

Census of India, 1911. Volume VII. Bombay

Source: *South Asia Open Archives*, 01-01-1912

Contributed by: P J Mead; G Laird MacGregor; India. Census Commissioner.

Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/saoa.crl.25393759

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

This item is being shared by an institution as part of a Community Collection.
For terms of use, please refer to our Terms & Conditions at https://about.jstor.org/terms/#whats-in-jstor



South Asia Open Archives is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *South Asia Open Archives*

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME VII.

BOMBAY.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

BY

P. J. MEAD AND G. LAIRD-MacGREGOR, I. C. S.,

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, BOMBAY.



BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1913

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGES

CHAPTER I.

THE ENUMERATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Establishment. Preliminary Arrangements in the Districts. Drafting, Translating and Printing Rules and Forms. House Numbering. The Preliminary Record. The Great Night. Non-Synchronous Tracts. Special Arrangements. The Industrial Census. The Census Act. District Census Charges. Sanads and Rewards ... ... 1—8

Subsidiary Table I ... ... 9—11

„ „ II ... ... 12—14

„ „ III 15

Appendix I (Bombay City Census) ... ... 16—32

CHAPTER II.

TABULATION.

General Arrangements and Location of Offices. Abstraction Offices. Office Accommodation. Provision of Furniture. Staff. Despatch of Enumeration Books and their Receipt in Abstraction Offices. Slip Copying. Time occupied in Slip Copying. Checking. Register A. Infirmity Slips. Rates for Copying. Printing and Supply of Slips, and other Registers. Village Tables. Making up the Boxes for Sorting and Counting the Slips ... ... 33—46

Sorting. Miscellaneous Details ... ... 46—53

Compilation Staff. Miscellaneous Details ... ... 53—55

Subsidiary Table I 56

Subsidiary Table II 56

Appendix I (Abstraction Office Establishment) ... ... 57—66

„ II (Castes) 67

„ III (Compilation Office Establishment) 68

CHAPTER III.

ACCOUNTS.

Cost of the Census. Accounts. Aden. Bombay City. Recoveries from Native States and Municipalities. Notes on the Expenditure ... 69—72

Subsidiary Table I (Departmental Heads) ... ... 73—74

Subsidiary Table II (Treasury Heads) ... ... 75—76

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER I.

THE ENUMERATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Establishment.

I took charge as Provincial Superintendent of Census on April 1st, 1910, and made my first appointment of Head Clerk on Rs. 70 on the 16th idem. The records at Poona were examined and put in order, and on the 24th of May a second clerk on Rs. 70 was entertained for the special purpose of preparing the caste index to be used in the ensuing operations. This last appointment was subsequently extended to deal with the caste glossary and other ethnographic work and continued practically till the end of May 1912. The clerk in question (G. M. Kalelkar) had previous experience of ethnographic work under Mr. Enthoven and worked unaided on this branch of census office work.

The general office staff was increased to two by the addition of a typewriter and despatching clerk on Rs. 30 on August 1st, and on the 13th December the increase of account work led to the addition of another clerk on Rs. 50, who also relieved the head clerk of certain specified subjects such as railway and port enumeration work. On the whole I incline to think that a larger salary should be allowed for a head clerk. Certainly the man employed was not a success, and his carelessness and want of method caused endless trouble. The accounts also suffered under the first assistant appointed on Rs. 50 and he had to be transferred to another office (where he finally did very good work), and his successor appointed on Rs. 60 on the 20th March 1911 had considerable difficulty in catching up with the arrears of account work bequeathed to him. The final office then consisted of:—

Ethnographic work	...	1 clerk.
General	...	1 Head Clerk.
		1 accounts clerk.
		1 typewriter clerk.

Two peons (Rs. 9) were employed and one boy-peon (Rs. 6) for the clerks.

Given a good Head Clerk and Accountant the above staff is, I consider, sufficient, unless considerable changes in the plan of operations are made. The glossary having now been completed it is doubtful whether any separate clerk for ethnographic work will be required. That must depend on the orders issued regulating the scope of the next census operations.

Preliminary Arrangements in the Districts.

2. A list of circulars has been bound up for my successor, and their perusal will show the various stages of the work. I supply the following commentary. In circular No. 2 the ball was set rolling in anticipation of the distribution of the first three chapters of the Code. In some districts work started slowly, and in the absence of reports on the number of houses, the original estimates of paper, based on the occupied houses returned at the last census, could not be checked till an inconveniently late date. If there is no plague in 1920 it may be hoped that the next Census Superintendent will have an easier time. The present lists of houses have all been kept in specified offices and the

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

fact reported to this office. My successor's first circular might usefully refer to this point, and impress on all concerned the importance of punctuality from the outset. Estimates and indents by the district staffs vary considerably in value, and it should be clearly understood from the commencement, especially in the case of Native States, that the Collector or Political Agent is personally responsible for all estimates. On the last occasion much unnecessary correspondence was caused by the wild, uncontrolled imagination of the subordinate native agency to which all such dull matters were entrusted. The change in the definition of a Census house (circular 2) made a little difference, but the enthusiasm of the house-numbering staff, who occasionally plastered every empty cowshed or deserted ruin with census symbols, was the main factor in producing extravagant indents at the eleventh hour. Throughout the Code the responsibility for all district census operations is imposed on the district census officer, *i. e.*, the Collector or Political Agent. In some cases the sub-divisional officers were naturally enlisted by the 'district officer' to help in supervision, but in many instances special orders were required before the census work was taken seriously enough to secure the personal attention of the superior executive officers. This attitude was changed in the course of the Provincial Superintendent's tours, but it takes time to visit all districts, and a good beginning would save much valuable time. When a census year recurs, the harrassed district officer inquires 'what was done last time?' and is informed that 'all arrangements were made from this office,' which being interpreted signifies the distribution of Codes, orders and circulars direct to the *Mámlatdárs*, or in Native States to still less competent state officers. It should be made clear next time, both in the first circular and in the Code, that *all* executive officers have their duties and responsibilities under the Code and that arrangements are not to be left to the clerical staff.

Drafting, Translation and Printing of Rules and Forms.

3. There is a considerable mass of translation work in a Presidency with four vernaculars, and the work requires careful supervision. The heavy work such as the Code translations can only be done in the Oriental Translator's Office, and as the Code decennially becomes more settled the work is less on each occasion. Schedules with their specimen entries must be checked in district offices, and great care taken to see that the language used is intelligible to the agency employed. The Sindhi translations made in the Sindhi Translator's office at Karáchi were not impeccable and should be carefully revised. The Sindhi version for 'animist' was a picturesque paraphrase, but did not, I gather, help the *tápedár* much. Slips were printed cheaply at Shálom Bápuji's press in Poona, but he lost over the contract, I believe. Later his rates rose and my successor changed to the Arya Bhushan Press. A Poona press is essential, as they all want watching.

House-Numbering.

4. The new definition of 'house' as mentioned above, gave no trouble, but in urban areas an alternative was allowed, of which a few municipalities availed themselves. The block list was used for the house list, no special form being required. The question of estimates has already been dealt with. Reams of instructions do not compensate for an absence of common sense, and subsidiary Table II to this Chapter will show what indents were most extravagant. Liberal margins are necessary, but an intelligible basis of calculation must be forthcoming. The work of painting numbers was well done and the instructions given sufficient. In some of the bigger municipalities stencil plates were usefully employed.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The Revised Abstract (Chapter III, page 9, Bombay Census Code) was not punctually submitted in many cases and progress reports were called for in all *bad* cases. The dates allowed were sufficiently liberal, and it should be pointed out that these dates are *not* comparable with the dates assigned for ordinary periodical returns and reports, but *must* be adhered to. Paper has to be provided and forms printed by an unalterable date, and unpunctuality spells extra cost to Government and additional work in the districts in the last stages.

Preliminary Record.

5. The success of the census depends mainly on the care with which the preliminary record is prepared, and that in turn depends on the employment of a properly trained agency. Circular 15 will give an idea of the practical difficulties involved and the code should also deal practically with the question of agency, besides offering counsels of perfection as a general guide. Subsidiary Table I will show the extent to which charges had to be doubled up in the various districts for the purpose of the preliminary enumeration. In an extreme case like Bombay City a small staff of trained enumerators on fairly high wages has to work for a considerable period over a large area. It may be noted that two concessions made to this special staff were great mistakes. Another time the record should be written in *ink* and in one of the four vernaculars of the Presidency, *not* in English. In the more backward districts 'volunteers' are more numerous but less efficient, and district officers must test their lists and winnow out those whose spirit is willing (under the *Mámlatdár's* persuasive influence) but whose flesh is disastrously weak. In Sind the work has practically to be done by the *tápedár* agency alone and this fact must be allowed for. In *no* case should an untrained man be allowed to try his prentice hand on the preliminary record, and district officers must remember that a graduate *Mámlatdár* requires a preliminary canter over the course as much as any Rs. 20 *kárkun*. The more intelligent men picked up the work quicker, but all required practice and supervision over their maiden efforts.

In 1921 greater supervision should be exercised by the District staff over the classification of animists. On the present occasion all the Bhils in the Dángs were returned as Hindus, which is quite impossible. A little care in checking the schedules would have obviated this wholesale error, while correction was still possible.

The Great Night.

6. Given a fair preliminary record, the final check is comparatively simple. When names have to be inserted, the preliminary record will generally be sufficient to guide the neophyte in his struggles with the various columns. Every *census* produces the usual contest between a harrassed Superintendent and the kindly heads of departments who wish to get their 'overworked clerks' let off these extra duties. In spite, however, of a regrettable clash between the census night and the 'busiest time of the whole year' in every department indented upon, the Provincial Superintendent with Government to back him generally wins, and a fair number of Government clerks are despatched to the scene of action to estimate the ages of new comers and guess at their occupations. If the blocks have been properly constituted—and I think this was generally the case—there should always be one enumerator to each block on the fatal night. In India we have to be content with something less than perfection, but from the figures given in subsidiary Table I we may conclude that local difficulties were fairly successfully met. Where the figures show a considerable deficiency

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

of enumerators, it must be remembered that some villages were practically deserted on the census night, and in wild tracts like Thar and Párkar a modified standard of efficiency is all that can be expected. In this particular district I am certain at least that every possible step was taken to obtain a correct record.

Non-Synchronous Tracts.

7. The following statement shows the procedure followed in those tracts where the full prescriptions of the Code could not be observed.

Procedure followed.	*Non-Synchronous Tracts.*
(1) Final check on the morning of 11th March 1911.	(1) KÁNARÁ:—122 villages: 13 Ankola, 33 Kumta, 19 Honávar, 37 Sirsi, 1 Bhatkal, 11 Yelláp ur, 8 Supa.
	(2) THÁNA:—20 villages of Mokháda Petha.
	(3) PÁNCH MAHÁLS:—Rewá Kántha Agency and Rájpipla State—542 villages.
	SIND.
	(4) LÁRKÁNA:—Kohistán of Sehwán, Johi, Kákar, Nasirábád and Kambar.
	(5) SUKKUR:—Registán of Rohri, Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro.
	(6) UPPER SIND FRONTIER:—Kohistán of Shahadádpur Táluka.
	(7) KHAIRPUR STATE:—Nára Táluka (whole).
	(8) CUTCH:—Banni State.
(2) Final check on the morning of 10th March 1911.	SURAT AGENCY:—Bánsda (the whole State except 22 villages) and Dharampur (the whole State).
(3) Final check on the 10th and 11th of March 1911.	KARÁCHI. (1) Kohistán of Karáchi Táluka. (2) Kohistán of Tatta. (3) Delta of Mirpur Sákro. (4) Sea-coast Dehs of Ghorábári and Sháhabandar Tálukas. (5) Desert of Jati. (6) Hill part of Kotri Táluka. (7) Kohistán Mahál. (8) Manjhand Mahál.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

(4) Final check by day on the 9th and 10th March 1911.

(5) Final check spreading over the two days preceding the 10th March 1911, ending about noon of the 10th.

(6) Final check by day spread over all the morning of 11th March.

(7) Final check dispensed with.

THAR AND PÁRKAR:—Desert Tálukas.

SURAT AGENCY:—Dángs (222 villages).

KHÁNDESH WEST:—Nawápur Petha and 5 Mewasi Estates.

NÁSIK:—Peint Táluka, except seven villages.

Kalwan, 98 villages.

Surgána State, 58 villages.

KHÁNDESH WEST:—Akráni Petha and Káthi Estate.

MAHI KÁNTHA AGENCY—The Dungri Bhil area of Polo, Idar and Dánta States.

At every successive census an attempt is made to reduce this so called non-synchronous area; care must however be taken not to press this 'improvement' too far. In very wild tracts a careful census taken approximately on the same date is fully sufficient for our census records. The actual figures are comparatively small and changes in the population inconsiderable compared with an urban area.

The most primitive tract to be dealt with was the portion of Idar, Dánta and Polo States in the Mahi Kántha Agency, inhabited by the Dungri Bhils. The following report will show the exact procedure followed:—

"In the Idar State the enumeration work was done by State servants with the assistance of volunteers of different communities. In the Dánta State the enumeration work was done by five officials of the State, who were fully acquainted with the Bhils, and in the Polo State it was done by Banias.

"In the Idar State the Bhils were not told that the enumeration was for famine purposes. No famine conditions existed in the year of the census. In the Dánta State also they were not told that the enumeration was for famine purposes, but they were distinctly made to understand that it was for census purposes, and in the Polo State they were told that it was for famine purposes and therefore no difficulties arose.

"In the Idar State the preliminary enumeration was carried out between the 1st and 20th February 1911 and the final enumeration was taken on the 10th March 1911; in the Dánta State it was accomplished by the officials from 10th February to 5th March 1911, and in the Polo State the enumeration was carried out between 20th and 24th February 1911.

"In the Idar State the headman of each house only was summoned; in the Dánta State not only the head of each house was summoned, but the Patel of the village, together with some leading villagers, was also called and in their presence the head of each house was asked and enumeration taken to ensure accuracy, and in the Polo State the head of each

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

house was called and in the presence of the village headman the enumeration was taken."

With this exception, houses were numbered and the population recorded in accordance with the Code instructions.

On the occasion of the next census I am of opinion that the Násik authorities might be pressed to reduce their non-synchronous areas. It is mainly a question of firmness with the reluctant Bráhman clerk, and the situation is *primâ facie* not more difficult than that which was efficiently coped with in Kánara and in the Mokháda Petha of Thána.

Special Arrangements.

8. Presuming that plague will still be with us in 1921 it may be mentioned that the instructions given for dealing with plague-infected areas were generally effective (*vide* Circular No. 14).

The Census in Railway areas gave some little trouble in cases where Charge Superintendents misread or ignored the instructions given them. Circular No. 19 will show the class of mistake made in respect to Train Enumeration and care should be taken on the next occasion to see that all questions of Train Enumeration and the necessary indents therefor are controlled by the Central Office and not by the Charge Superintendents. In this connection the device adopted by the North-Western Railway Office at Karáchi of attaching a special census carriage to all trains running between the enumeration hours and having a trained staff of enumerators in that carriage to deal with all persons boarding the train, apparently worked well and might usefully be commended to the notice of other Companies. District Officers should make a point of checking more carefully than was done on the last occasion the schedules prepared by Station Masters; the number thus dealt with is not large, but with a little care further improvement is possible. No practical difficulty was met with, but under the notification issued under the Census Act all appointment certificates should have been signed by the Railway Census Officer and not by the Charge Superintendents. This is impracticable, and power should be given next time to the subordinate officers to sign these certificates.

The Special Rules for Ports were generally satisfactory, but the following remarks are furnished by Mr. Gubbay, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, as regards operations in Bombay Harbour:—

"With reference to your inspection of the Census File in this office I have the honour to inform you that all the records as they were seen by you will be available for information at the next Census.

As explained to you by Mr. Watkins the only important point in which it was not found possible to carry out the Special Rules for Ports was in the case of the preparation of block lists; the boats and small craft move about so frequently that it would have been necessary to post a very large staff for four days to do nothing but Census work.

Mr. Watkins who was in charge of the work divided the area under his control into a number of small blocks, and having previously furnished the tindals of all craft with schedules duly filled in, he deputed a European Officer to supervise the collection by wharfingers of all schedules in each block and also to furnish schedules in cases in which those previously given had been lost.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

On the night of the Census five Inspectors, 43 officers, and 43 wharfingers and clerks worked under the personal supervision of Mr. Watkins who is quite confident that no person who should have been enumerated by the Customs Department escaped enumeration."

Finally, in addition to the reference made above to special difficulties experienced in the Census Operations of Bombay City a full report by Dr. Turner, who was in charge of the operations, is attached as Appendix I.

The Industrial Census.

9. This presented no special difficulties outside Bombay City, when once it was clearly understood that these special schedules were supplementary to the ordinary Census.

In Bombay City it was discovered in the course of compilation that there were several gaps in the information supplied, and these had to be filled in by somewhat numerous references.

Census Act.

10. No remarks are necessary on the Census Act, prosecutions or the attitude of the public, and the Provincial Superintendent for 1921 may consider himself fortunate if there is no material change in the situation as experienced on the last occasion.

District Census Charges.

11. These are contained in subsidiary Table III. In some cases, notably in Sind, where, however, the final charges were not extravagant considering the difficulties, bills were submitted for remuneration of Census agency which had not been sanctioned before the commencement of operations. The heading "travelling allowance" covers the case of Government officers only, whose prospects of profit are severely controlled by the unsympathetic regulations of the Civil Service Regulations. In the case of private individuals impressed for enumeration work at a distance from their homes, the contract for payment covers travelling expenses and must be considered and sanctioned before they are finally engaged.

Exemption from the provisions of article 1055 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, was applied for and obtained to cover the numerous cases of Government clerks working in Municipal and Cantonment areas within the five mile radius. Out-of-pocket expenses only were allowed and the claims required careful scrutiny, but undoubted hardship would have been caused if some such concession had not been granted. As the sanction of the Government of India is required, early application is necessary and those responsible for local arrangements should be informed of the action taken and warned at the same time to take precautions against any abuse of this concession.

It is useless to expect that each successive census can be run more economically than the last. The tendency of course is in the opposite direction, and for every special economy effected there are certain to be additional charges which, if burked, can only lead to inefficiency.

Sanads and Rewards (vide Circular No. 29).

12. In all, 618 first class, 1,612 second class and 2,971 third class sanads were presented under the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council. In addition to the above nine special sanads were issued, of which one was given to Mr. E. D. Taláti, Principal of the Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deoláli, who, as on the previous occasion, rendered valuable assistance and may be said to have inaugurated a system of trained census work by the

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

staff and members of educational institutions. The other eight sanads were presented to—

Elphinstone College,
Elphinstone High School,
Marátha High School,
Esplanade High School,
Gokuldás Tejpál High School,
Aryan High School,
Robert Money School,
Pánálál Puranchand Jain High School,

with the intention that they should be displayed in some conspicuous part of the institution.

Pagris at Rs. 5 each were further distributed; one pagri of Rs. 10 was given to the patel of Bárdoli, and another of Rs. 12 to a gentleman in the Jhálávád Prant in Káthiávár. The total expenditure on pagris was Rs. 1,242, of which Rs. 62 was the charge incurred in Native States.

Rs. 42 also were expended in cash rewards, mainly in the Belgaum District.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Subsidiary Table I.

Census Divisions and Agency.

District or State.	Number of			Number of			Averge number of houses per			Remarks.
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City	32	200	2,263	36	42	547	1,248	1,070	82	Preliminary enumeration.
	32	200	2,263	36	447	2,278	1,248	101	20	Final enumeration.
Northern Division—										
Ahmedábád	28	441	4,075	28	441	4,075	7,942	504	55	Preliminary enumeration.
	28	441	4,075	28	441	4,075	7,942	504	55	Final enumeration.
Broach	14	148	1,660	14	148	1,639	7,621	721	64	Preliminary enumeration.
	14	148	1,660	14	148	1,639	7,621	721	64	Final enumeration.
Kaira	19	463	5,065	19	461	5,065	8,985	389	34	Preliminary enumeration.
	19	463	5,065	19	463	5,065	8,985	369	34	Final enumeration.
Panch Mahále	7	138	1,372	7	133	1,244	10,794	548	61	Preliminary enumeration.
	7	140	2,025	7	140	1,490	9,530	450	45	Final enumeration.
Surat	15	239	3,019	15	239	2,904	10,225	642	53	Preliminary enumeration.
	15	239	3,019	15	239	2,919	10,225	642	53	Final enumeration.
Thána	28	429	3,975	28	420	1,883	6,801	453	101	Preliminary enumeration.
	28	472	4,110	28	466	3,868	6,801	409	49	Final enumeration.
Central Division—										
Ahmednagar	18	453	4,380	18	453	4,281	13,494	533	57	Preliminary enumeration.
	18	453	4,380	18	454	4,514	13,494	535	54	Final enumeration.
Khándesh, East ...	15	454	5,209	15	451	4,950	13,507	449	41	Preliminary enumeration.
	15	454	5,209	15	450	5,209	13,507	441	39	Final enumeration.
Khándesh, West ...	9	226	2,519	9	193	1,130	14,058	650	112	Preliminary enumeration.
	9	226	2,528	9	226	2,516	14,058	560	50	Final enumeration.
Akráni and Káthi ...	2	22	95	2	5	34	2,268	907	133	Non-synchronous.
Násik	20	334	3,863	20	300	2,921	9,814	654	67	Preliminary enumeration.
	20	334	3,911	20	333	3,890	9,366	564	48	Final enumeration.
	2	27	170	2	27	157	8,551	633	100	Non-synchronous.
Poona	31	489	4,666	31	465	4,491	6,457	430	45	Preliminary enumeration.
	31	489	4,666	31	468	4,608	6,457	428	43	Final enumeration.
Sátára	27	596	5,582	27	596	5,597	10,584	479	51	Preliminary enumeration.
	28	623	5,891	28	623	5,711	8,797	395	43	Final enumeration.
Sholápur	17	295	3,287	17	295	3,287	10,536	607	55	Preliminary enumeration
	17	295	3,287	18	306	3,304	10,109	595	54	Final enumeration.
Southern Division—										
Belgaum	18	392	5,032	18	392	4,185	11,771	541	51	Preliminary enumeration.
	18	392	5,033	18	391	4,079	11,771	542	53	Final enumeration.
Bijápur	10	362	4,434	10	350	3,992	19,841	557	57	Preliminary enumeration.
	...	...	...	10	362	4,402	18,855	521	43	Final enumeration.
Dhárwár	23	551	5,375	23	489	4,814	11,839	555	57	Preliminary enumeration.
	23	551	5,375	23	551	5,304	11,839	494	51	Final enumeration.
Kánara	19	287	2,358	16	244	1,474	5,463	358	59	Preliminary enumeration.
	19	287	2,358	16	289	2,253	5,463	304	39	Final enumeration.
Kolába	17	237	2,831	17	309	1,495	7,770	437	86	Preliminary enumeration.
	17	257	2,924	17	277	2,878	7,770	477	47	Final enumeration.
Ratnágiri	15	460	4,951	15	460	976	16,877	550	259	Preliminary enumeration.
	15	460	4,951	15	460	4,951	16,877	550	51	Final enumeration.
Sind—										
Hyderábád	36	407	4,712	32	240	1,830	6,275	837	110	Preliminary enumeration.
	36	407	4,712	33	371	3,218	5,289	470	54	Final enumeration.
Karáchi	17	280	2,412	17	205	698	6,851	508	167	Preliminary enumeration.
	17	280	2,412	17	276	2,071	6,851	422	66	Final enumeration.
Lárkhána	16	252	2,491	16	119	1,039	8,806	1,104	136	Preliminary enumeration.
	16	252	2,491	16	252	2,441	8,806	559	68	Final enumeration.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*continued.*

Census Divisions and Agency.

District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks.
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sind—*continued.*										
Sukkur	13	240	2,335	15	161	970	9,456	881	146	Preliminary enumeration.
	13	240	2,335	15	240	1,978	9,456	591	72	Final enumeration.
Thar and Párkar ...	11	177	2,334	11	68	264	8,665	1,402	361	Preliminary enumeration
	11	177	2,334	11	177	1,552	8,665	538	61	Final enumeration.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	13	103	1,045	12	89	833	3,896	525	56	Preliminary enumeration
	13	104	1,083	12	104	1,030	3,896	449	45	Final enumeration.
Gujarat Group—										
Cambay	2	34	342	2	34	120	9,840	579	164	Preliminary enumeration.
	2	34	342	2	34	342	9,840	579	57	Final enumeration.
Cutch	14	215	1,769	14	215	993	8,949	583	128	Preliminary enumeration.
	14	215	1,769	14	215	1,769	8,949	583	161	Final enumeration.
Gohilwad Prant ...	19	397	4,006	19	422	2,959	6,608	298	42	Preliminary enumeration.
	19	404	3,844	19	427	3,110	6,608	293	41	Final enumeration.
Hatar	61	570	5,909	61	560	5,326	4,695	511	54	Preliminary enumeration.
	61	573	5,915	61	560	5,335	4,695	511	54	Final enumeration.
Jhálawád	40	377	2,405	40	382	2,452	3,198	335	52	Preliminary enumeration.
	42	385	2,382	42	385	2,382	1,994	217	35	Final enumeration.
Sorath	43	246	2,126	43	246	2,126	2,432	425	49	Preliminary enumeration.
	23	311	2,640	23	311	2,640	7,529	542	64	Final enumeration.
Mahi Kántha	49	329	3,923	49	329	3,407	2,772	413	39	Preliminary enumeration.
	49	342	3,977	49	342	3,977	2,772	367	49	Final enumeration.
Pálanpur	26	277	3,098	26	223	1,741	1,246	145	19	Preliminary enumeration.
	26	277	3,098	26	281	2,470	1,246	115	13	Final enumeration.
Rewa Kántha	38	383	4,066	38	383	3,311	4,132	409	47	Preliminary enumeration.
	38	383	4,098	38	383	3,350	4,132	409	47	Final enumeration.
Bánsda	1	19	205	1	19	58	9,439	497	163	Preliminary enumeration.
	...	19	205	...	19	206	9,439	497	46	Final enumeration.
Dharampur	2	46	581	2	64	493	12,202	281	49	Preliminary enumeration.
	2	46	581	2	64	493	12,202	381	49	Final enumeration.
Sachin	1	9	107	1	9	107	4,672	519	44	Preliminary enumeration.
	...	...	107	...	9	157	4,672	519	44	Final enumeration.
Konkan Group—										
Janjira	11	71	385	11	57	193	2,047	395	117	Preliminary enumeration.
	11	73	414	11	74	441	2,047	304	51	Final enumeration.
Jawhár	3	29	192	3	9	48	4,028	1,343	252	Preliminary enumeration.
	3	29	192	3	29	191	4,028	417	63	Final enumeration.
Sávantvádi	4	155	931	4	155	931	10,307	266	44	Preliminary enumeration.
	4	155	931	4	155	931	10,307	266	44	Final enumeration.
Deccan Group—										
Akalkot	6	42	425	6	42	426	4,679	669	66	Preliminary enumeration.
	6	42	425	6	42	426	4,679	668	66	Final enumeration.
Bhor	7	77	617	7	77	617	4,224	384	48	Preliminary enumeration.
	7	77	617	7	77	617	4,224	394	48	Final enumeration.
Dangs	1	10	52	1	10	52	6,647	665	126	Non-synchronous.
Aundh	6	57	423	6	57	423	2,522	265	36	Preliminary enumeration.
	6	57	423	6	57	423	2,522	265	11	Final enumeration.
Phaltan	2	27	319	2	26	317	5,733	441	36	Preliminary enumeration.
Surgána	1	10	40	1	10	10	3,462	346	346	Non-synchronous.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*concluded.*

Census Divisions and Agency.

District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per			Remarks.
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnatak Group—										
Kolhápur	26	363	4,259	26	210	620	9,382	1,147	388	Preliminary enumeration.
	26	364	4,315	26	364	4,309	9,382	652	56	Final enumeration.
Jámkhandi	6	60	533	6	60	533	4,155	415	47	Preliminary enumeration.
	6	64	577	6	64	577	5,977	560	62	Final enumeration.
Kurundwad Senior ...	4	23	187	4	23	187	1,841	320	39	Preliminary enumeration.
	4	23	189	4	23	189	1,841	320	39	Final enumeration.
Do. Junior ...	3	19	107	3	19	107	1,624	256	45	Preliminary enumeration.
	3	19	107	3	19	107	1,624	256	45	Final enumeration.
Miraj Senior	4	52	455	4	52	358	5,202	407	59	Preliminary enumeration.
	4	52	456	4	52	358	5,202	407	59	Final enumeration.
Do. Junior	3	26	205	3	26	161	3,116	363	59	Preliminary enumeration.
	3	26	202	3	26	202	3,143	363	47	Final enumeration.
Mudhol	5	28	291	5	28	157	2,877	514	91	Preliminary enumeration.
	5	28	291	5	28	289	2,877	514	50	Final enumeration.
Ramdurg	3	25	238	3	25	238	3,225	387	40	Preliminary enumeration.
	3	25	238	3	25	238	3,225	387	40	Final enumeration.
Sangli	9	113	1,129	9	113	1,129	5,885	469	46	Preliminary enumeration.
	9	113	1,129	9	113	1,105	5,885	449	45	Final enumeration.
Wádi	1	2	9	1	2	5	400	200	80	Preliminary enumeration.
	...	2	9	...	2	5	400	200	80	Final enumeration.
Savanúr	2	15	87	2	8	24	2,063	516	172	Preliminary enumeration.
	2	15	87	2	15	87	2,063	275	47	Final enumeration.
Jat-Dafláp ur	3	37	424	3	38	160	3,850	304	72	Preliminary enumeration.
	...	...	...	3	38	422	3,883	306	27	Final enumeration.
Khairpur	6	75	777	6	54	260	8.042	894	185	Preliminary enumeration.
	6	75	777	6	75	777	8.042	643	62	Final enumeration.
Aden	6	7	156	6	29	183	1.018	210	33	Preliminary enumeration.
	6	7	161	6	29	184	1.018	210	33	Final enumeration.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Subsidiary Table II.

II.—Number of forms supplied and used.

(a) = Supplied.
(b) = Used.

District or State.	Enumeration book covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.			Remarks.
					Actual number.		Per 100 occupied houses.					
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	House-hold schedules.	Boat tickets.	Travellers' tickets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay City	5,000	5,000	17,000	15,200	180,000	137,000	475	361	17,000	...	45,000	
Northern Division—												
Ahmedábád	5,433	5,436	16,310	15,700	164,600	150,750	75	69	356	40	...	
Broach	2,400	1,800	6,300	5,500	47,500	45,274	66	63	150	...	1,642	
Kaira	6,234	6,179	18,240	17,169	129,940	125,157	69	66	184	...	...	
Panch Mahális	2,474	1,679	6,332	2,608	38,995	31,728	55	43	175	...	892	
Surat	3,518	3,214	7,148	5,684	81,555	75,432	67	62	150	500	10,000	
Thána	5,229	5,229	13,354	11,793	111,950	99,128	66	58	681	1,200	7,000	
Central Division—												
Ahmednagar	5,336	5,336	10,740	10,600	127,340	116,204	65	59	500	...	2,200	
Khándesh East	6,005	6,010	12,045	10,685	141,370	127,233	70	63	332	...	6,807	
Khándesh West	3,120	3,010	6,969	6,349	72,934	68,434	65	61	135	...	2,900	
Násik	5,363	4,823	14,470	13,316	120,280	102,085	60	56	970	...	8,000	
Poona	5,833	5,465	14,489	13,253	128,494	112,220	62	55	2,630	...	8,000	
Sátára	7,206	7,003	20,110	11,910	147,930	112,830	60	54	802	...	...	
Sholápur	4,342	3,980	8,584	8,203	99,814	89,904	64	58	225	...	330	
Southern Division—												
Belgaum	6,130	5,918	18,480	15,535	121,650	112,778	64	59	540	...	6,750	
Bijápur	5,804	4,019	11,960	8,868	106,200	93,215	60	53	23	...	8,000	
Dhárwár	6,864	6,398	20,790	11,541	141,150	119,789	64	55	350	...	9,000	
Kánara	2,105	2,734	6,042	5,180	55,377	45,002	66	54	191	...	11,000	
Kolába	3,860	3,507	9,700	5,801	78,040	63,924	61	50	400	1,480	3,310	
Ratnágiri	5,830	5,595	23,640	22,140	125,490	108,950	52	46	100	...	15,000	
Sind—												
Hyderábád	5,857	5,198	22,617	13,885	122,032	113,158	63	59	423	2,500	20,000	
Karáchi	4,605	2,532	7,380	4,482	75,200	53,920	70	50	700	700	6,930	
Lárkhána	3,680	3,517	11,850	9,476	73,450	70,091	60	58	50	675	2,900	
Sukkur	3,160	2,960	11,200	8,193	83,376	71,599	77	64	300	1,500	3,000	
Thar and Párkar ...	2,825	2,643	11,250	9,763	53,795	44,542	57	47	120	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,462	1,308	5,000	3,455	27,090	25,430	59	54	50	300	2,400	
Gujarat Group—												
Cambay	408	408	800	800	16,200	12,340	63	63	12	12	...	
Cutch	3,615	2,198	7,210	5,393	66,050	59,247	53	47	13	1,050	4,000	
Gohilwád Pránt	5,265	4,713	14,120	8,470	69,638	84,203	63	59	546	600	8,544	
Halar Pránt	7,470	6,956	21,410	10,036	148,250	101,114	83	60	259	575	77,000	
Jhálawád Pránt	2,518	2,510	8,008	7,300	52,375	45,705	63	55	200	...	2,991	
Sorath Pránt	6,451	6,270	18,172	14,060	137,272	119,000	82	71	222	652	4,504	
Máhi Kántha	4,816	4,816	13,530	12,888	70,500	67,363	66	63	18	...	12,000	
Pálanpur	3,683	3,595	10,118	6,618	88,000	72,446	73	60	170	...	4,955	
Rewá Kántha	4,632	4,302	13,000	6,823	88,550	59,227	64	43	...	...	534	
Bánsda	252	119	740	568	4,720	3,905	52	43	10	...	600	
Dharampur	659	518	2,160	1,784	11,855	9,093	54	42	...	...	1,600	
Sachin	120	111	380	207	2,565	2,327	55	50	10	...	600	

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Subsidiary Table II—*continued.*

II.—Number of forms supplied and used.

District or State.	(a)=Supplied. (b)=Used. Enumeration book covers.		Block lists.		General Schedules. Actual number.		General Schedules. Per 100 occupied houses.		Other forms issued.			Remarks.
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	Household schedules.	Boat tickets.	Travellers' tickets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Konkan Group—												
Janjira	466	451	1,410	1,078	12,107	8,065	69	49	25	...	50	
Jawhár	212	212	576	576	6,210	5,944	64	60	2	...	50	
Sávantvádi	1,118	1,001	2,220	1,830	22,200	19,126	58	50	20	50	1,350	
Deccan Group—												
Akalkot	510	453	930	759	10,910	8,934	58	47	10	...	500	
Bhor	774	652	1,851	1,215	16,100	13,100	54	44	20	...	...	
Dángs	360	273	470	470	3,290	2,769	54	46	4	...	500	
Mewás	75	75	150	150	1,364	1,320	30	30	...	...	...	
Aundh	480	420	1,440	1,259	9,700	7,271	63	47	...	...	600	
Phaltan	384	359	1,150	670	7,590	6,080	69	54	...	...	1,000	
Surgána	65	65	120	120	1,670	1,395	56	42	...	...	1,000	
Karnatak Group—												
Kolhápur	5,212	5,210	15,400	15,365	114,470	112,420	64	63	116	...	3,010	
Jamkhandi	606	558	1,010	942	13,500	10,764	66	53	...	...	...	
Kurundwád Junior ...	132	117	400	220	3,700	3,629	75	74	...	...	200	
Do. Senior ...	228	200	680	400	5,400	4,339	74	59	25	...	300	
Miraj Junior	210	240	720	404	5,050	3,810	62	47	...	...	...	
Do. Senior	552	521	1,660	655	11,360	8,912	70	55	10	...	350	
Ramdurg	290	285	870	290	4,950	4,715	67	64	...	...	300	
Mudhol	336	295	1,040	908	7,58	6,357	61	42	...	...	250	
Sangli	1,320	1,192	3,070	2,315	27,010	24,763	61	50	10	...	500	
Wádi	12	5	24	12	220	120	79	43	...	...	25	
Jat-Daflápur	504	424	1,510	685	10,530	7,860	62	46	...	...	750	
Savanur	108	100	330	180	1,950	1,050	62	62	...	...	100	
Khairpur	**1,200**	**951**	**3,720**	**2,183**	**26,050**	**21,816**	**64**	**54**	**...**	**413**	**1,377**	
Aden	**520**	**421**	**560**	**528**	**4,900**	**4,228**	**69**	**77**	**750**	**500**	**1,000**	

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

TABLE II(*a*).

Forms arranged by Language.

Name of Form.	English for Bombay.	English.	Marāthi.	Gujarāti.	Kānarese.	Sindhi.
General Schedules	75,000	100,000	1,534,200	1,303,300	414,900	419,776
Private „	100,0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Household „	12,000	22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Covers	5,500	3,500	38,400	58,100	18,600	21,000
Special Covers for Cantonment	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Block lists	.....	7,000	197,800	164,200	61,800	77,000
„ A.	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ B.	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caste Index	.....	4,000	6,000	6,000	2,000	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*b*).

Statement showing the reams required for slips and the cost.

Colour.	For what religion used.	Number of reams purchased.	Size of paper.	Size of slip Art. 2, Ch. I, Part III, Census Code.	Slips per ream.	Price per ream.	Total amount.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Brown*	Hindu	550	24″ ×40½″	2″×4½″	51,840	4 14 9	2,707 0 6	*Brown was used for Sind and Aden Mahomedans.
White†	Muhammadan	350	13½″×17″	2″×4½″	11,500	1 2 0	393 12 0	†For Hindus of Sind and Aden.
Yellow	Zoroastrian	3	25″ ×39″	2″×4½″	46,080	9 1 10	27 5 6	
Green	Christian	15	20″ ×25″	2″×4½″	24,000	4 4 9	63 13 9	Rs. a. p. 2 Reams at 5 8 0 13 „ 4 4 9
Blue	Jain	21	22½″×35″	2″×4½″	40,800	5 8 4	109 6 0	
Red	Others and Minor, etc.	12	20″ ×25″	2″×4½″	24,000	4 6 11	54 11 0	
						Total ..	3,359 0 9	
						Deduct ...	59 10 0	Refunded on account of paper returned to Deccan Mills.
						Net Total ...	3,299 6 0	

Note.—Out of the stock purchased the following reams were returned to the Deccan Paper Mill, Poona :—

	Reams.	Sheets.
Unbleached ...	8	270
Blue	3	210
Green	1	132
Red	0	210

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Subsidiary Table III.

District Census Charges.

District.	District office Establishment.	House numbering.	Remuneration of Census Officers.	Travelling Allowance.	Local purchase of Stationery.	Postage.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	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.
Northern Division ...	.....	.....	317 15 0	9,196 5 4	.....	.....	31 1 9	35 12 6	9,581 2 7
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	20 0 0	1,796 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,816 12 6
Broach	.....	.....	75 0 0	316 7 0	.....	.....	0 11 6	.....	392 2 6
Kaira	.....	.....	13 0 0	2,524 9 11	.....	.....	7 3 0	35 12 6	2,580 9 5
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	34 14 0	.....	.....	.....	4 4 3	.....	39 2 3
Surat	.....	.....	130 0 0	829 14 1	.....	.....	18 15 0	.....	978 13 1
Thâna	.....	.....	45 1 0	3,728 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,773 10 10
Central Division ...	.....	.....	541 0 0	8,815 13 1	.....	.....	33 6 6	17 0 3	9,407 3 10
Ahmednagur	.....	.....	21 0 0	1,188 15 9	.....	.....	16 11 0	14 15 0	1,241 9 9
East Khândesh	.....	.....	.....	894 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	894 3 10
West Khândesh	.....	.....	174 8 0	1,239 2 7	.....	.....	16 11 6	2 1 3	1,432 7 4
Násik	.....	.....	12 6 0	1,331 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343 8 2
Poona	.....	.....	142 6 0	1,301 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443 8 9
Sátára	.....	.....	6 0 0	1,639 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,645 11 9
Sholápur	.....	.....	164 13 0	1,218 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,403 2 3
Southern Division ...	.....	.....	429 15 6	9,702 4 10	.....	.....	54 5 4	30 6 6	10,217 0 2
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	1,271 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271 14 1
Bijápur	.....	.....	144 0 0	1,175 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319 1 3
Dhárwár	.....	.....	245 15 6	1,454 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700 13 9
Kánara	.....	.....	40 0 0	1,035 2 5	.....	.....	9 12 7	30 6 6	1,115 5 6
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	1,855 11 4	.....	.....	31 14 9	.....	1,887 10 1
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	2,009 0 6	.....	.....	12 10 0	.....	2,022 8 6
Sind	.....	.....	1,425 4 6	6,701 14 7	.....	.....	117 12 9	3 7 0	8,248 6 10
Hyderabad	.....	.....	504 3 0	2,604 8 2	.....	.....	20 3 0	.....	3,194 14 11
Karáchi	.....	.....	7 2 0	1,073 5 9	.....	.....	33 14 3	0 7 0	1,114 13 0
Lárkhána	.....	.....	.....	521 1 10	.....	.....	15 9 6	2 8 0	539 3 4
Sukkur	.....	.....	10 0 0	980 4 6	.....	.....	11 15 0	0 8 0	1,002 11 6
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	813 14 9	1,146 3 10	.....	.....	17 15 6	.....	2,003 2 1
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	376 6 6	.....	.....	12 3 6	.....	388 10 0
Total ...	.....	.....	2,714 3 0	34,416 5 10	.....	.....	236 10 4	86 10 3	37,453 13 5
Bombay	.....	.....	1,719 0 0	116 12 9	.....	13 11 3	.....	58 8 0	1,907 0 0
Aden	.....	72 12 7	.....	228 5 9	13 13 0	1 0 0	.....	210 12 0	526 11 4
Native States	233 12 5	8 12 0	1,414 13 5	12 2 9	108 1 7	.....	.....	.....	1,777 10 2
Railways	.....	62 7 6	.....	617 3 7	4 13 0	55 5 0	.....	686 0 8	1,425 13 9
Total ...	233 12 5	144 0 1	3,133 13 5	973 8 10	126 11 7	70 0 3	.....	955 4 8	5,637 3 3
Grand Total ...	233 12 5	144 0 1	5,848 0 5	35,389 14 8	126 11 7	70 0 3	236 10 4	1,041 14 11	43,091 0 8

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

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I.

Report on the Census Operations of 1911 in the Town and Island of Bombay.

In May 1910 Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., Provincial Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency, proposed that as Executive Health Officer I should be placed in charge of the Census Operations for 1911 in Bombay Town and Island.

On the 7th July 1910 at an ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation the following resolution was passed:—

"No. 2318.—That as recommended by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. 1886, dated the 22nd June 1910, sanction be given (1) to an additional budget grant of Rs. 20,000 under section 131 of the Municipal Act from Surplus Cash Balance to meet a moiety of the charges in respect of the Census Operations in Bombay on condition that special information under the marginally noted special tables is collected for the Corporation, the extra cost involved in the collection of such information being included in the total cost, and (2) to the Executive Health Officer, Dr. J. A. Turner, being placed in charge of the operations and to his receiving such extra allowance as may be fixed by Government."

Special Tables.

1. Classification of buildings.
2. Do. do. by floors.
3. Do. do. by the number of tenements.
4. Do. do. by the number of occupants.
5. Distribution of persons by rooms.
6. Table shewing number of tenements per inhabited house.
7. Table shewing total population of each religion in each circle and its relation to houses and tenements.

On the 1st of October 1910 the services of Mr. P. P. Vagh, 1st Assistant Assessor and Collector, who had acted as Assistant to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., for the decennial Census of 1901 and my Assistant for the Municipal Census of 1906, were placed at my disposal.

The City is divided into 32 sections for vital statistics and the same divisions have been adopted for Census purposes as on the former occasion. In fact, the measures devised for the taking of Census were very similar to those followed by Mr. Edwardes in 1901. In 1901 the City was blocked out by the Census Department and each section was placed in charge of a Police Officer as Charge Superintendent, while for the Census of 1911 the undermentioned members of the outdoor staff of the Health Department were appointed Charge Superintendents for blocking out and enumerating the several sections:—

Name of section.	Name of Charge Superintendent.	Office address.
Upper Colába ...	Mr. Reuben Israel ...	Health Department stables in Gun Carriage Lane, Colába.
Lower Colába ...	„ R. Burgess ...	
Fort, South ...	„ M. S. Alvares ...	Police Chowki between the Town Hall and Custom House.
Fort, North ...	Dr. R. P. Ratnakar ...	No. 1 District Registrar's Office, 91—93, Frere Road.
Esplanade ...	Mr. A. H. Underdown ...	Health Department stables on Palton Road.
Mándvi ...	„ W. Dillon ...	
Chakla ...	„ A. H. Underdown ...	Do. do.
Umarkhádi ...	Dr. L. W. Baptista and Mr. F. Vinay.	Health Department stables on Jail Road.
Dongri ...	Dr. A. F. DeSouza ...	No. 3 District Registrar's Office, 945, Jail Road, East.
Market ...	Mr. J. C. Martin ...	Elphinstone Middle School, Carnac Road.
Dhobi Talão ...	„ A. S. Jones ...	Engineer's house opposite the Agiary in Princess Street.
Fanaswádi ...	„ F. T. Gidney ...	Nana Sunkerset's house, Girgaum Road.
Bhuleshwar ...	„ D. K. Thakur ...	No. 4 District Registrar's Office, 8—10, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.
Kumbhárwáda ...	„ Sheriff Ahmad ...	Northbrook Garden.
Khára Talão ...	Dr. A. Britto ...	Health Department stables at Nul Bázár.
Khetwádi ...	Mr. H. Roache ...	Aryan High School, Angre's Wádi, Girgaum Back Road.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Name of section.	Name of Charge Superintendent.	Office address.
Girgaum ...	Mr. Jamshedji Framji Katrak .	No. 6 District Registrar's Office, house No. 8, Kándewádi.
Chowpáti ...	„ S. N. Ranina ...	Marátha High School, Angre's Wádi, Girgaum Back Road.
Wálkeshwar ...	„ Henry Kishander ...	Inspector's Office, Malábár Hill Reservoir.
Maháluxmi ...	Messrs. Dennis D'Sa and J. M. R. Sethna.	Shankershett's Dharamshála, Tátdeo.
Tárdeo ...	Dr. K. S. Pedneker ...	Falkland Road Dharamshála, No. 8 District Registrar's Office.
Kámáthipura ..	Mr. R. P. Meher Homji ...	Health Department stables in Stable Street at the junction of Kámáthipura 10th Street.
1st Nágpáda ...	„ A. J. Cabral ...	No. 127, Bellasis Road.
2nd Nágpáda ...	Messrs. N. M. J. Mody and A. Y. Raut.	No. 7 District Registrar's Office, house No. 144, Bellasis Road.
Byculla ...	„ M. F. Vakharia and A. P. Laskari.	Old Assessment Ward Office in Sánkli Street.
Tárwádi ...	Mr. M. P. Parekh ...	Maráttha Hospital, Connaught Road.
Mázágaon ...	„ J. Ringrow ...	The Grove (Dr. Shroff's compound), opposite the Mázágaon Post Office, near the Mázágaon Tram Terminus.
Parel ...	„ H. Glover ...	Wadia Dispensary, Old Parel Tram Terminus.
Sewri ...	„ C. Keenan ...	Dharamshála, Golangi Hill Road.
Sion ...	Dr. N. D. Bharucha for circles 1 to 5.	Health Department stables on Dádar Road.
	„ P. T. Bhat for circles 6 to 11.	Shri Goswami Girdharlal Tricamlal Mahárája's bungalow on Vincent Road, near Futka Taláo.
Máhim ...	Mr. A. C. Higgins ...	David Sassoon Reformatory New Buildings at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Mátunga Station.
Worli ...	„ N. H. Mama ...	Executive Engineer's Ward Office on DeLisle Road, near the Purbhádevi Night-soil Depôt.

The work of blocking out the sections was commenced on 4th October. It was carried out simultaneously in all the sections. There was some delay in the beginning owing to the non-supply of paint which had to be bought departmentally to expedite the work. The house numbering was then taken in hand. Twenty-eight sections were completed by 15th November and the remaining 4 before the end of that month.

It is difficult to get the requisite number of painters for all the sections at one time. Moreover, a high rate of wages has to be paid to them for blocking work which is so simple that an intelligent *bigáry* can learn it in a short time. To ensure uniformity and neatness, and thereby to obviate complaints, stencil plates were used in some sections as an experimental measure and they answered our purpose very well. Twenty sets were supplied for 10 sections at a cost of Rs. 48-12-0. In Khetwádi section the circles were marked with a stencil compass by Charge Superintendent, Mr. Roache, and the painting was done by two *bigáries*. The circles and figures painted in this section, as well as those marked with stencil plates in a few other sections, were well done.

Red chocolate paint was used for painting circle and block numbers and for numbering houses. The total cost of the paint and oil was Rs. 164-12-0 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
8¼ cwts. red chocolate paint	57	12	0
42½ gallons boiled linseed oil	80	0	0
10 gallons turpentine	27	0	0
Total ...	164	12	0

Red chocolate paint was used for the last two Censuses. It is, however, expensive. It would therefore be a question for consideration whether coal tar which is generally used for numbering houses for Census purposes in the mofussil and which is comparatively cheap would not answer the purpose equally well in the next decennial Census.

The house-lists of the several sections were prepared by the Charge Superintendents and independently checked by the checkers working in the Census Office. Each section was divided into circles and each circle sub-divided into blocks. The total number of

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

circles, blocks and buildings in the different sections, excluding the Railway and Military areas, the Government House buildings and the Docks, were as follows :—

Ward.	Name of section.	1911.		
		No. of circles.	No. of blocks.	No. of buildings.
A	Upper Colába	1	4	114
	Lower Colába	8	54	1,083
	Fort, South	5	21	408
	Fort, North	8	98	1,214
	Esplanade	4	20	756
	Total	26	197	3,575
B	Mándvi	11	88	1,138
	Chakla	9	99	903
	Umarkhádi	10	158	1,150
	Dongri	4	51	660
	Total	34	396	3,851
C	Market	8	67	1,260
	Dhobi Taláo	7	67	1,362
	Fanaswádi	3	53	919
	Bhuleshwar	6	126	1,329
	Kumbhárwáda	4	69	709
	Khára Taláo	5	67	681
	Total	33	449	6,260
D	Khetwádi	8	58	1,368
	Girgaum	7	68	1,182
	Chowpáti	6	23	795
	Wálkeshwar	7	44	1,542
	Mahálaxmi	9	70	1,744
	Total	37	263	6,631
E	Tárdeo	4	48	937
	Kámáthipura	3	56	1,160
	1st Nagpada	2	25	112
	2nd Nágpáda	4	57	549
	Byculla	8	132	2,643
	Tárwádi	3	39	1,728
	Mázágaon	5	54	1,906
	Total	29	411	9,035
F	Parel	9	97	2,007
	Sewri	5	49	1,562
	Sion	11	124	3,099
	Total	25	270	6,668
G	Máhim	8	72	3,968
	Worli	8	205	4,951
	Total	16	277	8,919
	Grand Total	200	2,263	44,939

The average number of buildings per charge, circle and block works out as under :—

Per	Average number of buildings.			Remarks.
	In 1901.	In 1906.	In 1911.	
Charge (section)	1213·8	1368·7	1404·3	
Circle	193·8	220·1	224·7	
Block	16·6	19·3	19·9	

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

There are many thatched huts or sheds in outlying sections. The house numbers could not be painted on them, and they had therefore to be painted on tin plates six inches square which were either tied or nailed on them. Two thousand and eight hundred tin plates were obtained at Rs. 2 per 100 and used in such cases.

To do all this in addition to their own duties the Charge Superintendents had to work extra hours and in many cases had to paint numbers on houses themselves.

Two schedules, *viz.*, general and household, were provided for in the Census Code. The necessity of a private schedule similar to that used in 1901 for respectable natives was urged, and therefore three kinds of schedules, *viz.*, general, household and private, were allowed to be used for the enumeration of the city. The general schedule was used for the bulk of the population, *viz.*, the illiterate classes and for such of the people as had no objection to their being enumerated in them and was written up by the enumerator, the household schedule was intended for Europeans and Eurasians or Anglo-Indians, and the private schedule for such respectable natives as were capable of filling them up correctly.

The upper cover of the enumeration book contained descriptive particulars of the book space for the signatures of the testing and Supervising Officers and instructions to enumerators, while the lower cover contained specimen entries for the guidance of the enumerator and blank columns for the abstract.

To verify the particulars given by Charge Superintendents in house-list A and ascertain definitely, for tabulating the particulars required by the Corporation, the number of floors in each building as well as the number of tenements and rooms on each floor, the block or house-list B was required to be filled up by the enumerator as he finished each building.

In 1901 all the printing work was entrusted to the *Times of India* Press with the special sanction of the Census Commissioner for India, while for the Census under report it was mostly executed in the Government Central Press.

The several forms, etc., printed for the 1911 Census are detailed in the subjoined statement :—

Particulars.	Printed at	No. of copies printed.	Total charge.
			Rs. a. p.
Household schedules ...	Government Central Press.	17,000	...
General do. ...	Do. ...	80,000	...
Private do. ...	Do. ...	100,000	...
Block or house-list A ...	Do. ...	6,000	...
Do. B ...	Do. ...	11,000	...
Upper and lower covers ...	Do. ...	5,590	...
House-list for military buildings ...	Do. ...	10	...
Appendix II *re* military buildings ...	Do. ...	12	...
Special instructions to supervisors ...	Do. ...	350	...
Upper and lower covers for cantonments.	Do. ...	10	...
Notice to the public in Maráthi ...	Do. ...	5,000	...
Do. in Gujráthi ...	Do. ...	5,000	...
Do. in English ...	Do. ...	5,000	...
Caste index ...	Do. ...	400	...
Special Industrial schedules ...	Do. ...	880	...
Enumeration tickets	Do. ...	45,000	...
Upper and lower covers (Ports and Docks).	Do. ...	100	...
Posters	Times of India Press ...	100	24 8 0
Authority forms	Do. ...	3,000	18 0 0
Do.	Tutorial Press ...	400	3 8 0
Daily return forms	Times of India Press ...	1,200	10 0 0
Abstract forms	Daftar Ashkara Press ...	500	4 12 0
Stationery account forms ...	Do. ...	400	4 8 0
Circle lists	Do. ...	400	4 8 0
Charge lists	Do. ...	250	4 0 0
Letter forms	Do. ...	300	4 0 0
Notice to the public in Urdu ...	British India Press ...	5,000	36 0 0
Post-cards for Enumerators ...	Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	500	6 6 0

For the Census of 1911 all buildings on Railway premises wheresoever situated in the town and island of Bombay were dealt with by the Railway authorities.

Mr. G. D. Moore, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Mr. J. S. McNeill, District Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, were appointed Charge Superintendents for the enumeration of their respective railways. The population enumerated were :—

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

(*a*) Persons residing within Railway premises, whether on open lines or lines under construction.

(*b*) Persons travelling by rail on the night of the Census, *i. e.*, the 10th March 1911.

The undermentioned buildings were enumerated by the G. I. P. Railway Co. :—

(1) Salvation Army building on Hornby Road, Esplanade Section.

(2) Berkley Place and the Infirmary on Parel Road near the Nesbit Road Bridge and the quarters close by for Railway employés, Tárwádi Section.

(3) Buildings and sheds, old as well as new, on the land between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Mátunga Stations.

The enumeration of the following places was undertaken by the Census Office :—

(1) Chowki and sheds near the Mahaluxmi Kachra Loading Siding on the Flats

(2) Chowkies and sheds between the Dock enclosure and Malet Bandar to the south and the eastern Wári Bandar Railway yard to the north of the Port Trust godowns.

The necessary forms required for the Railway Census were supplied by the Provincial Superintendent direct.

Major C. F. Dobbs, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Bombay Brigade, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Census of the Military areas as per Government Resolution No. 4362, dated 9th September 1910, General Department. In consultation with him the undermentioned places were included in Military areas :—

(1) The whole of Upper Colába except the following :—

(*a*) Lunatic Asylum buildings in the compound.

(*b*) Chawls outside the Lunatic Asylum compound with the bungalow close by and the bungalow with outhouses to the south of the bungalow marked M. W. S. No. 32.

(*c*) Darga and chawls near the Lunatic Asylum.

(*d*) Church of England Minister's bungalow and compound.

(*e*) House near the Old Cemetery.

(*f*) Port Trust buildings.

(*g*) Observatory buildings.

(*h*) Masjid behind No. 35 bungalow.

(*i*) Roman Catholic Church compound.

(*j*) Pestanji's chawls.

(*k*) Butler's chawl.

(*l*) Darga opposite the Párai Bazár.

(*m*) Fire Temple and the priest's residence.

(2) Gun Carriage Factory compound.

(3) Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers' quarters on Wodehouse Road.

(4) Lascars' lines of the Ordnance Department on Colába 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) Malabár Point and Mahálaxmi Batteries and Cumballa Hill quarters.

(8) Rowlee Magazine.

(9) Butcher Island and Elephanta as far as the Military are concerned and Middle ground.

(10) Oyster Rock and Cross Island.

(11) Town Barracks including followers' quarters.

(12) Garrison stables near Town Barracks.

(13) Old Barrack Master's Office and compound near the Town Barracks.

(14) Volunteer Armoury (near the Municipal Office).

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

(1) Military bungalows and the Commanding Royal Engineer's Office between Marine Lines and Queen's Road.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

(2) Mázgaon Defence Yard.

(3) Followers' quarters and the Soldiers' House in the old Defence Office compound at Colába.

(4) Quarters occupied by the Sergeant-Instructor of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on Carnac Road and Nos. 1 and 2 buildings on Palton Road occupied by Captain Phillips and Conductor Sayers.

The charges incurred by the Military authorities for paint, labour, ghári-hire, etc., were Rs. 46-7-0 made up as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) Bombay Brigade Office for ghári-hire	15	12	0
(*b*) Officer Commanding 96th Berár Infantry for black paint ...	2	6	0
(*c*) Officer Commanding Station Hospital for labour, paint, etc. ...	6	0	0
(*d*) Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer for ghári-hire ...	3	3	0
(*e*) President, Colába Board of Health, for ghári-hire ...	3	0	0
(*f*) Officer Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery for ghári-hire and paint	6	14	0
(*g*) Supervising Officer, circle No. 1, Colába, for paint, labour, etc. ...	9	4	0
Total ...	46	7	0

The arrangements for the enumeration of the Harbour and Docks were carried out by the Senior Naval Officer, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Port Officer and Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service.

The details were worked out by the Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service in consultation with the officers concerned, and the general supervision of the Census work in the Port of Bombay was under the Collector of Customs. The Water Police assisted the Customs and Port Trust Officers in carrying out the Census operations. The work was apportioned as follows:—

Senior Naval Officer	All Royal Navy ships and launches.
Director, R. I. M.	All R. I. M. ships and launches and the R. I. M. Dockyard.
Port Trust	Steamers in P. and V. Docks except B. S. N. Company.
	Cargo-boats, Barges, Launches, Dredgers, Tugs, Licensed passenger boats — in P. and V. Docks or alongside of the outside of the dock wall.
	All deep sea steamers in harbour (except R. N., 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, Yachts, Dubash boats, Steam launches — off Apollo Bandar.
	All licensed passenger boats at bandars.
Customs Department	Coasting passenger steamers in Harbour and alongside P. and V. Dock wall.
	All B. S. N. Co.'s steamers.
	Country craft.
	All bandars other than those excepted in letter No. C.-20074 of 22nd December 1910 from the Collector of Customs.
	All Customs launches and boats.
	All floating population at the bandars on cargo boats and country craft and all floating population at Máhim, Worli and Chowpáti.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The Customs authorities enumerated the Bandars noted below :—

1. Gun Carriage Bandar.
2. Jamshed Bandar.
3. Arthur Bandar.
4. Government Dockyard, compound, residential quarters therein and the bungalows to the south.
5. Bonded Warehouse and Opium Warehouse.
6. Custom House and Custom Bandar.
7. Ballard Pier.
8. Carnac Bandar.
9. Princess and Victoria Docks including the Dry Dock and residential quarters within the Dock limits.
10. Malet Bandar.
11. Mazagaon Bandar.
12. Jackeria Bandar.
13. Sewree Bandar.
14. Chowpaty Bandar.
15. Worli Bandar.
16. Mahim Bandar at the Mahim Causeway.

The necessary forms and stationery were supplied to the Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service as under and were distributed by him to the several authorities :—

Particulars.	Number of forms and stationery supplied by the Census Office.	Number of forms supplied by the Government Central Press direct.
Port Block Lists	.....	300
General Schedules	1,110	10,000
Household Schedules	3,110	100
Enumeration passes Form No. C.—10	.....	7,250
„ „ No. C.—11	.....	4,000
Instructions to Supervisors	.....	60
„ Enumerators with specimen schedules	100	100
Special Instructions for Ports	.....	200
Notice to Masters of seagoing vessels	.....	300
Enumerators' and Supervisors' Authority forms ...	.....	125
Foolscap paper	5 quires.	.....
Blotting paper	3 „	.....
Copying pencils	100	.....
Filing strings	120	.....

The enumeration of the undermentioned places was undertaken by the Census Office on the suggestion of the Collector of Customs leaving the floating population of the Bandars for the Custom Authorities to deal with :—

(1) Sassoon Dock, *i. e.*, all the buildings in the Dock compound.
(2) Apollo Bandar.
(3) Government Central Press.
(4) Quarters near the Government Central Press building.
(5) Stables near the Custom Office.
(6) All New Docks including Stone Bandar, Bori Bandar, Mody Bay North containing all the huts and buildings occupied by Dock labourers, etc., between Jamnagar Street and Ballard Pier.

The enumeration of the homeless and the wandering as well as of the police lock-ups was readily undertaken by the Commissioner of Police at my request. The homeless and the wandering form a most turbulent class, and the enumeration of such people is undoubtedly a most difficult task with which the Census Office can hardly be expected to cope satisfactorily without the help of the police. The Superintendents of the several divisions were directed to organise search parties to go into all streets and lanes, arches of bridges, maidans and pavements, in fact any conceivable place where beggars, mendicants and others who have no houses of their own may be expected to pass the night, and to

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

take the persons found to the undermentioned eight enumeration stations appointed by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, for enumerating them :—

(1) Esplanade Police Court compound for "A" Division.
(2) Head Police Office compound for "B" Division.
(3) Maharbavdi Police Station for "C" Division.
(4) Forjett Street Police Station for "D" Division.
(5) Mazagaon Police Court compound for "E" Division.
(6) Bhoiwada Road Police Station for "F" Division.
(7) Superintendent Cox's residence. } for "G" Division.
(8) Mahim Police Station. }

To carry out the work thoroughly day and night duty men were told off. The details of the procedure adopted by the several members of the staff will be found in the Circular No. 1750/32, dated 28th February 1911, issued by the Commissioner of Police.

The persons found sleeping in chowks, verandahs, and compounds of private houses not covered by the police arrangements were counted by the Census officials and entered under the head of Homeless in General Schedules.

The undermentioned forms and stationery were supplied to the police by this office :—

Enumerators' instructions	... ...	52
General schedules	... ...	600
Enumeration tickets	... ...	1,000
Foolscap papers	... ...	8 dozen.
Blotting papers	... ...	24
Copying pencils	... .	96
Candles	... ...	120

There is a large number of different kinds of institutions in the Island the resident population of which can be most conveniently enumerated by the Officer in charge or by the Secretary or Manager. In this category fall the jails, hospitals, asylums, boarding schools, residential clubs and hotels. The following is a list of such cases in which schedules were officially forwarded direct and the Charge Superintendents informed of the same :—

Names of persons to whom Census Schedules were forwarded.	Enumerators' Instructions.	Household Schedules.	Private Schedules.	General Schedules.
The Director, Government Observatory ...	1	1	15	2
The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colába ...	1	5	5	10
The Principal, Elphinstone College	1	5	200	5
The Manager, Apollo Hotel	1	40	5	8
Do. Taj Mahál Hotel	1	75	10	10
The Honorary Secretary, Yacht Club Chambers ...	1	40	...	5
The Chairman, Panday Sanitarium	1	...	60	2
The Manager, Tramway Co.'s Stables	1	10	5	20
Do. Hotel Majestic	1	30	10	10
The Proprietor, Great Western Hotel	1	50	20	6
The Manager, Prince of Wales Hotel	1	15	15	2
The Superintendent, Postal Stables	1	2	2	4
Do. Sailors' Home	1	30	2	8
The Honorary Secretary, Yacht Club	1	5	2	10
The Manager, Free Temperance Hotel	1	35	2	2
The Medical Officer in charge Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	1	2	5	15
The Physician in charge Cama and Albless Hospital	1	5	20	10
Do. St. George's Hospital ...	1	100	10	20
The Medical Officer in charge Parsi Lying-in Hospital	1	1	50	3
The Honorary Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association	1	25	1	2
The Head Master, Anjuman-i-Islam Boarding School	1	...	30	2
The Rector, St. Xavier's High School and College ...	2	40	10	8
The Manager, English Hotel	1	20	20	4

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Names of persons to whom Census Schedules were forwarded.	Enumerators' Instructions.	Household Schedules.	Private Schedules.	General Schedules.
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Club ...	1	10	2	3
The Head Master, Indo-British Institution ...	1	5	...	4
The Postmaster, Bombay	1	2	2	3
The Superintendent, Telegraph Quarters ...	1	40	...	3
The Proprietor, Victoria Hotel Annexe... ...	1	40	5	4
The Manager, Framji Dinsha Petit Sanitarium ...	1	...	50	5
The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor	2	75	20	40
The Head Master Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School.	1	...	20	2
The Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison .	1	20	50	25
The Superintendent, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission and Girgaum Girls' and Boys' High School ...	1	5	5	5
The Secretary, David Sassoon Reformatory ...	1	2	5	15
The Rector, St. Mary's School	1	5	...	5
The Superintendent, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage	1	...	10	10
The Chief Medical Officer in charge J. J. Hospital ...	2	20	10	15
The Principal, Grant Medical College	1	5	40	5
The Physician in charge Bai Motlabai Hospital ...	1	5	5	3
The Governor, Strangers' Home	1	20	2	5
The Rev. Mother Superior, St. Joseph's Foundling Home	1	10	...	10
The Principal, St. Peter's High School	1	5	...	5
The Superintendent, Peninsular and Oriental Dock and Officers' Quarters	2	15	5	10
The Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Dock and Officers' Quarters	2	15	5	10
The Superintendent, Scottish Orphanage ...	1	25	...	5
The Manager, Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory	1	2	5	10
The Principal, American Mission High School ...	1	10	1	5
The Superintendent, Petit Printing Press ...	1	...	10	10
The Rev. Mother St. John, Superior, Parel Convent School	1	10	...	5
The Secretary, Lady Sakerbai's Hospital for animals.	1	...	10	5
The Principal, Petit Parsi Orphanage	...	10	15	1
The Honorary Secretary, Acworth Leper Asylum ...	1	1	10	25
The Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction	1	25	50	25
The Surgeon in charge Police Hospital ...	1	5	5	3
The Lady Superintendent, Free Church Mission School	1	5	2	3
The Lady Supervisor, Clare Road Convent ...	1	10	...	4
The Medical Officer in charge Adams-Wylie Hospital.	1	5	2	10
The Superintendent, Education Society's Press ...	1	2	2	2
The Principal, Bombay Education Society's School...	1	10	...	10
The Medical Officer in charge Dr. Massina's Hospital	1	2	30	5
The Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club ...	1	40	2	10
The Commissioner of Police (for homeless and wandering and for police chowkies and lock-ups) .	52	...	...	600

The enumeration books, forms and stationery were distributed by the end of January

Enumerators were advertised for in the latter part of December. The number of applicants was small. Of the applications received three hundred and twenty-three were selected but some of them left soon after and it was found very difficult to get good men to replace them. Enumerators were engaged on Rs. 25 per mensem. By their agency the preliminary enumeration was commenced on 11th February and almost completed on 5th March 1911. The Municipal or other buildings occupied by Municipal bigaries and sweepers were enumerated by the Health Department ward clerks and Sub-Inspectors of the wards concerned.

For the last 5 days the number of enumerators engaged for the preliminary census was increased by the addition of Government and Municipal servants placed on enumeration duty and temporarily relieved of their ordinary duties and enumerators temporarily taken on for 6 days from 6th to 11th March.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The total number of Government servants engaged on the Census work was 993 as detailed below:—

Name of Department.	Number of employés spared to work as		Total.
	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	
The Postmaster General	14	22	36
The Administrator General	4	4	8
The Superintendent of Stamps	...	3	3
The Bishop of Bombay	1	...	1
The General Department of the Secretariat. ...	5	19	24
The Separate Department do. ...	...	16	16
The Judicial Department do. ...	12	38	50
The Financial Department do. ...	7	17	24
The Public Works Department do. ...	10	19	29
The Shipping Master	...	3	3
The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division ...	...	1	1
The Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thána Range.	2	8	10
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	2	9	11
The Director, Bombay and Alibág Observatory ...	2	2	4
The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division ...	2	6	8
The Chief Presidency Magistrate ...	2	14	16
The Sub-Registrar of Bombay	...	30	30
The Official Assignee	...	4	4
The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side ...	2	20	22
The Clerk of the Crown, High Court	...	1	1
The Master and Registrar in Equity Commissioner and Taxing Master	...	4	4
The Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction.	...	7	7
Chief Clerk to Insolvent Debtor's Court	...	3	3
Sheriff's Office	...	2	2
Translator's Office	...	3	3
The Oriental Translator	7	7	14
The Assistant Superintendent of Stationery ...	...	9	9
The Government Examiner of Railway Accounts ...	3	17	20
The Collector of Income Tax	11	28	39
The Superintendent of Government Central Press ...	...	13	13
The Medical Store-keeper to Government ...	...	4	4
The Accountant General	24	101	125
The Commissioner of Paper Currency	...	22	22
The Special Collector	2	12	14
The Collector of Customs	28	87	115
The Assistant Collector of Excise	1	3	4
The Collector of Salt Revenue	...	1	1
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.	2	4	6
The Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium ...	3	12	15
The Collector of Bombay	12	39	51
The Deputy Accountant General, Public Works ...	5	29	34
The Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways	3	1	4
The Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway.	1	3	4
The Executive Engineer, Presidency	...	32	32
The Registrar, Small Cause Court	...	40	40
The Deputy Educational Inspector	3	2	5
The Secretary, Improvement Trust	...	51	51
Elphinstone Middle School	8	13	21
Veterinary College	5	2	7
Grant Medical College	1	2	3
Sir J. J. School of Art	9	10	19
Government Law School	...	1	1
Total ...	193	800	993

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The Port Health Department was exempted, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6252, dated 14th December 1910, General Department.

The Medical Storekeeper to Government claimed exemption but it was disallowed, *vide* Government Resolution No. 408, dated 20th January 1911, General Department.

A menial establishment during the last five days is indispensably necessary. There are messages to be taken, schedules to be fetched, candles to be carried and several small matters to be attended to which, if left to the superior himself would encroach largely upon his valuable time. It was therefore suggested that Government officers should be asked to spare the whole or a part of their menial staff. This suggestion will have to be considered at the time of the next Census in 1921.

The total number of Municipal employés told off for Census work was 758 as shown below :—

Name of Department.	Number of employés spared to work as			
	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Peons, Lascars.
Municipal Secretary's Office	...	...	3	...
Commissioner's Office	...	2	7	5
Chief Accountant's Office	...	2	15	6
Assessor and Collector's Office	...	6	60	10
License Superintendent's Office	...	3	7	7
Revenue and Refund Audit Office	...	4	23	1
Fire Brigade Office	...	...	1	...
Executive Engineer's Office	...	47	67	47
Deputy Executive Engineer's Office (Drainage) ...	...	6	52	16
Deputy Executive Engineer's Office (Water Works, Ordinary and Special)	...	16	49	18
Public Health Department	...	2	11	4
Office of the Deputy Health Officer, A ward ...	5	1	10	5
Do. do. B ward ...	5	3	14	6
Do. do. C ward ...	5	3	14	5
Do. do. D ward ...	6	2	15	15
Do. do. E ward ...	9	7	25	8
Do. do. F ward ...	4	6	10	16
Do. do. G ward ...	2	4	9	...
Market Superintendent's Office	...	1	3	3
Municipal Laboratory	...	...	4	...
Vaccination Department	...	1	5	...
Storekeeper's Office	...	1	11	3
School Committee's Office	...	1	12	2
Total ...	36	118	427	177

The undermentioned Private Firms were requested for assistance and the number of clerks spared by them for Census work is given against each Firm :—

Name of the Firm.	Number of clerks spared to work as	
	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinsha & Co.	...	1
„ Nadirsha and Tayabji	...	...
„ Craigie, Blunt and Carae	...	...
„ Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia	...	...
„ Wallace & Co.	...	2
„ Payne & Co.	...	...
„ Kanga and Sayani	...	1
„ Pestonji, Rustim and Kolha	...	...
„ Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer	...	3
„ Malvi, Hiralal, Modi and Ranchordas	...	...
„ Chitnis, Motilal and Manecklal	...	...
„ Mansukhlal, Jamsedji and Hiralal	...	...
„ Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal	...	...

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Name of the Firm.	Number of clerks spared to work as	
	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjisha and Sunderdas		
„ Little & Co.		
„ Crawford Brown & Co.		
„ Bennett, Coleman & Co.		
„ Sabnis and Goregaonkar		
„ Smetham, Byrne & Co.		
„ Tayabji, Dayabhai & Co.		
„ Turner, Morrison & Co.		
„ Turner, Hoare & Co.		
„ Tata, Sons & Co.	1	2
„ Unwalla and Peerozsha		
„ Volkart Brothers		4
„ David Sassoon J. & Co.		
„ Gaddum & Co.		
„ Forbes C. H. B. & Co.		
„ Ewart, Latham & Co.		
„ Fleming, Shaw & Co.		
„ Fleming, John & Co.		
„ Fisher, F. & Co.		1
„ Finlay, James & Co.		
„ Bradbury, Brady & Co.		
„ Aldridge, Solomon & Co., Ld.		
„ Alois, Schweiger & Co., Ld.		
Bombay Telephone Co.		2
The Chartered Bank		
Messrs. Cox & Co.		
„ Croft, Mody & Co.		
„ Cutler, Palmer & Co.		
„ Currimbhoy, Ebrahim & Co.		
„ King, King & Co.		
The Bombay Gas Co.		7
Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co.		
Sun Life Assurance Co.		2
Messrs. Framji, Sons & Co.		
„ Grindlay, Groom & Co.		
„ Killick, Nixon & Co.		2
Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld.		
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.		2
The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ld.		
Messrs. Lym & Co.		
The P. and O. Co., Ld.		
Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.		
„ Latham & Co.		
„ Jehangir B. Petit & Co.		
„ Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.		1
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha & Co., Ld.		
Messrs. Owen and Okell		1
„ Phipson & Co.		
The Mitsui Busan Kaisha, Ld.		
Messrs. Peerozsha B. Petit & Co		
„ Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.		
„ Schroder, Smidt & Co.		
„ James Mackintosh & Co.		1
„ Thomas Cook & Son		
„ E. Spinner & Co.		
The Singer Manufacturing Co.		2
Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas		
„ Prier de Saone & Co.		
„ Purshotam Vishram & Co.		
„ Ralli Brothers		2
„ E. D. Sassoon & Co.		2
„ David Sassoon & Co.		
„ C. MacDonald & Co.		
„ Kemp & Co.		
The Oriental Life Assurance Co.		
Messrs. B. D. Petit, Sons & Co.		
„ Thos. H. Moore & Co.		
„ Ostermayer M. & Co.		1

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

All employés in receipt of Rs. 60 or upwards per mensem were invariably posted as supervisors. There were in all 200 circles but additional supervisors had to be posted as some of the circles were very extensive in area and were very thickly populated.

As regards the enumeration of sections or other definite areas by schools, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., made the following remarks in paragraph 45 of his memorandum on the census arrangements he made in Bombay Town and Island in 1901 :—

"* * * I would remark that this system of utilising whole schools for the enumeration of definite areas seems to me capable of expansion and worthy of encouragement at future censuses. The secret of correct enumeration is undoubtedly preliminary instructions and practice: and those whose daily business is to teach others, are perhaps better fitted than any other body of men to carry out the process. One may perhaps be permitted to hope that when the hour of the next Census arrives, plague will have disappeared from this City. If that be so, I fancy that other schools and colleges in Bombay will consent to follow in the steps of the Elphinstone, Aryan Education and Gokuldas Tejpal High Schools."

The Provincial Superintendent was addressed on the subject and he issued the following circular :—

"At the last Census (1901) some of the schools in Bombay City, notably the Elphinstone High School, rendered great assistance to Government in Census work by lending the services of some of their masters and boys. These services were all duly recognised by Government and formed the subject of a public reference by Sir Herbert Risley in the Imperial Council on the occasion of the introduction of the new Census Bill. The Aryan Education Society's High School and the Gokuldas Tejpal High School were also of the greatest assistance to the Census officials in Bombay. It is hoped that on this occasion a still larger measure of assistance from the same source will be forthcoming. Voluntary Census work is pre-eminently a sign of good citizenship and the discipline enforced in schools is the best training for boys working as enumerators under the supervision of their masters. The work is more intelligently done and the City is saved part of the great expense attendant on census operations in a large business centre. Bombay City showed the way to all India on the last occasion, and it is confidently expected that a ready response awaits the present appeal."

"Every member who desires to assist in this work will be allowed to work in the locality in which he lives."

"A list of boys and masters who are ready to volunteer for census duty should be sent to Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, as early as possible."

"Efficient work of volunteers will again be duly acknowledged and rewarded."

This circular was forwarded to the undermentioned Institutions, and the Principals of the Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges were separately addressed :—

The Elphinstone High School.
The Elphinstone Middle School.
The Antonio D'Silva's School.
The St. Xavier's High School.
The Israelite High School.
The Wilson High School.
The Robert Money Institution.
The American Mission High School.
The Anjuman-i-Islam High School.
The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution.
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution.
The Esplanade High School.
The Prabhu Seminary.
The Framji Nasarwanji School.
The General Education Institute.
The St. Andrew's School.
The Proprietory and Fort High School.
The Empress High School.
The Princess High School.
U. F. C. Mission Boarding School.
The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School.
Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney School.
The C. M. Society's School.
The Z. B. M. Mission School.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The Antonio D'Souza's School.
St. Isabella's School.
St. Joseph's School (Bhuleshwar).
St. Ann's Poor School.
St. Joseph's School (Mazagaon).
The Jacob Sassoon Free School.
The Goan Union School.
The Proprietory and Fort High School (Gowalia Tank).
The Fort and Proprietory School.
The Maratha High School.
The Gokuldas Tejpal High School.
The New High School.
J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage.
The Aryan Education Society's High School.
The Tutorial High School.
Babu Panalal Puranchand Jain High School.
St. Joseph's School.
The Gokuldas Tejpal Seminary.
The Private School.
The Jijibhai Dadabhai Charity School.
The Imami Ismaili Khoja Jamat School.
The Parsi Seminary.
The Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhai School.
The Anjuman-i-Islam Branch School.
The Merwanji Setna School.
The U. F. C. Mission School.

Out of these the following Institutions undertook the enumeration of some of the sections or portions thereof with the help of the teachers and the advanced students and carried out the work zealously and energetically :—

Name of College or School.	Principal, Head Master or Superintendent.	Name of Section.	Total population enumerated.
The Esplanade High School	Principal, Mr. H. P. Pavri ...	Fort North, Circles Nos. 1 to 4.	10,312
The Elphinstone College	B. J. G. Shastri, Superintendent, Elphinstone College Hostel.	Fort North, Circles Nos. 5 to 8.	15,125
The Panalal Puranchand Jain High School ...	Principal, Mr. D. A. Telang, B.A.	Market, Circle No. 7 ...	3,660
The Gokuldas Tejpal High School	Principal, Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A.	Bhuleshwar, Circle No. 1.	5,559
The Robert Money Institute	Principal, Mr. John H. Robinson.	Khetwady, Circle No. 1.	2,739
The Aryan High School	Principal, Mr. V. V. Desai ...	Khetwady, Circle Nos. 2 to 6.	18,384
The Elphinstone High School	Principal, Khán Bahádur C.N. Contractor, B.A.	Girgaum	30,797
The Maratha High School	Mr. H. P. Deshpande, Superintendent.	Chowpati	11,887

Of these the Maratha High School is an humbler institution and those of the staff and the students who did the work have been remunerated at the rate of Rs. 5 each like the enumerators temporarily taken on.

The Principal of the Esplanade School, Mr. H. P. Pavri, worked very enthusiastically. He got the necessary boys after considerable persuasion, as the parents in many cases hesitated and withheld permission as they thought that the enumeration of the people would synchronise with a serious recrudescence of plague. Some, however, readily and fearlessly came forward to do their duty by the City.

Mr. Pavri obtained a written permission in the following form from the parents and guardians of all the boys who volunteered to do Census work, hired the necessary lanterns and gave to the teachers and boys two quinine pills every day from 6th to 11th March at the expense of the School :—

"Sir, in connection with the census operations which are to be carried on by the Bombay Municipality in March next, I beg to say that I do not at all object to

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

my son (or ward) helping the Municipality in the work of enumeration during the day and at night, until the whole work is over, in any way he may be directed and called upon to do the work by the Municipal Officers."

The undermentioned educational institutions also rendered useful assistance by sparing a few students or teachers for enumeration :—

No.	Name.	Number of teachers or students spared.
1	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution	12
2	Anjuman-i-Islam High School	24
3	St. Xavier's High School	19
4	Prabhu Seminary	2
5	Framji Nasarwanji Patel Anglo-Vernacular School	4
6	Chikitsak Samuha Schools	9
7	Wilson College	62
8	General Education Institute, Dadar	11
	Total	143

In cases items 2 and 8 payment was claimed and made at Rs. 5 each. Out of the 62 students from the Wilson College five worked as volunteers while the remaining 57 were paid at the rate of Rs. 5 each. All the 12 persons from Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution were posted to Worli Section and Rs. 15-2-0 were allowed to them for train fare. To the rest no payment was made. Most of these men worked well but those from Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Prabhu Seminary and Chikitsak Samuha deserve special mention.

Mr. R. B. Pradhan, Head Master, Prabhu Seminary, not only rendered valuable assistance to Mr. Gidney, Charge Superintendent, Fanaswadi Section, but accommodated the Census office in his school when it had to be shifted from Mr. Sunkersett's house on Girgaum Road owing to dead rats having been found there on the 7th March.

The undermentioned gentlemen voluntarily undertook the enumeration of circles in different sections :—

Mr. H. V. Rajavadekar, a gauger in the Customs, was very useful. He provided his own enumerators and enumerated circles Nos. 4 to 6 which comprise the whole of the Colaba village in Lower Colaba Section. He had done similar service in the census of 1901 when he enumerated with his own men one of the three circles referred to. As Mr. Rajavadekar and his enumerators lived in the locality entrusted to them for enumeration, they were able to detect a very large number of omissions in the preliminary census. The total enumerated in these circles was 7,550.

Mr. Mangalrao Ramji Mhatre, Architectural Surveyor, Municipal Executive Engineer's Department, successfully enumerated Circle No. 1, Dongri Section, with his own supervisor and enumerators. He was generally assisted by Ráo Bahádur Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar and Mr. Shivram Wamanji Patil. As the residents of the locality generally returned home from work late in the evening, the supervisors and enumerators had to work late at nights both for the preliminary and final census and they had to work very hard on all the days from 6th to 11th March. An increase of about 1,300 persons was found over that returned in the preliminary census and the total enumerated in the circle on the final night was 6,173.

Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole, Secretary, Mill-hands' Association and Maratha Aikechhu Sabha, voluntarily offered his services and enumerated with the help of his enumerators circles Nos. 1 and 2 of Sion Section. He and his co-adjutors worked with zeal and energy, brought to account a large number of omissions and enumerated a total population of 5,435 persons, which represents more than a sixth of the population of the whole section.

In order that the final census on the night of 10th March should be as perfect as possible it was desirable that all persons should stay at home after 7-30 p. m. that night, and this was rendered possible by the closing of liquor, tea and refreshment shops, boarding houses, theatres and cinematographs. The general closing of such public resorts contributed in a great measure to the extraordinarily deserted state of the public thoroughfares on the Census night.

In order to acquaint the public with the approach of the census operations and the object of the census and of the enumerators' visits, notices printed in English and translated into Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu were freely distributed in all the sections.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The census of the undermentioned localities which are usually considered troublesome or dangerous was carried out peacefully owing to the co-operation of the Police and of the headmen of the various communities residing in them :—

1. Parts of Fort North and Mandvi.
2. Parts of Chakla and Kolsa Mohola.
3. The Khoja Quarter.
4. Parts of Umarkhadi and the Nal Bazar.
5. The Arab Quarter.
6. The Julahi Quarter in New Nagpada.
7. Madanpura.
8. The Quarters in Girgaum and Khetwadi occupied by dancing girls.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, interviewed the leaders of these communities and they agreed to render the necessary help for carrying out the census and to explain matters to the members of their respective Jamats.

The work of blocking and enumerating the several sections was very carefully checked by us almost every morning from the date of commencement. The Deputy Health Officers occasionally assisted the Charge Superintedents. On the final census night the Assistant Health Officers, the Deputy Health Officers and the District Registrars who are all Medical men went round their respective charges from 7-30 p. m. to midnight.

The final census was thus completed on the morning of the 11th March and the provisional totals were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India and the Provincial Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency, on 15th March 1911.

After the provisional total was reported as stated above, several private schedules were received in addition to the figures supplied by Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Preventive Service, for the vessels which arrived between the 11th and 25th March.

The total population enumerated within the limits of the Town and Island therefore works out to 979,510 as shown below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Provisional totals	633,920	339,010	972,930
Schedules since received	73	35	108
Figures supplied by the Assistant Collector of Customs	5,454	1,018	6,472
Totals ...	639,447	340,063	979,510

The average annual rate of increase in the population of the city from 1872 to 1891 is ·01288. The estimated population for the years 1892 to 1901 at that rate is given on page 35 of Mr. Drew's Census Report for 1891. The estimated population for the year 1911 at that rate works out to 1,061,460 against an actual total of 979,510.

The population according to the Municipal Census of 1906 was 977,822 against the provisional total of 979,510 in 1911. Though there is on the whole an increase of 1,688 persons, there are large decreases in Fort South, Fort North, Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi, Dongri, Market and Kumbharwada. Most of the offices in Fort South have been shifted to new buildings on Hornby Road in Esplanade Section. Several houses in Fort North were vacant owing to malaria and plague while the decreases in the remaining sections were principally due to the action of the City Improvement Trust. This heavy decrease was counterbalanced by the increase in Lower Colaba, Esplanade, 1st Nagpada, Sewri and Worli. The increase in Lower Colaba is due to the new buildings on the Colaba reclamation and that in Esplanade and 1st Nagpada to the numerous sheds on the Dock extension works and to the construction of new buildings. The large increase in Sewri and Worli indicate that the population is moving to the North owing to the demolition of numerous buildings in the Trust schemes in B and C Wards.

The difference between the total estimated and that actually enumerated is however mainly due to a large number of mill-hands having gone with their families to their native places owing to the closure of some twenty mills and the approach of the Holi holidays and to the exodus of people from Mandvi, Fanaswadi and Girgaum to Sálsette, Kalyán and other places in Thána District on account of plague.

The Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service has at my request furnished the number of total arrivals at and departures from Bombay from 1st January to 11th March 1911, and though these figures cannot be considered to be exact, they show that the total departures exceeded the arrivals by 40,548 during this short period.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The Census Commissioner for India pointed out that there was no reliable information available as regards recent industrial developments and recommended that in addition to the general and household schedules a special schedule should be prescribed for persons working in mines and factories, etc. His proposal was generally approved by the Local Governments and Administrations and the Government of India decided to prescribe a special Industrial Schedule to be filled in by the owners or managers of factories, mills, etc., in which at least twenty persons were employed.

The Charge Superintendents were directed to submit lists of such Industries, and the cases reported by them numbered in all 431.

The schedules required for the Industry enumeration were received on the 9th February 1911. Ráo Sáheb A. K. Pai, Chief Clerk and Accountant, Health Department, was appointed Charge Superintendent for this enumeration and completed it satisfactorily with the assistance of ten enumerators entertained for the purpose for 10 days at Rupee one each per diem. Several mills were however closed on the census day, *viz.*, 10th March, to facilitate the census operations and about twenty mills had stopped work owing to the dearth of cotton.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER II.—TABULATION.

13. Instructions for tabulation and compilation were drawn up in a code based on the Imperial Code compiled for the whole of India. The following points require special notice :— General arrangements and location of Offices.

(a) Selection of Locality.

14. Four Abstraction Offices were opened. The following table shows their location with the names of the districts or States, which were abstracted in each office :— Abstraction Offices.

Name of Office.	Districts abstracted.	States abstracted.
Hyderábád ...	1. Hyderábád	
	2. Karáchi	Khairpur.
	3. Lárkhána	
	4. Sukkur	
	5. Upper Sind Frontier ...	
	6. Thar and Párkar ...	
Ahmedábád ...	1. Ahmedábád	1. Cambay.
	2. Broach	2. Pálanpur Agency (except Pálanpur State).
	3. Kaira ...	3. Rewa Kántha Agency.
	4. Panch Maháls ...	4. Surat Agency (except Dángs).
	5. Surat ...	
Poona ...	1. Ahmednagar ...	1. Akalkot.
	2. Khándesh East ...	2. Bhor.
	3. Khándesh West ...	3. Khándesh Agency.
	4. Násik ...	4. Dángs.
	5. Poona ...	
	6. Sátára ...	6. Sátára Agency (Aundh, Phaltan).
	7. Sholápur ...	7. Surgána.
	8. Thána ...	8. Janjira.
	9. Kolába ...	9. Javhár.
	10. Ratnágiri ...	
	11. Bombay ...	
Dhárwár ...	Belgaum ...	
	Bijápur ...	1. Bijápur Agency (Jat-Daflápur).
	Dhárwár ...	2. Savanur.
	Kánara ...	

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The Native States were provided for as follows:—

(1) Kolhápur and S. M. Jágirs were centralised at Kolhápur.

(2) Cutch, Sávantvádi and the four Prânts in Káthiávár each had a separate office.

(3) The Mahi Kántha and Pálanpur Agencies (except the Pálanpur State) were abstracted at Ahmedábád with the assistance of officials from those Agencies under the direction of the officer in charge of the Ahmedábád Abstraction Office.

On the assurance that a competent officer would be made responsible for the work, the proposal of the Pálanpur Darbár that the abstraction of the State Census figures should be carried out in Pálanpur was accepted.

The Aden Schedules were abstracted at Aden under the supervision of the Municipal Officer.

It is always a question to what extent abstraction can be centralised in a few well-supervised offices. In Bombay it has been the practice to allow the larger Native States to carry out their own abstraction and submit the results to a central compilation office. The multiplication of small abstraction offices situated at considerable distances from head-quarters makes the work of supervision somewhat difficult, and on this occasion the addition of a new separate abstraction office for the small State of Pálanpur was sanctioned with some misgiving. The work, however, was well done, and it must always be remembered that the Native States much prefer the dignity of a separate office, and appreciate the opportunity of elaborating useless tables, which, suitably treated, may minister to the State's self-esteem. The Pálanpur office was the only one inspected, but it may be taken that in a native state abstraction office the resources of the States are more fully drawn upon—to the detriment doubtless of the routine work of administration—than is possible in our Government offices. All such private offices were informed that the Provincial Superintendent would visit them if any difficulty was experienced in carrying out the full prescriptions of the code, but with the exception of Pálanpur no such visits were found necessary.

Office accommodation.

15. The offices at Hyderábád and Ahmedábád were located in buildings hired at a monthly rent of Rs. 100 and Rs. 125, respectively. The office at Poona, which was the biggest in the province, was located partly in the store rooms of the new Secretariat buildings lent by Government and partly in a hired building known as Raste's Wáda, 34 gangs being accommodated in the former and 21 in the latter. This partition made supervision by one Deputy Superintendent rather inconvenient. The Raste's Wáda office was removed to the new Secretariat building when it became possible, with the reduction of staff consequent on the termination of the copying work, to give up the Wáda. One head assistant was in charge of the office in Raste's Wáda and the Deputy Superintendent used to visit it daily. The office at Dhárwár was in a portion of the ground floor of the Madras and S. M. Railway Company's Offices, which was vacant owing to the removal of the Railway head-quarters to Madras. The rent paid for this accommodation was generously fixed by the Railway authorities at the low figure of Rs. 60 per mensem.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

As regards the choice of buildings and locality, I think that the Provincial Superintendent for 1921 cannot improve on Poona, Ahmedábád and Dhárwár, and may think himself uncommonly lucky if he secures such good buildings as those used at Dhárwár and Poona. Ahmedábád will always be a difficulty. For Sind, after the experience of two censuses, the point is still doubtful, but in any case I doubt the wisdom of seeking out salubrious spots far from the busy quarters of Hyderábád. Karáchi, the other alternative, has a pleasant climate and is more popular with the supervising agency. Hyderábád was selected as a better centre for the rank and file of the large clerical staff required for these operations. Of course, the existence of any available Government building in 1921 would decide the point at once, provided that it was situated in Lower Sind.

The decreased accommodation required when slip-copying is finished should be borne in mind, and the provision of two fairly adjacent bungalows, one of which can be given up on the reduction of establishment, is most advisable if practicable.

It is to be noted that on this occasion the office for Bombay City as well as for all Maráthi-speaking districts was located in Poona, whereas on the last occasion three offices were opened in Poona, Ahmednagar and Bombay. On the whole it may be said that the new departure was a success. The supervision under Mr. W. A. Dubois was exceptionally good and of course economical.

Poona is undoubtedly a good field for recruitment of cheap clerical labour, and with firm treatment the growing aspirations of Young India to the right to work at their own time and a minimum wage may be successfully combated. Of course the provision of sufficient and suitable accommodation for this, the largest office of its kind in India, may condition my successor's decision on the point.

(*b*) *Provision of Furniture.*

16. The Sorter's set of pigeon-holes described in Chapter II, paragraph 1, of the Bombay Code, answered perfectly and, given the box, is probably the cheapest rack of its kind in India. The price of the boxes varied in different stations. The accumulation of kerosine oil boxes was taken in hand early, but in spite of all precautions rates were raised against us.

The record racks were locally constructed, bamboo being economically employed where possible.

The various necessary boxes for holding completed slips and the like were obtained mainly from the stock of boxes in which schedules arrived, the deficiency being made up with bamboo baskets.

Matting for the clerks to sit on was provided locally for all offices, but in Poona, where the supply of matting ran short, a cheap grade of sacking was substituted and found much more satisfactory. The difference in cost for a hall accommodating 90 copyists was only Rs. 5, and the canvas after use was almost as good as new. Empty boxes for the copyists to sit on were not universally provided, but were given to those who asked for them and were subsequently utilised as Sorters' boxes.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

(c) *Staff.*

Staff in Abstraction Offices.

17. The following table will show the dates of opening and closing the various abstraction offices and the names of the Deputy Superintendents and Head Assistants in charge of each. Care should be taken in 1921 that the Supervising agency is strong enough at the commencement to tackle the large out-turn of copying work, or the checking falls into arrears. In most of the abstraction offices the number of Supervisors was at the start inadequate :—

Name of Abstraction Office.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing.	Deputy Superintendents.		Head Assistants.	
			Name.	Period.	Name.	Period.
Hyderábád ...	15th March 1911.	31st December 1911.	Mr. J. F. Lobo...	15th March 1911 to 7th May 1911.	Mr. Tolaram Parumal.	15th March 1911 to 31st December 1911.
			Mr. Tolaram Parumal.	8th May 1911 to 31st May 1911.		
			Mr. Mularam Kirparam.	1st June 1911 to 20th November 1911.		
Ahmedábád ...	15th March 1911.	29th February 1912.	Mr. H. Fleming .	15th March 1911 to 29th February 1912.	Mr. Chandulal Bapji.	15th March 1911 to 29th February 1912.
Poona ...	16th March 1911.	10th February 1912.	Mr. W. A. Dubois.	16th March 1911 to 10th February 1912.	Mr. G. S. Yadkikar.	18th March 1911 to 30th August 1911.
					Mr. K T. Chaubal.	31st August 1911 to 31st January 1912.
					Mr. R. V. Kerhalkar.	18th March 1911 to 31st January 1912.
Dhárwár ...	18th March 1911.	31st December 1911.	Mr. S. V. Yatgiri.	18th March 1911 to 18th October 1911.	Mr. R. B. Punekar.	18th March 1911 to 31st December 1911.

In addition to Deputy Superintendents and Head Assistants, there was a Supervising Staff of Inspectors and Supervisors as detailed in the Code. This Supervising Staff consisted of permanent hands detached from *Mámlatdárs* offices; they were paid Rs. 10 per mensem as deputation allowance in addition to their salary. Each Supervisor had an assistant who was selected from the temporary staff and whose pay was Rs. 15 per mensem, except in the Hyderábád office, where it was Rs. 18. Copyists, Sorters and Compilers were all temporary hands engaged mostly on piece-work, but occasionally on monthly wages. The following posts were also created in each office according to requirements :—

(1) Record Keeper.
(2) Assistant Record Keeper.
(3) Correspondence Clerk.
(4) Accountant.
(5) Menial Staff (peons).
(6) Water Server.
(7) Bhangi.
(8) Rámoshi.

Details of establishment month by month entertained in each office will be found in Appendix I.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The arrangements in the Aden Abstraction Office differed from those made in other offices. A lump sum as shown below was paid to the permanent staff of the Aden Settlement office, who supplied in turn the supervision required for abstraction in that office :—

	Rs.
(1) Deputy Superintendent	150
(2) Correspondence and Record Clerk	100
(3) Four Clerks at Rs. 30 each	120
(4) Four peons at Rs. 5 each	20
Total ...	390

Two temporary whole time clerks on Rs. 30 per mensem were engaged for posting and sorting the slips, as good clerks were not obtainable in Aden for doing piece-work. The arrangements in Native State Abstraction Offices were made by the State officials. When the work was done in our offices under our supervision the necessary staff was provided by the States concerned in most cases. The method is theoretically more expensive but, as the States generally despatched their permanent clerks and temporarily allowed routine work to be happily neglected, the course pursued was doubtless highly economical. Whatever arrangements are made, they should be early discussed with the Political Agents concerned, and punctuality in providing the staff required insisted upon.

The temporary staff of piece-workers was mainly recruited by advertisement, the schools providing the bulk of the copyists in the Poona office. The most successful medium of communication was a well-known seditious newspaper selected without the Superintendent's knowledge, but this effective agency is unfortunately not open to my successor.

The following table will show the full complement fixed for each office and the number with which the work was started :—

Name of Office.	Number of Copyists required.	Number of Copyists with which the work was started.
Hyderábád	200	130
Ahmedábád	275	270
Poona	550	350
Dhárwár	200	168

To keep up the authorised number, new recruits were daily entertained, but there was not a single day on which the full complement was working. There was not much difficulty in filling up the gaps but the work suffered from constant changes. At the outset, the office at Poona was unpopular owing to an agitation for higher wages started by a small clique of Poona youths which was, however, nipped in the bud by the summary dismissal of the ring-leaders. The Ahmedábád office also played at strikes and demonstrations, but the matter was met by firmness.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Hyderábád was the most difficult case as the distance of the office from the city made it unpopular, and the local resources are inferior to those of the Presidency Proper.

The rates were subsequently raised, but copyists were still coy and arrangements were made to obtain candidates working in various offices in Hyderábád, who were paid Rs. 20 per mensem.

In the month of October 1911 it was feared that the work would suffer owing to the outbreak of plague at Poona, but the difficulty was overcome by granting hutting allowances.

(*d*) *Despatch of Enumeration Books and their receipt in Abstraction Offices.*

Despatch of Enumeration Books and their receipt in Abstraction Offices.

18. A Circular was issued to district officers in connection with the despatch of enumeration books to abstraction offices with instructions that they should be very carefully listed, invoiced and packed by some responsible official in the district. A suggestion was also made that they might be sent direct by the Charge Superintendents concerned if that course was found more convenient and expeditious. Some district officers collected the enumeration books for all charges at the head-quarters of the district and despatched them in one consignment to abstraction offices; while others arranged for their transmission direct by the Charge Superintendents. It is most essential that the enumeration books should reach the abstraction offices immediately the offices are opened. Some were despatched by passenger train and some as goods, a portion of those despatched in the latter manner, being received when the copying work was half over. They should always be sent by passenger train; economy may dictate otherwise, but the excess in expenditure is more than compensated by speed in transit, security in delivery and absence of risk of loss owing to damage to the boxes by the rough handling of porters in the many transhipments attendant on transit by goods train.

Special instructions were issued in advance to district officers to keep in reserve the opium and stamp boxes for despatch of enumeration books to abstraction offices and were followed throughout. The enumeration books were received in good order and correct. On their receipt in the abstraction office they were first checked with circle summaries by the Record Keeper and arranged on racks by districts in the serial order of charges.

(*e*) *Slip Copying.*

Slip copying.

19. The copyists were thoroughly trained before being put on work.

For simplifying copying work, certain abbreviations to be used in posting in various offices were prescribed in Art. 5, and the following were sanctioned in addition by the Provincial Superintendent when copying commenced:—

(1) Chitpávan Bráhman	Ch. Bra.
(2) Deshasth Bráhman Rigvedi	D. R. Bra.
(3) Deshasth Bráhman Yajurvedi	D. Y. Bra.
(4) Karádha Bráhman	Kr. Bra.
(5) Church of England	C. E.
(6) Roman Catholic	R. C.
(7) Presbyterian	P.
(8) Methodist	M.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The following notes were issued for the guidance of Abstraction Offices:—

(*a*) *No. 1951, dated 21st March 1911.*

Get registers A—G printed locally or use manuscript copies (Chapter II, article 11). Charge and circle summaries are being sent on as received. The Record-keeper can check all enumeration books by these *summaries* before he issues them. There is no *circle list.*

Supervisors are being sent to the various offices. Assistant supervisors may be entertained locally (pay Rs. 15), by promoting the smartest of the copyists and engaging others in their places, or by taking promising candidates. If candidates appointed by this office do not present themselves on the day fixed, the Deputy Superintendent may engage other candidates in their places. Similarly he may of course dispense with the services of any copyist who is found inefficient; they should be warned that they will be reported for bad work.

Where separate mats have been provided for copyists, they may be used on the completion of a day's work to cover over the pigeon-holes which can be placed flat on the ground, face upwards, and the writing desks or boxes can be placed on top of the mat to keep it down. Unused slips will remain in the pigeon-holes.

If long strips of matting are used instead of separate mats, boards must be provided to hang over the pigeon-holes.

It will be found best to make each copyist write his name and the number of his gang on his pigeon-hole so that there may be no confusion next morning when commencing work again.

Until work is in full swing copyists should be paid at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem whatever work they do or are given to do.

(*b*) *No. 68, dated 10th April 1911.*

All Abstraction Offices should obtain (from the nearest District Census Officer's Office) a few copies of the caste index used at the census, and any new castes noticed in the schedules as copying proceeds should be noted by supervisors and reported to the inspectors who will submit a rough list to the Deputy Superintendent. The Deputy Superintendent should send me a list *weekly* of such new castes stating in what tálukas and districts they are found and what their general occupation, birth-place and language may be, with any remarks that occur to him. Care should be taken to note the *original* entries in the schedules as in some cases corrections have been noted which are unintelligent emendations (due to a slavish dependence on the caste index) of the common local name of the caste. Thus many Talabda Kolis in Ahmedabad have been returned as Koli Talabda Dharala, a combination which is never used locally, and certain groups returned originally as Pagi and Kotwal have been corrected into a vague Koli.' Orders will issue where necessary on these lists. In some cases inquiries may be necessary: in others a note can be at once made in this office as in the case of the Karachi Rajputs whose names, birth-place, occupation, etc., plainly betray them as Surti Dheds! Of course in copying *no* emendations are allowed except under this Office's orders or in accordance with the rules in the Code. Mere superfluous additions such as Dasa and Visa for Wanis, Wankar in the case of Dheds, Parmár or Dâtania, etc., in the case of Wághris, various subcaste names of Chunvalia Kolis and the like need not be reported solely because they are not found in the caste index. The Deputy Superintendents must use their discretion.

2. It is also most important to note really badly filled in schedules, and inspectors should keep a note-book in which they can jot down remarks regarding enumeration books which contain serious omissions (*e. g.* no occupation, insufficient caste description and the like). Charge circle and block numbers of such books should be noted, as well as the nature of the mistakes committed. Reference will be made later (Article 29 Chapter III) to clear up doubtful entries, but it is quite easy (and most important) to get an idea of the charges, circles and blocks in which the work has been badly done *at an early date.* A fortnightly report on these points will be sufficient or the lists may be kept ready for inspection if the Provincial Superintendent is expected to visit any office shortly.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

3. All references to this office should be made on half margin sheets of foolscap in memo form which will be returned in original with the answers to inquiries in the margin.

(c) *No. 87, dated 17th April 1911.*

Register A, column 3—No serial number is required for villages.

Code—part II, page 10.

Omit last sentence of first paragraph of article 9, chapter II.—8 is a slip for 7, but in any case the number of occupied houses should be filled in from the schedules, not from the summaries which may be wrong.

(d) *No. 129, dated 18th April 1911.*

Orders are issued to all enumerators to enter the name of the *caste* in column 4 (religion) in the case of:—(*a*) Animists (*e. g.* Bhils) and wild tribes who in some cases do not worship the ordinary Hindu gods or recognise the spiritual supremacy of Brâhmans etc., and (*b*) in the case of Momnas, Mâtias, Kanbis and Sheikhs (Pirana converts) who are neither distinctly Hindus nor Muhammadans. In such cases red slips should be used and the word *jangli* or some such term entered on the back of the slip in the case of (*a*) and the letters H. M. entered clearly on the back in the case of the latter (*b*).

Time occupied in copying slips.

20. Sub-Table I shows when copying work in each office was commenced and completed. It also shows the average daily out-turn per head. The copying work was not complete in any office within forty working days as was at first contemplated; the reason for it being the frequent changes in the copying staff and irregular attendance. Besides, no office was started with its full estimated complement and never managed to work up to the sanctioned staff. This was due partly to the distance of the office from the clerks' residences, partly to plague and partly to the poor remuneration. The average out-turn of work in each week during the period of copying was as under :—

Week.	Hyderâbâd.	Ahmedâbad.	Poona.	Dharwar.
1st week	289	216	246	280
2nd „	290	338	350	375
3rd „	346	408	496	372
4th „	440	463	495	460
5th „	486	502	589	453
6th „	603	514	566	473
7th „	652	471	491	488
8th „	650	538	559	474
9th „	606	707	560	488
10th „	.....	.....	386	.....

There were some copyists who daily turned out 1,000 to 1,500 slips, notably a Bairagi from Nagar, who varied the dull routine of his religious exercises with a bright interval of money making by skilful penmanship in the census office.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

In the Hyderabad office the largest number of slips ever turned out by a single copyist in a day was 2,355, but they were not compared on the same day. One thousand to 1,300 slips, including comparison, was a frequent out-turn during the last week of May 1911. The enumeration books received from the mofussil were infinitely superior to those received from Bombay, which were written in copying pencil and in English. Some of the Bombay books were so badly and unintelligibly filled up as to require a reference being made by the copyists to either the Deputy Superintendent or his assistant in quite 50 per cent. of the entries, with the result that a higher rate had to be paid for Bombay work as a compensation for the loss of time involved in making these references.

It is imperatively necessary to disregard the *amour propre* of the highly educated agency employed in Bombay City and insist on their using some vernacular rather than English wherever possible. For every mistake made in making a vernacular entry there are twenty ridiculous and puzzling slips made by these English knowing enumerators.

It should also be noted that bilingual copyists are required for the conversion of Marathi schedules into Kanarese slips in the Karnatak office. These can possibly be best obtained from the Belgaum district. There is also a good deal of variation between the Kanarese writing of the coast and of the Karnatak proper, and special hands had to be obtained from the below-ghat talukas of Kanara.

Checking.

21. Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors were responsible for checking, which at the outset extended to every entry dealt with by copyists; but this was gradually reduced as the work progressed and in the case of reliable workers 20 per cent. was the minimum; but in the case of poor workers the minimum was never allowed to fall below 75 per cent. The Inspectors, Head Assistants and Deputy Superintendents checked a large percentage of entries. The instructions referred to in Art. 7 of Ch. II of the Tabulation Code were generally followed. As all the census tables depend upon the accuracy of the copying work, it was most essential that the checking should be as accurate as possible. Taking into consideration the intelligence of the staff entertained on this work and their way of working, it will be seen that in the majority of cases a thorough checking is almost indispensable. There are no doubt some good and reliable workers, but the number of such is very small when compared with the whole staff. The checking work consequently fell into arrears, and additional assistant supervisors were therefore sanctioned for this duty. They were only utilized in checking the work of gangs which had fallen into arrears. The inspectors were made responsible for seeing from time to time, and if necessary reporting, when the arrears were becoming excessive and arrangements were made to prevent accumulations.

Simultaneously along with the checking, the Supervisor and his assistant had also to sort the slips by sex and religion when the checking for a block had been finished and to enter the result in Register A as prescribed in Art. 9 of Ch. II of the Tabulation Code. Art. 9 was amended in the sense of the following note:—

"When slips are being checked, the Supervisor or his Assistant Supervisor should sort them by sex and religion and tie them up separately. They can be counted later, but it is as easy to arrange them in separate heaps as to replace them in one heap. In the Code—Art. 7 para. 2 Ch. II—it is stated that the supervisor takes the enumeration book when

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

checking and the copyist the slip. The procedure should be reversed. It is important for the supervisor to see how the slips are written.

This sorting is necessary for administrative purposes to prepare a table showing the population of each village by sex and religion. A separate sheet of Register A is prepared for each circle, with details by blocks and with a total at the bottom."

The following note also was issued in connection with checking for the guidance of abstraction offices :—

No. 157 of 20th April 1911.

"Care should be taken when checking slips to see that the serial number of person, block, circle, and charge are clearly written *and in the above order*. When sorting commences references to the schedules themselves will be necessary at times, and any illegibility in writing these numbers will cause great delay and possible confusion.

Of course in filling up Register A, the heading to columns 19 and 20 must be corrected according to circumstances. The foot-note is incorrect. *Wherever* there are *both* Animists and Parsis they should both be shown by using the 'remarks' column as well."

Register A.

22. The form of Register A requires some modifications. The column of Animistic and Parsi should be separated into two columns thus :—

	Animistic.		Parsi.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

If this is done no confusion between Animists and Parsis can possibly arise and there will then remain no necessity for ascertaining whether the heading of columns 19, 20 has been corrected according to circumstances, and in cases where there are both, whether separate figures have been shown in the remarks column as well.

So also column "others" should be altogether deleted and half a dozen blank columns should be provided, which could be filled in where necessary. This time when the Census Commissioner asked for separate figures of minor religions, the slips had to be re-sorted for obtaining the necessary information.

It is also necessary to have Register A written in English. In the majority of cases, it was on this occasion in vernacular and, owing to want of Sindhi knowing hands, they had to be returned to Hyderābād for extracting the information. Besides it is not easy to have a supervising staff in the compilation office knowing all the vernaculars of the province, and they cannot therefore thoroughly check the information worked out by compilers knowing a particular vernacular. Register A is the main base for all census tables, and references to it are continual.

Infirmity slips.

23. A gang of special copyists was employed under a selected supervisor to go through the entries in the schedules and find out the infirmities. No special slip was devised for infirmities. The ordinary slips were made use of and the following particulars were copied on them in the case of each infirmity found :—

(*a*) Serial number of the charge, circle, block and person.

(*b*) Age.

(*c*) Caste.

(*d*) Infirmity.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

The entry of infirmity was made in column 9 of the slip. The work done was carefully examined by the supervisor and after passing the slips as correct, he sorted them by sex and infirmity, and posted the result for each circle in Register E, which was afterwards totalled for the charge.

Re. 1 per 40,000 entries examined, subject to a fine of annas 4 per infirmity omitted, was the rate sanctioned.

24. Copying was generally done on piece work at a rate of six pice per 100 slips copied; but as a copyist required a few days to learn the work, it was not possible to put him on piece work from the date of his appointment. Register C, showing the work done by copyists on each day was personally examined by the Deputy Superintendent, and special attention was paid to the progress of new recruits and remarks made against their names on the following lines. Rates for copying.

A copyist was put on piece work on the date on which his out-turn was in excess of 500 slips within the first four days of his appointment. He was put on piece work from the fifth day without taking into consideration his out-turn of work. Not more than four days' grace was given to any copyist for learning the work, and his pay during that period was at Rs. 12 per month. It was noticed that many copyists copied more than 500 slips on the date of their appointment.

Only two cases of dishonesty were reported both from the Poona office. In the first a copyist tried to obtain payment for more slips than he had prepared and was fined eight annas and dismissed; in the other a copyist when hauled up by his supervisor for short work produced 800 fudged slips, which he alleged that the supervisor had not credited to him. A very brief examination of the slips disclosed the fraud and he was packed off like the other.

The Bombay Schedules were written in English and in copying pencil, and in many cases were unintelligible. The copyists were required to leave their places and ascertain the entries from the Supervisors and Inspectors. As this caused loss of time, the rate of copying these schedules was raised to ten pice per 100 slips, under orders from the Provincial Superintendent. The rate of copying was also raised to seven pice per 100 slips in the case of the Hyderabad office in view of the difficulty of copying the slips. The following circular was issued :—

No. 89, dated 15th April 1911.

Copyists should be paid by piece-work wherever possible, but when men are used to help arrange records or sort slips, or when they are learning their work for the first day or so, they may be paid daily wages at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem. All pay should be drawn on a contingent bill form thus :—

Pay of copyists as per receipt attached (signed by Assistant Superintendent slips rate per 100 Re. 0-1-6 amount Rs.).

Pay of copyists on daily wages at Rs. 12 per mensem as per receipt attached (signed by Assistant Superintendent Copyists days amount).

These bills are to be signed by the Deputy Superintendent as Head of the Office.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Printing and supply of slips and other Registers.

25. The printing of slips of various kinds referred to in Chapter I, Sub-Table II (*b*), was undertaken by Mr. A. Shálom of the Israelite Press, Poona, and the numbers printed are here given :—

Brown	...	...	...	...	26,089,300
White	...	...	...	...	3,510,050
Green	...	...	...	...	360,750
Blue	...	...	...	...	768,850
Yellow	...	...	...	...	150,850
Red	...	...	...	...	319,900
			Total	...	31,199,700

All offices were supplied with slips from Poona and a large number were ready before the period of slip-copying had arrived. Badami paper was made use of. In addition to slips the following Registers were required during the process of slip-copying :—

(1) Register A—Population of blocks by sex and religion.
(2) Register B—Issue and return of enumeration books.
(3) Register C—Work done by copyists.
(4) Register D—Issue of blank slips.
(5) Register E—Infirmities.
(6) Register F—Testing by Deputy Superintendents.
(7) Register G—Weekly summary of work.

They were locally printed at Poona at the same press and supplied to all Abstraction Offices.

(*f*) *Preparation of Village Tables.*

Village Tables.

26. When boxes of slips have been made up for sorting, the next step is the preparation of village tables. A special gang was organised under a Supervisor for the preparation of these tables, and they were compiled as laid down in Art. 5 of Ch. III of the Tabulation Code No office copies of these tables were kept. The information in circle summaries as regards blocks for a village was incomplete in many cases, and where two or more villages had been shown in one block, a flagrant mistake for which there was no excuse, reference had to be made to the district officers and charge superintendents.

On the next occasion, to ensure the correct population being shown against each village, a note should be made on the circle summaries showing under what village the population of the following blocks should be included :—

(*a*) Hamlets in jungles.
(*b*) Landing places for boats.
(*c*) Camping grounds.
(*d*) Dharmshálas.
(*e*) Fisheries, and the like.

A list of revenue villages in the táluka should also be obtained from the *Mámlatdár*, and it should be compared with those which will appear in Register A, before the villages are despatched from Abstraction Offices. This should be done at district head quarters, and is an argument in favour of collecting all schedules at head quarters before despatch to the Abstraction Office.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

(g) *Sorting.*

Making up the boxes for sorting and counting the slips.

27. When the copying work has been finished there is an intermediate step, the making up of the boxes for sorting and the counting of the slips in boxes given to each sorter. Detailed instructions are given in Art. 2 and 3 of Ch. III of the Tabulation Code in the matter, and the following two circulars were issued to all Abstraction Offices in connection with the making up of boxes :—

Circular No. 647 of 1st June 1911.

Making up boxes for sorting.

The number of slips prescribed in the Code should be closely observed in making up boxes. *Charges can* be split up if necessary ; it is only necessary to divide by *Circles* and keep charges separate in a Rumal, and of course use a separate Sorters' Ticket for each Charge. Thus Sorter A may have Circles 3-7 of Charge 4 and circles 1-2 of Charge 5 in his two boxes. The only objection to this is the multiplication of Sorters' Tickets but it is better than giving one sorter only 24,000 slips and another 37,000 and so on. No sorter except for Bombay City should have less than 27,000 slips or so (for cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, etc.) and in rural areas a close approximation to 35,000 should be obtained. Aim at finishing all sorting at the same time. Do not use the record-room too much. Get distribution done once for all if possible. If for convenience of space some bundles are retained in the record-room they should be ticketed with the name and number of the sorter to whom they have been allotted and shown in statement L, as issued. If sorters vary much in pace it may be desirable to re-distribute a little as experience is gained. But the final distribution should be complete before Table VII is finished.

Circular No. 694 of 3rd June 1911.

Making up boxes.

In the case of Native States separate Sorters' Tickets are not required for Tálukas but only for the States, etc., shown in last census provincial tables and for the prescribed towns. These are all that will be shown in the printed tables. If any smaller State desires detailed information other than that supplied in the village tables, as regards its population separate Sorters' Tickets can be prepared in such cases, but in no case should Tálukas or Mahals be separately treated as the supply of Sorters' Tickets is not sufficient for such procedure and the number of boxes (or rumals) with each sorter will lead to inevitable confusion. I shall be glad to receive a list of states, etc., for which separate Sorters' Tickets are proposed.

The work of making up the boxes for sorting was entrusted to the Record-keeper and his assistants and it was carried out under the direct supervision of the Head Assistant. The slips of railway and port charges in some districts had to be kept back till the exact situation of such ports or stations was ascertained. The schedules must show clearly the Táluka, and in the case of stations the village, so that all delays and references are avoided.

Register I—(Record-keeper's register of boxes of slips) was prepared in all offices except Ahmedábád.

When the boxes for sorting were ready, they were made over to the sorters, whose first duty was to count the number of slips in each circle bundle, and when this had been done for all circles in a box, the sorter handed over a note of the number of slips in each circle to his supervisor and when they were passed as correct, all slips of the same category were thrown together for purposes of sorting.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Sorters employed on counting the slips, were on piece-work and the rate was Re. 1 for 20,000 slips.

Sorting.

28. Gangs of ten sorters under one supervisor were formed and assistant supervisors were entertained when the most difficult tables were in hand. The gangs were equally distributed between inspectors for supervising the work. Sorters' tickets of various tables with instructions in vernacular on the back were printed at the Government Central Press and supplied to all offices; the supply was based on the number of boxes made up for sorting and the religions for which the slips were to be sorted.

The undermentioned rates were paid in the Poona office for sorting work:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Table VII ...	... 0	0	3	per 100 slips.
Table VIII for mofussil	... 0	0	1½	per 100 slips.
Do. for Bombay	... 0	0	3	per 100 slips.
Table IX ...	... 0	1	0	per 100 slips.
Table X ...	... 0	0	6	per 100 slips.
Table XI for mofussil	... 0	0	1½	per 100 slips.
Do. for towns ...	... 0	0	2	per 100 slips.
Do. for Bombay	... 0	0	3	per 100 slips.
Table XIII ...	... 0	0	4	per 100 slips.
Table XIV ...	... 0	0	3½	per 100 slips.
Table XVI ...	... 0	9	0	per diem and Re. 1 per mensem attendance allowance.
Tables XVII and XVIII	... 0	9	3	per diem or 1 anna per hour or fraction thereof.
Table XV ...	... 15	0	0	per mensem.

Sorting commences from Table VII and before it commenced for any table, the sorter's first duty was to write on labels the different items to be sorted for and paste them against the pigeon-holes. The inspectors were specially warned to see that this rule was enforced.

Generally two boxes, one for males and one for females, were supplied to each sorter, and when the sorting for one box containing male slips was finished, it was transferred to the supervisor for checking, and in the meanwhile the sorter sorted the female slips in the second box. This arrangement was followed in the case of all tables, which were sorted from the general slips except Tables XII and XII*a*, which were sorted for from the special slips for infirmities.

Separate boxes for each district or state as a whole were made for slips of infirmities and these were sorted by special gangs.

Detailed instructions for sorting are to be found in Arts. 6 to 31 of Ch. III of the Tabulation Code and translations in vernacular were printed on the back of the various tables for the guidance of sorters and supervisors. In addition the following circulars were issued for the guidance of Abstraction Offices in connection with each table:—

IMPERIAL TABLES VII AND VIII.

No. 617, dated 31st May 1911.

Tables VII and VIII will be divided into three parts:—

I Total population.
II Districts and
III Cities.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

In part I separate totals should be given for British Territory and Native States. A combined total should also be given. In parts II and III figures need be given only for the total population and for the religions which were taken at the last Census.

IMPERIAL TABLE X.

No. 1731, dated 22nd August 1911.

No classifications of languages is to be attempted in an Abstraction Office. Looking at last Census returns as shown in Table X, part II, it seems that all languages have not been sorted as returned. This must be done as classification can only be done in this office, and the details of all districts returned are required.

No. 1851, dated 6th September 1911.

Some Abstraction Offices have apparently understood paragraph 2 of Article 10 of Chapter III of the Code to mean that districts should be classified before sorting. *All* districts must be shown and sorted *as returned in the schedules*, as was done on the occasion of the last Census. Tables and Registers not in accordance with the above instructions are being returned for further action.

IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

Circular No. 323 of 3rd May 1911.

List No. 1 showing castes selected for the purpose of Tables IX, XII-A, XIV and XVI is herewith forwarded. For Muhammadans only two groups need be taken—

(1) Bohras, Khojas, Memons and Telis or Ghanchis.
(2) Others.

For Table XIII.—Castes shown in List No. 1 + Castes shown in List No. II (herewith forwarded) should be taken for the districts concerned. Where any caste like Shrimáli Vánis follows more than one religion the slips for Jains and Hindus should be separately sorted and counted. This applies to all these tables. For the Provincial Table II, a list of learned and backward castes and tribes is also enclosed.

General.

These lists are based entirely on the last census tables and must *not* be taken as accepting all the castes shown therein. The castes to be accepted for this census tables are those given in the caste index with such additions and amendments as are made by this office on the weekly reports submitted by the Deputy Superintendents. New sub-divisions of castes like those of Kolis and Kunbis should be shown in accordance with the instructions which will issue later when sorting shows what sub-divisions have been returned. *All such slips will have to be sorted and counted to begin with* though it may be decided not to *print* all the figures thus obtained. For the purpose of Provincial Table II *all* the learned and backward castes, however poorly represented, must be separately sorted when sorting for Table XIII, but other castes unless shown in Lists I and II need *not* be separately sorted and counted. There will not be much saving of sorting work but the final tables will be relieved of numerous petty castes which appeared last time. If there is any doubt about the selection for these special tables of the castes accepted for this census, a reference should be made and orders will then be issued.

No. 415, dated 10th May 1911 (for Aden).

For Table XIII castes shown in list No. I, castes shown in list No. II (herewith forwarded)* should be taken for Aden. Where any caste like Shrimáli Vánis follows more than one religion the slips for Jains and Hindus should be separately sorted and counted. This applies to all these tables.

* See appendix II to this chapter.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

General.

These lists are based entirely on the last Census Tables and must *not* be taken as accepting all the castes shown therein. The castes to be accepted for this Census Tables are those given in the caste index with such additions and amendments as are made by this office on the weekly reports submitted by the Deputy Superintendent. New sub-divisions of castes like those of Kolis and Kunbis should be shown in accordance with the instructions which will issue later when sorting shows that sub-divisions have been returned. *All such slips will have to be sorted and counted to begin with*, though it may be decided not to print all the figures thus obtained.

Provincial Tables are *not* required and Table IX, XII A, XVI and XIV are also quite useless for Aden.

No. 352, dated 4th May 1911 (for Sind).

The following Castes are selected for Tables IX, XII A and XIV :—

MUSALMAN—

1 Balochi.
2 Bráhui.
3 Bohora, Memon and Khoja.
4 Other Muhammadans.

HINDU (as per list No. 1)—

Bhil.
Bráhman.
Dhed.
Khitri.
Koli.
Kurmi.
Mazbi Sikh.
Rájput.
Sonár.
Váni—
Bhatia.
Lohána.

CHRISTIAN—Anglo-Indians and Native Christians.

For Table XIII all Muhammadan Tribes (to be classified as far as possible in accordance with the list of tribes circulated for the guidance of Census Officers). Hindus as per list No. 1 for all districts—Castes shown in list No. II for each district concerned.

FOR TABLE XVI.

MUHAMMADAN—

(1) Bohora, Memon and Khoja.
(2) Others.

HINDU—As per list No. 1.

No. 1003, dated 26th June 1911.

In sorting for Table XIII care should be taken to separate all slips for Goanese persons. Last census they were merged unfortunately in the general group of Native Christians. It may be found that they have returned themselves under various names such as East Indian and the like, but all doubtful cases can be settled by looking at the language entry.

SPECIAL TABLES OF CASTES—IX, XIIA, XIV, XVI.

No. 904, dated 20th June 1911.

Separate sorters' tickets should be prepared for all Kunbi sub-castes in the Khándesh districts and in the District and States abstracted in the Ahmedábád office as you will

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

have sorted them already for Table XIII, and the figures may be interesting. For the Compilation Register only Kunbi and Koli main castes need be taken.

No. 1755, dated 24th August 1911.

In lists I and II certain sub-castes of Bráhmans and Vánis are selected for the special Tables IX, XIIA, XIV and XVI and for XIII. In addition special orders have issued to some offices as regards the sorting of Kunbi and Koli sub-castes. But in all cases the *total* figures for these main castes, Brahmans, Vanis, Kolis and Kunbis, must *also* be given for each district and if any Table or Register has omitted this, the omission should now be rectified.

In giving the totals of Vánis, only Vánis proper should be taken. The so-called Marátha Vánis, such as are given below, should be grouped together as Marátha Vánis and a separate total given. Details for them are only to be given according to list II for certain districts.

MARATHA VANIS:—

1 Kudale.
2 Sangmeshwari.
3 Kulin or Kunbi.
4 Patane.
5 Devkule.
6 Neve.
7 Kathar.
8 Kharote.

IMPERIAL TABLE XVA.

No. 755, dated 9th June 1911.

The alphabetical list of occupations referred to in this office, No. 1958, dated 22nd March 1911, has been received but an examination of this index raises grave doubts whether its translation will assist sorters in any way. The list comprises in alphabetical order all descriptions in English of occupations that have ever been returned in India, and many of the trades, industries, etc., are of course unknown on this side. Translation is in many cases impossible. The task when completed will be of little use because we require an alphabetical list of ordinary vernacular terms, not of translations of bad English. A complete list which would enable a sorter (credited with no intelligence) to turn up any description he may find on a slip and find the number of the proper group is impossible, but we can assist him greatly, and at the same time train some inspectors, etc., who will be able to answer sorters' questions by adopting the following procedure:—

Take appendix forwarded with this office No. 1958, dated 22nd March 1911, and the vernacular schedules for any large cities which probably contain all the occupations likely to be met. Write down each such description with the group number against it, and generally you will obtain a list which you can arrange alphabetically, of all the terms ordinarily used in schedules. Very elaborate descriptions such as "school-master, private English school", need not be entered in full; "school-master" is sufficient. Note that servants are generally referred to the trade or industry or form of transport, etc., which they work unless they are private servants, but in the case of theatrical companies, actors are separated from managers and servants other than those actually acting etc. Put one or two men on to this work and check the entries yourself, send me a few sheets at a time to see how the work is being done. Do not enter under trade those who certainly make as well as sell the articles. Sellers in India are in a more advanced stage than those who both make and sell, and even when the entry is——shop, consider if it is likely that such goods are only sold and not also made. In the latter case, of course, look under industry. Do not enter at all descriptions which give no real clue; such entries will require a further reference or must be returned as unspecified. The Sind list should be kept at Hyderabad, and I will see it when I come.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

No. 842, dated 12th—16th June 1911.

In continuation of this office note No. 755, dated 9th June 1911, the following remarks will help perhaps in framing the required index.

1. Use both appendices I and II (II of course is a slip for I in the above note) to clear up doubtful cases. Copies of the English index will also be forwarded when received and can be used in the same way.

2. The general principle underlying this classification is to be as precise as possible, *e.g.*, do not refer to big groups like Army or Public Administration, if you can find a more definite group which covers the kind of work done. Thus "followers" are referred to 'Army', but a draughtsman in the Military Works or a painter in the Arsenal should be classed according to their trades. A *pattevala*, however, comes under 145, as messenger (the alternative) is a vague term in any case, and a military bandsman is a private soldier and comes under Army. Employés, including clerks, generally are referred to their masters' class as already noted (but 166 covers all clerks, salesmen, etc., in shops whether the latter are specified or not). Note, however, that a carpenter working in coaching works would be classed as a carpenter.

3. As soon as it is found that fresh terms are not forthcoming in the schedules of any particular quarter of a city, pass on to another quarter or city. It is useless to waste time over an area which has been practically exhausted and as much ground must be covered as possible and that without delay.

No. 1432, dated 27th July 1911.

Please see page 44, Article 16, Chapter IV, Census Code, part II. The code contemplates sorting in the first instance without the assistance of any index and without the application of any group numbers. In this office No. 1199 of the 10th instant, it has been explained that the printed vernacular indices supplied should be distributed to all sorters in the first instance, and that all new entries found in the schedules should be classified by the supervisors if a solution is easy and an entry made in the index showing the group assigned. By both mtehods the bulk of the sorting will be done by the ordinary sorters and only a small residue will be left for treatment by selected hands.

2. The classification sheet is identical with the sorter's ticket. All that is required therefore after the first sorting is to take the sorters' tickets and after examining the slips for 'others', *i.e.*, all doubtful and difficult cases, to amend the ticket. There is no necessity to use a separate classification sheet at all if with the help of the index group numbers have already been assigned in all simple cases. It will be best to enter all doubtful occupations found, without assigning a group, in the sorter's index, and submit index, sorter's tickets and slips to the special gang for examination, completion and amendment where necessary. Severe notice must be taken of any slip sorting unless in exact agreement with the index as supplied or supported by a fresh entry in such index. The pigeon-holes should be labelled of course with the group numbers (names also if desired) of the principal occupations selected as described in the Code.

Extract from paragraph III of Notes for report from the Census Commissioner for India—Chapter XII—Occupations:—

Classification of occupations.

"In the past the principal causes of error in filling up schedules have been (1) confusion between a man's traditional and his actual occupation, and (2) the use of vague terms such as "service", "clerk", "contractor", "shopkeeper", "labourer", and the like. It should be stated to what extent such mistakes have been made on the present occasion. It should also be noted (quoting the rule) how far the line between workers and dependants has been correctly drawn. The instructions given in the code were as follows.

The entry of occupations in columns 9 to 11 of the schedules is another matter requiring special care. Only those women and children will be shown as workers who help to augment the family income. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

food is not a worker but a dependant. But a woman who collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (*e.g.*, the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots) but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd should be recorded as such in column 9. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. Dependants on a joint family, the members of which follow different avocations, should be entered in column II under the occupations of the principal working member.

Domestic servants must be entered as cook, bhisti etc., in column 9, and not in column 11, as dependants on their master's occupation. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation.

Errors in compilation.—Difficulties must arise in finding a suitable place for certain mixed occupations which overlap the detailed groups shown in the scheme and in cases where closely allied occupations have been differentiated in order to avoid too great a departure from M. Bertillon's scheme *e.g.*, labour on roads, railways and canals. In dealing with this branch of the subject, the compilation procedure should be briefly described together with precautions which were taken in order to prevent or detect mistakes."

No. 777-A of 1911, Poona, 11th June 1911.

Forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent of all Census Abstraction offices with a request to note roughly (1) the percentage of such mistakes found in classifying for the Occupation Tables and report their conclusions as soon as the compilation register is finished, and (2) to subscribe briefly the measures taken to meet the second set of difficulties. Orders will issue as occasion arises and references should be made to this office in special cases of difficulty.

2. The castes of prisoners in large jails (but not in Táluka lock-ups) should be separately sorted if possible. Such jails will invariably be a separate block if not a separate circle, and when sorting commences for Table XIII the slips for such circle or block can be kept apart in a *rumál* and the figures for such jails entered in red ink above or below the Táluka figures in the sorters' tickets which can be headed Táluka (including ——jail), and the same for the compilation register. Head-quarter jails only should be selected and no jail containing less than 100 prisoners should as a rule be so treated.

IMPERIAL TABLE XVI.

No. 1199, dated 10th July 1911.

The first of these tables is Table XVI, the vernacular index of occupation will help for this table also, if each sorter has a sorter's ticket by him, and on the ticket the numbers of groups are entered in the appropriate columns; the pigeon-holes can then be *numbered* according to the numbers of the columns in the sorter's ticket from column 8 onwards, and it will generally be easy for any sorter to decide *with the help of his supervisor* whether an entry falls under groups 9, 13, 21, 93, etc., under industries, minerals, transport, public force, and public administration. Sort first without differentiating between owners and labourers etc. etc., and then re-sort these bundles for columns 14, 19, 21, 24. For the more detailed sorting required by Table XVA no *sorter* should be allowed to put any slip in a pigeon-hole unless the entry corresponds *in all particulars* with that in his index. If it does not, he must ask his supervisor and make *an entry in his index* showing the group under which it has been taken. These corrected indices should be sent to this office when the tables are finished; so entries should be clearly written. Doubtful cases will of course be classed as 'others' to be dealt with *later* as described in article 15 (page 20) Chapter III.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

I give below the group numbers covered by the columns of the sorters' tickets for Table XVI :—

Sorters' Ticket Column.	Group Number.	Sorters' Ticket Column.	Group Number.
8	1	21, 22	140 to 144
9	2 & 6	23, 24	145 to 148
10	3, 5 & 7	25	149 to 152
11	4 & 8	26	153 to 157
12	9 to 13	27	158 to 161
13	14 & 15	28	162
14, 15	16 to 20	29	163 & 164
16, 17	21 to 93	30	165 to 167
18, 19	94 to 105	31	168
20	106 to 139	32	169 & 170

(Erratum.)

No. 1606, dated 8/9th August 1911. This office No. 1199 on occupational tables.

In Table XVI, columns 26 and 27 cover groups 153 to 161, but these are to be distributed according to the population of the persons. The instructions to class groups 153 to 157 as falling under columns 26 and groups 158 to 161 under column 27 are cancelled.

No. 1657, dated 16th August 1911.

Difficulties are arising as regards the different views taken by different offices of some of the traditional occupations, lists of which have been distributed. It would have been better if all the occupations of the selected castes had been classified under the previous columns, instead of calling certain occupations traditional and showing all such together in a separate column, without in many cases differentiating superior and inferior staff. It is impossible to check the figures and one office may class all Brahman clerks under "traditional occupation" viz: writers, while in another office all clerks are correctly grouped when possible according to the offices in which they serve. The rule should be to classify as far as possible under the vague traditional occupations and the following supplementary instructions are now issued to elucidate the figures which are awaited. In the sorter's ticket enter below the figures in columns 8 to 32 for each caste the figures for all entries in columns 5 and 6 classified under the appropriate columns, so that for any caste we can have by addition a complete classified statement of the caste's occupations. Similarly in the compilation registers enter the supplementary figures in columns 7 to 31 below the ordinary figures for all entries in columns 4 and 5.

IMPERIAL TABLE XVII.

No. 1124, dated 3rd June 1911.

A statement showing locality and name of mission and denomination under which it was instructed that converts should be classed if proper sects were not returned, is herewith forwarded.

2. Converts should be classed as 'denomination not returned' unless a recognised sect can be ascertained. Enquires should be made in any numerous class of doubtful entries.

No. 713, dated 6th June 1911.

A revised list showing the heads under which Christians are to be classified is herewith sent. Christian sects, where entries are doubtful, must be investigated.

No. 779, dated 11th June 1911.

Steps should be taken to expedite the compilation of Tables XVII and XVIII. As the number of Christians is usually small and the slips are sorted for each district as a whole, the preparation of these tables will give very little trouble, and there is no objection to taking them up at any time. Sorting by the special gangs (Article II Chapter III) can

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

commence as soon as Table VII is finished. For the cities and prescribed towns these tables should be taken as soon as possible. If Table VII is being sorted take up Tables XVII and XVIII next. If Table VIII has been commenced take them up after that. In cases where sorting has not yet commenced take them in the order VII, XVII and XVIII, and push on as quickly as possible. In these latter offices 25,000 slips per sorter will be a suitable *average*. The slow offices must make up leeway as they keep back all the consolidated returns which are urgently required. Baroda has already sent in Tables I to VI.

No. 781, dated 12th June 1911.

In the standard form of compilation register for Table XVII, no columns have been provided for Armenians, as for the purpose of the Imperial statistics separate figures are not required. In Imperial Table XVII Armenians will be included in the head "European and Allied Races," a note to that effect being made on the title page, as was done in the India Table XVII of the last Census, and reference made to Table XVIII for information regarding their number etc.; columns have been provided for them in the sorters' ticket for Table XVII as well as in that for Table XVIII, partly in order to render comparison between the two sets of tickets easy, and partly because it will simplify the work of the sorters. It would confuse them if they were told, when sorting for Table XVII, to class Armenians with Europeans and in the other to show them separately. The figures for Armenians in the sorters' tickets for Table XVII can be added to those for "Europeans and Allied Races," before they are posted in the compilation register.

Miscellaneous Details.

29. The order in which each table should be sorted is given in Art. 4 of Chapter III of the Tabulation Code and all tables were sorted accordingly. There was no case of any deviation from this rule.

There would have been a saving of 15 days if orders for sorting the Bombay City special table dealing with the birth-place and occupation of immigrants had been issued before Table XVI had been taken in hand.

Each sorter had the same boxes of slips from start to finish, and he sorted them for all tables.

In addition to sorters' tickets, the following forms were required in the course of sorting:—

H.—Form of Label.
I.—Record Keeper's register of boxes of slips.
J.—Supervisors' register of boxes of slips.
K.—Form of weekly progress report of sorters' work.
L.—Weekly progress report.

They were all locally printed.

COMPILATION STAFF.

Staff.

30. Compilation commenced on the 28th June 1911, with the appointment of the Head Compiler, and was completed by the end of July 1912. The staff entertained each month together with the month in which it was reduced will be found in Appendix III.

Compilers, who were temporary hands, drew Rs. 15 per mensem to start with, which was increased to Rs. 20 on their displaying diligence and aptitude. The supervising establishment consisted of Government servants on deputation.

In addition to the compilation of the ordinary Imperial Tables for the Province, there were gangs employed in the Abstraction Offices, one on the

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Bombay City Special Tables, which were handed over to the compilation office ready for printing and others on the Village Tables, which were not printed but sent in manuscript to each Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

Miscellaneous Details.

31. Very little need be said about compilation, which consists of adding together the totals of the various compilation registers, which are based on the sorters' tickets. But human nature is liable to error, and in the absence of a trained staff able to work with machines, the compilation office becomes an investigating department devoted to the discovery and reconciliation of discrepancies. This reconciliation is the easier to make if the compilation office is started early enough to be able to refer a discrepancy to the office responsible for it. Therefore it is essential that the compilation office should be started at the earliest possible opportunity, almost contemporaneously with sorting and thus advance by a series of small but carefully tested totals.

It is essential that totals should be given by tálukas as well as districts, as it must be remembered that the B volumes of the Bombay Gazetteer have to be brought up to date, and for them táluka totals are necessary. A scrutiny of these volumes will be useful.

Statistics required for Imperial Tables I, II, and IV and Provincial Tables I and II were compiled in the Compilation Office in original, and those for Tables III, V and VI, which do not require any sorting and particulars for which can be had from A. Registers, were supplied by the Abstraction Offices. The material required for tables from VII and onwards was available from compilation registers and sorters' tickets. Detailed instructions as regards compilation are given in Chapter IV of the Tabulation Code, and they were generally adhered to.

Imperial Table XV, Part E.

Statistics of Industries in four parts, was new on this occasion and was compiled from special Industrial Schedules prescribed by Government. Instructions for the copying, sorting, etc., of slips from these schedules were laid down in Chapter V of the Tabulation Code. All schedules in the province were first collected in the office of the Provincial Superintendent and the work of copying, sorting and compiling was carried out in the Poona Abstraction Office under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent.

The following are the points in connection with compilation work, which require special mention and they are intended for the guidance of the Provincial Superintendent of Census, 1921 :—

(1) It was noticed that figures for some villages shown in Imperial Table III, which is compiled from village tables, did not agree with those shown for the same village in Imperial Table V. The discrepancy was due to the omission or inclusion of train, boat or encampment enumeration figures. The orders in the Code were clear enough, but the mistake seems to have occurred through misunderstanding on the part of the compiling staff in abstraction offices. The compilation office had to effect many changes in figures ; but as the village tables were sent direct to the Collectors concerned, and as no office copy was kept, there were no means of checking them in detail. The village tables should be sent to the compilation

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

offices along with compilation and tabulation registers of Table III, and should be despatched to the Collectors after they have been thoroughly examined.

(2) Imperial Table V shows population of towns by religion. Towns to be shown in this table were selected in consultation with the Collectors and Political Agents of the Districts or States, and a list was forwarded to all Abstraction Offices. Orders as regards figures to be shown for a town are contained in Art. 5 of Chapter IV of the Tabulation Code, but some offices misunderstood them. Train and boat population was included in the case of some towns. There was also much trouble in obtaining correct figures for some municipal towns, especially in Khandesh, owing to every municipality not being made into a separate charge. Where this step is not convenient and it is considered undesirable to increase the number of charge Superintendents, a record of circles and blocks that constitute the municipal area should be sent in by the charge Superintendent.

(3) It is also necessary in the case of specified towns and municipalities to know the táluka in which they are situated.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Subsidiary Table I.

I.—Slip Copying.

Office.	Population dealt with.	Number of copyists.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Completion.	Average daily outturn per head.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Poona	10,612,681	650	20th March ...	24th May ...	474	
Dhárwár	3,359,898	170	22nd March ...	18th May ...	489	
Ahmedabad	4,875,244	270	27th March ...	27th May ...	461	
Hyderabad	3,737,223	203	31st March ...	29th May ...	484	

Subsidiary Table II.

Showing Progress of Sorting.

Table.	Poona. Upto the end of						Dhárwar. Upto the end of				Ahmedabad. Upto the end of					Hyderabad. Upto the end of			
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	June.	July.	August.	September.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	June	July.	August.	September.
VII ...	794	811	...	...	...	...	215	244	...	...	283	289	...	...	...	218	230	...	...
VIII ...	699	811	...	...	...	...	198	244	...	...	182	289	...	...	...	205	218	230	...
IX ...	24	537	811	...	...	...	...	146	244	...	2	182	264	289	...	...	64	223	230
X ...	345	701	811	...	...	...	165	244	...	...	66	276	289	...	...	...	218	230	...
XI ...	487	706	811	...	...	...	169	244	...	...	93	279	289	...	...	39	218	230	...
XII ...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
XII-A ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
XIII ...	66	634	811	...	...	...	8	244	...	...	13	249	289	...	...	...	218	230	...
XIV ...	...	301	809	811	...	...	...	186	244	...	...	144	272	289	...	...	17	219	230
XV-A ...	...	...	...	...	710	811	...	...	117	244	...	...	...	239	289	...	...	142	230
XV-B ...	...	...	...	...	223	811	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	212	289	...	...	...	8
XV-C ...	...	...	...	...	63	811	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	211	289	...	...	...	9
XVI ...	...	...	122	811	...	...	...	53	244	...	...	9	217	289	...	...	...	216	230
XVII ...	12	18	19	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
XVIII ...	12	18	19	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Office Establishment Entertained in the Abstraction Offices.

1.—AHMEDABAD.

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Month in which reduced.
	March 1911.	Rs.	
1	Deputy Superintendent	125+125	March 1912.
1	Head Assistant	60+25	March 1912.
		D.A.	
1	Inspector	35+10	October 1911.
1	Do.	25+10	March 1912.
1	Do.	20+10	October 1911.
1	Do.	15+10	March 1912.
2	Supervisors	17+10	October 1911.
1	Do.	14+10	
27	Assistant Supervisors	15	1 April. 3 May. 3 June. 3 July. 1 August. 3 September. 13 October. 27
1	Record-keeper	20+10	1 June.
2	Record Karkuns	15	2 June.
1	Peon	7	1 March 1912.
285	Copyists	Piece-work.	44 April. 241 May.
	April 1911.		
1	Accountant.	20+10	September 1911.
1	Supervisor.	25+10	1 October 1911.
4	Do.	20+10	1 May. 2 September. 1 October.
6	Do.	15	1 May. 2 September. 3 October.
5	Do.	17+10	1 April. 2 September. 2 October.
3	Do.	14+10	1 September. 2 October.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

No.	Establishment.	Rate of pay.	Month in which reduced.
	April 1911—continued.	Rs.	
6	Supervisors	12+10	2 September. 3 October. 1 February 1912.
1	Do.	10+10	October.
9	Assistant Supervisors	15	1 May. 2 June. 1 July. 1 September. 4 October.
5	Peons	7	3 April. 1 May. 1 March 1912.
130	Copyists	Piece-work.	130 May.
	May 1911.		
1	Supervisor	25+10	January 1912.
1	Do.	20+10	September 1911.
3	Assistant Supervisors	15	1 June. 1 August. 1 October.
4	Peons	7	2 May. 1 August. 1 December.
140	Sorters	Piece-work.	8 June. 33 July. 24 August. 20 September. 55 October.
30	Copyists	Piece-work.	30 May.
	June 1911.		
1	Supervisor	20+10	September.
5	Assistant Supervisors	15	1 September. 4 October.
1	Record-keeper	20	March 1912.
1	Peon	7	July.
31	Sorters	Piece-work.	7 July. 7 August. 4 September. 13 October.
	July 1911.		
5	Assistant Supervisors	15	1 August. 1 September. 3 October.
2	Peons	7	1 July. 1 January 1912.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Month in which reduced.
	July 1911—continued.		
38	Sorters	Piece-work.	11 August. 12 September. 16 October.
30	Compilers	15	7 August. 1 September. 7 October. 4 November. 1 December. 1 January 1912. 9 February 1912.
	August 1911.		
2	Assistant Supervisors	15	2 October.
4	Peons	7	2 August. 2 September.
35	Sorters	Piece-work.	14 September. 21 October.
11	Compilers	15	4 October. 2 January 1912. 4 February 1912. 1*
	September 1911.		
1	Supervisor	10+10	September.
11	Sorters	Piece-work.	11 October.
	October 1911.		
1	Peon	7	1 December.
1	Sorter	Piece-work.	1 October.
12	Compilers	15	1 October. 1 December. 1 January 1912. 9 February 1912.
	November 1911.		
3	Compilers	15	2 January 1912. 1 February 1912.
	December 1911.		
1	Peon	7	March 1912.
7	Compilers	15	7 February 1912.
	January 1912.		
3	Compilers	15	February 1912.

* It is proposed to put the compiler in charge of census records after the office is closed.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

2.—POONA.

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Month in which reduced.
	March 1911.	Rs.	
1	Deputy Superintendent	300	February.
2	Head Assistants	70	August.
		50	February.
2	Inspectors	40	1 October.
			1 November.
1	Inspector	35	November.
2	Inspectors	25	1 May.
			1 September.
17	Supervisors	15	3 February.
			1 April.
			1 May.
			6 June.
			1 September.
			4 November.
			1 Promoted to Rs. 20.
21	Supervisors	20	1 April.
			2 June.
			2 September.
			5 October.
			8 November.
			3 February.
5	Supervisors	25	1 April.
			3 June.
			1 October.
1	Supervisor	17	November.
1	Supervisor	18	November.
1	Accountant	35	May.
1	Clerk	25	June.
1	Record-keeper	40	February.
1	Assistant Record-keeper	25	November.
43	Assistant Supervisors	15	36 May.
			7 April.
1	Peon	9	February.
19	Peons	8	4 February.
			3 May.
			2 April.
			1 June.
1	Sweeper	8	January.
2	Watchmen	8	January.
441	Copyists on piece-work	...	33 March.
			59 April.
			349 May.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Month in which reduced.
	April 1911.	Rs.	
1	Supervisor	20	June.
1	Inspector	35	November.
8	Supervisors	15	2 April. 1 June. 3 October. 1 November. 1 February.
2	Supervisors	12	1 November. 1 February.
4	Supervisors (pay not known) ...	...	3 June. 1 September.
24	Assistant Supervisors	15	18 May. 6 April.
5	Peons	8	2 May. 1 April. 1 June. 1 August.
199	Copyists on piece-work	...	95 April. 104 May.
	May 1911.		
1	Accountant	25	February.
10	Assistant Supervisors	15	10 May.
6	Compilers	15	2 June. 1 January. 1 November. 2 July.
1	Supervisor Bombay Table	60	June.
3	Peons	8	2 November. 1 August.
229	Copyists on piece-work	...	229 May.
290	Sorters on piece-work	...	72 June. 32 July. 41 August. 27 September. 22 October. 66 November. 30 December.
	June 1911.		
2	Inspectors	15	1 October. 1 November.
1	Clerk	25	January.
13	Compilers	15	4 August. 5 November. 4 January.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Month in which reduced.
	June 1911—continued.	Rs.	
1	Peon	8	September.
77	Sorters on piece-work		10 July. 1 August. 3 September. 14 October. 37 November. 12 December.
	July 1911.		
35	Assistant Supervisors	15	2 July. 2 August. 4 September. 18 October. 9 November.
75	Compilers	15	2 February. 65 July. 8 January.
1	Peon	8	February.
6	Sorters on piece-work		1 August. 2 September. 1 October. 1 November. 1 December. 0 July.
	August 1911.		
3	Assistant Supervisors	15	1 August. 1 November. 1 September.
10	Compilers	15	6 January. 2 November. 1 September. 1 October.
17	Sorters on piece-work		1 September. 8 October. 6 November. 2 December. 0 August.
	2		
	September 1911.		
4	Assistant Supervisors	15	2 November. 1 October. 1 September.
4	Compilers	15	2 October. 1 November. 1 December.
1	Peon	8	October.
8	Sorters on piece-work		2 October. 5 November. 1 December.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Month in which reduced.
	October 1911.	Rs.	
1	Inspector	30	November.
2	Assistant Supervisors	18	2 November.
9	Compilers	18	2 December. 7 January.
3	Sorters	18	1 October. 1 November. 1 December.
	November 1911.		
1	Supervisor	20	February.
22	Compilers.	18	6 December. 16 January.
2	Sorters	18	1 November. 1 December.
	December 1911.		
71	Compilers	16	13 December. 58 November.
1	Sorter	16	December.
	January 1912.		
1	Clerk	20	February.
20	Compilers	15	January.

3.—DHARWAR.

	March 1911.		
1	Deputy Superintendent	250+50	October 1911.
1	Head Assistant	60	December 1911.
1	Inspector	25	October 1911.
1	Do.	25	November 1911.
1	Accountant	25	December 1911.
1	Record-keeper	20	September 1911.
1	Supervisor	30	April 1911.
1	Do.	18	Do.
1	Do.	15	May 1911.
4	Do.	20	July 1911.
1	Do.	15	Do.
1	Do.	25	September 1911.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

3.—DHARWAR—*continued.*

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Month in which reduced.
	March 1911—continued.	Rs.	
2	Supervisors	20	September 1911.
4	Do.	15	Do.
1	Supervisor	20	October 1911.
1	Do.	20	November 1911.
1	Do.	15	Do.
2	Supervisors	20	December 1911.
2	Assistant Supervisors	15	June 1911.
11	Do.	15	May 1911.
1	Assistant Record-keeper	15	July 1911.
1	Store-keeper	12	April 1911.
11	Sorters of slips	12	March 1911.
1	Peon	7	July 1911.
8	Peons	7	October 1911.
1	Peon	7	December 1911.
	April 1911.		
1	Supervisor	20	September 1911.
1	Do.	15	Do.
7	Assistant Supervisors	15	May 1911.
1	Clerk	20	Do.
	May 1911.		
1	Supervisor	15	July 1911.
	June 1911.		
2	Sorters of English slips	15	August 1911.
8	Compilers	15	July 1911.
2	Do.	15	October 1911.
2	Do.	15	December 1911.
	July 1911.		
	Nil.		
	August 1911.		
	Nil.		
	September 1911.		
3	Compilers	15	September 1911.
11	Do.	15	October 1911.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

4.—HYDERABAD (SIND).

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Rate of Census Allowance.	Month in which reduced.
	March 1911.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Deputy Superintendent, Mr. J. F. Lobo.	285	60	May 1911.
1	Assistant Deputy Superintendent.	50	25	December 1911.
1	Inspector	35	10	August 1911.
1	Do.	35	10	September 1911.
1	Supervisor	30	10	Do.
1	Do.	25	10	June 1911.
3	Supervisors	25	10	July 1911.
3	Do.	20	10	Do.
2	Do.	20	10	October 1911.
2	Do.	20	10	November 1911.
1	Record-keeper	30	10	December 1911.
1	Peon	10	...	September 1911.
1	Do.	10	...	November 1911.
1	Do.	10	...	Working upto date.
98	Copyists	...	...	May 1911.
29	Do.	...	...	June 1911.
	April 1911.			
1	Accountant	20	10	December 1911.
1	Clerk (Temporary)	25	...	Working upto date.
1	Assistant Record-keeper ...	18	...	July 1911.
2	Relieving Assistant Supervisors	18	...	August 1911.
5	Assistant Supervisors ...	18	...	July 1911.
	Do. ...	18	...	August 1911.
10	Do. ...	18	...	September 1911.
18	Copyists	...	...	July 1911.
15	Do.	...	...	August 1911.
31	Do.	...	...	Discharged in September 1911.
1	Peon	10	...	June 1911.
2	Peons	8	...	Do.
1	Bhishti	9	...	September 1911.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

4.—HYDERABAD (SIND)—*continued.*

No.	Establishment.	Rate of Pay.	Rate of Census Allowance.	Month in which reduced.
	April 1911—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	
3	Supervisors	25	10	July 1911.
2	Do.	25	10	November 1911.
5	Do	20	10	Do.
1	Sweeper	3	...	Do.
	May 1911.			
1	Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Mulram.	200	60	November 1911.
50	Copyists		...	September 1911.
	June 1911.			
1	Assistant Supervisor (English Party).	20	...	September 1911.
1	Peon	9	...	Do.
1	Do.	9	...	November 1911.
1	Chokidar	10	...	Do.
	July 1911.			
3	Copyists on fixed pay ...	20	...	August 1911.
11	Do. ...	20	...	September 1911.
7	Do. ...	20	...	November 1911.
1	Chokidar	10	...	Working upto date.
1	Peon	9	...	November 1911.
	August 1911.			
19	Copyists on fixed pay ...	20	...	September 1911.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX II.

List No. 1.—*Showing the names of castes, tribes, races, etc., with a numerical strength of 2 per mille in the Presidency Proper.*

Agri.
Ahir.
Berad or Bedar.
Bhandári.
Bhangi or Halálkhor.
Bharvád, Dhangar or Kurub.
Bhil.
Bhoi.
Bráhman—
Audich.
Chitpávan or Konkanasth.
Deshasth.
Shenvi or Gaud-Sárasvat.
Chámbhár or Mochi, Machigár or Sochi.
Chaturth.
Chatri or Khatri or Killiket or Katabu.
Darji, Shimpi, Sái or Mirái.
Dhobi, Parit, Agasá or Madivál.
Dhodia.
Dubla or Talávia.
Gavandi, Uppar or Chunára.
Gurav or Hugár.
Haiám, Nhávi, Nádig.
Halepaik.
Kátkari.
Koli.
Koshti, Hutgár, Jed or Vinkar.
Kumbhár.
Kunbi.
Lingáyat.
Lohár, Luhár or Kammár.
Mahár, Holiya or Dhed.
Máli.
Máng or Madig.
Marátha.
Máchhi.
Naikda.
Panchál.
Rabári.
Rájput.
Rámoshi.
Sáli.
Soní, Sonár or Aksáli.
Sutár or Badig.
Teli, Gániger or Ghánchi.
Thákur.
Vaddar.
Vághri.
Váni—
Lohána.
Oswál.
Shrimáli.
Vanjári.
Várli.
Muhammadans—
Bohora.
Khoja.
Memon.
Pathán.
Sheikh.
Teli or Ghánchi.
Parsis.
Europeans.
Anglo-Indians.
Native Christians.

A list of learned and backward castes and tribes

Part A—Learned castes.

Aksáli.
Bhansáli.
Bhátiá.
Brahmakshatri.
Bráhman.
Káyastha.
Káyastha Prabhu.
Komti or Vaishya.
Lohaná.
Pánchkalshi.
Pátáne Prabhu.
Sonár.
Soni.
Váni.

Part B—Backward castes.

Advichinchar.
Ager.
Alitkar.
Ambi (Ambig).
Bajánia.
Bákad.
Bardá.
Battál.
Bávchá.
Beldár.
Berad (Bedar).
Bhámbhi.
Bhámtá.
Bhangi.
Bharvád.
Bhil.
Bhisti.
Bhoi.
Burud or Medár.
Chámbhár.
Chhapparband.
Chodhrá.
Dhangar.
Dhávad.
Dhed.
Dhodiá.
Dhor.
Dublá.
Gábit.
Gámtá.
Gandharfá.
Ghádi.
Ghadshi.
Gond.
Gongadicar.
Gopál.
Ghisádi.
Halleer.
Harkantá.
Holiyá or Holer.
Hulsár (Hulasvár).
Ilgar.
Jogi.
Johári.
Kabbaligar.
Kaikádi.
Kalál.
Kahár.
Kanjári.
Kátári.
Káthari.
Kattái.
Khálpa.
Kharva.
Kharvi.
Khavás.
Kiliket.
Kokná.
Kolghá.
Kolháti.
Kotegár.
Korava.
Kunchavakkal.
Lamáni or Vanjári.
Máchhi.
Mahár.
Máng.
Mángela.
Miáná.
Mochi.
Mukri.
Náikdá.
Nát.
Od (Ode).
Padhariá.
Pagi.
Párdhi or Shikári.
Parit.
Phudgi.
Pomlá.
Ráchevar.
Rabári.
Rámoshi.
Rávat.
Rávaliá (Rával).
Sangar.
Sanghar.
Sappalig or Devadig.
Saránia.
Sindhavá.
Takári.
Táru.
Thákar.
Thákur.
Thori.
Tigulá.
Tirgar.
Turi.
Vaddar.
Vádi.
Vághri.
Vaidu.
Vaiti.
Várli.
Vitoliá.
Zhárekari.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Establishment entertained in the Compilation Office, Census, Poona.

No.	Establishment.	Rate of pay.	Month in which reduced.
		June 1911.	
		Rs.	
1	Head Compiler	100	End of July 1912.
		July 1911.	
6	Compilers	20	3 September 1911. 3 February 1912.
		August 1911.	
9	Compilers	20	2 September 1911. 2 November 1911. 2 February 1912. 1 March 1912. 1 end of June 1912. 1 End of July 1912.
11	Do.	15	4 September 1911. 1 November 1911. 1 December 1911. 1 February 1912. 3 April 1912. 1 End of July 1912.
		September 1911.	
1	Assistant	40	May 1912.
1	Supervisor	30	End of July 1912.
1	Compiler	20	December 1911.
19	Compilers	15	5 September 1911. 3 October 1911. 2 November 1911. 2 January 1912. 4 February 1912. 2 April 1912. 1 June 1912.
		October 1911.	
5	Compilers	15	2 January 1912. 1 February 1912. 1 April 1912. 1 End of June 1912.
		November 1911.	
2	Supervisors	25	1 April 1912. 1 End of July 1912.
3	Compilers	20	1 April 1912. 2 End of July 1912.
4	Compilers	15	2 March 1912. 1 April 1912. 1 End of June 1912.
		December 1911.	
3	Compilers	15	2 February 1912. 1 April 1912.
		January 1912.	
1	Typist	25	February 1912.
3	Compilers	15	1 January 1912. 1 March 1912. 1 End of July 1912.
		February 1912.	
2	Supervisors	25	May 1912.
15	Compilers	15	2 March 1912. 7 April 1912. 5 May 1912. 1 End of June 1912.
		March 1912.	
2	Compilers	15	1 March 1912. 1 May 1912.
		June 1912.	
1	Compiler	20	End of July 1912.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

CHAPTER III.

COST OF THE CENSUS.

Accounts.

32. Two statements have been prescribed by the Census Commissioner for keeping the accounts of census expenditure, *viz.*, Departmental and Treasury accounts. The latter show only extra expenditure which but for the Census operations, would not have been incurred.

The Treasury heads of accounts have been divided into five main heads :—

(1) Superintendence.
(2) Enumeration.
(3) Abstraction and compilation.
(4) Printing and other Stationery charges, and
(5) Miscellaneous.

These have been further divided into several sub-heads. The Departmental accounts show the whole expenditure under Treasury accounts *plus* other expenditure which is incurred on account of census and not debited to the census grant. The main difference between the Treasury and Departmental accounts is that in the latter are included the salaries of officers deputed to Census while the acting allowances of their substitutes on the regular staff have been omitted; whereas in the Treasury accounts only the deputation allowances of officers and the acting allowances in the chain of deputed officers are shown.

The Departmental accounts have been divided into three main heads :—

(*a*) Enumeration.
(*b*) Tabulation, and
(*c*) Superintendence.

But these three main heads have been further divided into 25 minor heads, and an attempt has been made as far as possible, by sub-dividing into minor heads, to enable the Provincial Superintendents of the future to see what amount was spent under each minor head.

Aden.

33. Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4945 of the 8th October 1910, deals with the subject of "Debit of charges on account of the Census of the Town and Cantonment of Aden." The procedure adopted at this census was the same as on the last occasion, and the Government of India sanctioned the proposal that the Settlement of Aden should bear half the total cost of the Census of the Town and Cantonment of Aden, including the charge on account of forms supplied.

There was a total expenditure of Rs. 1,885-3-2 on account of the Aden Settlement, of which an expenditure of Rs. 1,810-15-9 was incurred by the Settlement in the first instance from the beginning to the end of census operations, and that of Rs. 74-3-5 by Government for forms. A moiety of Rs. 905-7-11 was accordingly paid to the Settlement and that of Rs. 37-1-8 recovered from them; the actual cost to Government being Rs. 942-9-7.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

City of Bombay.

34. The procedure adopted in the case of Bombay at this census was different from that followed on the last occasion. Last time Bombay had its own office at Bombay for the abstraction and tabulation of the census results. On this occasion abstraction and compilation were done in the Poona Abstraction Office.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, was appointed to supervise the taking of the Census of the City of Bombay under the general orders of the Provincial Superintendent, and a special allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem was paid to him by the Corporation during the period (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5038 of 12th October 1910).

The recommendations for the establishment required for the carrying out of the operations lay with Dr. Turner.

The expenditure incurred from the beginning to the end of the Census operations was shared by Government and the Municipality in equal proportions. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation to meet a moiety of these charges. The Municipality undertook to pay all establishment and incidental charges in the first instance, half the charges being paid by the Accountant General's office on receipt of a monthly statement of sanction confirmed by the Provincial Superintendent. Accordingly the Municipality expended Rs. 16,682-1-8 in the first instance towards enumeration from the beginning of the operations to the end of July 1911, of which a moiety of Rs. 8,341-0-10 was paid to that body by the Accountant General under instructions from the Provincial Superintendent, the expenditure being met from the special grant at the disposal of the Census Commissioner for India.

The work of slip copying, slip sorting, special tables and compilation for the city of Bombay was done at a cost of Rs. 8,963-7-10 which was paid in the first instance by Government. The statements of this expenditure were sent on to the Municipal Commissioner for approval and formal sanction, and on their return a moiety, *viz.*, Rs. 4,481-11-11, was adjusted by the Accountant General to the credit of Government.

A further expenditure of Rs. 3,824-8-0 was incurred by the Municipality under the head of enumeration and printing from July 1911 to 31st March 1912. As the moiety of this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 1,912-4, was less than the amount then due from the Municipality, it was taken in reduction of the latter subject to the sanction of the Census Commissioner for India which was subsequently obtained.

The total expenditure for Bombay City amounts therefore to Rs. 30,450 in round figures (excepting cost of printing the Bombay City Report), including travelling allowance and cost of forms, and a moiety of the amount spent by the Municipality has been paid to that body. There is still a charge outstanding, which is unknown at the time of going to press, for printing the Bombay City Report and Tables, and a moiety of that is due from the Corporation.

Census contributions from Native States and Municipalities.

35. Some States had their own independent offices for abstracting the results of the census, while the others were dealt with in the Central Abstraction Offices established for the Presidency. Those that fell in the first category

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

were charged only with the cost of census forms supplied to them; whereas contributions were levied from the other States on the same basis as from Municipalities.

The rule that regulates recoveries from Municipalities runs thus :—

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

This rule was made applicable in the case of States dealt with in the Central Abstraction Offices, and contributions were levied accordingly at the rates noted in the margin per thousand of the population dealt with. In addition to this, the States, with the exception of Bhor, were charged with the cost of enumeration forms.

States abstracted at.	Rate charged. Rs. a. p.
Poona	4 0 0
Ahmedábád	4 4 0
Dhárwár	4 8 0
Hyderábád	4 9 0

The charges incurred on behalf of the following States were borne by Government to the extent specified in the Government Resolutions noted against them.

(1) The Dángs. Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2081 of 28th March 1912. Further charges on account of abstraction and tabulation also were not recovered from the Dangs.

(2) The Thána circles and petty Estates and Tharad and Wao. Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5934 of 26th August 1911, and Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3938 of 12th June 1911.

(3) Mewási States in the Rewa Kántha Agency. These States were exempted from the payment of charges.

Some of the States in the Presidency had deputed their clerks to work in the Abstraction Offices and credit was therefore given to these States at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem for each clerk for the period he worked.

All the Municipalities paid in their contributions at the rates mentioned, and the cost of forms was not recovered from them.

Notes on the expenditure.

36. The total expenditure under Treasury heads of account amounts to Rs. 2,39,707-10-6 gross. Recoveries from Municipalities, Native States and miscellaneous credits show Rs. 29,293-8-9, so that the census may be estimated to have cost Government Rs. 2,10,400. This compares very unfavourably with the net cost of the Census of 1901, which is given as Rs. 1,69,234. But Mr. Enthoven's accounts do not appear to give any figures for the printing of the reports which has been estimated on the present occasion at Rs. 11,000. Moreover the sudden change of personnel in charge of the office of Provincial Superintendent caused a good deal of delay and the Abstraction Offices had to be kept open much longer than in 1901.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Probably this was due as much to the compilation of additional tables as to the fact that none of the offices worked up to scheduled strength.

Plague in Poona and the comparatively poor pay offered in census offices prevented a full complement of clerks from being entertained. This is a mistaken policy as it is more expensive to keep an office open long than to augment the staff and complete work quickly. But this of course involves the raising of rates.

These unfavourable results, in spite of great good fortune in securing magnificent accommodation in a Government building at Poona, show that successive Provincial Superintendents must expect to find the cost of their operations increase instead of diminish.

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Subsidiary Table I.

Actual expenses distributed under the heads of account prescribed by the Comptroller-General.

Main-Head.	Sub-Head. No.	Sub-Head. Designation.	1910-1911.	11-1912.	1912-1913.	Total.
1	2 (*a*)	2 (*b*)	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Grand Total ...	...	.....	44.032 11 3	1,72,755 12 4	22,919 2 11	2,39,707 10 6
Superintendence ...	...	.....	9,105 12 9	8,524 4 8	2,519 3 8	20,149 5 1
		Personal Charges—				
	1	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty	3,168 0 0	3,473 8 7	1,532 14 5	8,174 7 0
	2	Establishment—				
		Pay of men without substantive appointment	875 14 1	1,261 1 1	263 11 4	2,400 10 6
	3	Deputation allowance of men deputed to census duty	237 2 1	476 0 0	212 14 5	926 0 6
		Travelling Allowance—				
	4	Of Officers	2,262 0 0	1,470 13 6	86 3 0	3,819 0 6
	5	Of Establishment	743 2 9	519 6 0	107 0 0	1,369 8 9
	6	Contingencies—				
		(*a*) Office Rent	471 0 0	405 0 0	.....	876 0 0
		(*b*) Purchase and repair of furniture	14 7 0	1 5 0	.....	15 12 0
		(*c*) Local purchase of Stationery	.....	14 11 6	12 9 0	27 4 6
		(*d*) Postage and Telegram charges	688 4 0	591 4 0	153 0 0	1,435 8 0
		(*e*) Freight	15 12 0	19 3 0	58 0 0	92 15 0
		(*f*) Miscellaneous	630 2 10	202 0 0	80 15 6	1,012 2 4
Enumeration ...	...	.....	5,052 10 6	15,692 15 2	657 4 3	21,402 13 11
		Bombay City	.....	8,219 1 6	.....	8,219 1 6
	7	Temporary Establishment in district offices	227 0 0	6 12 5	.....	233 12 5
	8	Remuneration of Census Officers	107 0 0	5,093 2 11	109 13 6	5,313 0 5
	9	Travelling allowance of Census Officers	.....	1,367 9 6	148 6 9	1,516 0 3
	10	Contingencies—				
		(*a*) Local purchase of Stationery	4,515 14 8	112 7 1	.....	4,628 5 9
		(*b*) Postage	.....	69 9 3	0 7 0	70 0 3
		(*c*) House numbering	.....	144 0 1	.....	144 0 1
		(*d*) Freight	195 0 7	41 9 9	.....	236 10 4
		(*e*) Miscellaneous	7 11 3	635 10 8	398 9 0	1,041 14 11
Abstraction and Compilation ...	...	.....	942 0 9	1,19,459 15 7	2,910 5 3	1,23,312 5 7
		Establishment—				
	11	Pay of men without substantive appointment	.....	93,420 11 7	1,781 4 10	95,202 0 5
	12	Deputation allowance of Officers deputed to census duty	.....	12,535 7 6	484 8 10	13,020 0 4
	13	Travelling allowance	.....	1,148 13 9	121 11 4	1,270 9 1
	14	Contingencies—				
		(*a*) Office Rent	.....	2,535 15 4	140 0 0	2,675 15 4
		(*b*) Purchase and repair of furniture	942 0 9	2,310 15 1	.....	3,252 15 10
		(*c*) Local purchase of stationery	.....	2,771 0 1	9 10 0	2,780 10 1
		(*d*) Postage and telegram charges	.....	446 15 0	.....	446 15 0
		(*e*) Freight	.....	1,123 7 4	6 0 0	1,129 7 4
		(*f*) Miscellaneous	.....	3,106 9 11	307 2 3	3,533 12 2

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*concluded.*

Main-Head.	Sub-Head. No.	Sub-Head. Designation.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Total.
1	2 (*a*)	2 (*b*)	3	4	5	6
Printing and Other Stationery Charges ...	...	.....	Rs. a. p. 16,340 6 6	Rs. a. p. 6,692 5 7	Rs. a. p. 11,035 2 4	Rs. a. p. 34,102 14 5
	15	Cost of Stationery (including paper) supplied from Central Stores ...	6,953 0 1	1,413 11 9	-18 14 4	8,385 10 2
	16	Carriage of Stationery	1,521 14 11	.....	.....	1,521 14 11
	17	Printing—				
		(*a*) At Government press	5,782 0 6	2,393 11 3	*11,000 0 0	19,210 11 9
		(*b*) At private press	833 10 0	1,844 15 4	16 4 0	2,694 13 4
		Despatching Charges—				
	18	Postage	250 0 0	24 12 3	.....	274 12 3
	19	Other Charges	999 13 0	1,015 3 0	.....	2,015 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	...	.....	13,591 12 9	22,386 3 4	5,762 3 5	40,740 3 6
		Acting allowance in non-census offices—				
	20	Of Officer	11,220 0 0	14,104 9 6	5,424 9 5	30,859 3 11
	21	Of Establishment...	1,371 12 9	8,221 0 10	337 10 0	9,931 0 7

* Estimated.

		Rs. a. p.
Recoveries—Municipalities	...	... 9,617 5 3
Native States	...	... 13,003 12 7
Miscellaneous	...	... 1,951 2 3
Bombay City	...	... 4,721 4 9
Total		... 29,293 8 9

Note.—The statement shows full expenditure according to Treasury heads including that incurred for Bombay City. The following items on account of Bombay City are included in the statement:—

Rs. a. p.	
8,219 1 6	Enumeration.
4,912 4 0	Paid Enumerators travelling allowance, etc.
2,711 7 0	Slip copying.
5,658 15 2	„ sorting.
837 0 4	Forms.
13 12 0	Travelling allowance.
137 8 0	
221 7 0	Printing maps from the Bombay City Report.
1,500 0 0	Cost of printing Bombay City Report (Estimated).
21,211 7 9	

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

Subsidiary Table II.

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 Comptroller-General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1910—13 according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.
			1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total. 1910—13.		
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.
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	43,941 14 6	1,72,823 7 10	22,912 4 2	2,39,707 10 6	3,04,745 15 2	+65,038 4 8
I—Enumeration	...	.....	20,628 0 0	18,673 8 2	664 12 3	39,966 4 5	74,432 11 10	+34,466 7 8
		Bombay City ...	.....	8,219 1 6	.....	8,219 1 6	8,219 1 6	.....
II—District Charges	...	.....	551 0 4	7,473 13 8	657 4 3	8,682 2 3	43,091 0 8	+34,408 14 5
	1	District Office Establishment ...	227 0 0	6 12 5	.....	233 12 5	233 12 5	.....
	2	Remuneration of Census Officers ...	107 0 0	5,099 2 11	109 13 6	5,313 0 5	5,848 0 5	+535 0 0
	3	Travelling allowance of Census Officers	.....	1,467 0 0	148 6 9	1,616 0 3	35,339 14 8	+33,873 14 5
	4	Contingencies—						
		(a) Petty Stationery ...	14 4 6	112 7 1	.....	126 11 7	126 11 7	.....
		(b) Postage (for transmission of forms).	.....	69 9 3	0 7 0	70 0 3	70 0 3	.....
		(c) House-numbering	.....	144 0 1	.....	144 0 1	144 0 1	.....
		(d) Freight	195 0 7	41 0 9	.....	236 10 4	236 10 4	.....
		(e) Miscellaneous	7 11 3	635 10 8	399 9 0	1,041 14 11	1,041 14 11	.....
III—Press Charges	...	.....	20,076 15 8	2,930 9 0	7 8 0	23,065 0 8	23,122 9 8	+57 9 0
	5	Paper	10,836 10 7	766 15 3	.....	11,603 9 10	11,603 9 10	.....
	6	Carriage of paper to Press	1,521 14 11	.....	.....	1,521 14 11	1,521 14 11	.....
	7	Printing—						
		(a) At Government press ...	6,384 15 2	1,946 8 10	.....	8,331 8 0	8,389 1 0	+57 9 0
		(b) At other presses	83 10 0	84 12 8	7 8 0	175 14 8	175 14 8	.....
	8	Despatching charges	1,249 13 0	182 4 3	.....	1,432 1 3	1,432 1 3	.....
IV—Tabulation of results	...	.....	1,692 0 9	1,29,331 3 3	3,159 13 7	1,34,183 1 7	1,52,248 7 8	+18,065 6 1
V—Office Charges	...	.....	942 0 9	1,26,520 14 5	3,159 13 7	1,30,622 12 9	1,48,688 2 10	+18,065 6 1
	9	Correspondence and Accounts Establishment.	.....	767 13 5	.....	767 13 5	1,360 3 2	+592 5 9
	10	Menial Establishment	.....	2,130 1 2	.....	2,130 1 2	1,925 8 6	−204 8 8
	11	Working Staff, including Superintendence—						
		(a) Officials	.....	19,377 1 1	715 2 10	20,092 3 11	37,769 12 11	+17,677 9 0
		(b) Non-officials ...	.....	90,522 13 0	1,781 4 10	92,304 1 10	92,304 1 10	.....
	12	Travelling Allowance	.....	1,148 13 9	121 11 4	1,270 9 1	1,270 9 1	.....
	13	Contingencies—						
		(a) Rent	.....	2,535 15 4	140 0 0	2,675 15 4	2,675 15 4	.....
		(b) Furniture	912 0 0	2,340 15 1	.....	3,252 15 10	3,252 15 10	.....
		(c) Stationery	.....	2,867 5 4	28 8 4	2,895 13 8	2,895 13 8	.....
		(d) Postage	.....	441 3 0	.....	441 3 0	441 3 0	.....
		(e) Telegrams	.....	128 12 0	.....	128 12 0	128 12 0	.....
		(f) Freight	.....	1,123 7 4	6 0 0	1,129 7 4	1,129 7 4	.....
		(g) Miscellaneous	.....	3,166 9 11	367 2 3	3,533 12 2	3,533 12 2	.....
VI—Press Charges	...	.....	750 0 0	2,810 4 10	.....	3,560 4 10	3,560 4 10	.....
	14	Paper for slips	.....	550 7 3	.....	550 7 3	550 7 3	.....
	15	Paper for compilation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	16	Carriage of paper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17	Printing—						
		(a) At Government press ...	.....	447 2 5	.....	447 2 5	447 2 5	.....
		(b) At private presses ...	750 0 0	955 0 2	.....	1,705 0 2	1,705 0 2	.....
	18	Despatching charges	.....	857 11 0	.....	857 11 0	857 11 0	.....

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*continued.*

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

Main Head.		Sub-Head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller General's Accounts.				Expenditure in 1910—13, according to Departmental Accounts.	Difference.
			1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total 1910—13.		
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—Superintendence ...	...	.....	21.621 13 9	24.818 12 5	19.117 10 4	65.558 4 6	78.064 11 8	+12.506 7 2
V—Personal Charges ...	...	.....	16.650 0 0	19.108 15 7	7.043 10 10	42.802 10 5	54.861 5 11	+12.059 11 6
	19	Pay of Superintendent	11,220 0 0	14,164 9 6	5,424 9 5	30,809 2 11	42,531 2 9	+11,721 15 10
	20	Deputation allowance of Superintendent.	3,168 0 0	3,473 8 7	1,132 14 5	8,174 7 0	8,511 2 8	+336 11 8
	21	Travelling allowance of Superintendent.	2,262 0 0	1,470 13 6	86 3 0	3,819 0 6	3,819 0 6	.....
VI—Establishment and Office charges ...		.....	4.971 13 9	5.709 12 10	12.073 15 6	22.755 10 1	23.203 5 9	+447 11 8
	22	Superintendent's Office Establishment...	1,681 14 3	3,117 1 1	583 9 9	5,382 9 1	5,830 4 9	+447 11 8
	23	Travelling Allowance of Establishment .	743 2 9	619 6 0	107 0 0	1,369 8 9	1,369 8 9	.....
	24	Printing—						
		(a) At Government press ...	.....	.....	11.035 0 0	11.035 0 0	11.035 0 0	.....
		(b) At private presses ...	.....	805 2 6	8 12 0	813 14 6	813 14 6	.....
	25	Contingencies—						
		(a) Rent	471 0 0	405 0 0	.....	876 0 0	876 0 0	.....
		(b) Furniture	14 7 0	1 5 0	.....	15 12 0	15 12 0	.....
		(c) Stationery	617 15 8	14 11 6	12 9 0	645 4 2	645 4 2	.....
		(d) Postage	341 9 9	422 13 9	161 3 3	925 10 9	925 10 9	.....
		(e) Telegrams	255 13 6	113 2 0	17 14 0	386 13 6	386 13 6	.....
		(f) Freight	15 12 0	19 3 0	54 0 0	92 15 0	92 15 0	.....
		(g) Miscellaneous	630 2 10	292 0 0	89 15 6	1,012 2 4	1,012 2 4	.....

NOTE.—The slight differences between the figures of total expenditure for each year as shown in this statement and in Subsidiary Table I is due to small balances of postage for one year being carried over to the next year. The total expenditure is, however, the same.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

This content downloaded from 106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms

This content downloaded from
106.51.160.168 on Wed, 05 Jun 2024 02:27:05 +00:00
All use subject to https://about.jstor.org/terms