	30 30	483 483	4,957 4,957	30 30	491 483	4,047 4,914	7,551 7,851	480 488	58 48	
Satara	{ P. ... F. ...	26 26	609 609	6,055 6,055	26 26	672 679	5,559 5,849	10,728 10,728	415 411	50 48	
Sholapur	{ P. ... F. ...	17 17	303 303	3,576 3,576	17 17	309 309	3,549 3,556	10,426 10,426	574 574	50 50	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.											
Belgaum	{ P. ... F. ...	14 14	453 453	5,337 5,337	14 14	453 453	5,171 5,379	17,352 17,351	536 536	47 45	
Bijapur	{ P. ... F. ...	13 13	373 373	4,600 4,600	13 13	370 373	4,166 4,596	16,435 16,435	577 573	51 46	
Dharwar	{ P. ... F. ...	22 22	556 556	5,644 5,644	22 22	549 562	5,847 5,569	11,757 11,757	471 469	48 46	
Kanara	{ P. ... F. ...	19 19	318 318	2,770 2,770	19 19	303 318	1,945 2,464	5,305 5,305	380 315	51 40	
Kolaba	{ P. ... F. ...	17 17	275 275	3,058 3,058	17 17	295 275	1,316 2,890	7,941 7,941	659 491	103 48	
Ratnagiri	{ P. ... F. ...	15 15	463 463	5,162 5,162	15 15	385 463	2,604 5,168	17,446 17,446	781 566	100 61	
SIND.											
Hyderabad	{ P. ... F. ...	17 17	226 226	2,727 2,727	17 17	69 226	694 2,356	7,417 7,417	1,827 558	241 54	
Karachi	{ P. ... F. ...	13 13	374 374	2,723 2,723	13 13	146 261	691 2,258	8,610 8,610	767 429	162 50	
Larkana	{ P. ... F. ...	16 16	264 264	3,153 3,153	16 16	120 202	710 2,711	8,232 8,232	1,093 503	186 48	
Navabshah	{ P. ... F. ...	16 16	192 192	2,141 2,141	16 16	44 192	206 1,775	5,915 5,915	2,115 486	452 52	
Sukkur	{ P. ... F. ...	13 13	287 287	2,769 2,769	13 13	121 288	387 2,387	10,123 10,123	1,088 457	340 55	
Thar and Parker	{ P. ... F. ...	11 11	207 207	2,535 2,535	11 11	207 207	878 1,877	11,708 11,708	463 463	109 51	
Upper Sind Frontier	{ P. ... F. ...	11 11	96 96	1,107 1,107	11 11	60 94	586 1,089	4,325 4,325	793 506	89 45	
ADEN.											
Aden	{ P. ... F. ...	8 8	27 27	170 170	8 8	35 35	220 220	986 986	225 225	36 36	

Number of Forms Supplied and Used.—I. Major Forms.

District or State.	(a) - Supplied. (b) - Used.											Remarks.
	Enumeration Book Covers.		Block Lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.			
					Actual number.		Per 100 occupied houses.					
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	House Hold Schedules.	Boat Tickets.	Travelling Tickets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay City ...	5,098	4,948	*4,500	4,500	225,685	194,685	634	545		4,650	170,600	
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.												
Bombay Suburban District	1,000	836	1,350	1,122	19,950	15,822	86	66		Included in Thana	23,500	
NORTHERN DIVISION.												
Ahmedabad ...	6,900	5,551	(A) 20,795	18,052	135,450	126,272	60	56		100	50,000	
Bhach ...	2,620	2,840	3,980	3,487	46,500	37,630	65	53		240	20,000	
Kaira ...	6,450	6,343	12,160	8,892	108,000	96,900	59	53			36,500	
Panch Mahale ...	2,560	2,255	6,090	5,520	46,250	39,891	60	52			10,000	
Thana ...	5,174	4,992	9,406	8,333	85,655	76,788	67	51		440	51,516	
Thana ...	3,200	4,551	9,400	7,795	104,500	83,642	68	54		(B) 1,600	(C) 50,000	
CENTRAL DIVISION.												
Ahmednagar ...	6,320	5,990	11,500	9,475	124,250	116,209	78	73			20,000	
Chandesh, East ...	7,050	6,747	12,700	11,068	130,500	114,088	68	55			30,000	
Chandesh, West ...	4,570	3,861	8,500	6,888	70,350	63,808	60	54			20,000	
Nasik ...	6,255	5,741	10,600	8,186	115,250	105,855	72	66			32,100	
Poona ...	6,600	6,885	12,150	10,833	140,750	122,271	66	58			70,000	
Satara ...	8,474	7,747	14,120	11,313	161,000	152,619	62	55			37,500	
Sholapur ...	4,180	4,180	(E) 8,250	7,098	95,250	91,805	65	55			47,500	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.												
Belgaum ...	6,720	6,315	12,180	10,031	130,000	110,809	63	54			30,000	
Bijapur ...	5,880	5,175	(F) 10,240	9,084	111,000	108,128	69	59			30,000	
Bijapur ...	6,375	6,903	(F) 18,460	11,682	141,550	134,799	65	62			(J) 45,000	
Kanara ...	3,310	3,238	6,660	4,455	55,750	45,562	65	63		600	20,000	
Kolaba ...	3,660	3,518	7,020	5,541	75,250	64,111	68	61		1,200	29,000	
Ratnagiri ...	6,325	5,731	12,280	10,348	148,250	124,665	61	51		1,000	30,000	
SIND.												
Hyderabad ...	3,220	3,220	(G) 6,500	6,437	60,300	50,100	56	54		2,000	40,000	
Karachi ...	4,600	4,009	(H) 4,750	4,080	79,770	77,770	71	69		2,700	66,000	
Larkana ...	3,650	3,596	6,075	5,801	77,250	68,208	72	64		300	30,000	
Navabshah ...	2,610	2,610	5,040	4,715	49,010	44,725	61	56		600	30,000	
Sukkur ...	3,650	3,013	(I) 8,310	6,052	74,800	64,577	73	63		600	40,000	
Thar & Parkar ...	2,930	2,684	5,560	4,767	64,000	58,966	77	65			30,000	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,400	1,375	2,700	1,659	24,500	12,560	55	44		1,000	20,000	

At this Census these forms were not printed.

* Special for Bombay.

(A) Including special forms for Ahmedabad Municipality.

(B) Do. supply for Bombay Suburban District.

(C) Do. do. Javhar State.

(D) Do. special forms for Sholapur Municipality.

(E) Do. do. do. Bagalkot Municipality.

(F) Do. do. do. Hubli Municipality.

(J) Do. supply for Savnur State.

(J) Do. special forms for Hyderabad Municipality.

(H) Do. do. do. Karachi Municipality.

(I) Do. do. do. Sukkur, Rohari and Shikarpur Municipalities.

District or State.	(a) = Supplied. (b) = Used.											Remarks.
	Enumeration Book Covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.			
					Actual number.		Per 100 occupied houses.					
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	House Hold Schedules.	Boat Tickets.	Travelling Tickets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT GROUP.												
Cambay	560	560	820	797	10,400	10,060	56	54		100	3,500	
Chuch	2,700	2,660	4,440	3,946	70,000	61,557	59	52		100	12,000	
Gohilwad Prant	4,406	4,307	9,420	8,454	86,550	78,338	62	56		100	42,500	
Halar Prant	7,526	4,101	14,100	9,436	111,700	97,962	63	56		100	40,000	
Jhalavad Prant	3,160	2,664	5,900	4,614	47,750	39,840	63	52			20,000	
Sorath Prant	6,905	6,518	10,940	9,305	111,450	110,057	85	64		100	40,000	
Mahi Kantha	4,770	4,528	9,645	8,187	60,100	52,755	56	49			20,000	
Palampur	3,420	3,419	7,440	7,353	78,050	69,038	64	57			20,000	
Rova Kantha	5,610	5,083	9,040	8,197	84,650	69,376	55	45			20,000	
Surat Agency:—												
Banada	225	225	363	300	4,700	4,000	57	48			1,500	
Dange	383	350	741	700	3,410	3,000	70	61			1,814	
Dharampur	598	550	1,170	1,100	11,600	10,000	60	52			3,240	
Sachin	145	145	270	250	2,885	2,750	55	52			1,980	
KONKAN GROUP.												
Janjira	500	487	1,000	930	10,000	8,450	54	45		125	1,000	
Javhar	220	218	440	440	5,500	5,482	65	66			Included in Thana.	
Savantwadi	1,060	970	2,120	1,835	24,000	17,518	56	41		100	10,000	
DECCAN GROUP.												
Akalkot	590	500	968	810	11,000	11,000	62	62			3,000	
Bhor	880	880	1,400	1,270	19,150	16,542	64	62			5,000	
Aundh	600	442	1,000	899	10,000	6,867	67	46			1,500	
Phaltan	360	365	780	680	7,500	6,850	74	68			1,250	
Surgana	60	82	120	120	1,600	1,318	51	41			400	
SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY GROUP.												
Kolhapur	6,105	5,064	10,420	9,605	116,000	105,234	70	63			16,500	
Janakhandi	600	600	1,200	1,200	12,000	12,000	58	58			2,000	
Kurundwad Senior	225	195	450	450	5,100	5,050	62	62			800	
Do. Junior	190	190	315	315	3,550	3,550	50	50			600	
Miraj Senior	550	593	1,120	655	13,000	9,296	74	53			1,800	
Do. Junior	450	423	780	711	5,000	3,405	64	44			1,000	
Madhol	450	874	700	700	7,000	6,375	54	49			1,300	
Samdurg	800	270	600	400	4,200	4,100	82	58			800	
Wangli	1,575	1,507	2,560	2,298	28,200	24,166	62	53			5,150	
Vadi	10	10	20	10	200	186	67	45			50	
KARNATAK GROUP.												
Atth-Dallapur	600	590	1,000	896	10,000	9,200	58	53			2,000	
Byadur	105	104	210	127	2,000	1,667	58	48			Included in Dhurwar	
BIAP.												
hairpur	1,000	857	2,009	1,897	21,000	20,667	58	58		200	10,000	
ANEN.												
en	500	449	700	441	6,000	4,394	95	64		600	20,000	

At this Census these forms were not printed.

Number of Forms Supplied and Used—II. Minor Forms.

(a)—Supplied,
(b)—Used.

District or State.	Charge Register.		Letter of Authority.		Circle Summary.		Change Summary.		District Summary.		Specimen General Schedules for Cantonment.		Circle Registers for Cantonment.		Home Lists for Cantonment.		Port Book Lists.		Notices to Masters of Sea going Vessels.		Index to Clauses.		Letters to Managers, &c. and Industrial Schedules A.		Industrial Schedules B.		Remarks.	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Bombay City	...	300	800	2,000	2,500				4	4	25,374	30,104			75	75	450	450	556	556	694	694	1,740	1,740	37,710	37,710	Special for Bombay. Moreover 400 Clauses Registers were specially printed for Bombay.	
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.																												
Bombay Suburban District. Included in Thana					200	200	12	12	4	4					15	15	Included in Thana District.				80	80	217	217	1,800	1,718		
NORTH-EAST DIVISION.																												
Ahmednabad	...	2,750	2,055	5,800	5,775	1,900	1,300	75	75	4	4	70	70	16	16	40	42	10	20	90	90	870	870	1,035	893	6,900	5,000	
Bhamburda	...	930	445	3,050	1,476	625	428	25	25	4	4							60	28	108	108	890	890	105	66	850	658	
Kaira	...	2,520	1,890	5,050	5,245	1,510	1,000	60	60	2	2										700	700	100	65	417	396		
Panch Mahals	...	775	671	2,600	1,898	600	451	20	20	4	4										240	240	60	30	300	300		
Surat	...	1,345	1,053	4,135	3,764	1,058	829	55	55	4	4										576	576	249	187	1,003	684		
Thana	...	13,050	11,446	5,250	5,005	11,203	11,146	137	137	18	18										775	775	725	725	12,775	11,572	Including figures for Bombay Suburban District. Including figures for "Javhar" State	
CENTRAL DIVISION.																												
Ahmednagar	...	2,850	2,450	5,150	5,061	1,500	1,300	40	40	4	4	60	60	19	13	30	30				650	650	90	90	190	180		
Bhamburda, East	...	2,550	1,538	6,750	6,826	1,600	1,279	25	25	4	4	45	45	2	2						470	470	280	215	1,760	1,285		
Khandesh, West	...	2,853	1,889	3,793	3,880	820	850	25	25	4	4										425	425	183	183	585	585		
Nasik	...	2,800	984	4,890	4,722	1,450	1,354	70	70	8	8	135	135	42	42	120	120				625	625	50	50	180	190		
Poona	...	4,200	2,588	6,000	5,861	1,760	1,611	55	55	8	8	650	640	25	25	70	70				1,020	1,020	345	567	2,750	2,600		
Satara	...	3,750	2,580	7,575	7,040	1,905	1,418	56	56	4	4	10	10	2	2	5	5				898	898	19	14	43	38		
Sholapur	...	1,820	1,065	5,150	4,619	1,010	775	35	35	5	5	25	25	2	2						890	890	255	222	2,340	2,111		
SOUTH DIVISION.																												
Belgaum	...	2,420	1,794	6,600	6,397	1,600	840	80	80	8	8	125	125	13	13	30	30				550	550	155	76	800	762		
Bijapur	...	3,375	3,724	6,650	4,628	1,225	1,064	32	32	6	6										480	480	210	172	200	143		
Dharwar	...	3,350	2,791	6,750	6,880	1,500	1,489	80	80	8	8	50	50	9	9						890	890	305	373	670	577	Including figures for Belgaum.	
Kannara	...	2,925	1,829	3,130	3,038	1,050	1,050	40	40	4	4	25	25	8	8	25	25				480	480	85	65	175	175		
Kolaba	...	1,605	1,121	3,800	3,797	800	713	35	35	6	6										690	690	227	138	443	376		
Ratnagiri	...	2,775	2,367	6,250	6,301	1,450	1,402	35	35	4	4										690	690	58	53	175	171		
SIND.																												
Hyderabad	...	1,300	1,300	3,575	3,575	650	650	45	45	4	4	100	100	20	20	30	30	100	100	300	300	345	345	75	75	140	140	
Kanachi	...	9,000	9,000	3,750	3,750	1,160	1,160	40	40	4	4	210	210	30	30	30	30				230	230	250	250	1,050	1,050		
Larkana	...	1,005	1,088	3,575	3,507	700	692	55	55	4	4										870	870	125	108	165	140		
Marsabul	...	1,390	1,088	3,625	3,425	833	825	35	35	4	4										390	390	55	55	110	140		
Sakkar & Parker	...	1,430	960	3,370	3,130	650	708	31	31	8	8	35	25	2	2						255	255	311	115	260	212		
Thar & Parker	...	1,080	924	2,648	2,645	630	639	35	35	4	4										215	215	83	83	240	180		
Upper Sind Frontier	...	690	415	1,525	1,150	350	340	25	25	4	4										185	185	18	18	53	46		

CUTTACK GROUP.		300	110	1000	500	90	90	5	6	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	10	10	20	80	60	105	105	8	3	8	8
Cuttack	1,301	2,123	2,432	2,040	650	550	550	30	30	4	4	4	4	25	25	2	2	30	30	215	215	370	370	105	3	3	8	8
Gohilwad Prant	3,400	1,125	5,025	4,940	1,270	1,258	1,270	50	50	8	8	8	8	25	25	2	2	50	50	300	300	670	670	145	15	15	10	10
Hajar Prant	8,500	1,810	7,045	6,700	1,900	1,748	1,900	105	105	13	13	13	13	190	190	11	11	50	50	297	297	900	900	145	15	15	10	10
Jharsud Prant	2,425	2,189	3,100	2,915	1,070	983	1,070	80	80	6	6	6	6	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	80	72	72	370	370
Sorash Prant	1,800	1,565	3,525	3,375	1,830	1,600	1,830	140	140	8	8	8	8	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
Mahu Kantha	2,190	1,118	4,525	4,415	600	578	600	110	110	8	8	8	8	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
Palampur	1,790	1,577	4,026	4,037	890	860	890	60	60	8	8	8	8	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
Bewa Kantha	2,400	1,448	4,750	4,334	1,300	856	1,300	85	85	8	8	8	8	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
Bansda	185	150	285	250	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
Dangs	197	180	300	280	36	36	36	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
Dharangpur	802	800	504	500	56	56	56	4	4	4	4	4	4	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
Sachin	133	130	105	150	41	41	41	2	2	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	50	50	410	410	650	650	130	113	113	360	360
KORAPUT GROUP.																												
Tanjira	475	475	690	650	150	138	150	23	23	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	35	35	25	25	105	105	8	3	8	8	8
Jarbar	180	135	300	300	Included in Thana	300	Included in Thana	10	10	7	7	7	7	25	25	2	2	10	10	55	55	225	225	15	15	10	10	10
Sawantvadi	1,003	361	1,375	1,164	475	335	475	35	35	10	10	10	10	25	25	2	2	10	10	55	55	225	225	15	15	10	10	10
DHODAP GROUP.																												
Ahalot	250	100	610	525	125	100	100	10	10	4	4	4	4	25	25	2	2	20	20	20	20	100	100	69	25	25	175	175
Ehor	500	800	700	700	825	237	30	24	24	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	20	20	20	20	130	130	76	5	5	86	86
Annih.	275	151	64	64	135	125	14	14	14	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	20	20	20	20	130	130	76	5	5	86	86
Phalitan	275	100	34	34	89	70	70	5	5	4	4	4	4	25	25	2	2	20	20	20	20	130	130	76	5	5	86	86
Surgasa	92	85	75	75	15	15	15							25	25	2	2	20	20	20	20	130	130	76	5	5	86	86
SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTY GROUP.																												
Kohapur	2,635	2,510	5,730	4,570	1,931	996	996	65	65	8	8	8	8	25	25	2	2	1197	1,115	50	50	1,115	1,115	50	50	150	150	150
Jamabandi	488	488	735	735	120	120	120	90	90	1	1	1	1	25	25	2	2	150	150	25	25	150	150	25	25	258	258	258
Kurandwad Senior	917	167	276	151	75	65	65	7	7	9	9	9	9	25	25	2	2	65	65	4	4	65	65	4	4	2	20	15
Do.	168	168	184	184	60	60	60	7	7	7	7	7	7	25	25	2	2	50	50	2	2	50	50	2	2	2	20	20
Mirs Senior	306	301	532	517	76	76	76	6	6	1	1	1	1	25	25	2	2	65	65	7	7	65	65	7	7	7	50	50
Do. Junior	111	111	390	198	132	11	132	11	10	1	1	1	1	25	25	2	2	50	50	20	20	50	50	20	21	20	22	22
Mudhol	246	176	414	414	60	60	60	11	11	1	1	1	1	25	25	2	2	130	130	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pandhurg	147	147	280	100	75	75	75	11	11	1	1	1	1	25	25	2	2	50	50	50	50	50	50	1	1	1	1	1
Sangli	838	600	2,556	2,464	900	191	900	90	17	1	1	1	1	25	25	2	2	180	180	95	95	180	180	95	25	50	50	50
Wadi	16	3	92	97	3	9	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	25	25	2	2	13	13	1	1	13	13	1	1	1	1	1
KARNATAK GROUP.																												
Jath-Dadapur	221	165	100	100	100	92	92	4	4	2	2	2	2	25	25	2	2	50	50			50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Savatur	100	99	150	136	Included in Dharwar Supply	136	Included in Dharwar Supply							25	25	2	2	80	80	30	30	80	80	30	30	30	30	30
SINDH.																												
Kharapur	432	431	1,020	908	316	900	900	14	14					25	25	2	2	133	130			133	130		2	25	25	25
ARUN.																												
Adan	135	33	300	300	100	100	100	45	25					25	25	2	2	50	50	80	80	50	50	80	80	80	80	80

Forms arranged by Languages.

Name of Form.	English.	Marathi.	Gujarathi.	Kanarese.	Sindhi.	More than one language.	Remarks.
Charge Registers	8,500	86,000	28,000	9,000	10,100	...	
Homes Book Lists	7,000	160,000	130,000	45,000	32,000	...	
Letters of Authority	5,000	70,000	60,000	21,000	23,000	...	
General Schedules	258,250	1,517,550	1,129,000	890,000	485,000	...	
Enumeration Book Covers	12,750	70,500	62,950	18,525	21,100	...	
Travelling Tickets	...	...	...	...	...	2,125,000	1,825,000 in E. M. G. & K. and 300,000 in E. & S.
Caste Indices	7,000	6,500	7,000	1,800	1,780	...	
Circle Summary	8,000	17,000	16,800	4,500	4,200	...	
Charge Summary	1,200	300	890	...	...	...	
District Summary	258	...	...	...	...	...	
Specimen General Schedules with instructions for Cantonment.	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	
Circle Registers for Cantonment	200	...	...	...	...	...	
Houses Lists for Cantonment	500	...	...	...	...	...	
Port Renumeration Pass Books	860	...	...	...	...	...	
Post Book Lists	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	1,500 in E. M. & G. and 150 in E. & S.
Notices to Masters of Seagoing Vessels	1,500	4,000	1,050	...	*400	...	* The Notice was printed in English also overleaf of Sindhi Notice form
Enumeration Boat Tickets for Ports on the Indus and its branches.	...	...	...	...	6,250	...	
Letters to Managers, &c. and Industrial Schedules A.	2,250	8,500	2,500	600	685	...	
Industrial Schedules B	81,000	15,000	15,000	2,500	1,500	...	
Special forms for House Lists for selected Cities and Towns.	7,500	500	18,015†	1,600	1,050	...	† Includes 10,000 Special Block List forms in Gujarathi for the city of Ahmedabad.
Registers of Families for Bombay and Karachi.	19,060	6,100	3,900	...	1,300	...	
Special Specimen Schedules of instructions for Bombay.	16,000	7,500	1,500	...	...	...	
Special Circle Registers for Bombay	400	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Charge Registers for Bombay	300	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing Number of Slips by Religions and Civil conditions with the number of Reams required and their cost.

Colour.	Number of slips.						Without Symbols.	Total number of slips.	Number of Reams of	Paper.		Remarks.	
	Married.		Unmarried.		Widowed.					Size of.	Cost of.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
ORIGINAL PRINTING AT THE GOVERNMENT PHOTO-LITHO PRESS.													
Badami	6,227,260	6,533,460	5,666,128	5,861,000	892,140	2,184,300	...	25,50,308	472	25" x 40"	Rs. a. p.	In the case of white and coloured paper, a few sheets of paper of each kind originally supplied were left as balance which were made use of at the time of supplementary printing. But the cost shown here is for the whole ordered supply of paper and not for the paper used, and the figures in columns 10 to 12 are for supplementary printing treated for the additional supply of paper over and above the balance.	
White	700,380	715,068	555,000	555,820	110,052	265,410	...	3,201,390	119	20" x 25"	4,142 4 2		
Yellow	18,952	17,334	27,000	22,032	3,024	8,100	...	96,742	4	20" x 25"	1,050 14 5		
Green	55,222	55,350	80,072	55,350	7,020	16,120	...	288,144	11	20" x 25"	41 14 10		
Blue	130,450	115,290	135,000	80,190	20,004	62,100	...	530,004	20	20" x 25"	167 5 1		
Red	100,440	105,300	100,062	80,190	8,046	15,090	...	412,198	16	20" x 25"	304 8 7		
											248 6 1		
SUPPLEMENTARY PRINTING AT THE GOVERNMENT PHOTO-LITHO PRESS.													
Badami	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	100,000	160,000	480,000	10	25" x 40"	100 2 8		
White	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	80,000	240,000	5	25" x 40"	26 8 4		
Yellow	750	750	750	2,450	2,350	3,300	9,000	19,250	1	16 1/2" x 26 1/2"	6 4 0		
Green	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	48,000	1 1/2	20" x 25"	21 12 0		
										& 16 1/2" x 26 1/2"			
Blue	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	9,750	16,250	26,000	78,000	3 1/2	20" x 25"	32 10 0		
										& 22" x 27"			
Red	...	...	...	3,000	15,000	3,000	10,500	15,000		16 1/2" x 26 1/2"			
												Only balance of the first supply of paper was made use of.	
LOCAL PRINTING AT THE VARIOUS PRIVATE PRESSSES.													
Badami	16,000	...	12,250	6,000	5,250	8,000	281,000	829,500	...	...	...	Rs. 603-6-6 is the cost of local printing of slips including paper, printing stamping, &c.	
White	5,000	9,000	5,500	11,500	13,500	5,000	127,000	170,500	...	...	...		
Yellow	750	1,500	1,000	1,500	250	...	37,500	42,500	...	...	...		
Green	100	200	200	200	100	...	200	47,000	...	...	...		
Blue	1,700	3,950	4,200	7,700	1,600	2,800	26,250	48,250	...	...	...		
Red	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000	43,000	...	...	...		
Total										5,222	5	3	
Cost of Local Printing.										502	5	6	
Casual labour, bundling, &c., at Photo-litho Press.										907	14	6	
Cost of 200 wooden boxes.										472	5	0	
Grand Total										5,510	12	3	

In the case of white and coloured paper, a few sheets of paper of each kind originally supplied were left as balancers which were made use of at the time of supplementary printing. But the cost shown here is for the whole extent supply of paper and for the paper used, and the figure in column 10 is for supplementary printing only. For the additional supply of paper over and above this balance.

Re. 903-6 is the cost of local printing of slips including paper, printing stamping, &c.

Each measuring block 25" x 13 1/2" x 8" and having capacity of holding 100,000 slips.

Location and Character of Abstraction Offices in 1921.

Location of Office.				Floor space in square feet.	Remarks.	Work done in copying stage.		Work done in sorting stage.		Other special work done.	
Place.	Description of building or buildings.	Owner of building.	Rental.			Districts copied.	Population.	Districts sorted.	Population.	Nature of work.	For what regions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	Old Branch Custom's House, Prince of Wales Dock, and Floor.	Government	Rs.	3,922		(1) Bombay City. (2) Bombay Suburban Districts.	1,175,914 159,940 1,335,754	(1) Bombay City. (2) H. S. D.	1,175,914 159,940 1,335,754	(a) City Tables. (b) Housing Tables. (c) Sheets for analysis of families.	(a) (3) Bombay City and H. S. D. (3) Bombay City and H. S. D.
Poona	(1) Sardar Baste's Wada, occupying the Nagarkhana. (2) Temple property in Bhamburda (For ship copying period only).	Sardar Baste Panch	195 p.m.	4,981	Repairing charges amounting to Rs. a. p. 563-8-0	(1) Poona (2) Raingiri (3) Kolaba (4) Bhore (5) Janjira	1,000,033 1,154,944 559,949 130,430 87,034 2,944,179	(1) Poona (2) Raingiri (3) Kolaba (4) Bhore (5) Janjira	1,000,033 1,154,944 559,949 130,430 87,034 2,944,179	(1) City Tables. (2) Sheets for analysis of families.	(1) Poona City. (2) Poona, Raingiri, Kolaba, Bhore and Janjira.
Nasik	Baste's Wada.	Sardar Baste	65 p.m.	2,880		(1) Nasik (2) East Khandesh. (3) Surana	532,676 1,075,837 14,919 1,289,325	(1) Nasik (2) East Khandesh. (3) West do. (4) Ahmednagar. (5) Surana.	532,676 1,075,837 641,847 731,059 14,919	Sheets for analysis of families.	(1) Nasik. (2) East Khandesh. (3) West do. (4) Ahmednagar. (5) Surana.
Sholapur	In two of the bungalows taken up by Government out of old Cantonment property.	Government		2,983 2,892	Repairing charges amounting to Rs. a. p. 755-4-0	(1) Sholapur (2) Solara (3) Thana (4) Akalkot (5) Solara (6) Solara Agency. (7) Javhar (8) Jash	742,010 1,025,259 109,010 21,850 107,946 40,602 52,651 2,949,597	Sholapur Solara Thana Akalkot Solara Agency. Javhar Jash.	2,949,597	City Tables. Housing Tables. (3) Sheets for analysis of families.	For Sholapur City. Sholapur, Solara and Thana.
Ahmednagar	Building owned by a private person.	Mr. Ralkrishna Sakharam Patil.	40 p.m.	2,220		(1) Ahmednagar and (2) West Khandesh.	781,559 641,847 1,423,399			Industrial abstraction for Marathi Speaking Districts.	Bombay City, H. S. D., Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Raingiri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Solara, Bhore and Janjira, Surana, Akalkot, Solara Agency, Javhar, Jash, Kolhapur & S. S. C. States, Saurashtra.
Ahmedabad	Two private buildings.	(1) Mula Fida- all, Miranob Abdul Hussain Bokhi Bungalow. (2) Mr. Karaka.	55 p.m. 137 p.m.	1,357 1,923		(1) Ahmedabad (2) Kaira (3) Cambay	890,911 710,982 71,702 1,672,595			(1) Housing Tables for Ahmedabad City only. (2) Industrial Tables. Abstraction for Gujarati Speaking Districts.	(1) Ahmedabad. (2) Broach. (3) Kaira. (4) Panch Mahals. (5) Surat. (6) Palanpur Agency. (7) Rewa Kantha. (8) Mahi Kantha. (9) Cambay. (10) Surat Agency. (11) Sorath Prant.
Surat	In the ground floor of the building formerly used by the Bank of Bombay.	Nahabada Mr. Hafsuddin Alimkhan, valad Nawab Mir Muzfar Naasakhhan.	75 p.m.	2,256		(1) Surat (2) Panch Mahals (3) Surat Agency. (4) Rewa Kantha. (5) Palanpur Agency excluding Palanpur and Bhadrapur.	674,531 374,890 179,734 757,035 214,003 2,126,100	(1) Surat (2) Panch Mahals. (3) Ahmedabad. (4) Broach (5) Kaira (6) Cambay (7) Surat Agency. (8) Rewa Kantha. (9) Palanpur Agency excluding Palanpur and Bhadrapur States.	674,531 374,890 690,211 307,745 710,982 71,702 214,794 757,035 214,083	(1) City Tables. (2) Sheets for analysis of families.	(1) Ahmedabad and Surat Cities only. (2) All Gujarati Speaking Districts.
Broach	Collector's Office.	Government		710		Broach	307,745				
Belgaum	House leased by the Taluka Local Board.	Local Board	30-15-6 for the whole period.	2,531		Belgaum	963,006				
Bijapur	Bungalow leased by the Kamroze Evangelical Mission.	Mission property.	50 p.m.	1,940	Repairing charges, 80-4-0	Bijapur	795,876	Bijapur	795,876	Industrial Tables Abstraction.	Bijapur and Belgaum.
Dharwar	District Darbar Hall and a Room spared by Irrigation Office.	Government		4,738 920		(1) Dharwar (2) Kanara (3) Savnur	1,036,994 401,737 16,830 1,455,491	Dharwar Kanara Savnur	1,036,994 401,737 16,830 1,455,491	Do.	(1) Dharwar. (2) Kanara and (3) Savnur.
Karachi	Part of Wallace's Lines.	Do.		5,810		All Sind excepting Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar.	2,084,067	All Sind	2,472,508	(1) City Tables. (2) Housing Tables. (3) Industrial Tables Abstraction. (4) Sheets for analysis of families.	Karachi City. All Sind.
Hyderabad	Part of Collector's Darbar Hall.	Do.		1,610		Hyderabad Nawabshah Thar and Parkar.	578,450 815,650 296,531 1,690,631				

Slip Copying.

Office.	Population dealt with.	Number of Copyists.	Date of		Average daily outturn per head.	Remarks.
			Commencement.	Completion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay	1,328,754	100	1-4-21	11-6-21	292	
Poona	2,944,173	200	28-3-21	16-5-21	388	
Nasik	1,923,325	180	1-4-21	21-6-21	344	
Ahmednagar	1,373,393	101	24-3-21	7-5-21	470	
Sholapur	2,340,597	200	25-3-21	23-5-21	366	
Ahmedabad	1,673,655	160	6-4-21	17-5-21	454	
Broach	507,745	20	28-3-21	7-5-21	498	
Surat	2,196,106	185	21-3-21	28-5-21	394	
Belgaum	952,996	60	26-3-21	28-5-21	358	
Bijapur	796,876	60	24-3-21	14-5-21	320	
Dharwar	1,455,481	100	1-4-21	28-6-21	343	
Karschi	2,084,037	160	1-4-21	28-5-21	349	
Hyderabad	1,386,441	100	4-4-21	28-5-21	456	
Cutch	484,547	40	11-4-21	15-5-21	382	
Palanpur	2,16,694	20	18-4-21	8-6-21	348	
Mahi Kantha	550,473	36	1-4-21	21-5-21	399	
Gohilwad	614,587	15	1-4-21	21-5-21	362	
Halar	830,565	40	4-4-21	15-6-21	297	
Jhalawad	820,235	20	4-4-21	15-6-21	318	
Sorath	773,110	50	18-4-21	14-6-21	419	
Radhanpur	67,789	8	30-6-21	21-7-21	413	
Kolhapur	1,442,088	100	4-4-21	25-5-21	373	
Sawantwadi	206,440	19	9-5-21	4-6-21	539	
Total	26,701,148					

Average outturn of work in each week during the period of Copying.

Offices.	I Week.	II Week.	III Week.	IV Week.	V Week.	VI Week.	VII Week.	VIII Week.	IX Week.	X Week.
Bombay	217	276	397	309	300	331	341	278	264	274
Poona	146	308	437	435	406	516	470			
Nasik	191	310	370	346	396	426	471	242		
Ahmednagar	213	423	469	506	513	565	590			
Sholapur	148	297	440	543	520	510	490	221		
Ahmedabad	365	305	395	486	421	524	631			
Broach	256	450	450	527	691	583				
Surat	191	369	266	443	496	537	517	482		
Belgaum	140	316	317	398	423	414	379	444	413	302
Bijapur	221	363	403	401	296	367	234			
Dharwar	247	356	369	422	395	379	349	292		
Karschi	157	243	364	368	404	473	482	350	314	
Hyderabad	268	412	432	414	474	532	540	563		
Cutch	268	300	420	536	367					
Palanpur	219	348	355	356	410	389				
Mahi Kantha	102	272	411	439	456	509	508	407		
Gohilwad	225	332	335	404	448	347				
Halar	126	184	193	163	214	246	261	315	305	343
Jhalawad	270	283	340	360	314	317	322	307	309	366
Sorath	383	418	430	470	413	390				
Radhanpur	390	410	440							
Kolhapur	202	285	315	322	322	482	564	477		
Sawantwadi	450	500	575	631						

Staff required in Abstraction Offices, 1921—Part I.—Superior Staff.

Note.—The normal staff employed varied from time to time. In this table is given the normal staff when the Office was working at full strength.

Office.	Population handled.	Details of Superior Staff, i.e., Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Accountants and Record Keepers.											
		No. of Deputies.	Names.	Rank.	Pay and Allowances.	No. of Assistants.	Names.	Rank.	Pay and Allowances.	No. of Accountants and Record Keepers.	Names.	Rank.	Pay and Allowances.
Bombay ...	1,328,754	1	Mr. D. S. Samant.	Rent Inspector.	P. Rs. 290	1	Mr. N. B. Ajgaekar.	License Inspector.	P. Rs. 125	1	Mr. S. P. Naik.	Clerk, Bombay Municipality.	100
						2	Mr. A. P. Ambekar.	Head Karkun.	A. 50 P. 135 (85+50). P. A.				
Poona ...	2,914,173	1	Mr. G. S. Yadhikar.	II Grade Mamlatdar.	P. 215 A. 75 290	1	Mr. T. G. Bhadbhade.	Head Karkun.	P. 110 A. 30	1	Mr. P. S. Pettigeri.	Clerk, I. G. P. Office.	P. 60 A. 25
						2	Mr. B. A. Joshi.	Clerk	P. 75 A. 30 105	2	Mr. R. G. Muddabhal.	Accountant Ex-Engineer's Office Sholapur.	P. 45 A. 37
Nasik ...	1,928,595	1	Mr. C. D. Jumbo.	I Grade Mamlatdar.	P. 320 A. 50 370 from 16-8-21 to 27-9-21. from 28-9-21 to 12-11-21 (probable). Pen. 135 P. 140 275	1	Mr. L. H. Gharpure.	Hd. Clerk, Ex-Engineer, Nasik Irrigation District.	P. 115 A. 30 145	1	Mr. B. B. Gatane.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Nasik.	P. 70 A. 10
Sholapur.	2,840,597	1	Mr. V. N. Parchure.	Retired Mamlatdar.	Pen. 95 P. 180 275	1	Mr. D. R. Shahapure.	Hd. Kar.	P. 115 A. 30	1	Mr. B. A. Hukeri.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt. Sholapur.	P. 60 A. 20
							Mr. Y. S. Kakade.	"	P. 115 A. 30	2	Mr. S. G. Deshpande.		P. 60 A. 25
Ahmed-nagar.	1,678,399	1	Mr. G. V. Tikekar.	Shirastadar.	P. 75 A. 60 135					1	Mr. W. G. Satthai.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Anagar.	P. 60 A. 20
Surat ...	1,982,023	1	Mr. K. G. Palkar.	Retired Officer, Baroda State.	Pen. Rs. a p. 32 10 0 P. 242 6 0 275 0 0	1	Mr. M. G. Desai.	Head Karkun.	P. 105 A. 30	1	Mr. Haniboy Morarji.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Surat.	P. 45 A. 35
Branch ...	307,745	1	Mr. Thakorlal Chinnalal.	Head Karkun.	P. 85 A. 30 115					1	Mr. Bhawanishankar Ramshankar.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Branch.	P. 70 A. 10
Ahmed-abad.	1,897,738	1	Mr. Bhailal Venilal from 16-8-21 to 16-6-21	Mahalkari.	P. 175 A. 50 225	1	Mr. Hirabai Maneklal.	Hd. Kar.	P. 110 A. 30 140	1	Mr. Amthalal Beechand.	Clerk	P. 60 A. 20
		2	Hirabai Maneklal from 16-6-21 to 20-9-21	Head Karkun.	P. 110 A. 30 140					2	Mr. Shankarlal Hargovind.	"	60
Belgaum.	552,226	1	Mr. S. A. Nadkarni.	Head Karkun.	P. 120 A. 30 150					1	Mr. S. G. Phadnis.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Belgaum.	P. 40 A. 40
Bijapur ...	798,876	1	Mr. H. V. Mangalvedkar.	Retired Mamlatdar.	Pen. 67 8 0 P. 137 8 0 275 0 0					1	Mr. D. R. Kothagi.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Bijapur.	P. 65 A. 25
Dharwar..	1,475,481	1	Mr. R. K. Parvatkar.	Retired Mamlatdar.	Pen. 125 P. 150 275					1	Mr. S. G. Navalgund.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt., Dharwar.	P. 4 A. 35
Hidnabad.	1,382,441	1	Mr. Tahilram Vasanmal.	Head Karkun.	P. 140 A. 30 170					1	Mr. Lokumal Subhraj.	Clerk, Rev. Deptt.	P. 70 A. 10
Karachi ...	1,895,936	1	Mr. W. A. Dabola.	Retired Police Officer.	Pen. 440 P. 800 740	1	Mr. Nandram B. Gidwani.	Pensioner.	Pen. Rs. a p. 85 3 0 P. 124 0 0 209 3 0	1	Mr. Menghram Hamandaz.	Outsider.	P. 50

Staff required in Abstraction Offices in 1921.—Part II.—Temporary Hands.

Note.—The staff employed varied from time to time. In this statement is given the normal staff when the office was working at full strength.

Office.	Population handled at special work.	Copying stage.				Sorting stage.				Compilation stage.				Special work.				Mental staff.				Remarks.			
		Copyists.		Checkers.	Super-visors.	Sorters.	Super-visors.		Inspect-ors.	Compi-lers.	Super-visors.		Clerks or Compi-lers.	Super-visors.		Peons.	Chowki-dar.	Water-man.							
		No.	Pay.				No.	Pay.			No.	Pay.		No.	Pay.			No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.		No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
Bombay	1,308,754 (1) City tables, (2) Housing tables, (3) Sheets for analysis of families.	100	Annas 8 per cent. for the first 400 slips with a bonus of 1 anna per cent. for 400 to 500 slips, 2 as. for 500 to 600 and 3 as. for 600 to 700.	15	65	5	75		66	2	2	9	70	2	80	8	60	1	70						
Poona	2,041,178— (1) City tables for analysis of families.	200	Annas 4 for vernacular slips and as. 5 for English.	20	50	10	60		95	1	4	10	50	2	60	10	40	2	50						*From 28th March to 28th May 1921. From 29th May to 5th November 1921.
Nasik	1,325,325 Slip copying stage (3,206,734) Sorting stage sheets for analysis of families.	150	Do.	90	50	7	60		110	Do.	11	50	2	60	12	40	2	50	1	00					
Ahmed-nagar.	1,372,899 (Industrial abstraction for Marathi speaking districts).	101	Do.	20	50	5	60		Do.	Do.															
Shahapur.	2,840,597 City tables, Housing tables, Sheets for analysis of families.	203	Do.	30	50	10	60		100	Do.	10	50	1	50	12	40	2	55	1	65					From 28th March to 30th May 1921. From 24th May to 7th December 1921.
Ahmed-abad.	1,673,555 (1) Housing tables for Ahmedabad, Industrial tables for Gujarati speaking districts.	169	Do.	37	50	8	60																		From 8th April to 31st May 1921. From 1st June to 30th September 1921.
...	507,745	20	Do.	...	...	2	50																		

Office.	Population handled or special work.	Copying stage.				Sorting stage.				Compilation stage.				Special work.				Mental staff.				Remarks.			
		Num-ber.	Copyist.	Charters.	Super- visors.	Sorters.	Super- visors.	Inspect- ors.	Compi- lers.	Super- visors.	Inspect- ors.	Clerks or Compi- lers.	Super- visors.	Peons.	Usher- dat.	Water- man.									
																	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.		Pay.	No.	Pay.
Burat ...	2,196,106 Ship copying stage (4,177,508) Sorting stage (2) City tables, for (3) Sheets for analyses of families.	185	Annas 4 for vernacular slips and as 5 for English.	23	50	7	60	108	1 4	31	50	2	60	24	40	1	55	1	60						
Bijapur ...	790,876 Ship copying stage 3,740,878 Sorting stage. Industrial tables. Sheets for analyses of families.	80	Annas 4 per 100 slips for vernacular and annas 5 for English slips from 25th March to 30th April 1921.	9	50	3	60	50	1 4	5	50	1	60	3	40	1	55			2	14	1	14		
Belgaum ...	553,936	60	Do.	9	50	3	50													1	14	1	14		
Bharwar ...	1,455,181 (1) Industrial tables (2) Sheets for analyses of families.	100	Do.	15	50	5	60	50	1 4	5	50			4	40	1	55	2	40	2	14	1	14		
Hyderabad ...	1,338,441	100	5 annas for 100 vernacular and 6 annas for English.	15	50	5	60													2	14			1	16
Karachi ...	9,054,067 Ship copying stage (3,472,508) Sorting stage City tables. Housing tables. Industrial tables. Sheets for analyses of families.	160	Rs. 40 per month on average daily outturn of 400 slips calculated on the number of working days only with a bonus of Rs. 6 per 100 slips above that number and deduction at the same rate below that number.	31	60	8	60	132	1 14	18	60	8	50	18	50	3	65	4	50	1	55	1	55	1	55

*Rs. 90 on average daily outturn of 400 slips calculated on the actual number of working days with a bonus of one anna per 100 slips above 400 and deduction at the same rate below 400 from 30th April to 16th May 1921.

*Rs. 30 on average daily outturn of 400 slips calculated on the actual number of working days with a bonus of one anna per 100 slips above 400 and deduction at the same rate below 400 from 30th April to 15th May 1921.

Establishment entertained in the Central Compilation Office, 1921 Census.

No.	Name of Post.	No. of Post.	Pay.	Period.		Remarks.
				From	To	
			Rs.			
1	Statistical Assistant	1	150	7-5-1921	30-6-1922	
2	Head Compiler ...	1	150	10-6-1921	21-6-1922	
3	Joint Head Compiler.	1	150	9-8-1921	Do.	
4	Record Keeper ...	1	80	11-11-1921	Do.	
5	Typist ...	1	35	13-6-1921	30-11-1921	* He was paid at Rs. 35 per mensem till the end of November 1921. Thence forward his pay was raised to Rs. 40 per mensem.
			40	1-12-1921	21-6-1922	
6	Peon (two) ...	1	17	10-11-1921	21-6-1922	
	" ...	1	17	18-11-1921	Do.	
	Peon, additional.	1	17	2-6-1922	21-6-1922	

Note.—The number of Supervisors and Compilers was not constant. The statement below will show their actual strength month by month for the whole period.

Number of Supervisors and Compilers working under the Head Compiler and Statistical Assistant.

Month.			Supervisor on Rs. 50 p. m.	Compilers.	
				On Rs. 40 p. m.	On Rs. 35 p. m.
June	1921	...	...	1	...
July	"	...	1	3	4
August	"	...	1	3	12
September	"	...	1	6	12
October	"	...	4	16	9
November	"	...	4	20	9
December	"	...	6	27	5
January	1922	...	5	27	5
February	"	...	4	26	5
March	"	...	4	19	5
April	"	...	4	15	3
May	"	...	4	12	3
June	"	...	4	11	2

District Census Charges.

District.	District Office Establishment.	House Numbering Charges.	Remuneration of Census Officers.	Travelling Allowance.	Local Purchase of Stationery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay Suburban Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} See (b) below.
Bombay Suburban District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Division (b).	...	45 0 6	891 5 7	2,813 12 11	26 13 0	11 15 0	147 0 6	7,718 2 7	12,554 4 1	(b) Including charges for Bombay Suburban Division and District.
Ahmedabad	...	...	86 10 0	241 8 5	...	8 1 0	48 3 6	7,616 3 7	7,995 10 0	(a) Including charges for Panch Mahals.
Broach	...	...	55 4 7	165 11 0	...	3 18 0	7 10 0	...	985 7 7	
Kaira(a)	...	...	146 7 0	1,263 2 0	26 15 0	...	93 6 0	51 15 0	2,181 18 0	(a) Including charges for Panch Mahals.
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	See (a) above.
Surat	...	...	...	294 0 6	...	...	2 13 0	40 0 0	334 13 6	(b) Including charges for Bombay Suburban District.
Thana (b)	...	45 0 6	...	851 7 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	906 7 6	
Central Division	...	123 13 0	693 9 0	7,811 1 0	268 1 0	29 0 0	95 14 9	257 13 8	9,809 4 0	
Ahmednagar	...	123 13 0	96 10 0	969 16 3	...	...	...	90 0 0	1,390 6 3	
Khandesh, East	...	...	29 8 0	444 13 3	...	...	...	474 3 3	...	
Khandesh, West	...	...	90 5 0	1,338 9 0	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	29 15 0	1,516 14 0	
Nasik	...	...	158 11 0	2,427 2 0	268 1 0	...	...	25 0 0	2,879 7 0	
Poona	...	...	60 15 0	1,697 15 6	...	2 11 0	16 4 0	26 0 0	1,803 13 6	
Satara	...	...	119 12 0	465 6 0	...	12 1 0	13 0 0	39 14 3	650 1 0	
Sholapur	...	...	137 10 0	417 4 10	...	9 4 0	63 2 0	77 0 0	704 4 10	
Southern Division	...	255 15 9	494 9 2	5,013 1 10	60 0 0	17 1 6	133 3 6	75 4 0	6,450 3 9	
Bolnagar	...	214 13 3	41 14 0	1,144 10 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	1,461 5 3	
Bijapur	...	...	272 9 8	1,806 7 6	...	...	47 13 0	72 0 0	2,158 14 2	
Dharwar	...	...	34 1 0	1,506 0 0	...	...	42 6 0	...	1,582 7 0	
Karnar	...	...	105 11 6	261 4 10	...	...	...	3 4 0	870 4 4	
Kolaba	...	248 1 0	...	257 14 6	...	17 1 6	17 15 6	...	571 0 0	
Ratnagiri	...	194 1 0	40 3 0	6 13 0	...	...	25 1 0	...	206 4 6	
Sind	...	...	1,530 6 1	4,895 14 0	...	18 4 0	36 1 6	15,303 12 2	21,934 5 9	(c) Including charges for Nawabshah.
Hydrabad (c)	...	...	235 8 0	496 4 0	...	...	...	...	731 12 0	
Karachi	...	...	876 3 0	1,334 0 6	...	...	...	15,393 12 2	17,308 15 8	See (c) above.
Larkana	...	...	...	1,507 15 6	...	11 8 0	...	...	1,519 7 6	
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sukkur	...	...	22 4 0	985 5 0	...	...	26 1 6	...	1,049 10 6	(d) Included in charges for Upper Sind Frontier.
Thar & Parkar(d)	...	...	756 7 1	572 5 0	...	6 12 0	...	...	1,335 8 1	
Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	See (d) above.
Total	...	825 13 9	2,659 13 10	20,533 18 9	355 0 0	76 4 6	412 4 3	23,475 0 0	49,348 1 7	
Bombay	...	...	...	15 10 0	...	...	...	13,043 11 7	13,059 3 7	
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459 8 7	1,459 8 7	
Native States	763 10 6	32 8 0	1,617 0 0	395 14 9	155 11 6	23 3 6	118 11 6	12 15 0	3,124 10 9	
Total	763 10 6	32 8 0	1,617 0 0	411 8 9	155 11 6	23 3 6	118 11 6	14,515 14 2	17,643 3 11	
Grand Total	763 10 6	858 5 3	5,286 13 10	20,945 6 6	510 11 6	99 8 0	530 15 9	37,990 14 2	66,991 5 6	

Note.—Expenditure debited to Local Funds has not been shown in this table.

Actual Expenditure distributed under the Heads of Account prescribed by the Comptroller-General

Main Head.	Sub-Head.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2 (a)	2 (b)	3	4	5	6
and Total	...	...	Rs. a. p. 67,311 12 1	Rs. a. p. 4,41,276 3 5	Rs. a. p. 45,199 12 7	Rs. a. p. 5,54,087 12 1
—Superintendence...	...	...	9,568 8 2	10,902 8 8	2,616 18 3	23,087 13 8
	<i>Personal Charges.</i>					
1	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty	...	1,850 0 0	1,310 0 0	...	2,960 0 0
	<i>Establishment.</i>					
2	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	...	1,106 18 2	8,057 7 9	725 3 0	4,889 7 11
3	Deputation allowance to men deputed to census duty.	...	620 0 0	712 8 9	515 0 0	1,847 8 9
4	Travelling allowance of officers and establishment.	...	8,283 10 9	2,923 6 0	680 4 0	6,967 4 9
5	Contingencies—					
	(a) Office rent	...	767 8 0	980 6 0	300 0 0	2,047 8 0
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	...	115 0 9	196 6 3	86 0 0	378 7 0
	(c) Local purchase of stationery	...	774 11 3	194 11 0	15 8 6	914 15 9
	(d) Postage and telegram charges	...	983 15 0	1,233 2 0	235 0 0	2,451 2 0
	(e) Freight	...	89 0 6	22 9 9	25 10 0	136 4 3
	(f) Miscellaneous	...	247 9 9	282 10 9	64 5 0	594 6 8
—Enumeration	...	...	2,882 1 9	55,595 13 11	8,613 5 10	64,090 5 6
6	Temporary establishment in district offices.	...	673 4 6	96 8 0	...	769 12 6
7	Remuneration to census officers	...	137 0 0	5,688 11 10	61 2 0	5,286 13 10
8	Travelling allowance of census officers.	...	227 7 8	14,995 9 8	6,722 5 4	20,945 6 6
9	Contingencies—					
	(a) Local purchase of stationery	...	488 12 6	26 15 0	...	610 11 6
	(b) Postage and telegram charges.	...	22 3 6	...	...	24 3 6
	(c) House numbering	...	859 5 3	...	...	859 5 3
	(d) Freight	...	445 10 3	161 10 0	...	607 4 3
	(e) Miscellaneous	...	54 6 3	35,821 9 5	2,134 14 6	37,340 14 2
—Abstraction and compilation.	...	...	7,650 6 6	8,89,242 5 0	5,697 7 0	3,62,699 3 6
	<i>Establishment.</i>					
10	Pay of men without substantive appointment.	...	75 0 0	3,07,291 1 7	4,207 6 0	3,11,575 7 7
11	Deputation allowance to officers deputed to census duty.	...	...	7,843 12 9	786 2 0	8,634 14 9
12	Travelling allowance	...	103 4 0	1,178 8 4	45 8 0	1,323 15 4
13	Contingencies—					
	(a) Office rent	...	593 8 0	4,440 0 5	900 0 0	5,933 8 5
	(b) Purchase and repair of furniture.	...	6,490 1 0	10,011 2 7	166 9 0	16,667 12 7
	(c) Local purchase of stationery	...	21 0 6	2,971 7 7	26 0 6	2,918 8 7
	(d) Postage and telegram charges.	...	47 7 0	808 11 3	...	856 2 3
	(e) Freight	...	221 6 6	2,442 4 6	43 8 0	2,712 8 0
	(f) Miscellaneous	...	137 11 8	2,441 10 0	217 3 6	2,796 11 0
—Printing and other stationery charges.	...	...	45,529 15 11	26,328 3 6	27,487 7 8	99,345 11 1
14	Cost (including carriage) of stationery (including paper) supplied from Central Stores.	...	31,327 5 0	8,460 15 0	103 4 0	39,891 8 0
15	Printing—					
	(a) at Government Presses	...	7,651 12 5	15,091 13 5	27,835 3 6	50,578 13 4
	(b) at private presses	...	1,671 7 6	1,590 13 3	49 0 0	3,311 5 3
	<i>Despatching Charges.</i>					
16	Postage and telegram charges	...	422 2 6	201 12 0	...	623 14 6
17	Other charges	...	4,257 4 6	982 13 6	...	5,240 2 0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,971 11 9	9,112 3 7	879 11 0	11,963 10 4
	<i>Acting Allowances in Non-Census Offices.</i>					
18	Of establishment	...	1,971 11 9	9,112 3 7	879 11 0	11,963 10 4

*These charges are for printing census volumes, but the charges for Administrative Report and for Adm. Report are not included in this.

Recoveries from Bombay States

No.	do.	do.	Municipalities other than the following three	Rs. a. p.
Do.	do.	do.	Bombay Municipality	22,391 12 0
Do.	do.	do.	Ahmedabad Municipality	18,057 4 11
Do.	do.	do.	Karachi do.	3,006 0 0
Do.	do.	do.	Miscellaneous sources	5,409 15 6
Do.	do.	do.		6,002 13 10

Total Rs. 35,905 10 2

*Expenditure distributed under the Heads, prescribed by the Census Commissioner according to
(a) Comptroller-General's and (b) Departmental Accounts.*

Main Head.	Sub-Head.		Expenditure according to the Comptroller-General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1920-23 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.	Remarks.
			1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.			
A	1 (a)	2 (b)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Grand Total	...	.....	67,611 12 1	4,41,276 3 5	45,190 12 7	5,54,097 12 1	5,15,584 7 9	+ 38,496 11 8	
A.—Superintendence	...	.....	12,561 12 6	12,872 15 4	80,422 0 9	55,856 12 7	1,05,191 15 7	+ 49,335 3 0	
I.—Personal charges.	...	.....	4,634 7 0	4,928 6 0	660 4 0	9,528 1 0	58,921 6 4	+ 49,393 5 4	
	1	Pay of Superintendent.	...	...	...	...	49,353 5 4	+ 49,353 5 4	
	2	Deputation allowance of Superintendent.	1,650 0 0	1,810 0 0	...	2,960 0 0	8,000 0 0	+ 40 0 0	
	3	Travelling allowance of Superintendent.	2,584 7 0	2,928 6 0	660 4 0	6,568 1 0	6,568 1 0	...	
II.—Establishment and other charges.	...	.....	7,927 5 6	8,635 9 4	29,761 12 9	46,328 11 7	46,270 9 8	- 58 2 1	
	4	Superintendent's office establishment.	3,698 8 11	4,729 15 6	1,710 3 0	10,138 11 6	10,080 9 1	- 58 2 1	
	5	Travelling allowance of establishment.	299 8 9	" " "	" " "	299 8 9	299 8 9	...	
	6	Printing—							
		(a) at Government Presses.	14 10 3	475 8 4	27,935 2 6	27,925 6 1	27,925 8 1	...	
		(b) at private presses.	357 8 0	18 0 0	...	370 8 0	370 8 0	...	
	7	Contingencies—							
		(a) Rent	767 8 0	980 0 0	800 0 0	2,047 8 0	2,047 8 0	...	
		(b) Furniture	115 0 9	196 6 3	66 0 0	377 7 0	377 7 0	...	
		(c) Stationery	1,419 10 1	616 11 9	15 6 6	2,050 12 4	2,050 12 4	...	
		(d) Postage and telegram charges.	938 15 0	1,235 2 0	235 0 0	2,404 1 0	2,404 1 0	...	
		(e) Freight	65 10 0	80 9 9	85 10 0	181 13 9	181 13 9	...	
		(f) Miscellaneous	256 10 9	319 3 9	84 5 9	659 4 3	639 4 2	...	
B.—Enumerators.	...	.....	56,014 18 8	56,002 2 2	8,518 5 10	1,00,535 5 8	1,01,870 7 8	+ 1,335 2 0	
III.—District charges.	...	.....	2,892 1 9	55,690 13 11	8,518 5 10	66,961 8 8	68,326 7 6	+ 1,365 2 0	
	9	District office establishment.	678 4 6	96 6 0	...	769 10 6	2,055 2 6	+ 1,285 8 0	
	10	Remuneration of census officers.	137 0 0	5,088 11 10	61 2 0	5,286 13 10	5,396 13 10	...	
	11	Travelling allowance of census officers.	227 7 6	14,895 9 8	6,322 5 4	20,945 6 6	20,995 0 6	+ 49 10 0	
	12	Contingencies—							
		(a) Petty stationery.	466 12 6	26 15 0	...	510 11 6	510 11 6	...	
		(b) Postage (for transmission of forms).	22 3 6	76 4 6	...	98 8 0	98 8 0	...	
		(c) House numbering.	858 5 8	...	...	858 5 8	858 5 8	...	
		(d) Freight	445 10 8	55 5 6	...	500 15 9	500 15 9	...	
		(e) Miscellaneous	34 6 8	35,321 9 6	2,134 14 6	37,990 14 2	37,990 14 2	...	
IV.—Press charges.	...	.....	33,132 11 11	411 4 3	...	33,544 0 2	33,544 0 2	...	
	13	Paper	21,136 4 9	...	...	21,136 4 9	21,136 4 9	...	
	14	Printing—							
		(a) at Government Presses.	6,745 4 2	400 8 3	...	7,154 9 5	7,154 9 5	...	
		(b) at Private Presses.	1,299 7 6	1 15 0	...	1,301 6 6	1,301 6 6	...	
	15	Despatching charges.	8,951 11 6	...	...	8,951 11 6	8,951 11 6	...	

* Included in the corresponding Columns of 3 Travelling allowance of Superintendent above.

* These charges are for printing census columns, but the charges for Aden Report and for Administrative Report are not included in them.

Main Head.	Sub-Head.	Expenditure according to the Comptroller-General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1920-21 according to Departmental Accounts.	1920-21	Remarks
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Total.			
1	2 (a)	2 (b)	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
C.—Abstraction and compilation.	...	.....	19,038 1 11	3,72,401 1 11	5,252 6 0	3,97,695 9 10	4,08,522 0 0	+ 10,826 6 8
V.—Office charges.	...	.....	9,998 6 0	3,48,818 8 6	5,107 2 0	3,64,924 0 5	3,73,750 7 1	+ 10,826 6 8
	16	Correspondence and accounts establishment.	...	3,398 12 10	193 11 0	3,492 7 10	10,828 9 1	+ 7,336 1 3
	17	Mental establishment.	...	6,640 5 8	136 8 0	6,776 13 8	6,776 13 2	...
	18	Working staff, including superintendence—						
		(a) Officials ...	...	16,000 15 4	1,002 2 0	17,003 1 4	20,493 6 9	+ 3,490 5 5
		(b) Non-officials ...	75 0 0	2,97,851 15 6	4,070 14 0	3,01,497 13 6	3,01,497 13 6	...
	19	Travelling allowance.	103 4 0	1,178 3 4	45 8 0	1,326 15 4	1,326 15 4	...
	20	Contingencies—						
		(a) Rent ...	563 8 0	1,449 0 5	200 0 0	5,212 8 5	5,212 8 5	...
		(b) Furniture ...	6,490 1 0	10,011 2 7	166 9 0	16,667 12 7	16,667 12 7	...
		(c) Stationery ...	2,980 0 0	4,193 7 5	26 0 5	6,581 7 11	6,581 7 11	...
		(d) Postage and telegram charges.	47 7 0	808 11 3	...	856 2 8	856 2 8	...
		(e) Freight ...	221 6 6	2,442 4 6	48 8 0	2,712 3 0	2,712 3 0	...
		(f) Miscellaneous ...	187 11 6	2,441 10 0	217 5 0	2,796 11 0	2,796 11 0	...
VI.—Press charges.	...	.....	3,036 11 11	23,682 9 6	152 4 0	32,771 9 5	32,771 9 5	...
	21	Paper for slips and compilation.	7,194 2 8	6,449 5 10	108 4 0	13,747 3 6	13,747 3 6	...
	22	Printing—						
		(a) at Government Presses.	906 8 8	14,471 0 5	...	15,377 8 8	15,377 8 8	...
		(b) at private presses.	214 8 0	1,675 14 9	49 0 0	1,939 6 9	1,939 6 9	...
	23	Despatching charges.	721 2 0	986 4 6	...	1,707 6 6	1,707 6 6	...

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

APPENDIX A.

Report on the Census of Bombay Town and Island.

From

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
Bombay Municipality ;

To

THE PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS,

Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
23rd August 1921.

Sir,

Re. Census—1921.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Census operations in the Town and Island of Bombay.

On the 7th September 1920, at an ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation the following resolution was passed :—

"No. 5602.—That as recommended by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 4797, dated the 18th August 1920, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 37,000 be made, under section 131 of the Municipal Act, from surplus cash balance to meet a moiety (not exceeding Rs. 36,000) of the cost of Census operations in Bombay (a) and the cost estimated at Rs. 1,000 of supplying to the Municipality 125 copies of the Census Report, (b) and that sanction be given to Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, being placed in charge of the operations in addition to his own duties and to the payment to him of a special allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem (c) during the period of the operations, the total amount of the allowance being included in the total of general expenses of the Census.

"2. That with reference to his letter No. H/5/A, dated 1st September 1920, the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approve of the statistics of one-roomed tenements occupied by a single family being separated in the Census returns from those of such tenements shared by one, two, three or more families, and the same being included in the special information required by the Corporation to be collected during the ensuing Census. (d)

"3. That the Medical Relief Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and suggest any modifications or additions in the information to be collected in the Census operations for the City of Bombay."

At a meeting of the Corporation on 18th February 1921 the following further resolution was passed :—

"No. 11267.—That the thirtieth report, dated the 28th January 1921, of the Medical Relief Committee, reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 175, dated the 3rd April 1919, regarding the modification in and additions to the special information to be collected for the Corporation during the ensuing Census be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that a paragraph be added to the report as suggested in the minute of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji attached to the report."

(a) This figure was the estimate framed by me on consideration of the cost of the operations in 1911. It should not be taken as a guide for the next Census, but the actual figures (so far as given) in Chap. IV—"Costs" should be consulted.

(b) The reason for this provision was that, so far as I was able to ascertain, the Corporation in 1911 paid for half the cost of the Bombay Town and Island Volume, but received much less than half the number of copies. Moreover, on this occasion Ahmedabad and Karachi were to be included. So it was arranged that the cost of the Volume of the Report dealing with Cities should be charged to Census and that the Corporation of Bombay should be asked to vote the purchase of a definite number of copies.

(c) This was the same sum as in 1911. The same amount was subsequently granted to the Officer similarly deputed in Karachi.

(d) In 1911 there had been no differentiation between one-roomed tenements occupied by one and the same occupied by more than one family. This differentiation was made in the current Housing Tables in all places where it was possible to do so.

The effect of this resolution was to sanction and require the collection of the special information provided for in the following Tables numbered IX to XV(e) :—

- IX. Classification of Buildings (according to the use to which they are put).
- X. Classification of Buildings by the number of floors.
- XI(f) Classification of Buildings by the number of tenements.
- XII(f) Classification of Buildings by the number of occupants.
- XIII. Distribution of persons by Rooms.
- XIV. Number of tenements per inhabited House.
- XV. Population of each Religion in each circle and its Relation to Houses and Tenements.

The above special information for the City of Bombay was obtained in the Census of 1911.

The following additional information in regard to beggars was sanctioned and required(g) :—

1. Total number of beggars.
2. Number of able-bodied, that is, without any mental or physical defect which would render it difficult or impossible to earn a livelihood.
3. The number with physical or mental defects in each of the following cases :—
 - (i) Blind ; (ii) Deaf and Dumb ; (iii) Of unsound mind ; (iv) Maimed by loss of a limb ; (v) Deformed without loss of a limb ; (vi) Paralyzed ; (vii) Infirm through old age ; (viii) Suffering from Leprosy ; (ix) Suffering from other loathsome sores ; (x) Suffering from other disabling infirmities.

Minute of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji (attached to the thirtieth report of 28th January 1921 of the Medical Relief Committee) was as follows :—

" 9. The Health Officer has also agreed to arrange for the enumeration of the number of and classification of small factories, workshops, smelteries, various kinds of chunam and oil mills, printing presses, foundries, saw mills and other industrial concerns, worked by steam, oil, electricity or other kinds of hand machinery, located in each district in the midst of residential quarters and of the number of shops, offices, dispensaries, godowns and various other kinds of store rooms, etc., located on the ground floors of houses at the back of which poor tenants are obliged to live in very small, dark and ill-ventilated rooms." (h)

The enumeration of these items in the forthcoming Census was agreed to by the Health Officer while discussing them in the Sub-Committee and its desirability was also discussed in the final meeting of the Committee and acquiesced in without any dissenting remarks.

In accordance with the sanction contained in Corporation Resolution No. 5602 quoted above, I assumed charge of the Census operations in the Town and Island of Bombay on 1st October 1921. On the same date the services of Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Acting Superintendent of Licenses, for Census work in addition to the duties of his office were placed at my disposal. Mr. D. S. Samant, Superintendent of the Assessment Department, who worked in the Decennial Census of 1911, was placed in charge of the Census operations under my directions as a full-time assistant.(i)

Charge Superintendents.

As in 1911, the City was divided into 32 main Charges corresponding to the 32 Sections adopted for registration and other administrative purposes.

Each Section or Charge was for Census purposes placed under one of the Municipal Inspectors, who carried out the Census work in addition to his ordinary duties and received for Census purposes the title of Charge Superintendent.

Umerkhadi, Mahaluxmi, Byculla, Sewri, Sion and Worli, on account of their size or for other reasons, were each sub-divided into two charges under separate Charge Superintendents. There were thus in all 38 Charges and 38 Charge Superintendents. Assistant Charge Superintendents were appointed in Middle and Lower Colaba and in Esplanade, one for each of the two Sections.

(e) The numbering here shown follows the numbering in the Bombay Volume of the 1911 Census. These Tables were renumbered this time as Housing Tables I to VII.

(f) Old Tables XI and XII (1921 Housing Tables III and IV) are of doubtful value. They might be abandoned in 1931 or replaced by more useful matter.

(g) This special Beggar Census was in the end not carried out by the Census agency. Whether it was carried out at all by the Municipality does not concern this report.

(h) So far as I remember, this resolution never came to my notice until after the Census. We enumerated on the Industrial Schedules all industrial establishments employing ten or more persons on separate wages, and the schedules will show the locality in the City where each establishment is situated. In Housing Table I we have a column "Factories, Shops and Offices combined with dwellings." Beyond this it is impossible to go. The classification of rooms as "very small, dark and ill-ventilated" is clearly not a matter upon which information could ever be obtained by the ordinary Census agency. The public do not clearly appreciate what can and what cannot be ascertained through the medium of a general Census; and the mover of this resolution was not singular in this respect.

(i) There were thus two Assistants instead of one, as in 1911.

Ward.	Sections.	Names of Charge Superintendents.	Office Address.
A	Upper Colaba	Mr. A. J. Cabral	Health Department Stable, Guncarriage Lane, Colaba.
	Middle and Lower Colaba.	Mr. R. P. Meherhomji and Assistant Mr. A. J. Cabral.	
	Fort, Southern	Mr. F. T. Gidney	New Building in the Old Custom House compound.
	Fort, Northern Esplanade	Mr. J. Moniz Mr. S. R. Dias Assistant Dr. G. A. Jayakar.	
B	Mandvi Chukla	Mr. Dennis DeSa Mr. M. P. Parekh	Health Department Stable, Palton Road, behind Crawford Market.
	Umerkhandi	Dr. G. S. Vazkar and Mr. K. R. Rajguru.	
	Dongri	Mr. D. N. Madon	No. 2 District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Kolesa Moholla, behind Paidhoni Police Station.
	Market Dhobi Talao	Mr. S. Adams Mr. J. F. Saldana	
C	Fanaswadi	Dr. M. D'Silva	No. 3 District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Imamwada Road, opposite Mougul Masjid.
	Bhuleshwar Khara Talao	Mr. S. C. Bhaya Dr. A. F. DeSouza	
	Kumbharwada	Mr. A. Y. Rout	Health Department Stable, Jail Road.
	Khetwadi	Mr. D. S. Laud	
D	Girgaum	Dr. L. W. Baptista and Dr. K. Y. Sanzgiri (substitute).	Elphinstone Middle School.
	Chowpati Walkeshwar	Mr. J. F. Katrak Mr. J. C. Martin	
	Mahaluxmi	Mr. M. A. Fasatay and Mr. Jehangir Pestonji.	Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, near Marine Lines Station.
	Mazagaon	Mr. A. B. Malandkar	
E	Tarwadi Second Nagpada	Mr. D. K. Thakur Mr. M. R. Aderbad	No. 4 District Municipal Charitable Dispensary, Dadishet Agiary Street.
	Kamathipura	Mr. Husseinshah Makan-shah.	
	Tardeo	Mr. R. N. Masurkar	Road Department Depot compound, Chimna Butcher Street near Null Bazar.
	Byculla	Mr. A. P. Laskari Mr. P. R. Pednekar	
F	First Nagpada Parel	Mr. R. P. Vedak Mr. G. M. Dandekar	Conservancy Superintendent's Office, Grant Road, opposite North Brook Gardens.
	Sawri	Mr. C. Keenan Mr. E. Vinay (substitute)	
	Son	Dr. P. T. Bhat and Mr. N. M. J. Mody.	Aryan Education High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road.

Ward.	Sections.	Names of Charge Superintendents.	Office Address.
G	Mahim	Mr. A. Hasan	Old Distillery opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Dadar Station.
	Worli	Mr. C. D. Joss and A. A. Rodrigues.	Health Department Stables on Arthur Road. Health Department Stables, New Purbhadevi Road.

The work of house, circle and block numbering was commenced on 11th October 1920 except in the Sections of Worli, Mahim and Sion which were taken in hand a week later. In some sections house-numbering was not taken in hand until the blocking of the whole section had been completed; in others blocking and house-numbering proceeded simultaneously; the latter method saves much time. Twenty-nine Sections were completed by 15th November and the remainder before the end of that month.

For painting circle, block and house numbers chocolate paint was used as in the two previous censuses. To ensure uniformity, neatness and economy of paint and time stencil plates were supplied. Tin plates bearing the "house" number were attached to Ku ha huts.

To assist him in the accurate blocking of his Section each Charge Superintendent was supplied with a blue print of the blocks as mapped out in 1911, and with the 1919 new Survey Maps of the I land on the scale of 1 : 4,800, which shows the alterations made in the lines of streets and houses prior to the year 1918.

One complete set of the Survey Sheets showing the boundaries of the Sections, Circles and Blocks adopted for the Census operations has been filed for use in the next Census year. (j)

The total cost of the paint, oil and blue prints and survey sheets was Rs. 1,168-0-11 as detailed below:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7½ cwt. red chocolate paint	161 14 0	
16 gallons boiled linseed oil	69 0 0	
5 gallons turpentine	20 0 0	
12 dozen brushes	108 0 0	
	362 0 0	
Blue prints, 4 sets of each Section	147 5 11	
Survey Sheets, 3 sets	71 13 0	
Stencils and plates	886 14 0	
	1,468 0 11	

• Including Rs. 3-2-0 for cooly charges.

While the house numbering was in progress, House/Block lists of completed circles were prepared by the respective Charge Superintendents and submitted to the Census Head Office. These lists were checked by inspection by checkers appointed for the purpose. Each of the 32 Sections was divided into circles and each Circle subdivided into blocks. The boundaries of each of the circles were the same as in 1911, but those of blocks had to be changed to meet the alterations due to the demolition and erection of buildings since 1911. In all the Sections, therefore, the number of circles remained the same as in 1911 except in the case of Mandvi where the area reclaimed from the sea and built upon was sufficient to constitute an additional circle(k).

(j) The Census maps prepared for Bombay City are quite admirable. I saw nothing in the same class at any other city or town.

(k) The principle of keeping to the same Census divisions as at previous Censuses is sound: but obviously cannot be rigidly adhered to without modification. Blocks do not much matter since none of the figures are presented by blocks. But the result of maintaining the same Circles and Sections will be that in the end some of them may become very unwieldy.

The total numbers of circles, blocks and buildings in different sections excluding Railway, Military, Customs and Government House buildings were as follows:—

Statement showing the number of circles, blocks, and buildings in the several sections for the Census of 1921.(1).

Ward.	Name of Section.	Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
A	Upper Colaba ..	1	4	61
	Middle and Lower Colaba ..	8	56	900
	Fort Southern ..	5	20	472
	Fort Northern ..	8	102	1,317
	Esplanade ..	4	32	721
	Total ..	26	214	3,471
B	Mandvi ..	12	118	1,218
	Chukla ..	9	100	858
	Umarkhadi ..	10	155	1,059
	Dongri ..	4	54	591
	Total ..	35	427	3,726
C	Market ..	8	98	1,069
	Dhobitalao ..	7	81	1,173
	Fanaswadi ..	3	65	897
	Bhuleshwar ..	6	126	1,330
	Kharatalao ..	5	83	599
	Kumbharwada ..	4	62	735
	Total ..	33	515	5,803
D	Khetwadi ..	8	64	1,033
	Girgaum ..	7	69	1,418
	Chawpati ..	6	35	671
	Walkeshwar ..	7	57	1,984
	Mahalaxmi ..	9	69	2,557
	Total ..	37	294	8,263
E	Mazagaon ..	5	52	1,966
	Tarwadi ..	3	41	2,172
	Second Nagpada ..	4	55	510
	Kamathipura ..	3	56	1,199
	Tardeo ..	4	42	969
	Byculla ..	8	122	3,025
	First Nagpada ..	2	19	151
	Total ..	29	387	9,992
F	Parel ..	9	104	2,208
	Sewri ..	5	49	2,019
	Sion ..	11	119	3,716
	Total ..	25	272	7,943
G	Mahim ..	8	74	4,315
	Worli ..	8	99	5,240
	Total ..	16	173	9,555
Grand Total ..		201	2,282	48,753

(1) The Sections are here arranged in an order different from 1911. In the Tables I have adhered to the 1911 order. In Ward A the second, third and fourth Sections are called in the Tables "Lower Colaba", "Fort South" and "Fort North", and not as here printed.

The average number of buildings per Section, Circle and Block works out as under :—

Average number of buildings.					Remarks
Per	1901.	1911.	1921.		
Section	1,213.8	1,404.3	1,523.5		
Circle	193.8	224.7	242.5		
Block	16.6	19.9	21.4		

The increase in the number of blocks was due to a large number of institutions in the Island being treated as independent blocks, with a view to securing the enumeration of the occupants by the person or persons in charge of the premises. Jails, Hospitals, Asylums, Hotels and Police Stations, for example, were treated as separate blocks with this object in view. The following is the list of premises in which the enumeration of the occupants was undertaken and carried out by those in charge and not by the official enumerators.

Statement showing the names of Institutions, etc., to which Census Schedules were sent :—

Names.	Number of General Schedules.	Specimen Schedules and instructions.
The Director, Government Observatory	15	1
The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba	10	1
The Principal, Elphinstone College	200	1
The Manager, Apollo Hotel	40	1
The Manager, Taj Mahal Hotel	75	1
The Honorary Secretary, Yacht Club Chambers	40	1
The Chairman, Panday Sanatorium	60	1
The Manager, Tramway Company's Stables	20	1
The Manager, Hotel Majestic	30	1
The Proprietor, Great Western Hotel	50	1
The Manager, Prince of Wales Hotel	15	1
The Superintendent, Sailors' Home	30	1
The Manager, Free Temperance Hotel	35	1
The Medical Officer in charge Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	15	1
The First Physician, Cama and Alibless Hospitals	20	1
The Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital	100	1
The Medical Officer in charge Parai Lying-in-Hospital	50	1
The Honorary Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association	25	1
The Head Master, Anjuman-i-Islam Boarding School	30	1
The Rector, St. Xavier's High School and College	40	1
The Manager, English Hotel	20	1
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Club	10	1
The Head Master, Indo-British Institution	5	1
The Superintendent, Telegraph Quarters	40	1
The Proprietor, Victoria Hotel Annexe	40	1
The Manager, Framji Dinsha Petit Sanatorium	50	1
The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Government House Buildings	75	1
The Head Master, Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School	20	1
The Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison	50	1
The Superintendent, Zanana Bible and Medical Mission and Girgaum Girls' and Boys' High School	5	1
The Secretary, David Sassoon Reformatory	15	1
The Rector, St. Mary's School	5	1
The Superintendent, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage	10	1
The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital	20	1
The Principal, Grant Medical College	40	1
The Physician in charge Bai Motlabai Hospital	5	1
The Governor, Strangers' Home	20	1
The Rev. Mother Superior, St. Joseph's Foundling Home	10	1
The Principal, St. Peter's High School	5	1
The Superintendent, P. & O. Dock and Officers' Quarters	15	1
The Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company's Dock and Officers' quarters	15	1
The Superintendent, Scottish Orphanage	25	1

Names.	Number of General Schedules.	Specimen Schedules and Instructions.
The Manager, Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory ..	10	1
The Principal, American Mission High School ..	10	1
The Rev. Mother St. John, Superior, Parel Convent School ..	10	1
The Secretary, Lady Sakarbai's Hospital for animals ..	10	1
The Principal, Petit Parsi Orphanage ..	15	1
The Honorary Secretary, Acworth Leper Asylum ..	25	1
The Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction ..	50	1
The Surgeon in charge Police Hospital ..	5	1
The Lady Superintendent, Free Church Mission School ..	5	1
The Lady Supervisor, Clare Road Convent ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Adams Wylie Hospital ..	10	1
The Principal, Bombay Education Society's School ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Massina's Hospital ..	30	1
The Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club ..	40	1
The Victoria Technical Institute ..	40	1
The Medical Officer in charge Arthur Road Hospital ..	22	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Parekh's Hospital ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. V. G. Deshmukh's Hospital ..	5	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. N. A. Parandare's Hospital ..	10	1
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Kerawalla's Hospital ..	5	1
The Superintendent of Police, A, B, C, D, E, F, Divisions (for homeless and wandering and for Police Chowkies and lock-ups) ..	400	200

Railway Premises.

In 1911, the Railway Authorities were directly responsible to the Provincial Superintendent of Census for the enumeration of their buildings, staff and passengers within the Island.

In 1921, the Census Officer for the City was made directly responsible for the enumeration of the occupants of all premises in the Island, including railway, military, docks and customs premises.

Government and Railway orders were issued requiring railway officials to render every assistance in the work of enumeration of their premises, but the precise role which they were required to fulfil might with advantage have been more clearly defined.(m)

The arrangement agreed upon was that all areas within railway boundaries should be treated as separate railway circles, that no railway circle should be so drawn as to be intersected by the boundary of a Section and that with a view to co-ordinating railway with municipal returns, the numbering of railway premises, blocks and circles would be carried out by the Municipal Charge Superintendents. This plan was followed and the numbering of the premises having been completed, the enumeration of the occupants was carried out by railway officials under the guidance where required of the Charge Superintendent of the Section concerned.

The Port Trust Railway, the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway each appointed an officer to co-operate with and advise the Census Officer for the City and to depute railway officials for appointment by the Census Officer as Supervisors and enumerators to count the railway personnel and passengers in their respective areas.

The enumeration of passengers and others found on Railway platforms on Census night was carried out under the direction of the Census Officer.(n).

(m) The whole question of the Census of Railway Premises has been fully discussed in Chapter II. Enumeration. Dr. Sandilands found, as I did in the mofussil, that the 1921 arrangements resulted in an absence of clearly defined responsibility.

(n) In the case of all Stations on the Suburban system the question of platform enumeration is very difficult. The ordinary rule about starting enumeration early in the evening and carrying it on all night would impose an almost impossible task on the Station Masters. It was accordingly arranged to postpone the commencement of platform enumeration in order to give time to the purely local traffic to clear, meaning by local traffic the return home of those who work in the city but reside in the suburbs. The actual numbers of persons enumerated on Station platforms was as follows:—

G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.	
Victoria Terminus ..	866	Colaba Terminus ..	872
Masjid ..	141	Stations between Colaba and Grant Road ..	502
Mazgaon ..	nil	Grant Road ..	634
Byculla ..	809	Mahalaxmi ..	33
Stations between Byculla and Parel ..	373	Parel (Lower) ..	17
Parel ..	173	Elphinstone Road ..	nil
Dadar ..	180	Dadar ..	541
Stations between Dadar and Kurla ..	nil	Stations between Dadar and Bandra ..	nil

2,632

2,599

On the Port Trust Railway, as there are no night trains, there was no platform enumeration.

The enumeration of passengers on running trains was carried out under the direction of the Provincial Superintendent.(c).

Military Areas.

In January 1921, the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Bombay Brigade, appointed Lieutenant B. H. Kirtland to take charge under the direction of the Census Officer of the enumeration of the military premises and areas shown in the subjoined list.

Following the 1911 precedent, Elephanta was again wrongly included. Though garrisoned from Bombay, the island is not under the Collector or Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and the figures obtained have been transferred to the district to which Elephanta belongs.(p).

List of Military Areas.

- (1) The whole of Upper Colaba except the following :—
 - (a) Durga and chawls near the lunatic asylum.
 - (b) Church of England Minister's bungalow and compound.
 - (c) House near old Cemetery.
 - (d) Port Trust buildings.
 - (e) Observatory buildings.
 - (f) Masjid behind No. 35 bungalow.
 - (g) Roman Catholic Church Compound.
 - (h) Durga opposite the Parsee Bazar.
 - (i) Fire temple and the priests' residence.
- (2) Gun Carriage factory compound.
- (3) Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers' quarters on Wodehouse Road.
- (4) Lascars' lines of the Ordnance Department on Colaba Road.
- (5) Arsenal behind the Town Hall and quarters attached thereto.
- (6) Native Infantry lines and hospital in Marine Lines and Native Detail lines near Crawford Market.
- (7) Malabar point, Mahaluxmi Batteries and Cumballa Hill quarters.
- (8) Butcher Island and Elephanta and Middle ground.
- (9) Oyster Rock and Cross Island.
- (10) Town Barracks including followers' quarters.
- (11) Garrison stables near Town Barracks.
- (12) Old Barrack Master's Office and compound near the Town Barracks.
- (13) Volunteer Armoury (near the Municipal Office).
- (14) Military Camp at Dadar.
- (15) Followers' quarters and the soldiers' house in the Old Defence Office compound at Colaba.

The enumeration of the following military areas was included in the Civil arrangements :—

- (1) Military bungalows and the office of the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers between Marine Lines and Queen's Road.
- (2) Mazagaon Defence Yard.
- (3) Quarters occupied by the Sargeant Inspector of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on Carnac Road and Nos. 1 and 2 buildings on Palton Road occupied by Captain Philips and Conductor Sayers.

The charges incurred by the Military authorities for ghari-hire, enumeration, etc., were Rs. 174 made up as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Motor hire	94	0	0
Payment to 3 Enumerators at Rs. 2 per day each for 5 days	30	0	0
Printing of special orders for Census	50	0	0

(c) No running trains were enumerated in the limits of Bombay Town and Island.

(p) Of the Islands in the Harbour the following belong to Bombay Town and Island, though not to the Bombay Municipality—Cross Island, Butcher Island, Oyster Rock and Middle Ground. The remaining islands, including Elephanta, belong to the Kolaba Collectorate.

The total number of circles, blocks and buildings within Railway, Military and Customs or Dockyard limits were as follows :—

Name of the Section.		Descriptive Number of Circles.	Total Number of Blocks.	Total Number of Buildings.
G. I. P. Railway	Colaba (Lower)	12	1	18
B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	11	1	66
Military	"	1	12	80
Customs	"	2	4	44
		3A	1	27
G. I. P. Railway	Esplanade	10	1	46
B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	8	1	55
Military	"	7	1	37
Customs	"	9	1	12
"	"	3	10	220*
		5	1	36
"	Fort, South	6	1	137
		6	1	32
R. I. M.	"	7	2	124
Customs	Fort, North	9	2	56
Customs	Mandvi	13	3	68
G. I. P. Railway	"	14	1	7
Customs	Dongri	5	2	175
G. I. P. Railway	"	6	1	93
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Dhobitalao	7	1	43
"	Khetwadi	8	1	4
"	Girgaum	9	1	3
"	Chowpati	8	1	2
"	Mahaluxmi	7	1	1
"	"	10	1	4
"	Tardeo	11	1	25
"	Byculla	5	1	24
G. I. P. Railway	"	11	1	2
"	"	9	2	30
"	"	10	4	35
"	Tarwadi	4	4	75
"	"	5	1	11
"	Mazagaon	6	2	34
"	Parel	10	5	156
"	Sion	12 to 20	9	104
Bombay Port Trust	"	21	3	63
Railway.	"	22	3	144
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Mahim	9	1	22
"	"	12	1	9
"	"	13	1	18
"	"	10	1	35
G. I. P. Railway	"	11	2	40
"	"	14	1	23
"	Worli	10	1	17
"	"	12	1	61
"	"	9	2	33
B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	11	2	55
"	"	13	2	86
Butcher Island	Military	"	2	12
Elephanta	"	"	1	1

* This includes Government House, Mahaluxmi Battery and Dadar Camp.

POLICE ENUMERATION.

The following police stations were treated as separate blocks and enumerated by the Police Inspector in charge under the instructions of the Commissioner of Police.

Name of Section.	Circle Number and Block Number.	Total Number of Buildings.	Officer responsible for enumeration.
Lower Colaba	7, 5	15	Inspector in charge Colaba Police Station.
Fort, North	8, 9	7	„ Harbour Police Station.
Esplanade	3, 1A, 3, 2B, 3, 5A.	7, 15, 6	„ Esplanade Police Station. Superintendent of Police, 4th Division and Head Office and Inspector in charge Police Station, Palton Road.
Chukla	4, 9A	1	} Inspector in charge Pydhowni Police Station.
Ume Ishadi	2, 7	2	
Dongri	4, 9	4	Inspector in charge Princess and Victoria Docks Police Station.
Market	1, 4A	4	Inspector in charge Princess Street Police Station.
Kharatalao	1, 13 and 4, 17..	1 and 2	Inspector in charge Maharbawri Police Station.
Khetwadi	1, 4 and 6, 2	6 and 1	Inspector in charge Lamington Road Police Station.
Girgaum	7, 5	4	Inspector in charge Maharbawri Police Station.
Walkeshwar	1, 6	3	Inspector in charge Gamdevi Police Station.
Tarwadi	2, 3 and 3, 7	28 and 10	Inspector in charge Byculla Police Station.
Byculla	1, 11, 1, 16	5 and 2	Inspector in charge Agripada Police Station.
1st Nagpada	1, 2, 1, 4	8 and 19	Inspector in charge Nagpada Police Station, and Commandant, Mounted Police.
Sion	1, 5, 1, 11A	7 and 10	Inspector in charge Dadar Police Station.
Mahim	4, 10		Inspector in charge Mahim Police Station.

The enumeration of the homeless and of persons in the Police lock-ups on Census night was also undertaken by the Commissioner of Police. The Superintendents of the several divisions were directed to organise parties to search all streets, lanes, arches of bridges, maidans and other places where homeless persons pass the night and to take the persons found to the undermentioned eight enumeration stations appointed by the Commissioner of Police for enumeration :—

Centre.	Locality.	Officer responsible.	Address of the Office.
1 Esplanade Police Court Compound, A Division.	Cruickshank Road ..	Superintendent of Police, A Division.	Anik House, Apollo Street.
2 Head Police Office Compound.	Hornby Road and Carnac Road.	Superintendent of Police, B Division.	Byculla Police Station Compound.
3 North Brook Gardens.	Grant Road ..	Superintendent of Police, C Division.	Cumballa Hill.
4 Mazagaon Police Court compound, D Division.	Nesbit Road ..	Superintendent of Police, D Division.	Byculla Police Station Compound.
5 Beggar Camp, E Division.	Vincent Road ..	Superintendent of Police, E Division.	Dadar.
6 Old Government House, E Division ground, Parel.	Old Government House Road.	Superintendent of Police, E Division.	Do.
7 DeLisle Road Police Station.	DeLisle Road ..	Superintendent of Police, F Division.	Clerk Road.
8 Mahim Police Station.	Near Mahim Fort ..	Superintendent of Police, F Division.	Do.

Dockyards and Shipping.

The enumeration of all ships and launches of the Royal Navy was undertaken by the Naval Officer in Command.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine undertook all R. I. M. ships and premises and persons in the R. I. M. Dockyard.

Mr. H. M. Willis, Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service, organised the enumeration by the Customs and Port Trust authorities of the ships, bunders and dockyards shown in the subjoined list (g).

The arrangement and numbering of circles, blocks and houses within customs or dockyard limits was as in the case of railways undertaken by the Municipal Charge Superintendents to prevent the intersection of circles and Blocks by the boundaries of the Municipal Sections and Wards.

The Naval Officer	..	All ships and launches of the Royal Navy.
Director, Royal Indian Marine	..	All R. I. M. ships and launches and the R. I. M. Dockyard.
Customs Department	..	Coasting passenger steamers in Harbour and alongside Princess and Victoria Docks wall.
		All B. S. N. Co.'s steamers, country crafts, all Bunders, all Customs launches and boats.
		All floating population at the bunders on cargo boats and country crafts and all floating population at Mahim, Worli and Chowpati.

(g) So far as Coasting Steamers are concerned the distribution to the various companies of the necessary schedules with instructions to Masters as to the method of filling them up and delivering them was made by me direct. This is because the exact location of these steamers on the Census night is not known, and the question becomes a Provincial one. The matter is referred to in Chapter II—Enumeration.

The Customs authorities enumerated the bunders noted below :—

- (1) Gun Carriage Bunder.
- (2) Jamshed Bunder.
- (3) Arthur Bunder.
- (4) Government Dockyard compound Residential quarters therein.
- (5) Bonded Ware-house and opium ware-house.
- (6) Town Bunder.
- (7) Ballard Bunder.
- (8) Alexandra Dock, including the Mole.
- (9) Modi Bunder.
- (10) Carnac Bunder.
- (11) Princess and Victoria Docks, including the Dry Dock and residential quarters within the Dock limit.
- (12) Malet Bunder.
- (13) Mazagaon Bunder.
- (14) Sewri Bunder, including Timber Ponds.
- (15) Chowpati Bunder.
- (16) Worli Bunder.
- (17) Mahim Bunder at the Mahim Causeway.
- (18) Sassoon Dock.
- (19) Apollo Bunder.
- (20) Old Town Custom House and adjoining stables.

Port Trust—Steamers in P. and V. Docks except B. S. N. Co.

Cargo boats,	} in P. and V. Docks or along side of the outside of the Dock wall.
Barges,	
Launches,	
Dredgers,	
Tugs,	
Licensed passenger boats.	

All deep sea steamers in harbour (except R. I. M. and coasting Passenger steamers).

Pilot schooners.

Light Ships.

Steam launches.

Anchor Hoy and water boat Princess.

Launches, tugs and dredgers other than the launches belonging to the R. N. and R. I. M. and Customs.

Light houses,	} Off Apollo Bunder.
Yachts,	
Dubash boats, steam launches.	

All licensed Passenger boats at Bundera.

The number of Forms supplied to the authorities who undertook the enumeration of their own areas was as follows (r) :—

(r) In addition to the forms and other papers shown in this list the G. T. M., G. I. P. Railway and Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. C. I. Railway, received direct from me a good many copies of "Appendix I.—Railways," as well as other instructions and forms.

*Statement showing the number of different kinds of forms, etc.,
supplied to several Authorities.*

Name of Officer.	Circle Summary.	Enumera- tion Book— one per Block.	Register of fami- lies.	General Schedules.	Caste Index Books.	Instruc- tions to Enum- erators	Instruc- tions to Super- visors.	Specimen Schedu- les with instruc- tions.	Enumera- tion Tickets.
1. Assistant Collector of Customs C/o Preven- tive Ser- vice.	1	28	200	10,000	..	60	18	250	9,500
2. Director, Royal In- dian Ma- rine.	1	2	50	250	..	70	2	100	100
3. Port Officer.	50	..	..	5,000	25	50	50	50	2,500
4. Senior Naval Officer.	..	..	..	100	..	..	1	25	1,000
5. District Loco. and Carri- age Super- intendent, H.B. & C.I. Railway.	..	20	80	3,420	9	..	9	150	15,000
6. General Tra- ffic Man- ager, G. I. P. Railway.	..	37	111	120	10	12	10	60	2,600
7. Superin tend- ents of Police.	..	8	..	..	..	8	8	200	12,000
8. Military Cen- sus Officer.	..	..	..	520	..	50	25	120	2,500
9. Bombay Port Trust Rail- way.	..	6	7	175	..	5	2	106	200
Total ..	52	91	448	19,585	44	255	126	1,061	45,450

Name of Officer.	Circle Register.	Charge Register.	Supervisors Abstract.	Progress Report (Weekly)	Authority Forms.	Port Block List.	Port Enumeration Passes.	Notice to Masters of Sea-going vessels.	Census Code.
1. Assistant Collector of Customs C/o Preventive Service.	9	2	1	36	..	300	4,000	..	1 (Appendix IV).
2. Director, Royal Indian Marine.	1	2	1	4	..	50	40	..	3 " "
3. Port Officer ..	..	..	..	..	40	100	500	500	13 " "
4. Senior Naval Officer.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 " "
5. District Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.	17	2	1	68	36	..	..	..	1 (Appendix I).
6. General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.	25	12	10	100	..	..	..	..	....
7. Superintendents of Police.	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Military Census Officer.	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 Chapter III A. 5 " V c. 5 " VI. 5 " VII. 3 Appendix II.
9. Bombay Port Trust Railway.	2	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	1 Appendix I.
Total ..	79	27	30	212	76	450	4,540	500	

Preliminary Enumeration.

Early in January enumerators, to begin work on 19th February, were advertised for at the following rates:—

	Rs.
Knowing English	60—65 p. m.
Not knowing English	40—45 p. m.

Schedules were printed in English and in the Vernaculars in the following proportion, namely—

English Schedules	..	150,000
Marathi Schedules	..	50,000
Gujarati Schedules	..	25,000

English and non-English speaking enumerators being as far as possible appointed in the same proportion.

The number of enumerators appointed in the first instance was 333 and had the great majority been steady intelligent workers, 300 would have sufficed. Great difficulty was, however, experienced in finding 300 good men, unemployed and willing to bind themselves to take up temporary work. Many did not join on February 19th and others resigned after a few days experience of the difficulties of the work. Of those finally retained a certain number were irregular in their attendance and careless in their work.

The plan of operations was as follows:—

Before the end of the previous year, the Charge Superintendents, with the assistance of a few Municipal servants in the lower grades had divided their Sections into Circles and Blocks and affixed a Census number to every house. In affixing these numbers each building under a separate roof was regarded as a separate house. The servants' quarters in the compounds of bungalows were treated as separate houses. Large blocks of flats or of one room tenements for the labouring class were each counted as one house only. A building in a row of houses and attached on either side was counted as a separate house, provided it was separately owned and self contained in that it could only be entered from its own street door.(s)

In the three weeks from 19th February, when the 333 enumerators were appointed, to 13th March schedules were prepared showing the name and particulars of the occupants of all premises in the City. Wherever possible these particulars were entered by the enumerators on General Schedules.

Where persons refused to have their names entered on a General Schedule, they were supplied on or about 8th March with a Schedule for their own use, and a separate copy of instructions as to the details to be entered.

During this stage, the Enumerators worked directly under the Charge Superintendents and no Supervisors were appointed.

For the final stage which extended over the period March 14th to 16th and the hours 7 p.m. to midnight appointed for the final enumeration on 18th March, the paid staff was augmented by unpaid volunteers, Government servants and Municipal servants as shown in the following list:—

<i>Final Enumerators.</i>		1911.	1921.
Government employees.	..	993	878
Municipal employees	..	581	649
Paid Enumerators	..	..	375
Volunteers from Schools and Colleges	..	..	330
Volunteer Teachers from Municipal Schools	..	..	225
Volunteers from other Institutions	..	..	63
Clerks from business firms	..	..	22

2,542

(s) In Bombay since 1901 the definition of a "House" or "Building" (the terms in this case are interchangeable) has been—"The whole of a building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected *inter se* by subsidiary roofs". This definition is liable to modifications according to the exigencies of particular cases. It was not desirable to count as one house a whole terrace in which a number of separately owned houses, each a self-contained unit, are built side by side under one common roof. Dr. Sandilands says that he was in a good many doubtful cases asked to give a finding and the finding he gave to the Charge Superintendents was as indicated in his report, but to prevent confusion it was not made the subject of an order in writing. This way of modifying the standard definition in cases where it would lead to anomalies in the case of regular terraces of houses he believes to be in accordance with the practice of the past censuses.

There were thus available for the task of enumeration on the last four days 2,542 workers.

On the 13th March Supervisors were appointed from among the Government and Municipal employees in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 or over, one Supervisor being placed in charge of each one of the 201 Circles. In the larger Circles two Supervisors were in certain cases appointed.

Some 2,300 enumerators remained available and were distributed at the rate of one per block among the 2,282 Blocks into which the City has been divided. It should be noted that 107 of these Blocks were undertaken by Military, Railway and other authorities, so that it was possible in some of the larger blocks to appoint two enumerators.

During the three days 14th to 16th March, private Schedules were collected arrears made up and schedules checked.

On the night of 18th March from 7 p.m. to midnight, the enumerators visited their blocks and carried out a final check of the figures shown on their schedules.

Unpaid Enumerators.

The following list shows the number of unpaid employees detailed for Census work by the various Government Departments.

Of the total number detailed 14 did not report for Census duty and 4 obtained exemption. Only two peons were made available. The absence of a sufficient number of messengers wastes the time of the Supervisors and express orders in regard to the supply of peons should be addressed to the Government Departments on the occasion of the next Census.(f)

(f) This suggestion, which is I think a new one, is clearly sound.

Employees from Government Offices spared for Census Work.

Name of office.		Number receiving Rs. 100 per month or more.	Number receiving less than Rs. 100 per month.	Total.
1	General Stamp Office	..	5	5
2	Government Stationery Office	..	5	5
3	Sir J. J. School of Art	..	15	15
4	Consulting Architect's Office	2	5	7
5	Income Tax Office	26	97	123
6	Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J., High Court	5	30	35
7	Office of the Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtor's Court	..	4	4
8	Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools	..	1	1
9	City Survey Office	7	19	26
10	The Registrar of Companies	1	2	3
11	Executive Engineer's Office, P. W. D.	2	21	23
12	Bombay Veterinary College	4	4	8
13	Government Observatory, Colaba	1	..	1
14	Director of Industries	6	7	13
15	Superintending Engineer, N. D., P. W. D.	1	6	7
16	Home and Political Departments, Secretariat	17	33	50
17	Revenue Department, Secretariat	..	17	17
18	Legal Department, Secretariat	8	6	14
19	Separate Department, Secretariat	10	5	15
20	Development Department	2	3	5
21	Collector of Customs' Office	40	34	74
22	Land Revenue Department, Collector's Office	1	13	14
23	Dy. Educational Inspector's Office	2	3	5
24	Chief Presidency Magistrate's Office	1	19	20
25	Port Health Officer	1	..	1
26	Oriental Translator's Office	3	8	11
27	Office of the Administrator General, High Court	..	4	4
28	Special Deputy Collector's Office	..	29	29
29	Accountancy Diploma Board	..	1	1
30	Executive Engineer, Architectural District	..	7	7
31	Government Central Press	..	10	10
32	Chemical Analyst's Office	1	1	2
33	High Court, Appellate Side	..	15	15
34	General Department, Secretariat	6	21	27
35	P. W. Department, Secretariat	5	15	20
36	Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Excise	..	6	6
37	Land Acquisition Officer	..	32	32
38	Financial Department, Secretariat	..	9	9
39	Government Pleader, High Court	..	2	2
40	Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances and Cotton Excise Departments, Collector of Bombay	..	9	9
41	Educational Inspector, B. D.	1	7	8
42	Dead Letter Office (Post Office)	..	8	8
43	Presidency Senior Chaplain	..	1	1
44	Grant Medical College	..	1	1
45	Sub-Registrar's Office	..	17	17
46	Paper Currency Office	..	30	30
47	Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway	..	4	4
48	Government Law School	..	2	2
49	Bishop of Bombay	1	1	2
50	Secretary, Improvement Trust	..	10	10
51	Mint Master	1	5	6
52	Secondary Training College	2	21	23
53	Post Master General	..	17	17
54	Accountant General	4	23	27
55	Small Causes Court	..	42	42
56	Elphinstone Middle School	2	19	21
		163	715	878

The following statement shows the number of unpaid enumerators supplied from the several Municipal Departments:—

Name of Department.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Peons.
The Commissioner's Office	..	..	6	5
The Chief Accountant's Office	..	5	20	6
The Assessor and Collector's Office	..	10	52	10
The License Superintendent's Office	..	4	11	8
The Town Duty Office	..	2	19	5
The Fire Brigade Office	..	..	1	..
The Executive Engineer's Office (Buildings)	..	13	30	16
The Deputy Executive Engineer's Office (Drainage)	..	11	40	14
The Hydraulic Engineer's Office	..	11	29	6
The Public Health Department (Head Office)	40	1	16	6
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, A and B Wards	..	5	9	16
The Office of the Deputy Health Officer, B Ward	..	1	6	14
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards	..	5	15	18
The Office of the Deputy Health Officer, C and D Wards	..	7	16	7
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, E Ward	..	14	13	34
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, F Ward	..	6	15	16
The Office of the Assistant Health Officer, G Ward	..	4	11	14
Market Superintendent's Office	..	2	7	7
The Municipal Laboratory	..	1	3	..
The Vaccination Department	..	1	9	12
The Storekeeper's Office	..	..	17	2
The Schools Committee's Office	..	6	10	..
The Garden Superintendent's Office	..	1	1	1
The Curator and Secretary's Office, Victoria and Albert Museum	..	1	1	..
The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch	..	2	1	2
The Deputy Executive Engineer, Roads Branch	..	2	23	7
The Executive Engineer's Office	..	20	34	22
The Conservancy Superintendent's Office	..	5	54	5
Total	40	140	469	277

Volunteers.

Propaganda work with a view to drawing attention to the Census, arousing interest and securing volunteers was not undertaken. After due consideration it was decided that public advertisements might incite believers in the value of non-co-operation to resist the Census by organised measures. As a choice of evils it was accordingly considered better to risk a shortage of volunteer enumerators rather than to risk the complete miscarriage of the Census operations by arousing opposition.

A circular asking for volunteers was, however, addressed to the following schools and institutions:—

Schools and Institutions invited to furnish Volunteers.

1. St. Xavier's College.
2. Elphinstone College.
3. Wilson College.
4. Elphinstone High School.

5. Elphinstone Middle School.
6. Antonio D'Silva's School.
7. St Xavier's High School.
8. Israelite High School.
9. Wilson High School.
10. Robert Money Institution.
11. American Mission High School.
12. Anjuman-i-Islam High School.
13. Byramji Jijibhoy Parsee Charitable Institute.
14. Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institute.
15. Esplanade High School.
16. Prabhu Seminary.
17. Framji Nasarwanji School.
18. General Education Institute.
19. St. Andrew's School.
20. Proprietary and Fort High School.
21. U. F. C. Mission Boarding School.
22. Students' Literary and Scientific Society's High School.
23. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney School.
24. C. M. Society's School.
25. Z. B. M. Mission School.
26. Antonio D'Souza School.
27. St. Isabella's School.
28. St. Joseph School, Bhuleshwar.
29. St. Anne's Poor School.
30. St. Joseph's School (Mazagaon).
31. Jacob Sassoon Free School.
32. Coan Union School.
33. Proprietary and Fort High School (Gowahia Tank).
34. Fort and Proprietary School.
35. Maratha High School.
36. Gokuldas Tejpal High School.
37. New High School.
38. J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage.
39. Aryan Education Society's High School.
40. Tutorial High School.
41. Babu Panalal Puranchand Jain High School.
42. St Joseph School.
43. Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary.
44. Jijibhai Dadabhai Charity School.
45. Imami Ismaili Khoja Jamat School.
46. Parsee Seminary.
47. Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibhai School.
48. Anjuman-i-Islam Branch School.
49. Merwanji Setna School.
50. U. F. C. Mission School.
51. Bombay Education Society's High School.
52. Cathedral Boys' High School.
53. Chikitsak Samoocha High School.
54. Imperial High School.

55. John Cannon High School.
56. King George English School.
57. M. K. Natha Bhatia High School.
58. New English School.
59. Scottish High School.
60. New Night High School.
61. St. John's Night School.
62. St. Mary's High School.
63. St. Peter's High School.
64. Universal High School.

Out of these the following institutions undertook the enumeration of Circles or Sections with the help of the teachers and the advanced students and carried out the work with zeal and energy, undertaking both the preliminary and the final enumeration.(u).

Name of the School.	Principal, Head Master or Superintendent.	Name of Section and No. of Circle.
Guan Union School	Mr. M. F. Serrao (Assistant Master)	Fanaswadi half the first circle and second complete.
G. T. High School	Mr. M. R. Paranjpye	Bhuleshwar, Circle No. 1.
Robert Money School	Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A.	Khetwady, 1 and 2.
Wilson High School	Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, M.A.	Khetwady, 3 and 6.
Elphinstone High School	Mr. B. M. Sutaris, M.A., LL.B.	Girgaum whole section.
Israelite School	Mr. M. D. Borgawker	Tarwadi, 1.
B.E.S. Boys' High School	Mr. T. M. Evans	Byculla, 2.
American Mission High School	Rev William Hazen, M.A.	1st Nagpada 1 and 2.
J.N.P. Parsee Orphanage	Mr. D. S. Joshi, B.A.	Parel, 8 and 3.

The undermentioned Educational Institutions also rendered useful assistance by sparing a few students or teachers as volunteers for the final enumeration :—

Serial No.	Name.	No. of students and teachers spared.
1.	St. Xavier's College	8
2.	Elphinstone College	14
3.	King George English School, Dadar	9
4.	F.N.P. A.V. School	6
5.	G. T. Seminary, Mandvi	6
6.	Sir J. J. P. B. Institution	11
7.	The Maratha High School	10
8.	The A. E. S. High School	1 (Principal), Mr. R.R. Gadgil, B.A., LL.B.
Total		65

In response to appeals to prominent and influential citizens the under-mentioned gentlemen came forward to volunteer their services :—

(u) Having regard to the changes in the dates of some of the important examinations since 1911, and the political situation prevailing at the time of this Census, the assistance rendered by certain public-spirited educational institutions was really remarkable.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Schools Committee, offered the services of his Superintendents who carried out the final enumeration of the undermentioned 14 circles through their teachers :—

(1) Mr. A. R. Bhajji	.. Umerkhadi 1 and 3	} In English and Gujarathi.
Mr. S. A. Shaik Amin	.. 2nd Nagpada 1 to 4	
(2) Miss Douglas.	.. Market 7	} In Gujarathi.
Mr. C. S. Bakshi, Head Master.	Bhuleshwar 2 and 3	
(3) Mr. K. B. Padgaekar	.. Kumbharwada 1	} In Marathi.
	Chowpatty 4 and 5	
Mr. B. R. Manerikar	.. Mahaluxmi 6 and Mahim 3	

Mr. A. K. N. Rane, St. John Ambulance Hindu B. Division, with the assistance of nineteen members of his corps, undertook the enumeration both preliminary and final of a circle of Mahim Section.

Mr. Shivram Wamanajee Patil who had assisted the late Mr. Mangalrao Ramji Mhatre for the 1911 Census undertook the preliminary and final enumeration of two circles No. 1 and No. 2 of Sion Section.

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Mr. M. R. Karanjwalla, Commanding Parsee Emergency Corps, offered the services of about 20 boy Scouts, who carried out the enumeration of two circles in Khetwadi and one circle in Fort North.

Mr. C. S. Pagnis, a clerk of the Health Department, voluntarily enumerated one whole block of Worli from its preliminary stage to the final.

Mr. D. F. Panthaki of the St John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Parsee Division, supplied 9 volunteers for the preliminary work and 17 for the final enumeration.

Messrs. M. H. Dadachanji, S. K. Naique (Aryan Excelsior League), D. V. Kale (S. S. League), R. P. Thanawalla, J. D. Bhiwandiwalla, F. J. Panthaki, Narayan N. Patil, M. H. Nicholson, Dr. B. V. Rayker, Khan Saheb M. Faridudin, Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar, J. P., S. H. Jhabwala, S. D. Navalkar of the Municipal Reform Association, Dr. D. B. P. Master, Rao Saheb K. R. Korgawker, B.A., LL.B., J.P. each supplied from 1 to 6 volunteers.

The undermentioned private firms were applied to for assistance and the number of clerks spared by them for the Census was as follows (v) :—

Name of the firm.	Number of clerks spared to work.
The Bombay Telephone Company	2 clerks.
The Indian Hotels Company, Limited	2 clerks.
The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited	2 clerks.
The Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited	2 clerks.
The E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited	4 clerks.
The Tata Engineering Company, Limited	2 clerks.
Tata Sons, Limited (Hydro-Electric Department)	5 clerks.
Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors	2 clerks.
The Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd.	1 clerk.

(v) The response of the private firms is obviously very meagre. Their offices are no more heavily worked than Government Offices, and the total number of employees in the clerical branches of private firms must be enormous. Yet while Government offices spared 878 men, private firms spared only 22. If the same methods for obtaining enumerators are used at the next Census this remarkable comparison might be communicated to all private firms by way of arousing their sense of public duty.

The following list shows the forms and printed instructions received from the Provincial Superintendent of Census :—

Serial No.	Description.	Number.	Remarks.
1	Appendix I — Census of Railway	130	50 from Yaravda Press & 80 from Provl. Supdt.
2	Census Code, Chapter 5, Part A— Duties of enumerators, English	1,000	From the Government Central Press.
	Marathi	1,000	Do.
	Gujrathi	1,000	Do.
3	Census Code, Chapter 5, Part B — Duties of Supervisors, English	500	Do.
	Marathi	100	Do.
	Gujrathi	250	Do.
4	Census Code, Chapter 5, Part C — Duties of Charge Superintendents in English	60	Do.
	Marathi	100	Do.
5	Census Code, Chapter VI (Military)	60	Do.
6	Census Code, Chapter IV (Ports)	65	50 Yaravda Prison Press. 15 Provincial Superintendent.
7	Census Code, Chapter VII (Military)	60	From the Government Central Press.
8	Appendix II, Census of Cantonments	25	From the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
9	Circle Register (Cantonment)	10	Do.
10	House list (Cantonment)	75	Do.
11	General Schedule (Cantonment)	109	Do.
12	Census Code, Chapter 3, Part A only	100	Do.
13	Census Code, Chapters 1 and 2, English	100	Do.
	Marathi	10	Do.
	Gujrathi	10	Do.
14	Census Code, Chapter III, Parts A and B— English	100	Do.
	Marathi	100	Do.
	Gujrathi	100	Do.
15	Census Code, Chapter Vc, VI and VII	100	From the Government Central Press.
16	Enumeration Book covers, English	3,600	Do.
	Marathi	900	Do.
	Gujrathi	500	Do.
17	General Schedules, English	151,425	Do.
	Marathi	45,500	Do.
	Gujrathi	24,200	Do.
18	Industry Circular	600	From the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
19	Letters of authority, English	1,000	From the Government Central Press.
	Marathi	1,000	Do.
	Gujrathi	600	Do.
20	Circle Register, English	400	Do.
21	Charge Register, English	300	Do.
22	House Block lists in English	4,500	Do.
23	Family Registers, English	11,050	From the Yaravda Prison Press.
	Marathi	6,096	Do.
	Gujrathi	3,900	Do.
24	Index of Castes, Occupations, etc., English	494	From the Yaravda Prison Press & the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
	Marathi	100	
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	Marathi	100	
	Gujrathi	100	

Serial No.	Description.	Number.	Remarks.
25	Special Specimen Schedules and instructions—		
	English ..	16,000	Yaravda Prison Press.
	Marathi ..	7,500	Do.
	Gujrathi ..	1,500	Do.
26	Enumeration Pass books for Ports each book having 20 pages ..	234	5 from Government Central Press and 229 from Provincial Superintendent of Census.
27	Notices to Masters of seagoing vessels ..	555	5 from Government Central Press and 550 from Provincial Superintendents of Census.
28	Port Block Lists ..	450	From the Provincial Superintendent of Census.
29	Travellers' tickets ..	150,000	Yaravda Prison Press.
30	Letter of Index (Industry) Schedule A,—		
	English ..	1,660	Do.
	Marathi ..	85	Do.
	Gujrathi ..	95	Do.
31	Industrial Schedule B, English ..	24,000	Do.
	Marathi ..	1,160	Do.
	Gujrathi ..	1,350	Do.
32	Circle Summary ..	1,200	Do. } Returned to the Provincial Superintendent.
33	Charge Summary ..	50	Do. }
34	District or State Summary ..	4	Yaravda Prison Press.
<i>List of forms printed locally.</i>			<i>Cost.</i>
			Rs. a. p.
1.	Certificate to be attached to the Authority forms ..	2,400	17 8 0
2.	Daily Progress Report forms ..	1,200	15 0 0
3.	Post cards to enumerators ..	500	11 0 0
4.	Charge Superintendents' and Supervisors' Abstracts ..	404	10 0 0
5.	Account of schedules and Stationery forms ..	200	5 0 0
6.	Letter forms reposting of clerks ..	300	9 0 0
7.	Letter forms showing sections of the Census Act for filling in census schedules ..	1,000	12 8 0
8.	Posters (mounted 38) and loose 76 copies ..	114	28 8 0

Review of the Operations.

1. The period of three weeks allowed for the preliminary enumeration was barely sufficient, and required the enumeration to proceed at the rate of 30 persons per hour per enumerator. This rate can easily be exceeded by practised workers but not by new hands.

Four weeks should be devoted to preliminary enumeration. The first week would be profitably limited to instruction and the dismissal of incompetent and careless workers. With a view to testing their capacity more closely the Charge Superintendent would do well to appoint his enumerators in batches of three or four. Those who proved reliable on the second day of instruction would proceed at once with the actual Census work. The manifestly incompetent would be dismissed.

The preliminary selection and engagement of 300 enumerators cannot be made centrally. In the local offices entrusted with the task, the setting of definite tests of capacity for the work is essential.

Attention has already been drawn to the difficulty of finding 300 competent men for temporary work, who can only be available because they have failed to find or retain permanent posts elsewhere.

2. In 1911, the use of Schedules printed in English led to very poor results from enumerators whose knowledge of English was imperfect. On the present occasion Schedules in English and in two vernaculars were supplied on the condition among others that for the convenience of the abstraction office the Schedules for one Block and if possible for one Circle should all be in one language.

Whilst this arrangement widened the field of choice of enumerators, it also entailed serious disadvantages in their distribution. Marathi writers for example who would naturally be allotted to Marathi speaking Sections had also to be allotted to a Charge Superintendent who could read Marathi writing and check their returns.

The preliminary returns were on the final days checked by some 1,700 newly appointed Government and Municipal employees. These final enumerators instead of being available for any part of the Island had to be appointed to those districts for which the Schedules were in a writing they could read.

The drawbacks entailed by this want of homogeneity in the machinery employed undoubtedly outweighed any disadvantages that may have resulted in 1911 from the use of Schedules in English by enumerators whose knowledge of English was deficient (*iv*).

3. For the preparation of statistical evidence of over-crowding, records were made on a separate Schedule of the number of rooms occupied by each family and of the number of persons occupying each room or set of rooms in the houses enumerated.

On a third Schedule the number of floors in each house was shown and for the Abstraction Office it accordingly became unnecessary to include any indication as to rooms or floors in the General Schedule which gave the details as to age, sex, etc., of each person enumerated.

The General Schedule for the Presidency was therefore printed with no space for indicating the place in which any given family lived except a column designed to contain the number of the house. For the mofussil nothing more was required and the acceptance of the Schedule in this form was pressed on the grounds of economy, because the addition of columns for floor numbers and room numbers would have entailed the use of a larger sheet and special printing for Bombay.

Now where a chawl contains four floors and some 200 rooms, it is essential that the enumerator who finds half a dozen rooms locked on his first visit, the checker who comes after him and the final enumerator who makes the final check should have some better guide than the names of some 100 families to the rooms they respectively occupy.

The Presidency Schedule having been accepted, it accordingly became necessary to indicate the floors and rooms occupied by the various families, by a fraction in which the numerator denoted the floor and the denominator the consecutive number of the room.

This fraction was entered in the single column designed to contain the house number only. No great difficulty was experienced in explaining the meaning and use of the fraction to the preliminary enumerators; but for the final enumerators coming new to the work from Government offices, this added but inevitable complication constituted one more source of confusion.

(iv) These criticisms are certainly true. Yet, in view of the fact stated by Dr. Sandilands (above) that "great difficulty was experienced in finding 300 good men..." It is probable that the decision to employ vernaculars as well as English was a lucky thing. The decision was due more to the remarks of the 1911 Census Superintendents on the subject of the unintelligibility of the Bombay Schedules. But the possibility of a shortage of workers had also some influence. The problem requires careful consideration again in advance of the next Census. Much depends on the movements in the educational field in the interval. If English—always inadequately mastered by the bulk of the Indian students—is ousted as the medium of instruction the chances of securing even 300 enumerators who could render into intelligible English the descriptions of the varied occupations of a great city is very remote.

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The columns in the General Schedule for consecutive number of floors and rooms which were abandoned in 1921 should be restored. (x)

4. In 1911 the Private Schedules left with persons who resented the entry of their names on General Schedules, were in many cases very badly filled in.

On the present occasion enumerators were instructed to obtain particulars themselves on the General Schedules in as many cases as possible. This led to great waste of the enumerator's time. Human nature being what it is, persons who in the last Census had received a private schedule were not going to suit the convenience of the enumerator as to the hour at which they would supply the information he required and time after time directed him to call again. The result of this attitude has been in the present census, that in certain cases the enumerators have obtained the necessary particulars from servants instead of heads of families. The use of Private Schedules with printed instructions on the back should be restored, but strict orders should be given that such Schedules should only be left with persons who are competent to fill them in correctly. (y)

5. In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the above notes are made neither in the spirit of criticism nor as an answer to critics, but solely to fulfil the duty of every Census Officer to his successor of indicating the directions in which experience suggests that improvement may be effected.

6. Reference has already been made to the valuable services rendered by volunteers and by Government officials.

The Charge Superintendents performed their Census duties in addition to the duties required from them by the Municipality. All worked long hours of overtime and the great majority completed their work with conspicuous zeal.

To the Assistant Health Officers and particularly to Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee and Dr. K. B. Shroff the fullest recognition is due for the invaluable voluntary services which they rendered in the last ten days of the operation.

Census of Industries.

During the month of March a Census was carried out of the persons engaged in the manufacture, preparation or adaptation of articles for sale in establishments employing not less than ten workers.

(x) It is unfortunate that the various forms had to be designed in advance of Dr. Sandilands' appointment. The abandonment of the special form of the General Schedule for Bombay City and the introduction of the "Register of Families," which was a new form, were due entirely to me. The idea was to arrange the forms in such a way that in Abstraction the Housing Tables and the General Census Tables could be taken out simultaneously, one set of men working on the House Lists and Registers of Families and the other on the General Schedules. There was also the second motive of saving the Press work. It happened that at that time the Press was overwhelmed by the Reforms Scheme and the Census falling together. A special form of General Schedule involves also a special form of cover, the setting, printing and cutting of which is exceptionally troublesome. To revert to the first motive things did not work out as expected. The House List, which was not intended to be bound into the Enumeration Book, and was therefore not printed to that shape, was so bound in, with the result that it had to be folded, and the folds often obliterated important written matter, or caused the form to tear. The Register of Families was never satisfactorily written up, with the result that it could not in the end be used as a reliable basis for the later Housing Tables. Dr. Sandilands' most important objection to the abandonment of the special form of the General Schedule, namely, that in Bombay with its huge buildings the single column headed "Serial No. of House" is insufficient as an identification of the various families and rooms proved in practice uncontroversial, though it is quite easy to dispose of it in theory. I therefore leave it on record that I support the recommendation contained in the last sub-para of this paragraph.

(y) In 1911 there were in Bombay two kinds of private schedules in Bombay City, viz., (1) the Household Schedule for the use of Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, and (2) the Private Schedule for the use of educated Indian gentlemen only. It was my hope on this occasion to abandon the use of these altogether, and have all enumeration done by the trained enumerator. Dr. Sandilands being convinced that it would not be possible, it was arranged to print a set of instructions and specimens which were to be left on European Household holders together with the necessary number of General Schedules. To any one who really took the trouble to master the instructions on the separate sheet the filling up of the schedule was child's play. But these separate sheets were presumably in some cases not distributed at all. For instance, in a Hotel the Manager would be given a set of both forms, but would distribute the blank schedules only. In other cases the "householder" on receiving the forms would immediately place the instructions in the paper basket, and proceed to fill up the schedule as appeared fit. But the headings of the columns are not, and are never intended to be, a sufficient indication of what is wanted. They are scarcely more than cross-references to the instructions. As a result of experience at this Census I have separately recommended that the headings of the columns should contain much more detail, for which there is ample space, and that the supplementary instructions should be kept as short as possible. I also agree that some kind of household schedule will be necessary, since it seems to be evidently impossible to secure the enumeration of educated householders by means of the ordinary enumerators. Lastly, I am satisfied that instructions meant for the householder's eye must be on the very form that he has to fill up, since separate loose forms are liable to be mislaid or even to fail to reach him.

For the organisation of the Census the Assistant Health Officers were appointed Charge Superintendents.

The details required were filled in on Schedules left with the Managers or owners of the establishments concerned. One month was allowed for the completion of the operations, the Schedules being left and subsequently collected before the end of the first week in April by the five Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department who were detailed for the duty.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Health Officer.

APPENDIX B.

CENSUS OF RAILWAYS.

As mentioned above the degree of efficiency in the Census of Railways varied very much. The following statement will enable any District or Railway Officer to put his finger on good and bad work. Consequently, in addition to including this in the Administrative Report, some extra copies were printed and sent out for information.

The test of efficiency is the column for Platform Enumeration. On some lines there are no night trains, and consequently there would not be many persons present on the platforms at night—often in the case of village stations no one. But such lines are rare. On all the through lines there are night passengers. What can be done in the way of platform enumeration is well exemplified by the Ahmedabad figure. Poona was also good, and Hubli and some other places satisfactory. But there are some obviously bad failures; and on some of the lines the platform figures are patchy.

KONKAN.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.	
				Station premises.	Platform.	Running Train.		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.								
Victoria Terminus	LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE SECTION—BOMBAY TO KALYAN.		...	241	868	...	Bombay Town and Island.	
Masjid		.....	...	...	141	...		
Marghat		.....	...	2,610	...	...		
Byculla		.....	...	51	899	...		
Stations between Byculla and Parel.		.....	...	59	373	...		
Parel		.....	...	914	173	...		
DADAR		.....	...	652	180	...		
Stations between DADAR and Kurla.		.....	...	506	...	...		
Kurla		LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE SECTION—BOMBAY TO KALYAN.		...	339	126	...	
Stations between Kurla and Thana.				...	566	61	...	
Thana	.....		...	55	...	...		
Stations between Thana and Kalyan.	.....		...	87	4	...		
KALYAN	.....		...	2,794	431*	...		
						*Through Platform ... 275 Local Platform ... 156 Total ... 431		
Stations between KALYAN and Kasara.	NORTH-EAST SECTION.		...	661	154	158		
Kasara		.....	...	373	3	...		
Stations between KALYAN and Nerul.	SOUTH EAST SECTION.		...	156	42	...		
Nerul		Nerul	...	176	36	...		
		Matheran	MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY	...	...	...		
Karjat		Karjat	...	205	55	132		
Stations between Karjat and Khopoli		Khopoli	KARJAT-KHOPOLI BRANCH	...	...	...		
Rhepoli		...	...	36	...	...		
Stations between Karjat and Khandala.		.....	...	58	10	...		

KONKAN—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Sections on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.							
Colaba	LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE SECTION—COLABA TO VIRAR.		...	197	872	...	Borabay Town and Island.
Stations between Colaba and Grant Road.		.....	...	...	502	...	
Grant Road		.....	...	943	634	...	
Mahalaxmi		.....	...	133	83	...	
Parel (Lower)		.....	...	398	17	...	
Elphinstone Road		.....	...	1,120	...	...	
Dadar		.....	...	149	541	...	
Stations between Dadar and Bandra.		.....	...	118	...	...	
Bandra			...	9	43	...	*This Running Train population was enumerated at Bassein Road Station.
Stations between Bandra and Andheri.		.....	...	265	25	...	
Andheri		.....	...	59	19	...	
Stations between Andheri and Borivli.		.....	...	499	54	...	
Borivli		.....	...	152	67	...	
Stations between Borivli and Virar.		.....	...	316	21	359*	
VIRAR	.....	...	183	74	...		
Stations between Virar and Palghar.	SOUTHERN SECTION NORTH-WESTERN MAIN LINE.		...	26	69	...	
Palghar		.....	...	177	43	...	
Stations between Palghar and Dahaman Road.		.....	...	105	59	...	
Dahaman Road		.....	...	86	6	...	
Stations between Dahaman Road and Damnan Road.		.....	...	240	13	...	

GUJARAT.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.							
Daman Road	SOUTHERN SECTION—NORTH-WESTERN MAIN LINE—BORNAV, AHMEDABAD, VIRARVAM.	...	...	79	...	...	Running Train Population at Pardi.
Stations between Daman Road and Balsar.		.....	...	117	...	81*	
Balsar		.....	...	2,108	242	94	
Dugri			...	31	16	...	In Baroda State.
BILIMORA		Bilimora, Gandevi and Kalvach.	BILIMORA KALA-AMTA RAILWAY.	...	...	...	
Chikhli Road.		.....		12	...	...	
Rankwa		.....		23	...	...	
Remaining Stations		.....		...	...	...	
Stations between Bilimora and Navsari.			...	72	37	...	In Baroda State.
Navsari		.....	...	74	174	...	
Stations between Navsari and Udhna.		.....	...	67	...	...	
Udhna		.....	...	706	...	53	
SURAT			...	421	...	1,016	Stations of the Khandesh Districts of the Deccan.
SURAT, UDHNA	TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY SURAT—ANALNER.	...	...	...	...	...	
Stations between UDHNA and Bardoli.		.....	...	159	...	...	
Bardoli		.....	...	76	...	...	
Timberwa and Madhi		.....	...	...	...	...	
Stations between Madhi and Bhadbhanja.		.....	...	...	...	...	
Bhadbhanja		.....	...	...	...	...	
Navapur		.....	...	87	9	...	
Stations between Navapur and Nandurbar.		.....	...	25	17	...	
Nandurbar		.....	...	348	76	...	
Stations between Nandurbar and Nardana.		.....	...	151	40	...	
Nardana		.....	...	170	26	...	
Stations between Nardana and Analner.		.....	...	47	16	...	
ANALNER		.....	...	...	...	...	

See Deccan, G. I. P. Railway, N. E. Section.

GUJARAT—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—continued.							
Ulvan	...	...	...	116	...	...	In Baroda State.
Sayao	...	...	...	64	25	...	
Kim	...	...	...	248	10	...	
Konmaba	...	...	...	45	...	...	
Panoli	...	...	...	255	178	...	
ANKLESHWAR	...	ANKLESHWAR	...	...	...	...	
		Stations between Ankleshwar and Rajpardi.	RAJPUR STATE RAILWAY.	50	3	...	
		Rajpardi		56	...	...	
		Stations between Rajpardi and Nanded.		6	...	...	
		Nanded		42	...	...	
BROACH	...	BROACH	...	629	194	112	
		Stations between Broach and Jambusar.	BROACH-JAMBUSAR RAILWAY.	116	...	...	
		Jambusar		62	...	...	
		Jambusar Road	GAIKWAN'S DABHOL RAILWAY.	...	18	...	
		Hankhi		...	...	...	
		Remaining Stations		...	...	...	In Baroda State.
Stations between BROACH and Lakodra.	...	...	...	190	101	...	
Lakodra and MIYAGAM	...	MIYAGAM. Stations between MIYAGAM and Bodeli.	MIYAGAM-BODELI-CHHOTA UDAIPUR RAILWAY.	...	...	...	In Baroda State.
		Bodeli and Stations between Bodeli and Chhota Udaipur.		36	...	...	
		Chhota Udaipur		43	...	...	
Stations between MIYAGAM and VISHWAMITRI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	In Baroda State.
VISHWAMITRI, BARODA and Stations between BARODA and Vasad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vasad and Navli	...	...	...	92	24	...	
ANAND	...	ANAND	...	685	...	...	
		Stations between Anand and Dabhol.	ANAND-GODHRA BRANCH.	237	39	...	
		Dabhol		100	60	...	
		Stations between Dabhol and Timba Road.		119	48	...	
		Timba Road		68	16	...	
		Thwa		29	6	...	See below.
		GODHRA	...	...	...		
		ANAND	...	...	...	...	See above.
		Karamsad	PETRAPUR-GANDY RAILWAY.	60	...	...	
		Stations between Karamsad and Talapur.		...	...	...	
		Talapur		88	...	...	
		Sayana	...	273	...	...	
		Gandhy	...	56	...	...	

SOUTHERN SECTION—NORTH-WESTERN MAIN LINE—BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, VIRAMGARH—continued.

GUJARAT—contd.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.	
				Station Premi-um.	Plat-form.	Running Train.		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—contd.								
Stations between ANAND and NADIAD.	SOUTHERN SECTION. North-Western Main Line. BOMBAY. AHMEDABAD. VIRAMGAM.		...	115	...	...	See Gujarat Railway below.	
NADIAD		.....	...	296	...	...		
Stations between NADIAD and Barojadi.		.....	...	123	18	...		
Barojadi		.....	...	54	...	180		
Vatva		.....	...	42	...	...		
AMHEDABAD		.....	...	749	5,139	...		
NATAMATI		.....	...	1,075	...	...		
Stations between Sabar-mati and Viramgam.		.....	...	151	...	...		
VIRAMGAM		VIRAMGAM	...	...	627	576		294
		Stations between VIRAMGAM and Kharaghoda.	PATEL BRANCH Kharaghoda-Viramgam.	89	21	...		
	Kharaghoda	472		...	...			
BARODA, Pilol and SAM-LAYA.	SOUTHERN SECTION. North-Eastern Main Line. BARODA. BUTLAK.	SARLAYA and Kerchia	SARLAYA-SARLAYA-TIMBA ROAD BRANCH.	...	...	...	In Baroda State.	
		Stations between Kerchia and TIMBA ROAD.		64	21	...	See above.	
		TIMBA ROAD		...	...	...		
Champaner Road			...	89	...	...	For Anand-Godhra branch see above.	
Stations between Champaner Road and GODHRA.		.....	...	217	...	...		
GODHRA		.....	...	719	96	...		
Stations between GODHRA and Limkheda.		.....	...	140	...	...		
Limkheda		.....	...	90	...	...		
Stations between Limkheda and Dohad.		.....	...	97	...	...		
Dohad		.....	...	198	...	23		
Bordi and Anas	.....	...	104	...	...			
AMHEDABAD and SABAR-MATI.	NORTHERN SECTION. Bajiputsa-Mulwa Railway. AHMEDABAD. DUDHA.	AMHEDABAD	AHMEDABAD-PANESI RAILWAY.	...	...	...	See above.	
		Asarwa		490	...	...	In Baroda State.	
Stations between Asarwa and Dabhoda.		.....		51	...	...		
Dabhoda		.....		35	113	87		
Nandol Debgam		.....		86	76	325		
Rakhial		.....		45	...	...		
Talod		.....		47	...	...		
Prantij		.....		25	...	...		
Sonawan		.....		45	...	...		
Himatnagar		.....		20	...	...		
Stations between Himatnagar and Idar.				40	...	...	See above.	
Idar		.....		53	...	...		
Vadali and Khed-Brahma.		.....		...	...	...		
	AMHEDABAD and SABAR-MATI.	AHMEDABAD-DUDHA RAILWAY.	...	...	...			
	Ellis Bridge		37	...	...	See KATHIYAWAR.		
Stations between Ellis Bridge and Dholka.	.....		152	...	...			
Dholka	.....	85	...	115				
WADHWAN	G. H. WADHWAN RAILWAY. MERSANA. W. CHIVAS.		G. H. WADHWAN RAILWAY. MERSANA. W. CHIVAS.	...	...	...	See KATHIYAWAR.	
Stations between WADHWAN and VIRAMGAM.				226	...	...	See above.	
VIRAMGAM		.....		115	...	...		
Stations between VIRAMGAM and Ghodda.				62	...	...	In Baroda State.	
Ghodda		.....		67	...	...		
KATON ROAD		.....		59	35	...		
Thotada		.....		...	...	...		
Lonch and MERSANA		.....		48	...	...		

GUJARAT—contd.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Population.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—contd.							
Stations between Khodiar and Chappi.	NORTH-EAST SECTION. Rajputana-Malwa Railway. AHMEDABAD, DURG.	Mehsana, Stations between Mehsana and Manand Road, and Manand Road.	MEHSANA-KATOWAN ROAD.	...	...	...	In Baroda State.
		Manand Road, and Stations between Manand Road and Dhanpura.	MANAND ROAD-KATOWAN ROAD.	...	...	...	In Baroda State.
		Dhanpura	...	13	...	...	
		KATOWAN ROAD	...	...	...	...	See above.
Chhapi and Umardehi		...	...	27	117	44*	* Running Train Population at Chhapi.
Palanpur		Palanpur	PALANPUR-DEESA BRANCH.	78	227	2.7	
		Chandisar	...	19	26	10	
		Deesa	...	272	99	...	
Stations between Palanpur and Abu Road.		...	...	55	163	23	Running Train Population at Sarotra.
		Stations between Timba and Samaiya.	AMBAT-TIMBA LIGHE RAILWAY.	...	...	...	
		Samaiya	...	11	...	...	

Guzrat Railways.

CHAMPANER ROAD	CHAMPANER-SHIVRAJPUR-PANI SECTION.	...	...	...	...	...	See above.
Ranjur		...	...	...	...	...	
Halel		...	...	129	24	...	
Pavaghad		...	...	27	7	...	
Shivrajpur		...	...	60	11	...	
Stations between Shivrajpur and Pani.	NADIAD-KAPADVANJ SECTION.	...	...	29	...	...	
Pani		...	...	1239	...	...	
NADIAD		...	...	...	...	...	See above.
Stations between Nadiad and Kapadvanj.		...	...	64	114	...	
Kapadvanj		...	...	62	45	...	
GODHRA	GODHRA-LUNAVADA SECTION.	...	...	...	...	...	See above.
Stations between Godhra and Lunavada.		...	...	58	...	...	
Lunavada		...	...	24	...	...	

Bhavnagar State Railway.

For stations on this Railway see KATHIAWAR.

KATHIAWAR.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION, OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.							
	NORTHERN SECTION.	Halvad ...	DHIRANGADRA BRANCH.	47	...	...	For Mehsana—WADHWAN &c Gujarat.
		Stations between Halvad and Dhrangadra.		51	...	...	
		Dhrangadra ...		62	...	...	
		Stations between Dhrangadra and Wadhwan Junction.		88	...	...	
		WADHWAN JUNCTION.		501	121	...	

Bhavnagar State Railway.

WADHWAN JUNCTION.		.....	.....	...	...	...	See above.
Wadhwan City	...	.....	...	165	11	...	In Ahmedabad District. Do.
Jadan Road	...	.....	...	4	...	...	
Limbdi	...	.....	...	109	...	...	
Choda	...	.....	...	55	17	...	
Prapar	...	.....	...	49	56	132	
Kandli	...	.....	...	26	8	...	
BOTAD	...	BOTAD	...	147	102	...	
Stations between Botad and DHOLO JUNCTION. DHOLO JUNCTION		Stations between Botad and Jadan.	BOTAD-JADAN BRANCH.	100	...	...	
		Jadan		61	...	...	
		.....	...	78	18	...	
		DHOLO JUNCTION	...	243	77	109	
Stations between Dholo Junction and Sihor Junction. Sihor		Jalis	DHOLO-DHARA SECTION.	16	...	...	See Gondal Railway below.
		DHARA JUNCTION		...	...	...	
		DHARA JUNCTION. Stations between DHARA and Savar Kundla.	DHARA-KUNDLA BRANCH.	127	...	...	
		Savar Kundla		44	...	...	
Stations between Sihor and Bhavnagar Para. Bhavnagar Para Bhavnagar Terminus		.....	...	92	39	...	
		Sihor	...	106	214	...	
		Stations between Sihor and Palitana.	SIHOR-PALITANA BRANCH.	35	...	...	
		Palitana		76	82	...	
		...	...	21	42	...	
		...	...	729	...	...	
		...	...	150	288	...	

Gondal Railway.

Dhara Junction	...	...	...	215	54	...	In Baroda State.
Lathi	...	...	...	33	5	...	
Khijadiya	...	Khijadiya, and stations between Khijadiya and Dharfi (including.)	KHIJADIYA-DHARFI SECTION.	...	...	...	

KATHIAWAR—contd.

Stations on the Main line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Flat form.	Running Train.	
Gondal Railway—contd.							
Chital	...	...	...	96	...	...	
Stations between Chital and Jetalpar.	...	...	...	232	...	...	
Jetalpar	...	Jetalpar	...	1,038	531	...	
		Stations between Jetalpar and Gondal.	JETALPAR—RAJKOT SECTION.	69	...	...	
		Gondal		210	69	...	
		Stations between Gondal and Rajkot Para.		24	7	...	
		Rajkot Para		61	96	...	
		RAJKOT JUNCTION		...	...	...	See Morvi Railway below.
Dhoraji	...	...	...	118	39	9	
Sopadi	...	...	...	80	29	...	
Uplata	...	...	...	97	38	39	
Stations between Uplata and Porbandar.	...	...	...	358	67	...	
PORBANDAR	...	...	...	98	372	...	

Junagad State Railway.							
JETALSAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	See above.
Vadal	...	...	...	27	...	...	
JUNAGAD	...	JUNAGAD	...	560	...	116	
		Stations between JUNAGAD and Visavadar.	...	71	...	...	
		Visavadar	...	50	...	...	
SHAPUR	...	Shapur	...	77	...	...	
		Stations between SHAPUR and Saradiya.	...	73	...	...	
		Saradiya	...	35	...	...	
Stations between SHAPUR and Veraval.	...	...	...	188	...	...	
Veraval	...	...	...	221	...	...	
Stations between Veraval and Jambur	...	...	...	19	...	...	
Jambur	...	...	...	16	...	...	

Morvi Railway.							
RAIKOT JUNCTION	...	...	...	249	735	...	
Rajkot City	...	...	...	126	56	...	
Stations between Rajkot City and VANKANER.	...	...	...	100	7	...	
VANKANER	...	VANKANER	...	511	105	112	
		Stations between VANKANER and Morvi.	...	...	...	...	
		Morvi	...	19	32	...	
Stations between VANKANER and Muli Road.	...	...	...	117	...	...	
Muli Road	...	...	...	68	...	...	
Stations between Muli Road and Wadhwan Camp.	...	...	...	21	...	...	
Wadhwan Camp	...	...	...	51	...	...	
WADHWAN JUNCTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	See above.

Jamnagar Railway.							
Rajkot Junction	...	...	...	...	...	...	See above.
Stations between Rajkot Junction and Jamnagar.	...	...	...	150	...	...	
Jamnagar	...	...	...	191	121	...	

DECCAN.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.							
Khandala	SOUTH EAST SECTION.	.....	...	...	39	...	For stations from Kalyan to KHANDALA, see KONKAN.
Lonavla		.....	...	1,837	...	...	
Stations between Lonavla and Talegaon.		.....	...	123	47	...	
Talegaon		.....	...	157	66	...	
Stations between Talegaon and Kirkee.		.....	...	109	6	...	
Kirkee		.....	...	191	...	...	
Poona		.....	...	1,637	1,047	997	
Stations between Poona and Dhond.		.....	...	483	5	13*	*Running Train Population at Kodgaon.
Dhond		Dhond	...	1,243	795	...	
Sirapghat		.....	DHOND-BARAMATI LINE.	71	...	...	
Baramati		.....	...	98	...	...	
Stations between Dhond and Ahmednagar.		.....	DHOND-MANMAD LINE.	320	35	...	
Ahmednagar		.....		484	260	37	
Stations between Ahmednagar and Lakh.		.....		185	114	...	
Lakh		.....		80	9	...	
Belapur		.....		154	...	...	
Stations between Belapur and Kopergaon Road.		.....		173	49	...	
Kopergaon Road		.....		169	29	42	
Yeola		.....		105	...	...	
Ankal		.....		61	...	...	
MANMAD		.....	...	...	...	See below North East Lines.	
Stations between Dhond and Diksal.		.....	...	61	16	...	
Diksal		.....	...	576	...	...	
Stations between Diksal and Jeur.		.....	...	401	116	153*	*Running Train Population at Washimbe.
Jeur		.....	...	148	43	...	
Stations between Jeur and Kurduwadi.		.....	...	216	33	...	
KURDUWADI		.....	...	1,050	873	...	
Stations between Kurduwadi and Sholapur.		.....	...	854	46	...	
Sholapur		.....	...	444	...	142	
Kunha		.....	...	42	...	55	
Horur		.....	...	235	407	...	
Stations between Horur and Dudhani.		.....	...	221	108	...	
Dudhani		.....	...	198	...	...	
IGATPUR	NORTH EAST SECTION.	.....	...	1,021	...	...	For Kalyan to Kasara see KONKAN.
Stations between IGATPUR and Deolali.		.....	...	321	32	69*	*Running Train Population at Asawal.
Deolali		.....	...	1,143	...	...	
Nasik Road		.....	...	628	...	...	
Stations between Nasik Road and MANMAD.		.....	...	538	123	...	
MANMAD		.....	...	2,514	697	...	
Stations between MANMAD and Nandgaon.		.....	...	117	...	...	
Nandgaon		.....	...	1,402	56	...	
Stations between Nandgaon and CHALISGAON.		.....	...	243	9	...	
CHALISGAON		CHALISGAON	...	487	...	567	
Stations between Chalisgaon and Dhulia.	.....	CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE.	152	...	...		
Dhulia	.....	...	289	151	...		

DECCAN—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway—continued.							
Stations between CHALIS- GAON and PACHORA.	NORTH EAST SECTION.	.....	...	228	17	...	
PACHORA		PACHORA	...	450	...	200	
		Stations between PACHORA and Shendurni.	PACHORA- JAMNER RAILWAY.	12	...	...	
		Shendurni		177	...	...	
		Stations between Shen- durni and Jamner.		25	...	...	
		Jamner		65	...	...	
Stations between PACHORA and JALGAON.		.....	...	275	18	...	
JALGAON		JALGAON	...	221	399	...	
Bhadli		Bhadli	...	61	...	859	
BHUSAVAL		BHUSAVAL	...	6,077	1,035	...	
		Paldhi	...	29	...	...	
		Erandol Road	...	126	...	...	
	AMALNER	...	689	50	69		
	BHUSAVAL	...	...	...	...	See above.	
	Stations between BHUSA- VAL and Malkapur.	NAGPUR BRANCH.	131	...	...		
Stations between BHUSA- VAL and Burhanpur.	.....	...	483	...	...		

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

FOR AMALNER—SURAT, or TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY See GUJARAT.

Barsi Light Railway.

PANDHARPUR	PANDHARPUR-TADWALE LINE, BRITISH TERRITORY.		...	126	...	...	See above.
Stations between Pandhar- pur and KURDUWADI.		.....	...	181	...	...	
KURDUWADI		.....	...	...	...	...	
Stations between KURDU- WADI and Barsi Town.		.....	...	217	...	...	
Barsi Town		.....	...	...	...	...	
Kuslamb		.....	...	27	...	...	
Stations between Kuslamb and Yedai.		.....	...	73	...	...	
Yedai		.....	...	46	...	...	
Tadwale			...	62	...	...	

H. E. H. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.

MAHMAD	HYDERABAD COTTAERY VALLEY RAILWAY.		...	...	...	...	See above.
Ankal		.....	...	48	...	...	
Nagarul		.....	...	81	...	...	
Tarur		.....	...	61	...	...	
British Frontier		.....	...	...	...	...	

DECCAN—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE STATIONS OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Madras and Southern Maratha Railway.							
Poona.			...	...	...	...	See G. I. P. Railway above.
Jherpuri.			...	850	...	...	
Stations between Jherpuri and Alandi.			...	61	...	...	
Alandi.			...	69	...	...	
Gurholi.			...	32	...	...	
Rajewadi.			...	68	...	...	
Jejuri.			...	42	...	10*	* Goods Train.
Stations between Jejuri and Lonand.			...	106	...	...	
Lonand.			...	41	8	...	
Salpa.			...	18	8	38	
Adarki.			...	19	10	...	
Waihar.			...	117	114	...	
Satara Road.			...	101	126	39	
Kotgaon.			...	290	243	10*	* Goods Train.
Rahimatpur.			...	60	27	...	
Stations between Rahimatpur and Karad.			...	108	16	...	
Karad.			...	187	...	...	
Stations between Karad and Kundal Road.			...	96	63	...	
Kundal Road.			...	68	24	...	
Bhalsadi.			...	64	55	...	

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES AND KARNATAK.

Madras & Southern Maratha Railway.

Budhgaon.	...	.....	...	72	45	112	
Miraj.	...	.....	...	189	124	154	
Sangli*.	...	.....	...	75	87	11	* Miraj-Sangli Branch.
Stations between Miraj and Kolhapur.	...	.....	...	128	104	...	
Kolhapur.	...	.....	...	174	204	...	
Shedbal.	...	.....	...	97	45	...	
Kudchi.	...	.....	...	51	23	...	
Stations between Kudchi and Gokak Road.	...	.....	...	322	199	...	
Gokak Road.	...	.....	...	62	66	...	
Stations between Gokak Road and Belgaum.	...	.....	...	134	94	...	
Belgaum.	...	.....	...	414	181	...	
Stations between Belgaum and Londa.	...	.....	...	108	17	...	
Londa.	...	.....	...	307	62	...	
Tinal Ghat.	...	.....	...	27	...	...	
Castle Rock.	...	.....	...	724	17	118	
Stations between Londa & Alnavar.	...	.....	...	134	34	...	
Alnavar.	...	.....	...	61	13	...	
Stations between Alnavar and Dandeli.	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Dandeli.	...	.....	...	112	...	...	

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES AND KARNATAK—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Madras & Southern Maratha Railway—continued.							
Stations between ALNAVAR and Dharwar.				47	4	68*	R. T. Pop. at Kamtharganvi.
Dharwar †				11†	...	...	† Part of the Railway Station and premises at Dharwar are in Municipal limits. As this part was not made a separate Census Circle but was mixed up with non-railway area the Railway population cannot be properly shown.
Amalgol				87	7	...	
HUBLI		HUBLI		609	1,059	...	
	POONA-BANGALORE SECTION—continued.	Stations between Hubli and GADAG.		206	122	4	
GADAG			776	686	8		
Stations between GADAG and Bannikoppa.			73	37	...		
GADAG			...	...	...	See above.	
Stations between GADAG and Alur.			104	97	...		
Alur			140	18	36		
Stations between Alur and Bagalkot.			53	44	37	R. T. Pop. at Katgeri	
Bagalkot			180	10	...		
Stations between Bagalkot and Telgi.			104	17	...		
Telgi			225	...	...		
Stations between Telgi and Bijapur.			105	28	...		
Bijapur			126	38	...		
Stations between Bijapur and Horai.			189	115	...		
Horai			...	...	...	See G. I. P. Ry.—Deccan.	
Stations between HUBLI and Yalvigi.				204	...	...	
Yalvigi				83	...	...	
Stations between Yalvigi and Hanibennur.				245	...	...	
Hanibennur				102	...	...	
Katgeri				31	...	...	

SIND.

North Western Railway.

Karachi City				2,191	...	...	
Karachi Cantonment				2,683	...	...	
Stations between Karachi Cantonment and Pipri.				226	...	...	
Pipri				16	...	...	
Stations between Pipri and Jungshahi.				283	26	...	
Jungshahi				122	...	143	
Stations between Jungshahi and Kotri.				189	27	154	
Kotri		KOTRI		2,052	41	213	

SIND—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Proper.	Platform.	Running Train.	
North-Western Railway—continued.							
	— LAHORE JUNCTION —	Stations between Kotri and Laki.	ROHRI-KOTRI (SEKRU, RUK, LARKANA—LOOP.)	1,151	...	...	
		Laki		116	...	...	
		Stations between Laki and Sehwan.		45	...	...	
		Sehwan		68	132	...	
		Stations between Sehwan and Dadu.		149	...	...	
		Dadu		76	148	...	
		Phulji		50	...	...	
		Stations between Phulji and Hadhan.		236	...	...	
		Hadhan		150	141	...	
		Stations between Hadhan and Larkana.		573	56	...	
		Larkana		193	180	...	
		Stations between Larkana and RUK.		78	236	...	
		RUK		288	141	...	
		Stations between RUK and Sukkur.		90	85	...	
		Sukkur		2,017	...	...	
	Rohri	...	...	...	See below.		
	— KARACHI CITY —	RUK	RUK, QUETTA AND CHAMAN.	97	34	...	See above.
		Stations between RUK and Shikarpur.		176	571	...	
		Shikarpur		168	...	...	
		Stations between Shikarpur and JACOBABAD.		629	...	...	
	JACOBABAD	...	JACOBABAD-KASHMIR RAILWAY.	138	...	...	
	Stations between Jacobabad and Kashmir.	128		...	...		
	Kashmir	...	...	...	...		
Stations between Kotri and HYDERABAD.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
HYDERABAD	...	...	...	880	855	267	
Stations between HYDERABAD and Shahdadpur.	...	...	...	112	194	...	
Shahdadpur	...	...	...	176	197	...	
Stations between Shahdadpur and Nawabshah.	...	...	...	137	67	...	
Nawabshah and stations between Nawabshah and Kot-Lallo.	...	...	...	180	...	...	
Kot-Lallo	...	...	...	46	22	...	
Stations between Kot-Lallo and Gambat.	...	...	...	300	99	...	
Gambat	...	...	...	63	79	...	
Stations between Gambat and Mira' Khairpur.	...	...	...	76	78	...	
Mira' Khairpur	...	...	...	272	337	...	
Stations between Mira' Khairpur and Rottar.	...	...	...	42	...	...	
Rottar	...	...	...	1,764	...	...	
Stations between Rottar and Ghotki.	...	...	...	700	...	104	
Ghotki	...	...	...	252	...	409	
Stations between Ghotki and Rati.	...	...	...	178	...	...	
Rati	...	...	...	70	...	...	

SIND—continued.

Stations on the Main Line.	NAME OF THE SECTION OF THE MAIN LINE.	Stations on the Branch Line.	NAME OF THE BRANCH LINE.	Population.			Remarks.
				Station Premises.	Platform.	Running Train.	
Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.							
HYDERABAD	HYDERABAD (SIND)—LUH JUNCTION.	.....	...	...	...	...	See above.
Stations between Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas.		.....	...	102	...	...	
MIRPURKHAS		MIRPURKHAS	...	545	180	...	
		Stations between Mirpurkhas and Khadro.	MIRPURKHAS-KHADRO BRANCH.	59	75	...	
		Khadro	...	36	...	...	
		MIRPURKHAS	...	...	...	...	See above.
JAMRAO		JAMRAO	JUDHO-MIRPURKHAS BRANCH.	33	27	117	
		Stations between Jamrao and Jhudo.	...	...	...	...	
		Jhudo	...	20	...	...	
		.....	...	50	77	...	
Shadipalli		.....	...	193	74	...	
Stations between Shadipalli and Chhor.		.....	...	...	...	...	
Chhor		.....	...	92	70	...	
Stations between Chhor and Khokropar.		.....	...	91	11	...	
Khokropar.		.....	...	87	20	...	

APPENDIX C

CENSUS OF PORTS.

The following statement was prepared in order to enable any Customs or District Officer to test the efficiency of the Port Enumeration work. Copies were circulated.

The column headed "Shore" means persons residing in Customs or Port property, and enumerated by the Customs or Port authorities. Consequently persons working in the Port, but not living under control nor enumerated by the Departments concerned, would not come into this statement.

"Bundar" means the persons enumerated on landing stages, while embarking or disembarking, and corresponds therefore closely to the Platform Enumeration on Railways. But whereas almost all Railway Stations have trains stopping at night, the same is not the case with vessels at the smaller ports.

PORTS FACING THE OPEN SEA.

KONKAN.

Name of Port.	Name of District.	Population.			Remarks.
		Shore.	Bundar.	Vessel.	
Honavar	North Kanara	..	..	227	
Ports between Honavar and Karwar.	"	..	..	244	
Karwar	"	..	..	376	
Ports between Karwar and Vengurla.	Portuguese Territory	..	..	..	Belonging to Portuguese Territory.
Vengurla	Ratnagiri	7	..	1,010	
Malwan	"	..	..	448	
Achra	"	..	..	37	
Deogad	"	..	..	63	
Vijaydurg	"	..	..	..	
Jaitapur	"	..	..	451	Otherwise known as Moosakazi.
Purnagad	"	..	..	559	
Ratnagiri	"	..	..	1,059	
Tilyeri	"	..	..	162	
Jaygad	"	..	..	379	
Boria	"	..	..	102	
Dabhol	"	..	..	823	
Hurnai	"	..	..	320	
Kelshi	"	..	..	40	
Anjanval	"	..	..	75	
Bankot	"	..	..	107	
Shrivardhan	Janjira State	..	..	453	
Janjira	"	..	..	544	
Revdanda	Kolaba District.	..	..	395	
Alibag	"	..	..	62	
Dharamtar	"	..	..	81	
Rewas	"	..	..	57	
Karanja	"	..	..	300	
Mandwa	"	..	..	9	
Panvel	"	..	..	68	
Ulva	"	..	..	231	
Uran (Mora)	"	..	..	649	
Belapur	Thana District	22	..	7	
Kalyan	"	35	..	..	
Thana	"	215	..	..	
Trombay	Bombay Suburban District.	..	307	..	
Mahul	"	..	12	..	
Bombay	Bombay City	2,562	12,136	12,800	
Vesava	Bombay Suburban Dt.	..	138	..	
Manori	"	..	134	..	
Ulan	Thana	4	..	..	
Bassein	"	370	..	65	
Ports between Bassein and Mahim.	"	..	..	168	
Mahim	"	284	..	43	
Shirgaon	"	..	..	308	
Ports between Shirgaon and Tarapur.	"	78	..	..	
Tarapur	"	102	..	..	
Dahanu	"	185	..	..	
Umbargaon	"	137	..	..	
Ports between Umbargaon and Daman.	"	26	..	..	
Daman	Portuguese Territory	..	..	..	Belonging to Portuguese Territory.

GUJARAT.

Name of Port.	Name of District.	Population			Remarks.
		Shore.	Bandar.	Vessel.	
Ports between Daman and Bulsar	Surat District	355	..	32	
Bulsar	..	295	..	373	
Surat	..	267	..	102	
Broach	Broach	..	..	221	
Cambay	Cambay State.	..	..	52	
Dholera	Ahmedabad Distt.	..	48	..	
Gogha	..	..	24	..	

KATHIAWAR.

Bhavnagar	Gohilwad Prant	..	..	1,071	
Taloja	..	..	..	37	
Mahuwa	..	..	..	182	
Victor	..	..	..	77	
Jafrabad	Sorath Prant	..	..	118	
Div	Portuguese Territory	..	..	..	Belonging to Portuguese Territory.
Veraval	Sorath Prant	..	..	173	
Kajpura	..	..	..	8	
Manjri	..	..	..	39	
Porbandar	..	..	..	691	
Dwarka	Baroda State	..	..	..	Belonging to Baroda State.
Bedi Bandar for Jamnagar	Halar Prant	206	..	173	
Rosi	..	55	..	25	
Jodiya	..	17	..	87	
Salaya & Bed	..	7	..	18	
Nevlakhi	..	6	148	..	

CUTCH.

Toona	Cutch State	..	..	264	
Moondra	..	12	13	53	
Mandwi	..	..	104	401	
Khari Rohar	..	..	..	29	
Jakhau	..	..	..	51	
Koteswar	..	..	45	54	
Lakhapat	..	..	7	24	

SIND.

Keti Bandar	Karachi Distt.	..	..	20	
Karachi	..	35	1,259	2,104	

PORT ON THE INDUS.

SIND.

Kotri	Karachi District	..	..	197	
Ports in Hyderabad District	Hyderabad	477	9	538	
Ports in Nawabshah District	Nawabshah	752	5	747	
Larkana	Larkana	..	..	123	
Sukkur	Sukkur	..	2	750	
Crossing of boats	Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	230	

