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MYSORE.

PART III
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

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MYSORE CENSUS, 1921.

PART III.—ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

ENUMERATION.

Opening remarks.—This volume embodies a brief narrative of the administration of the operations of the Sixth Decennial Census (1921) and is intended mainly for the use of the Census Superintendent and of the Deputy Commissioners of the Census of 1931. Besides furnishing a general description of the administrative side of the operations, this volume makes special reference to the difficulties experienced in carrying them out and to the defects revealed in the rules and instructions issued in connection therewith, and contains suggestions for improving the census procedure, in the light of past experience.

2. In preparing this volume the reports furnished by the various Census Charge Superintendents and the consolidated reports made by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur have been utilized in addition to the materials available in the Census Superintendent's Office (including the Central Abstraction Office).

3. As at the Census of 1911, a collection of printed, etc., matter and of forms pertaining to the Census of 1921 has been separately preserved and a list of the papers included in such collection is appended to this volume (*vide* Appendix I).

4. **Appointment of the Census Superintendent and Assistants.**—The first step taken by Government in connection with the census arrangements in the State was to appoint me Census Superintendent. I entered on my duties in the forenoon of the 17th January 1920. In addition to my census duties I was Secretary to the Constitutional Developments Committee from 21st October 1922. I went on leave in March 1923.

5. Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., (Assistant Commissioner) and Mr. A. Sadasiva Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., (then acting Amildar) were appointed Assistants to me and they reported themselves for duty in my office in the afternoon of the 6th February and 27th March 1920 respectively. Mr. Ramachandra Rao was transferred to the Revenue Department in May 1921 and his place was taken by Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, M.A., Assistant Commissioner. After the report work was completed Mr. Venkatesa Iyengar went on leave from 4th October 1922 on account of illness and on its expiry he was posted to the Revenue Department. Mr. Sadasiva Mudaliar was in the Department till it was wound up.

6. **Organisation of the Census Superintendent's Office.**—The establishment noted in the margin was sanctioned for my office in March 1920 the office being run in the interval, with the help of two clerks deputed for doing census work (in addition to their own duties), from the establishment for the revision of the Mysore Gazetteer, which was working under me. With the exception of the Manager, one clerk and a few menials, the recruitment of the

1 Manager.

7 Clerks.

14 Menials.

establishment was completed before the end of March 1920. The establishment was revised in July 1921 in connection with the formation of the Central Abstraction Office. The scales of pay of the establishments of the Census Superintendent's Office and the Central Abstraction Office were revised in August 1921, on the abolition from that date of the temporary high price allowances which had been sanctioned in July 1920.

7. System of correspondence.—Office correspondence was maintained somewhat on the lines of the Secretariat 'file' system and the practice of noting was also introduced. In lieu of a 'file register' 'a file chart' to show the various stages reached by correspondence was devised. The whole system proved too elaborate for the needs of the Census Office. The distribution of all circulars and forms direct from the Census Office to Charge Superintendents resulted in periodic heavy increase in correspondence requiring practically immediate disposal which left little time for attending to details of office procedure. Moreover the restriction on the free opening of files contributed to the growth of bulky collections in which it was difficult to trace references or find out disposals.

A simpler method based on the general rules of office procedure will be sufficient. The file system should be restricted to papers required for the succeeding Census. Files should be freely opened in 3 or 4 series as (1) General, (2) Enumeration, (3) Abstraction, (4) Report. The last three classes of papers may be got ready for the records long before the Census Office has to be wound up.

8. Accommodation for the Census Superintendent's Office.—My office was for sometime during the earlier stages of work, located in the (old) Public Offices Buildings. As sufficient accommodation could not be improvised therein, a bungalow ("Apple-Villa") situated in the Lal-Bagh Road, Bangalore City, was, with the approval of Government, taken on lease on a monthly rental of Rs. 80 (including Rs. 5 the pay of the bungalow gardner) and my office was removed to the latter building about the middle of September 1920.

9. Introductory circular regarding census operations.—My first circular dated 22nd March 1920 issued to the Deputy Commissioners of districts, the Presidents of the three city areas and their subordinate officers furnished a brief survey of the general plan of census operations in the districts up to the date of final enumeration on the 18th March 1921 and stated further that detailed instructions regarding each of the stages of census operations to be carried out in the districts, would be issued in due course.

10. Arrangements for paper.—In statement III the different kinds and quantity

Kind of paper	Size	Quantity purchased (in reams)	Unused quantity made over to Press (in reams)
Badami for schedules ...	40×25	600	63·25
Cartridge for covers--Brown ...	40×25	60	18·00
Cartridge for slips Badami ...	24×33	300	9·75
" " Yellow ...	24×33	17	*
" " " " ...	25×40	4	"
" " Red ...	24×40½	4	"
" " " " ...	17×27	2	2
" " Blue ...	24×40½	4	"
" " Green ...	24×40½	1	"
" " " " ...	17×27	2·5	"

* A small quantity was left over, the total of all kinds being 0·5 reams.

of paper used for printing forms, codes, circulars, etc., are given in detail. Foolscap and other kinds of paper were supplied from the Government Stationery Depot. Paper required for census schedules and forms were supplied by the Bengal and the Titaghar Paper Mills in Calcutta and the Upper India Couper Mills at Lucknow at favourable rates which were arranged for by the Census Commissioner for India. The table in the margin shows the total quantity purchased and that returned unused to the Press after the work was over. The difference represents the actual consumption of paper and if there is no deviation in procedure in 1931 the same quantity will be sufficient. About 70 reams of Badami schedule paper were spared for printing cattle census forms. There was some waste in slip paper as a large quantity of unused slips were returned by the several census charges where slip-copying was carried out. (*Vide* also Chapter II, *infra*).

11. Drafting, translation and printing of rules and forms.—As in the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, the bulk of the instructions for taking the Census of 1921 was issued in the form of a local Code, supplementary instructions being

issued in circulars whenever necessary. The English edition consisted of 5 parts of which Parts I (excepting Chapter II) and IV were translated into Kannada for distribution among the subordinate census officers (except Enumerators) ignorant of English. The several parts of the Code were issued in time on the dates noted below :—

English	Date	Kannada	Date
Part I (Formation of census divisions).	30th May 1920.	Part I (excepting Chapter II).	9th August 1920.
Part II (Manual of instructions to Charge Superintendents and other superior officers).	24th September 1920.	.....	.....
Part III (Census of railways) ...	21st September 1920.	.....	.....
Part IV (Manual of instructions to Supervisors and Enumerators).	19th October 1920.	Part IV ...	7th December 1920.
Part V Abstraction Code; for details see Chapter II <i>infra</i>.	.....		

Three thousand copies of the Kannada edition of Part IV and 40,000 copies of Chapter VIII of Part IV were printed and issued for distribution among Supervisors and Enumerators respectively. Three thousand copies of the reprint of Chapter III (house numbering) were printed and supplied to the various charges for distribution among selected village officials.

All census printing was executed in the Government Press except the printing of Part IV of the Code (English and Kannada) and the reprint of Chapter VIII, which were printed at a private press owing to a strike at the Government Press.

12. It has been suggested by some of the census officers that all census circulars should be printed and issued in a handy book form not only in English but also in Kannada. At this Census a number of circulars were cyclotyped as, on account of the strike and congestion of work in the Press, delay in printing was apprehended. But there were numerous complaints that some of the copies were not legible. Cyclotyping may be avoided at the next Census if possible. To collect and issue the circulars in book form will neither be useful nor necessary as some of them will be out of date by the time of issue. But it is possible to issue them in a form convenient to be made up into books. For this purpose they will have to be printed in the same style as the Code with running page numbers. Translation of all the circulars into Kannada is unnecessary as most of them refer to work devolving on the higher census officers who know English. But instructions relating to house numbering and enumeration may be translated and printed copies distributed widely. This will secure not only uniformity and expedition but the risk of instructions not reaching the enumerators through neglect or delay in the Charge Superintendent's office will be minimised, if not, entirely obviated.

13. **Census Codes, 1921 and 1911.**—Besides a few changes in procedure [such as (a) submission of proposals regarding census divisions to the Census Superintendent for approval, (b) draft enumeration, etc.] which the revised Census Code embodies and which are described further on, the Census Code of 1921 differs from that of 1911 in some other important respects noted below :—

- (1) Condensation of the letter press where necessary and incorporation of additional new matter.
- (2) Revision and curtailment of forms.
- (3) Issue of the code in handy book form instead of in foolscap size.
- (4) Publishing instructions regarding enumeration in two parts (1) Part II containing instructions regarding enumeration for the guidance of Charge Superintendents and other superior officers and (2) Part IV being a Manual of Instructions to Supervisors and Enumerators. The suggestions contained in the Administrative Report of 1911 (*vide* page 19) were taken into consideration and most of them were given effect to in revising the code.

14. **Census calendar.**—With the object of regulating the census operations in the districts according to a definite programme and of ensuring its being carried out methodically and in time, a census calendar embracing all the principal items of census work from the commencement up to the end of December 1920, was issued in June 1920. But owing to the dislocation to some extent of census work in the districts and in the central office by unforeseen events such as the Press strike, out-break of plague, etc., a revised calendar for December 1920 was issued in the beginning of December 1920 and another calendar embracing the work to be done in the districts from 1st January 1921 onwards was issued on 21st December 1920.

15. In regard to census printing work to be done at the Government Press, programmes were drawn up and sent in advance to the Superintendent, Government Printing, to enable him to arrange for the timely execution of printing work.

16. Similarly the work in my office was also regulated according to a programme drawn up beforehand every month.

17. (a) **The Provisional formation of census divisions.**—The formation of census divisions was effected in two stages, viz., (1) provisional and (2) final. The proposals in both these stages were embodied in the Charge List (Form I) which was sent to me for approval through the Sub-Division Officer, and the Deputy Commissioner or the President.

(b) The charge list was prepared in duplicate in the office of the Amildar, (in the case of rural areas) or of the President or Vice-President (in the case of urban and city areas). One copy of the charge list was used as office copy while the other was transmitted to me.

The provisional constitution of census divisions was based on the data available in the census records of 1911 and in the latest *Khaneshumari* accounts. The date finally fixed for transmitting to my office, the charge list embodying the provisional arrangements was 1st June 1920. The great majority of the charge lists were received in time in my office through the Sub-Division Officers and the Deputy Commissioners or the Presidents after being checked by them and these lists were minutely scrutinized in my office and retransmitted to the several charges with reviews thereon. The last batch of charge lists was returned with the reviews before the 15th August 1920.

18. **Census divisions 1921, 1911.**—The special features relating to the formation of census divisions at the 1921 Census as compared with that at the Census of 1911 were as follow:—(a) The form of the charge list exhibiting the census divisions, etc., was designed after bestowing a good deal of thought, the chief considerations in devising the form being (1) the combination of the form of the list of villages and of the charge list of 1911 as suggested in the Administrative Report of 1911 (2) inclusion of data *re* census divisions effected in 1911, and of information *re* the number of houses in each village or municipality available in the latest *Khaneshumari* account, to serve as a guide in constituting census divisions (3) providing facilities for preparing the house and circle lists, etc., (b) economy in the consumption of paper by the supply of ready made charge list books having an outer cover (with a common flap-heading containing the form of the charge list embodying under this form the instructions for filling up the charge list) and the required number of inner sheets calculated for each charge.

Almost all the Charge Superintendents agree in the opinion that the instructions issued in regard to the provisional formation of census divisions were full and complete and no difficulty was experienced in carrying them out. In regard to the maintenance of the charge lists in duplicate and to the supply of ready made charge list books from my office the majority of the Charge Superintendents out of those who have offered their opinion, and the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Tumkur Districts have reported that they consider it advantageous to do so while the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District is of opinion that the preparation of the charge list in duplicate has its advantages and that the system of supplying ready made charge list books which might contain more pages than are required, causes much loss especially when the cost of paper is high.

19. **Census maps.**—To facilitate the checking of the formation of census divisions, census maps were prepared as in the Census of 1911. One copy of the

taluk map was supplied by the Survey Department to each taluk and sub-taluk. A full set of taluk maps was also supplied to my office for reference. In the maps supplied to the taluks, the boundaries of *hoblies* and of circles among other things, were marked and the maps thus marked were sent to me for reference at the time of scrutinising the provisional arrangements. These maps were mounted on cloth and bound in book form and returned to the census charges for preservation till the next Census. The maps supplied to my office were also got bound just as the above maps supplied to taluks and will be available for reference at the next Census.

20. **Census charges.**—The State was divided into 100 census charges, consisting of 10 city charges (each of the two Cities of Bangalore and Mysore being formed into one charge and the Kolar Gold Fields including cooly colonies and villages in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area being made into 8 charges), 11 urban charges (6 district headquarter towns except Bangalore and Mysore and 5 important taluk headquarter towns of Chikballapur, Chintamani, Nanjangud, Tarikere and Davangere) and 79 other charges comprising 68 taluks (excluding the above city and urban areas), 9 sub-taluks and 2 jahgirs.

21. **Census charges, 1921, 1911.**—The essential points of difference in the constitution of census charges at this Census as compared with that at the 1911 Census were:—

- (1) Five important taluk headquarter towns were constituted into separate and independent charges.
- (2) In the case of the taluks and sub-taluks which were considered too heavy for a single Charge Superintendent provision was made in the Census Code to afford relief to him by appointing the Police Inspector or other officer of similar rank and status as Assistant Charge Superintendent to help the Charge Superintendent generally in outdoor work without assigning any jurisdiction over any specified local area as in 1911. It was further provided that the Taluk Sheristedar might also be appointed as Assistant Charge Superintendent to assist the Charge Superintendent in office work.

22. **Disadvantages of town charges.**—The constitution of towns (like large taluk headquarters) into separate charges requires careful consideration. If statistics for them are not to be presented separately in the several Imperial Tables other than IV and V no particular object is gained by creating such charges and unnecessary trouble and labour may be caused in making up units for sorting and in compilation (*vide* Chapter II *infra*) But if on account of the development of the Local Self-Government Scheme the Amildar of a taluk ceases to have any control over the executive staff of the municipal bodies it may be difficult for him, as Charge Superintendent, to efficiently carry out the enumeration work in such places. It would in such cases be desirable to make the President or Vice-President responsible for the census of the town which should be divided into a number of circles under the said President or Vice-President the latter being given some special designation as Joint Charge Superintendent for census purposes. Immediately after making up the provisional totals the President or Vice-President should hand over the census schedules to the Amildar of the taluk.

23. **House numbering.**—The rules relating to house numbering embodied in Chapter III of Part I of the Census Procedure Code of 1921, while being practically the same as those in the Code of 1911, contained more specific instructions in the matter of affixing a separate number to each one of two or more occupied tenements of a dwelling house, the test of commensality being prescribed as the guide for giving a separate number to a tenement.

24. **House numbering, 1921, 1911.**—Among the minor details connected with house numbering newly introduced in the Census of 1921 the following may be mentioned:—

- (1) Affixing certain distinguishing marks to the first and the last house numbers of each block, for the convenience of the Enumerator.
- (2) Numbering of houses in district headquarters and other important towns in English figures at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) Numbering of houses in the order most convenient for the Enumerator visiting all the houses of his block within the minimum time and trouble.

(4) Instructions for numbering temporary sheds erected on account of plague outbreak.

(5) Joint inspection of numbering of houses near boundary lines between city areas and rural or other area surrounding them. The exact limits are sometimes not well known and this results either in houses not being numbered or in double numbering. By joint inspection conducted by responsible officers with reference to maps and Government orders constituting city areas such mistakes were brought to light and rectified. Reports of joint inspections were obtained in the case of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, ordered similar joint inspections in the case of municipalities in that district.

25. **House numbering expenditure.**—A total sum of Rs. 4,778-15-9 as

District or city	Original grant	Supplemental grant or grants	Total	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Bangalore ...	100	150 0 0	250 0 0	No grant was sanctioned for the Kolar Gold Fields City. This item of expenditure was borne by the respective mining companies as at the last Census.
2. Kolar ...	100	150 0 0	250 0 0	
3. Tumkur ...	100	100 0 0	200 0 0	
4. Mysore ...	100	300 0 0	400 0 0	
5. Hassan ...	100	400 0 0	500 0 0	
6. Shimoga ...	100	100 0 0	200 0 0	
7. Kadur ...	100	150 0 0	250 0 0	
8. Chitaldrug ...	100	100 0 0	200 0 0	
9. Bangalore City ...	500	900 0 0	1,400 0 0	
10. Mysore City ...	400	728 15 9	1,128 15 9	
Total ...	1,700	3,078 15 9	4,778 15 9	

detailed in the margin was sanctioned for expenditure connected with house numbering. From the information furnished by the Deputy Commissioners and Presidents it is found that a total sum of Rs. 3,930-5-8 was drawn out of the above grant for expenditure in the several districts and the Bangalore and Mysore Cities; out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,822-5-8 was

spent the balance having been refunded to the Treasury. The entire allotment or the major portion thereof allotted for the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore and for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was utilized, while no use was made of the full supplemental grant or the bulk thereof sanctioned for the remaining five districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug, in accordance with the applications received from the Deputy Commissioners thereof.

26. The very large variation between the expenditure (in the above two cities and in some districts) on account of house numbering in this Census and the Census of 1911 is reported to be due to the increase in the wages of labour and in the price of tar and other paints used in house numbering.

27. **Local bodies which defrayed the expenditure.**—Among the local bodies and institutions which defrayed the entire cost of house numbering or the bulk thereof, the following may be mentioned:—

(a) The several mining companies of the Kolar Gold Fields bore the entire expenditure on account of house numbering, as in the last Census.

(b) The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board supplemented the census grant of Rs. 15 by a sum of Rs. 84 towards meeting the cost of house numbering in the Kolar Gold Fields City area excluding the above mining areas.

(c) Chikmagalur and Tiptur Municipal Councils incurred an expenditure of Rs. 46-15-0 and Rs. 44 respectively for house numbering.

28. **Time for house numbering.**—Although the earliest and the latest dates prescribed in the Census Code for the commencement and the completion of house numbering were respectively the 1st June and 15th September 1920, subsidiary instructions were issued (in Circular No. 7, dated 8th June 1920) suggesting that the above work might be commenced and completed as early as possible. In the majority of the census charges, house numbering was commenced in the first fortnight of July 1920 and by the end of September it was completed in more than half the number of charges; and the work was completed in most of the remaining charges before 31st October 1920. On account of the rains this period is consi-

dered unsuitable for the Malnad Taluks where time may be allowed till the middle of November.

29. **Material used in numbering.**—Tar was the material used for painting house numbers (in some places tar mixed with kerosene oil) in all the charges except in a few places, for instance, Bangalore City, Tarikere Taluk and Doddballapur, Tumkur, Tiptur, T. Narsipur and Chikmagalur Towns. Red paint in the Bangalore City and the Tarikere Taluk, green paint in Doddballapur Town and "Japan" in Tumkur Town are reported to have been used for numbering houses. In the Tiptur Town, houses were numbered in white lead over a background of tar while in the T. Narsipur Town they were marked with tar over a white lead background. In Chikmagalur Town white and black lead paints and stencil plates are reported to have been used for the purpose.

30. **Agency for house numbering.**—In the Bangalore and Mysore Cities numbering was carried out on the contract system under the supervision of the Municipal staff. In the mining areas of the Kolar Gold Fields City it was attended to by the respective mining companies, numbering in the remaining areas of the above city having been attended to by the revenue agency and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. In the town charges, the municipal agency and in rural areas, shanbhogs and literate patels attended to house numbering work. The houses situated on railway premises in the Hassan Taluk are reported to have been numbered partly by the Railway Department and partly by the revenue agency. The numbering was checked as far as possible by the local officers and the defects found were got remedied, special attention being paid to the rectification of omissions or double numbering and to ensuring that the city or town area and the adjoining rural area had been distinguished by separate serial numbers being given to the houses situated therein.

31. The provisions in the Code in regard to the numbering of temporary sheds erected in plague infected localities are reported to have been followed in the several census charges in which the people had camped out in sheds at the time of the Census, on account of plague out-break.

32. The majority of the Census Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur Districts report that the numbering of houses on the commensal basis is more convenient than that according to the structural test. The instructions issued in connection with house numbering are generally reported to have worked satisfactorily.

33. **Progress reports.**—To enable census officers of different grades (from the Supervisor up to the Census Superintendent) to watch the progress of census work in their respective jurisdictions and to exercise efficient control over it, fortnightly progress reports were prescribed, the special features thereof as compared with the reports of the last Census, being :—

(a) Submission of fortnightly reports by Supervisors to the Charge Superintendents, embodying particulars of progress of the several items of work in each village in the circle, for which the Supervisor was responsible.

(b) Submission by the Charge Superintendent to the Sub-Division Officer, of an Audit or Compilation Register exhibiting progress of census work in each village of the charge, along with the fortnightly progress report, the audit register being returned to the Charge Superintendent with remarks, if any, and the progress report being sent up to the Census Superintendent through the Deputy Commissioner.

34. The Supervisor's fortnightly report and the audit register referred to above were instituted for the first time during this Census, much thought having been bestowed on the devising of the forms thereof and on the revision of the form of the Charge Superintendent's progress report. The first report of the census charges received in my office related to the period from the commencement till the 15th July 1920 and the reports relating to the succeeding fortnights were sent to me until the despatch of charge summaries to me. These reports were generally scrutinized by the Sub-Division Officers and the Deputy Commissioners or Presidents and forwarded to me with their remarks, if any, thereon. The reports so received were checked in my office and my observations and instructions, if any

were communicated to Charge Superintendents through the Deputy Commissioner or President. The subsequent progress reports prescribed in a modified form regarding slip copying and checking were required to be sent to me direct, copies being sent to the Sub-Division Officers and Deputy Commissioners for information.

35. The issue of consolidated reviews on progress reports of a district entailed additional work. This may be avoided to some extent by making the necessary observations or remarks on the original progress reports themselves and returning them direct to Charge Superintendents. In grave cases of delay, etc., copies of the remarks may be sent to the Deputy Commissioner. At the present Census the progress reports were filed in my office for reference but it was difficult to get a comparative view of the state of census operations from them. For this purpose a register in which details are noted from the progress reports under the several stages for each charge will be found more useful and can easily be kept in the Census Superintendent's Office, the original reports being returned to the Charge Superintendents with remarks. The question of simplifying the form of progress reports may also be considered at the next Census.

36. The majority of the Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur have reported that the above progress reports and the audit register were very helpful. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, in the matter are reproduced below:—

“The audit register and the fortnightly progress report helped in laying the finger on the charge where work was slack and action had to be taken.”

37. **Preparation of house lists.**—The supply of house list books (for preparing the original copy) to the several charges was begun in the early part of July 1920 and was almost completed by the end of that month. The original lists were prepared by shanbhogs in rural areas and by the municipal or other local staff in city and urban areas. The preparation of the original house lists was commenced in July and completed by the end of November 1920. The house list books for preparing the duplicate copy were in a large number of cases supplied to the census charges in December 1920 on indents forwarded by Charge Superintendents, in accordance with the detailed instructions issued from my office. The preparation of the duplicate copy so far as the available information goes, was commenced in December 1920 and completed in January 1921.

38. **House lists 1921, 1911.**—The special features in regard to the house list and its preparation during this Census as compared with those of the last Census were:—

(a) To economise the consumption of paper as much as possible, house lists were issued in a handy book form in different sizes, the number of pages required for each village being calculated in supplying the books intended for each census charge.

(b) The form of the house list of the 1921 Census provided for data regarding the number of members in each family being recorded therein to facilitate the preparation of the indents for draft enumeration books. The doubt regarding serial numbers referred to in para 33 (viii) at page 19 of the 1911 Census Administrative Report was cleared up by providing for the serial number of the house only being furnished.

(c) With a view to secure greater accuracy and neatness, the second copy of the house list was required to be prepared by Enumerators after the original list was checked by Supervisors. At the last Census both the lists were prepared by the same agency and at the same time *i.e.*, at the time of numbering houses.

39. The majority of the Charge Superintendents (who have furnished their opinion) and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur are in favour of the house lists being written in duplicate. In regard to the time and agency for the preparation of the second copy, some of these officers are silent and the rest are not unanimous in their opinion. The general impression based on the opinions so far furnished and the working of the rules in the Code in the matter is that the instructions in the Census Code in regard to the time and agency referred to above may continue to be adopted in future.

40. **Final constitution of census divisions.**—After the house numbering and the preparation of the original house lists were completed, these were checked as far as possible, by the local officers and then the final constitution of census divisions was taken up by the Charge Superintendents. The proposals for the final constitution were on the lines of the provisional arrangements these being modified wherever necessary in the light of my instructions for revising the latter arrangements (*vide* para 17 above), and of the correct data about the number of houses as given in the house lists. The charge lists (containing the final proposals) and the census maps were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner (or President) through the Divisional Census Officer, for scrutiny and subsequent transmission to me for final ratification. The majority of the charge lists and maps were received in my office before the end of November 1920, the rest having been got in the succeeding month. The charge lists and maps were duly checked in my office and returned as soon as possible after their receipt, to the census charges along with my review ratifying the final arrangements proposed and giving further instructions wherever necessary for remedying the defects observed.

41. Almost all the Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Kolar Districts agree as to the instructions pertaining to the final constitution of census divisions having worked well. The majority of the Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Hassan Districts are in favour of both the provisional and final arrangements being embodied in a single register, *viz.*, the charge list, as in the 1921 Census. As regards the authority for ordering the final ratification of census divisions, opinion is again divided, a little more than half the number of Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District being in favour of the final ratification by the Deputy Commissioner or President concerned. The observations of certain officers who, among others, hold the opposite view are extracted below:—

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, states:—

"The Charge Superintendent of Tiptur suggests that the preparation of the duplicate copy of the register may be avoided by delegating the power of approval of the census divisions either to the Sub-Division Officer or the Deputy Commissioner, but I should think that this function may well remain with the Census Superintendent, not only because Revenue Officers can hardly devote the time necessary to ensure the accurate formation of the divisions but also because the Census Superintendent aided by his Assistants can do better justice to the work with the specialized staff he can command."

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, says:—

"The system of * * * * having the final constitution ratified by the Census Superintendent seems to be more advantageous and may be continued. Though scrutiny by the Census Superintendent may result in some delay, it is better to have it as the constitution of charges, a most important item of work on which the entire census operations depend, will be carefully checked and made uniform and regular."

The Sub-Division Officer, Sagar, remarks:—

"Uniformity absolute is of the very essence of the census and in my opinion it is necessary that the final constitution should be approved by the Census Superintendent. Despite their superior local knowledge, the Divisional Census Officer or the Deputy Commissioner will not be so competent to judge of the suitability of the arrangements from the higher stand-points which only a *Central Office* can do. Besides, it furnishes the Census Superintendent with an idea of the arrangements in advance. For these reasons, I think, the final constitution should be sanctioned by the Census Superintendent."

42. **Suggestions for improving the charge list.**—The charge list is a very important document and the smooth working of all subsequent census operations depends on its accurate preparation. If provisional arrangements are made carefully the changes in final proposals will be very few. This will save some trouble not only to Charge Superintendents but also to all other census officers. To enhance the usefulness of the charge list the following suggestions are made:—

(1) It should be printed on a slightly larger size of paper. Probably demy size paper will be sufficient.

(2) There should be separate columns for noting the following items:—

- (a) Names of *asli* or parent villages only;
- (b) Names of *dakle* or *majare* villages or hamlets included in *asli* villages;
- (c) Distance of *dakle* village from *asli* village;
- (d) Serial number of *asli* village in the Village Population Tables of 1921 Census.

The utility of the above particulars will appear from the following:—The inclusion of the names of *asli* and *dakle* villages in the same column as at the present Census often leads to confusion especially where *dakle* villages are better known than the *asli* villages. Item (c) is necessary to ensure that distant or scattered hamlets are not given to the same enumerator. Item (d) is intended to furnish a link between the village list of 1921 and that of the next Census. It is useful in finding out villages which may be omitted, etc., and to find out changes if any, ordered since 1921.

(3) In column 12 of the present charge list the first and last house numbers of each successive block into which a village may be divided should be entered.

(4) Column 13 should contain two sub-columns, the first sub-column for entering the number of blocks in the village and the second sub-column for containing the registered number of the block. These registered numbers should be in one series for the whole taluk according to Circular No. 18, dated the 24th October 1920.

(5) Under proposals for final arrangements there must be columns for names of *asli* and *dakle* villages separately as under provisional arrangements. This will facilitate the carrying out of alterations ordered in passing the provisional arrangements. At the present Census for want of a separate column the names of *asli* villages were written in column 11.

(6) The instructions regarding urban and rural area contained in the Census Code, Part I, Chapter II, Articles 17 and 18 and in Circular No. 27-34—F. 73-1-8, dated 7th July 1920 should be incorporated in the instructions for preparing the charge list.

43. **Number of circles and blocks.**—The total number of census circles and of blocks including railway census divisions on the uncaded railway lines were 2,793 and 38,487 respectively. (*Vide* Statement I).

44. **Census of railways.**—The rules regulating the census of non-ceded railways are embodied in Part III of the Census Code of 1921, the main difference in the procedure followed in this Census being that the census of the above areas was carried out (in accordance with the instructions contained in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, 1921) under the general direction of the civil authorities as part of the district census operations in the State, the railway officers co-operating with the civil authorities and supplying the staff of Enumerators and Supervisors required for the purpose.

45. The census of buildings beyond distant signals on the ceded railway lines in the State was also conducted by the State officers, the census of ceded lines with the exception of the above buildings, being conducted by the officers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

46. If the railway census is made part of the district census operations in 1931 it is better to make, in advance, specific arrangements in regard to the time, place and agency for the platform enumeration of all trains that have to be censused on the census night, as on account of the conflict of jurisdiction and the fact that some lines are worked by companies, the risk of omission is greater than would be the case if the railway census did not form part of the district census operations. In support of this one instance may be mentioned. The Civil and Military Station authorities had decided not to census certain trains arriving at the Bangalore City Station at about 7 p. m. on 18th March 1921. This was casually discovered on the day preceding and needful arrangements were made only after an urgent communication was sent on the census day to the officer concerned. The Vairamudi Jatra at Melkote contributed to the difficulties of the railway census on this occasion. Another point which requires attention is the fact that stations are not in some cases situate within the limits of villages or towns, the names of which they bear, *e.g.*, French Rocks, Holalkere, Bisanattam, Whitefield, etc., and according to the taluk map the Hosdurga Road Railway Station was across the boundary of two taluks or different charges.

47. **Appointment of Charge Superintendents.**—There were in all 100 Census Charge Superintendents one Charge Superintendent being appointed for each of the 100 Census Charges in the State, referred to in para 20 *supra*. The list showing

the names and official designations of the Charge Superintendents was published in Government Notification No. G. 13049 (1)—Census 29-20-2, dated 8th January 1921. The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar was the Charge Superintendent for the Taluk or the Sub-Taluk, the Chief Officer, for the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, the Superintendent of the Mine or his Assistant or other Mine Officer, for the 8 charges of the Kolar Gold Fields area and the President or the Vice-President of the Municipality, for the urban charges except Davangere Town where the Head Master of the Government High School was the Charge Superintendent. The appointment of the Head Master in the case of Davangere Town as Charge Superintendent thereof was in accordance with the proposals of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.

48. **Appointment of Assistant Charge Superintendents.**—In the majority of the taluk census charges, Sheristedars were appointed Assistant Charge Superintendents and they are reported to have generally served as office assistants by exercising immediate supervision over the work of the census clerks. In a good number of taluk census charges, Police Inspectors were appointed Assistant Charge Superintendents (in addition to the Taluk Sheristidar appointed as such) to help the Charge Superintendent in outdoor work. In the Tarikere Town, the Sub-Registrar was appointed Assistant Charge Superintendent and in the Manjarabad Taluk the Excise Inspector and the Forest Ranger are reported to have been appointed Assistant Charge Superintendents in addition to the Police Inspector, to help the Charge Superintendent in out-door work. At the time of copying and checking census slips (which were done locally in the several charges for the first time, as an experimental measure during this Census), for the immediate supervision of which no other officer was available, Head Masters of local A.-V. Schools were appointed Assistant Charge Superintendents in some taluks and sub-taluks. The majority of the Charge Superintendents who have expressed their views in the matter, have reported that the general rule regarding the formation of each taluk or sub-taluk into a single charge and the appointment of Assistant Charge Superintendents, worked satisfactorily.

49. A few Charge Superintendents have reported that the Police Inspectors appointed as Assistant Charge Superintendents could not render much help to them in census work owing to the heavy nature of their ordinary duties. The Vice-President of Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board reports that he supervised the whole of the Kolar Gold Fields area and that practically each of the Charge Superintendents was assistant to the Vice-President and that "no object will be gained by mere change of designation."

50. **Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators.**—The proposals pertaining to the final constitution of census divisions included the names, etc., of Supervisors and Enumerators for the several circles and blocks respectively in each census charge and in most cases, the requisite number of blank forms of orders of appointment of these officers were sent to the Charge Superintendents when returning the charge lists with my orders ratifying the final arrangements proposed therein. The distribution of the above orders (filled up in the Charge Superintendent's office and issued over the signature of the Sub-Division Officer) commenced in November and was almost completed by the end of December 1920.

51. The issue of these orders over the signature of the Charge Superintendent is advocated. This may not be quite desirable in the case of Supervisors especially officials of other departments but the question of delegating this power to Charge Superintendents in the case of Enumerators may be considered. This will enable the Charge Superintendent to make appointments in place of those who owing to unforeseen causes may not be able to discharge their duties.

52. **Dislocation of census work from transfer of official census officers.**—With a view to avoid the dislocation of census work resulting from census officers who were Government officials, gazetted and non-gazetted, being transferred or given long leave during the progress of census work, the following steps were taken about the middle of November 1920 when the appointments of Supervisors and Enumerators were being made :—

(a) In a circular addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of districts, the Presidents of the three city areas and certain Heads of Departments, the desirability

of not transferring or granting (until the Census was over) long leave to, the non-gazetted staff engaged in census work except for grave administrative reasons was suggested for their earnest consideration and their co-operation in preventing the dislocation of census work as a result of such transfer or the granting of such leave, was invited.

(b) A reference was also made to the Government in the matter, wherein the desirability of not disturbing (till the census was over) the gazetted officers in districts and taluks, engaged in census work except for grave administrative reasons, was brought to their notice.

In spite of these measures transfers so late as February 1921 came to notice. Absolute prohibition of such transfers is very necessary for the efficient conduct of the census.

53. Difficulties in recruiting adequate number of Supervisors and Enumerators.—Several Charge Superintendents have reported that there was no difficulty in finding the requisite number of persons for appointment as Enumerators and Supervisors. In some charges, however (and notably in Bangalore City) difficulties were met with owing to the want of a sufficient number of literate persons in rural parts, or want of ready co-operation from Heads of Departments and institutions (in sparing the services of their subordinates) or owing to the unwillingness of the non-officials to take up census work.

54. Where a sufficient number of literate persons was not available in the village itself or villages near by, more than one block was entrusted to an enumerator.

55. To ensure co-operation from the Heads of Departments etc., in census work, two references were made to Government requesting the issue of necessary instructions in the matter. The first reference was made by me in June 1920 and the Government issued instructions to the officers concerned (in para 3 of their Notification No. G. 624-35 Census 20-19-2, dated 9th July 1920) enjoining co-operation of these officers in census work. One of the Charge Superintendents having reported to me in December 1920 that notwithstanding the instructions issued in the above order, a certain Head of a Department among other officers had returned undelivered the orders of appointment (as Supervisor or Enumerator) of his subordinates, forwarded to him, Government were again addressed and another order issuing general instructions a second time to the officers, was issued in their notification No. G. 12744-804--Census 10-20-5, dated 5th January 1921 with special instructions to the Head of the Department referred to above.

56. Extracts from administrative reports regarding these difficulties.—Relevant extracts from a few of the selected reports are printed below :—

The President, Bangalore City Municipality, says :—

“The total number of Supervisors was 46 and that of Enumerators 584: of them there were 480 officials and 104 unpaid non-officials. Though under the Census Code all Heads of Departments were required to render all possible assistance for census work, many of them were very reluctant to spare their officials for census duty. This caused considerable delay in the preparation and despatch of the charge list. A list of officials who could be appointed as census officers was called for and orders of appointment sent to the respective Heads of Departments with a request that they may be delivered to the officials concerned and their services spared. More than half of such orders were returned with the remarks that the services of such officials could not be spared. When the matter was driven to this extremity the Census Superintendent was approached with a request that the Government may be moved to issue further instructions to Heads of Departments to spare the services of officials for census work without offering further resistance. As the time for the preliminary operations was fast approaching, I had to go from office to office for obtaining the required number of hands and it was not possible to muster the required strength until I collected a large number of hands from among the non-official class by seeking the co-operation of many respectable merchants of the City. It is only after taking all this trouble that the required number of census officers were brought on the list without leaving much of a margin for the reserve. It may not be out of place to mention the various other difficulties experienced in this connection. The orders of appointments had to be cancelled in several instances consequent upon the transfer of officials without notice to this office. The difficulties put forth by the Heads of Departments to spare the services of their officials as well as the inability pleaded by some of the non-official classes after appointments were made, caused a lot of confusion and anxiety in the proper allocation of men, requiring a lot of patience to do the needful. The non-officials are generally unwilling to work, much influence had to be brought to bear upon them. It is desirable in future to depend more on the official class. There was no necessity to institute penal proceedings.”

The President, Mysore City Municipal Council, states :—

"Though the several Heads of Departments and institutions co-operated in the matter of furnishing the requisite number of hands to take up the work of enumeration, it has to be mentioned here with regret that in majority of cases, they only did so after much suspense and protracted and avoidable correspondence."

The Vice-President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area, writes :—

"Some difficulty was experienced in getting the requisite number of Enumerators and Supervisors for the area under the Board (not mining area) for the reason that most of the men in and around the mining properties are not familiar with Kanarese. The difficulty had to be overcome by drafting Kanarese knowing hands from surrounding parts near by for the work."

The Charge Superintendent, Malvalli Taluk, states :—

"There was a certain amount of difficulty in getting enumerators as most of them tried to evade and it was the fear of criminal proceedings that induced most persons to take up the work and many exhibited their unwillingness by slipshod work. Officials as a class co-operated in the work fairly with the exception of one or two whose out-turn was the barest minimum and full of many errors.

In the moffussil there is a very limited field to choose from and the best assistance can be rendered only by the school-masters and officials of other departments. These should be strictly enjoined by their respective superior officers to help in the work.

No prosecutions were instituted against any person. But several had to be threatened with it before they yielded to the small demand made on them."

The Charge Superintendent, Pavagada Taluk, states :—

"It is found by experience that school masters make excellent census officers, especially enumerators and it will be in the interests of efficiency if the census officers i.e., Enumerators, are recruited from among the school masters, village officers, and the non-gazetted ministerial staff of the public offices. Where the number available is short of the minimum requirements, non-official co-operation is necessary. Unless competent non-officials are available they should be given thorough training beforehand. There was no need for any prosecutions under the Census Regulation."

The Charge Superintendent, Davangere Town, states :—

"Difficulties there were and various measures had to be adopted to surmount them. Explanations of the importance of the work and its usefulness to ourselves, inducements, inculcation of ideas regarding the worth of honorary work were among some of them. Notices of warning and prosecution had also to be issued but their number was too insignificant. Six cases were reported for prosecution out of which only two had notices served on them. Their excuses were considered and granted and two of the others condescended to attend to the work again. There was no regular prosecution."

The Charge Superintendent, Sringeri Jahgir, says :—

"Non-officials co-operated to some extent. Persons who had some manner of official connection were the more willing agents who had to bear the brunt of the labour. These could be depended upon to do the work entrusted to them and also turn up whenever required. And it is a very necessary precaution particularly in these parts to have a sufficient reserve of Government officials to meet emergencies occasioned by the non-officials pleading inability to attend to their allotted duties. No prosecutions were instituted in this charge."

57. Number and classification of Supervisors and Enumerators.—The marginally noted figures indicate the number of Supervisors and of Enumerators (official and non-

District	Super- visors	Enu- merators
1. Bangalore District including Bangalore City.	391	4,93
2. Kolar District including Kolar Gold Fields (City).	445	5,382
3. Tumkur District	323	5,003
4. Mysore District including Mysore City.	546	7,469
5. Hassan District	294	3,554
6. Shimoga "	327	3,248
7. Kadir "	209	2,190
8. Chitaldrug "	255	3,301
	2,790	35,140

official) who served in each district at the time of the final enumeration. From the information available in the several Census Charge Reports, it is seen that the majority of census Supervisors and Enumerators were drafted from among the officials of the several Government Departments large percentages thereof being drawn from the Village Officers (Patels and Shanbhogs of the Revenue Department) and the Education Department while the officials of other Departments were drafted in small proportions. The bulk of the non-officials Enumerators was recruited from the agricultural class. In many census charges,

a reserve of Supervisors and Enumerators had been maintained which was drawn upon mainly for purposes of enumeration of travellers and for the census of fairs, festivals and jattras and in some cases for replacing those officers who were not available for work owing to illness or other cause.

58. **Training of census officers.**—As stated already in para 11 *supra* the instructions for the conduct of the census were issued in parts in the form of a Code and the census officers of various grades were supplied with those portions of the code embodying instructions relating to their respective duties. With a view to ensure that the above instructions were properly understood and strictly adhered to by local officers, the following steps were taken:—District census conferences were arranged in each district in the months of January and February 1921 when I met the Deputy Commissioners, Presidents, Divisional Census Officers and Charge Superintendents. A number of census charges and roadside villages in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts were visited by me in the month of July 1920 when among other things, the proposals for the provisional constitution of census divisions in those charges formulated by the Charge Superintendents were discussed locally before my approving them. A large number of census charges and roadside villages were inspected by me in the months of January, February and March 1921, when the draft and fair enumerations were in progress. In the above conferences and visits, I came into personal touch with the local officers and inspected and discussed the progress of census work in the charges and cleared their doubts and difficulties. For making further detailed inspections and giving personal training to the local officers the State was divided into two divisions the first consisting of 5 districts assigned to my First Assistant and the 2nd, of 3 districts and the 'city' areas assigned to my Second Assistant. Each of these Assistants toured frequently and inspected more than 75% of the charges in their respective divisions. After completing my tours in the several districts I issued a circular to all the Charge Superintendents embodying instructions for rectifying the more important defects observed and for the efficient conduct of the census work generally. Over and above the foregoing steps taken for instructing and coaching up the census officers, a system of draft or practice enumeration on census schedule forms was for the first time instituted in this Census in the State as being the best way of imparting the necessary knowledge of the rules to these officers. Further details regarding draft enumeration are given below.

59. **Census Commissioner's visit.**—The Census Commissioner for India visited Bangalore on a tour of inspection in the first week of November 1920 when all outstanding questions were discussed with him by me.

60. **Circle lists and charge register.**—As at the 1911 Census, the circle list was prepared in duplicate, a revised form being prescribed therefor in the 1921 Census. The first copy was issued to the Supervisor and the duplicate was maintained in the Charge Superintendent's office in the form of a consolidated register for the whole charge which was called the charge register.

61. **Block list.**—The form of the block list was printed on single sheets of paper and was incorporated in the draft enumeration book. The form of the list was the same as that of the house list. In the case of those villages each of which was constituted into a single block, the duplicate house list and the block list were identical and in other cases, the block list was an extract of the duplicate house list to the extent of the number of houses in the block concerned.

62. The majority of the Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Kadur Districts are of opinion that the block list may continue to form part of the enumeration book as at present.

63. **Suggestion regarding size of blocks.**—Except in a few charges *e.g.*, in the Mysore City and the Bangalore City, the number of houses in a block was below the prescribed maximum limit of 50 houses. The following is an extract from the report of the Charge Superintendent of the Bangalore City suggesting the desirability of altering the rules regarding the formation of blocks, so as to admit of blocks up to a maximum limit of 100 houses being formed in compact areas of a city, at the Charge Superintendent's discretion.

"In a compact city where the houses are contiguous and where a number of families occupy a single house, a block consisting of 50 families will be too small for an enumerator. When the difficulty to secure a large number of enumerators is taken into consideration it seems very desirable to alter the definition of "Block" (Article 25 Chapter I of Part I, Mysore Census Code) so as to make it more elastic to include up to 100 houses at the discretion of the Charge Superintendent."

64. **Draft enumeration.**—As already observed in para 58 *supra* this was a novel feature introduced at this Census for the purpose of training Enumerators.

The ready made draft enumeration books supplied to the several charges, consisted of (1) the cover containing among other details, printed instructions to Enumerators and the specimen schedule, (2) the block list and (3) as many schedules as would be required for each block.

65. The instructions embodied in the Code required each Supervisor to train his Enumerators by himself enumerating the first 2 or 3 houses in each block for initiating the Enumerator into this work and then to ask him to enumerate the remaining houses on the same lines, details under *all the 16 heads* of the schedule being furnished in respect of the residents of at least 50 per cent of houses in the block and under the first six heads in respect of the remainder. The object in requiring full details under the first six heads being given was that sufficient data should be available for calculating the number of slips of each denomination required for each block. After the entries were made by the Enumerator, the enumeration books were required to be checked by higher officers the mistakes found being corrected.

66. Draft enumeration began in January 1921 in most of the charges and was completed in a good number of charges during that month and in the other charges in February or March. Except in a few charges the bulk of the draft enumeration books was written in ink. Almost all the enumeration books were checked by Supervisors and a good number of them by the Charge Superintendents. The Divisional Census Officers also exercised a fair degree of scrutiny over the enumeration work. I and my Assistants checked as many draft enumeration books as possible during our tours in the districts in January and February 1921. The mistakes observed and corrected in the course of scrutiny by the aforesaid officers were mostly in regard to details given about religion, caste or sub-caste, occupation and literacy.

67. All the Charge Superintendents (excepting two) and the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur Districts have reported that the system of draft enumeration worked satisfactorily and that the instructions issued in connection therewith were clear and complete. By affording adequate training in enumeration to the Enumerators, the draft enumeration is generally reported to have facilitated enumeration work and secured a greater degree of accuracy and neatness in writing up the fair enumeration books.

68. The opinions of a few officers about the system of draft enumeration are given below :—

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, states :—

"The system of issuing draft enumeration books, in place of loose schedules, though introduced experimentally this year, has worked very well and some of the books were so neatly written up in ink, that they could have been very well passed on for fair enumeration books".

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, says :—

"The new departure observed this time is preferable to that of issuing practice schedules, as it enabled the Supervisors to exercise greater scrutiny over the work of the Enumerators and there was besides a neat enumeration book in which the preliminary record was nicely copied and the alterations at the final enumeration could be clearly made. There was of course additional scriptory work involved but this was unavoidable."

The Charge Superintendent, Yelandur Jaghir, writes :—

The draft enumeration prescribed during the present Census has been a distinct improvement upon the system of issuing "practice" schedules in as much as it has afforded ample time to write out the enumeration books correctly and to record fair enumeration with greater neatness and accuracy than would be feasible in the other case."

The Sub-Division Officer, Chikmagalur, writes :—

"The innovation of making the practice enumeration full and complete was no doubt good in that the enumerator had his work made easy but as this enumeration gave the enumerator a full list, as he thought, the subsequent enumeration called the preliminary enumeration was in a large number of cases not properly done. This was a disadvantage. I noticed this in my inspections in the Chikmagalur Sub-Division, in the days immediately preceding the final enumeration. It seems too much to expect non-official unpaid agency to feel continuous interest in this work, first for the practice enumeration, then for the preliminary enumeration and then for the final enumeration. It seems to be enough to have a practice enumeration on old lines and a preliminary and final enumeration also on old lines. If we like, printed forms may be supplied for the practice enumeration also. I believe in previous years enumerators practised on manuscript forms."

69. **Supply of draft enumeration books.**—As regards the supply of schedule forms in loose sheets or in the form of ready made books such of the Charge Superintendents as have furnished their opinions are divided in opinion, but the majority of them prefer the supply of ready made books.

70. **Supply of preliminary or fair enumeration books.**—In view of the delay and labour involved in the supply of ready made draft enumeration books to census charges on indents received from the Charge Superintendents, a different procedure was followed in regard to the distribution of fair enumeration books. On the available data, the requirements of each charge in respect of schedules and covers were calculated in the Census Superintendent's office and the requisite quantity of loose schedules and covers were supplied to census charges to be stitched into books locally according to actual requirements, as per detailed instructions issued in this behalf.

71. **Form of the general schedule.**—The form of the general schedule was, barring certain modifications effected therein at this Census, the same as at the last Census. The main points of difference between the two forms of the schedule are noted below :—

(a) The full headings of the schedule instead of being printed on every page thereof as in the 1911 Census was transferred to a flap of the enumeration book cover, the numbers of the columns and key words indicating the full headings thereof only being printed on each schedule page. This change was introduced to economise the consumption of paper. As a rough measure of the economy effected by this change it may be mentioned that in a schedule printed with fully displayed headings there will be space for about 10 entries but if the width of the headings is reduced there will be space for two more entries at least which means a savings of 20 per cent. The key words used on the present occasion gave rise to incorrect entries (*Vide* Chapter VIII of the Report) and it is necessary to improve them so that a person who does not read the full heading will not make mistakes even unintentionally. The use of Sanskrit words should be avoided as they will be beyond the comprehension of a large number of enumerators.

(b) A new column for noting the house number was opened and instead of each occupied house being enumerated on a separate page of the schedule with the house number noted at the top as in 1911 Census, the rules in this Census prescribed that only one line should be left blank between the entries relating to two occupied houses, made on the same page.

(c) Sub-columns under columns for sex, civil condition and caste were opened and the headings of columns for age, literacy and infirmities were revised.

72. **Preliminary enumeration.**—Preliminary or fair enumeration consisted in transferring to the fair enumeration books the entries in the draft enumeration books, as corrected by the Supervisors and other higher inspecting officers and as further revised in the light of the actual state of things at the time of the fair enumeration. If the details under all the heads of the schedule recorded in the draft enumeration books had been confined to only 50 per cent of the houses in the block the necessary particulars relating to the remaining houses were ascertained by actual enquiries at each house and incorporated in the fair enumeration books. Fair enumeration was commenced in a good number of census charges in February and in others in March 1921. It was completed in few charges before the end of February and in most of the remaining charges before the end of the first week of March 1921. The Supervisors visited every block in their respective circles when the preliminary enumeration was in progress and checked almost all the books. The Charge and the Assistant Charge Superintendents also moved about in the charges and checked as many books as possible. The Divisional Census Officers, the Assistants to the Census Superintendent and the Census Superintendent also examined as many books as possible in the course of their tours and rectified the mistakes etc., found. The mistakes observed by the inspecting officers are reported to be very few in the case of blocks, the draft enumeration books of which had been thoroughly checked and corrected before fair enumeration was taken up. In those cases where the draft enumeration work could not be scrutinised, a larger number of mistakes were observed the mistakes being generally under columns for caste, occupation, literacy, etc.

73. **Cash grant in lieu of stationery articles.**—In lieu of the distribution of stationery articles as at last Census, a cash grant calculated at the rate of 4 annas

for each Supervisor or Enumerator in each census charge was sanctioned at this Census to cover the cost of the stationery articles required by Supervisors and Enumerators for their work. Stationery articles required by the Supervisors and Enumerators of the mining area of the Kolar Gold Fields are reported to have been supplied by the mining companies concerned at their own expense. While the majority of the Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Kolar, and Kadur Districts have opined that this system of cash distribution in lieu of stationery articles was easier to work and economical and may be continued during the next Census, some Charge Superintendents prefer the distribution of stationery articles. The objections raised by those Charge Superintendents who are not in favour of cash distribution are either that the ink used by the enumerators will not be uniform or that the rate of 4 annas fixed is low considering the rise in the price of stationery. Extract from the report of the President of the Mysore City Municipality is given below:—

“The amount distributed was not enough to purchase the necessary articles of stationery for census work and it was not graceful to ask the gratuitous workers to use their own stationery. Instead of making these small payments, it would have been better to purchase and supply the stationery articles though at a slightly higher cost.”

The question as to whether it is preferable to distribute stationery in lieu of cash grant may be settled at the next Census in the light of the conditions then prevailing.

74. Closing of offices, etc.—As at the last Census, all Public Offices, Courts and Schools were closed by order of Government for 3 days (on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1921) for facilitating the final Census operations and the compilation and despatch of the provisional figures of population. A proclamation was issued by the Census Superintendent towards the close of February 1921, inviting the co-operation in the final enumeration, of the general public and issuing special instructions in the matter to persons attending fairs, festivals etc., travellers, wild tribes living in jungles, herdsmen in *kavals* and Idigars living in toddy groves.

75. Final enumeration.—The final enumeration was commenced at about 7 P.M. on the 18th March 1921 in most of the blocks and a little earlier or later in others. The Enumerators visited in the order given in the block list, every house in their respective blocks, with enumeration book in hand, and after summoning the head member of each house, read out to him the entries in the fair enumeration book, relating to his family and asked him whether each member of his family entered in it was then present in the house or not and whether there was any change in the civil condition of each member. Enquiry was also made whether there were present any persons (such as guests who had arrived or infants born) who were not in the house at the time of the preliminary enumeration. In the light of the information elicited from the above enquiries, the entries in the fair enumeration books were revised so as to conform to the actual state of things at the time of the final enumeration. With the exception of the enumeration of travellers which continued till dawn on the 19th March 1921 in some blocks, the revision of the preliminary record was completed before midnight of the 18th March in a large number of blocks and a few hours earlier or later in the remaining blocks. The Supervisors and other officials deputed for the purpose visited every block entrusted to each of them, on the night of the 18th March and supervised the revision of the preliminary record. The Assistant Charge Superintendents and the Charge Superintendents and some Divisional Census Officers visited as many blocks as possible on the final census night to make sure that the final enumeration was duly conducted.

76. Supply of lights etc., to Enumerators and Supervisors on final census night.—Except in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields and in a few localities elsewhere where lights were supplied at Government cost or at the expense of the mining companies, special arrangements for lights were not called for as the night selected for the final enumeration was a moonlight one and as lights were kept burning at each house which were available for the use of the Enumerator and the Supervisor. In some rural charges, arrangements had however been made for the village *totis*, etc., assisting Enumerators and Supervisors with torch lights wherever this was found necessary. In a few taluk headquarter towns and in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities the services of police constables and of the menials of the Revenue Department had been placed at the disposal of the

Enumerators and Supervisors for rendering necessary help to them in their work. In the mining area of the Kolar Gold Fields the mining companies supplied each Supervisor and Enumerator with a lantern and a peon. The arrangements made for the enumeration of travellers by road and rail, special institutions and "special tracts" are referred to below.

77. **House-hold schedules.**—These were issued mainly in the three city areas of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields, in some towns and in a few rural areas, the distribution being generally among Europeans and among those of the Gazetted Officers, Advocates, Members of the Representative Assembly and of local bodies, leading landholders, etc., who desired to have the schedules and who were likely to fill them up correctly as per instructions issued. The recipients of these schedules were given needful assistance wherever necessary, in filling them up. The written up schedules were collected by the Enumerators from the recipients either at the time of the final enumeration on the night of the 18th March or on the next morning and stitched on to the enumeration books. The largest number of these schedules (*viz.*, 439) was issued in the Kolar Gold Fields.

78. The majority of the Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Kolar and Kadur Districts are of opinion that the issue of these schedules may be restricted as much as possible.

79. **Special arrangements.** (*a*) *Travellers.*—Travellers by road were enumerated on the final census night by the Enumerators of the respective blocks or by special enumerators according as the travellers dealt with consisted of a few only or a large number of them. In many of the cases where special enumerators were appointed for censusing such travellers, police constables had been appointed for this purpose.

80. (*b*) *Jatras, fairs, etc.*—With a view to ensure proper arrangements being made for censusing the people gathering at fairs, jatras, etc., on the final census night, information was obtained regarding the places at which such fairs would be held two days on either side of the final census night and where such people were likely to remain on the census night. A list of such fairs, etc., was circulated among the Charge Superintendents along with instructions in connection with their enumeration. Special Enumerators are reported to have been appointed for censusing most of the jatras specified in the list. The most important of these were the Vairamudi Jatra at Melkote and one at Kappadi in the Yedatore Taluk. Special grants for engaging coolies and lights were sanctioned for these jatras.

81. (*c*) *Military lines, jails, etc.*—Military lines, jails and hospitals were, as required by the provisions of the Census Code, formed into separate blocks and their inmates were enumerated by officials connected with the institutions, under the general supervision of the local census officers and with the co-operation of the respective officers in charge of the institutions.

82. (*d*) *Non-synchronous tracts.*—The following table shows the tracts in the State where the final Census was taken by day or where the Census was taken by an estimate in lieu of actual enumeration. The above tracts consisted of forest or hilly regions infested with wild beasts and not easy of access. In such cases the general procedure prescribed for censusing the other parts of the State could not be followed owing to the danger or inconvenience involved in visiting such regions during the night.

District	Taluk	Special tracts			Remarks
		Non-synchronous	Estimated	Omitted	
Mysore ...	(1) Hunsur	State forests in the Hunsur Taluk.	...	...	Enumeration of Kurbars living in these forests was attended to by the Forest Department on the 18th March 1921 in the day time.
	(2) Heggaddevankote.	State forests in Heggaddevankote Taluk.	...	...	
	(3) Gundlupet.	Forest tracts in Madur, Bandipur and Gundlupet Ranges.	Moyar ditch.	...	
	(4) Chamarajnar.	Forest tracts in the Chamarajnar Taluk.	...	...	Final enumeration of wild tribes inhabiting these tracts was attended to during day time on the 18th March 1921.
	(5) Malvalli.	Forest tract.	...	...	

83. Two tracts in the Arsikere Taluk of the Hassan District were, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, declared to be non-synchronous tracts but from a later report of the Charge Superintendent it appears that the Census was taken after sunset on the 18th March 1921 in the usual way. These tracts are therefore omitted from the statement. A rough estimate of the area of these tracts may be obtained at the next Census.

84. **Enumeration of railway passengers.**—The rules prescribed in this Census in regard to the census of railways are referred to in paras 44-46 *supra*. Railway passengers travelling on the final census night were enumerated either (1) at the station at which they took the train or (2) where they alighted from the train or (3) at a railway station in the course of their journey at about 6 A.M. on 19th March 1921, specially chosen for the purpose. In the case of travellers by road, and persons gathered at fairs, etc., and railway passengers, enumerated on the census night (on the 18th March) enumeration tickets were issued to them to preclude the possibility of their being counted again by any other Enumerator on that night or on the morning of the 19th.

85. **Provisional totals.**—To ensure accuracy and expeditious despatch of the provisional results of the Census, the Deputy Commissioners of districts and the Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities issued detailed instructions in time to the Charge Superintendents in their respective jurisdictions in the light of the general provisions on the subject contained in Parts II and IV of the Census Code, 1921. In accordance with the aforesaid instructions, the Supervisors met the Enumerators of their respective circles on the 19th March 1921 at the centres approved by the Charge Superintendents and got the enumerator's abstracts prepared as per rules, after careful scrutiny of the enumeration books and the incorporation therein of the filled up household and loose leaf schedules if any, and after numbering the pages in the enumeration book and the persons enumerated therein. The circle summaries were then compiled from the enumerator's abstracts and delivered in person at or sent through a messenger to, the office of the Charge Superintendent concerned. The circle summary was thereafter carefully checked by the Charge Superintendent and the charge summary prepared from the circle summaries was, except in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore City charges, sent to the Deputy Commissioner's office, the quickest possible means of despatching the same being resorted to. A copy of the charge summary was also sent to the Census Superintendent's office simultaneously to enable the compilation of the State totals independently of the district summaries. Some of the Charge Superintendents also telegraphed the provisional totals of their charges to the Census Superintendent before despatch by post of the charge summary to the latter officer. The Deputy Commissioners had the charge summaries carefully checked in their offices and got the district summary prepared therefrom as expeditiously as possible. The provisional totals of the several districts except Bangalore, as well as those of the Mysore City were first communicated to the Census Superintendent by wire and confirmed later in their letters forwarded by post, while those of the Bangalore District and the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were intimated by letter. The provisional totals of the Civil and Military Station were communicated to this office in pursuance of the instructions contained in Census Commissioner's letter No. 207, dated 3rd March 1921 to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. Chikmagalur Town and Anekal Taluk were the urban and rural charges, respectively whose provisional totals were first received in the Census Superintendent's office. The dates of receipt of the provisional totals from the several districts and the Bangalore City, Mysore City, and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore are noted below :—

1. Bangalore City	...	...	...	20th March by letter
2. Mysore City	...	...	...	20th March by telegram
3. Hassan District	..	..	..	22nd March by telegram
4. Bangalore District	..	..	..	22nd March by letter
5. Chitaldrug District	..	..	..	22nd March by telegram
6. Tumkur District	..	..	..	22nd March by telegram
7. Mysore District	..	..	..	23rd March by telegram
8. Kolar District (including Kolar Gold Fields)	..	..	..	23rd March by telegram
9. Kadur District	..	..	..	24th March by telegram
10. Shimoga District	..	..	..	24th March by telegram
11. Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	..	..	..	24th March by letter

86. The population of the State including the Civil and Military Station and the ceded railways according to the provisional totals referred to above and the final figures arrived at in the Central Abstraction Office after applying a variety of tests was respectively 5,976,660 and 5,978,892, the final totals exceeding the provisional figures by 2,232 or 0·04 per cent. A press communique announcing the provisional results of the Census was issued on the 24th March 1921 to certain important newspapers and a memorandum reviewing the provisional totals was published in the *Mysore Gazette* in the latter part of April 1921. The provisional totals were wired to the Census Commissioner on the 24th March 1921.

87. **Special Industrial Census.**—As in the Census of 1911, a special industrial census was taken (in the State during this Census also) on 1st April 1921; the scope of the industrial census of 1921 was however widened so as to include all industrial establishments (using power or not) employing ten or more persons on definite remuneration, while the corresponding Census of 1911 was confined to industrial concerns employing 20 or more persons. The family or cottage industry carried on by members of a family who shared the profits thereof was excluded from the scope of both the Censuses of 1911 and 1921.

88. Two schedules, A and B were used, the former for eliciting information regarding ownership, management, supervision, etc., of industrial concerns, the latter for recording sex, age, birth-district and other particulars relating to operatives, skilled and unskilled. To avoid copying slips for sorting, Schedule B was designed in the form of a slip, one slip being intended for one operative, and booklets of 10-50 slips were supplied in lieu of schedules each containing space for a number of entries. This saved a considerable amount of labour in the Abstraction Office. The only mistake which may possibly be attributed to this course having been adopted is that these slips were written up for employees like managers, clerks, etc., for whom they were not intended. All such slips were weeded out before sorting. Another mistake somewhat frequently noticed in filling up A schedules is the entry of one person who was managing and supervising a concern in addition to attending to clerical or other duties, as a distinct and separate individual under each of the columns provided for recording those particulars; this would mean that there were 3 or 4 individuals in all. A useful plan would be to provide in Schedule A separate columns for entering the number of employees of each class including skilled and unskilled operatives with a line for the total number of employees of all classes.

89. The definition of an industrial establishment was simple and with the list of industries circulated it was not difficult to decide whether a particular concern, e.g., a coffee estate, fell within the scope of this special census or not. But a considerable amount of misapprehension appears to have existed in the minds of the census officers of the Hassan District where the arrangements for this census were somewhat belated and this necessitated the extension of the period for the return of schedules. Much care and trouble appear to have been taken in the Kolar District where a number (22) of concerns preparing tamarind for the market was brought on the list in addition to one collecting "Thangadi" bark.

90. As in the last Census, the requisite forms connected with the abstraction of the results of the industrial census were got printed and a special section of the Central Abstraction Office attended to the preparation of Table XXII of Part II (Imperial Tables) of the Census Report, which exhibits in seven parts, the results of the census in question. According to Table XXII above referred to, the total number of industrial establishments of all kinds, in the State including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is 553 employing 57,952 persons. For further details regarding the above industrial concerns, the reader is referred to the above Table XXII and Chapter XII (Occupations) of Part I of the Census Report of 1921.

91. It is feared that a number of industrial establishments were not censused. In addition to the misapprehension of census officers already referred to there were two other causes (1) want of effective supervision over the work of subordinate census officers and (2) indifference or intolerance of a few European managers of coffee estates. To the former is attributable the omission of a concern like the Government Sandal Oil Factory in Bangalore and to the latter the omission of about 10-15 coffee estates in the Kadur District the managers of which failed to fill up the schedules. Necessary particulars relating to the Sandal Oil Factory were obtained

and included before the Industrial Tables were printed off but this was not possible in the case of the coffee estates. In order to make Charge Superintendents familiar with the different kinds of establishments, that can be included in the census, a register giving by taluks details of all establishments has been printed and sufficient spare copies left for distribution in 1931, if there is no great difference in procedure.

92. Economic Census.—In addition to the statistics gathered as stated above, at the special industrial census, statistical and general information regarding the economic life of the people was collected in the districts and cities, for the first time in this Census under the general directions of the Government of India and of the Census Commissioner. The above information falling under the marginally noted heads is dealt with in Chapter XII (Occupations) of Part I of the Census Report of 1921 (*vide* also Chapter II *infra*).

- (1) The economic conditions and movement of labour.
- (2) Density and overcrowding in industrial centres.
- (3) The conditions of rural trade.
- (4) The condition of female labour in industries.
- (5) Influence of caste on industrial development.
- (6) Cottage and rural industries.
- (7) Production and consumption of food grains.

93. The Census Regulation of 1920 and prosecutions thereunder.—This regulation which is based on the Government of India Census Act of 1920, received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 29th April 1920 and was published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 10th June 1920.

94. People having become familiar during the past fifty years with the periodical census operations and Government having in their Notification (No. G. 624-85 Census 20-19-2, dated 9th July 1920) pointed out the paramount importance of the Census while it lasted and enjoined co-operation from the non-official public and the officers of the various Government Departments and Institutions, there was no occasion for enforcing the penal provisions of the Census Regulation as regards the population Census. In a few census charges however, the defaulting non-official census officers had to be reminded of their liability to be proceeded against under the provisions of the Census Regulation, before they took up the census work entrusted to them. Two patels in the Tumkur District were punished departmentally for their indifference to census work. Two stamp vendors in the Nanjangud Town are reported to have volunteered their services after the licenses granted to them for vending stamps was withdrawn for their refusal to receive the orders of appointment as census officers, issued to them.

95. Attitude of the public.—The public generally co-operated with the census officers in a friendly spirit and furnished the necessary information for filling up the census schedules. The desire of certain sections of the population who as in the last Census might wish to have their respective castes shown in the census schedules by a name different from that by which they were generally known, was anticipated and needful instructions were issued in the Census Code of 1921 and in the circulars on this subject in the light of the Government Orders passed in the last Census on the representations of certain communities. The petitions received in the matter in this Census are referred to in Chapter XI (Caste) of Part I of the Census Report of 1921.

96. [It is to be regretted that a small number of Europeans in the Kadur District did not co-operate in carrying out the Special Industrial Census as mentioned in the paragraphs dealing with that Census.]

97. Recognition of the services of census officers.—In addition to the grant of certificates (as in the 1911 Census) for good work done by Enumerators and Supervisors, the Government sanctioned the recognition of services rendered by census officers, in the following ways:—

(1) Grant of 127 prizes of Rs. 10 each to Census Supervisors and Census clerks of Charge Superintendent's offices who did census work best.

(2) Recording in a Government Proceedings the good work done by Census Charge Superintendents and Divisional Census Officers.

98. One hundred and thirteen prizes of the kind referred to above were awarded and the names of the Charge Superintendents and Divisional Census Officers who did good work were recorded in Government Order No. M. 3642-701—Census 15-21-2, dated 18th February 1922.

99. The assistance rendered by all other officers and the public has been acknowledged in the Introduction to Part I of the Census Report of 1921.

100. **District census expenditure.**—A statement of district census expenditure compiled from the information available in the Census Charge Administration Reports and other records of the Census Superintendent's Office is appended to this Chapter (*vide* Statement II). Allotments required for the several items, including slip-copying and slip-checking, of expenditure were sanctioned for each charge according to local requirements and the accounts of expenditure incurred against such allotments were obtained from the officers concerned and duly scrutinized and passed in the Census Superintendent's Office which entailed considerable amount of work. On account of delay in submitting bills or in giving explanations to objections, etc., accounts could not be closed as expeditiously as desirable.

101. Special establishments for attending to the Census work in the office of the President of the Bangalore City Municipality and of the Vice-President, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, and allowances to two clerks of the office of the President, Mysore City Municipality, entrusted with Census work in addition to their own duties, were sanctioned by Government. Claims for travelling allowance preferred by non-official census officers for journeys and halts made by them in connection with census work were passed under orders of Government conveyed in Order No. M. 4714-5—Census 12-21-4, dated 18th April 1922.

102. It is suggested in the administrative reports that a whole time clerk should be sanctioned for each district for one year. At this Census on account of the system of direct distribution by my office of all forms, money grants, etc., to Charge Superintendents who in their turn sent their requisitions and accounts to my office for scrutiny and compliance there could not be sufficient work in district offices for engaging the attention of a whole time clerk for one year. The question of employing additional establishment whether in the offices of Deputy Commissioners or Charge Superintendents depends upon the system of distribution of circulars and forms that will be adopted.

103. **Supply of Census forms.**—From what has been stated above in the paras dealing with the charge lists, house lists and draft and fair enumeration books, it will be observed that one of the main features of the arrangements during this Census has been to reduce the consumption of paper as far as possible by revision and curtailments of forms and by supplying the necessary number of forms to the several census charges after careful calculation of the requirements of each census charge in respect of the census forms required, either on the basis of the data available in the Census Records of 1911, etc., or of the indents obtained direct from census charges. Considerable savings in the consumption of badami schedule paper which forms the bulk of the paper consumed in connection with the census operations, was effected as a result of the care bestowed in this matter. The forms were printed at the Government Press, Bangalore and they were packed and despatched to the several census charges under the immediate supervision of the members of the Census Superintendent's office establishment specially deputed for this work. An extract on this subject from the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is given below :—

“A marked feature of the present Census is the great care taken to guard against the wastage of paper. So much thought has been bestowed on the subject that it may safely be said waste has been reduced to a minimum.”

As already mentioned these and other changes threw additional work on my office. Additional establishment for this work is necessary and the question should be carefully considered.

104. As accurate figures regarding the quantity of each kind of form supplied to and used in, the several census charges are not available in the office records, the statement showing the consumption of forms has not been incorporated in this chapter. A statement showing the kinds, quantity, etc., of paper used for census purposes is appended (*vide* Statement III).

105. **Suggestions on points not touched upon.**—In dealing with the different stages of census operations suggestions for improving the procedure have been made on the supposition that the next Census will be taken under the present conditions and that the same rules of procedure will be followed. Some of the

suggestions were received from Charge Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners while others are the result of experience gained in carrying out the operations. The following suggestions on points not touched upon till now are collected here and may with advantage be considered at the next Census if it is taken on the same lines as this one.

(1) Appendix III to Part IV of the Code may be printed on the cover of the enumeration book. It would be better to incorporate this in the reprint of the Code for the use of the Enumerators.

(2) Entries relating to widowed civil condition may be distinguished by the use of the words $\widetilde{\text{२२}}$ and $\widetilde{\text{२३}}$ for widowers and widows respectively.

(3) Statistics regarding immigrants settled in the Vani Vilas Sagara area may be collected. Table XI-A of 1911 Census was at this Census proposed to be compiled for this area as well as the Krishnaraja Sagara area, the Bhadravati Iron Works and the three city areas. Conditions were not quite favourable in respect of the Krishnaraja Sagara and Bhadravati Iron Works areas and so these places were omitted. The compilation of the table in respect of other areas was subsequently dropped to save time and expense.

(4) Bonus to census officials in taluk offices may be given. This is a question which turns on the larger one of additional establishment for Charge Superintendent's offices. If additional whole time clerks are not sanctioned the grant of deputation allowance would result in better work being done if payment of the allowance is made contingent on efficient and prompt attention being given to census work.

(5) Separate forms of charge lists for city areas may be printed.

(6) A conference of Charge Superintendents may be arranged at district headquarters before the commencement of census operations so that a proper lead may be given.

(7) Curtailment of the administrative report and the circulation of the skeleton form at an early stage may be effected.

CHAPTER II.

ABSTRACTION AND TABULATION.

Introductory.—After the Census is taken the results have to be compiled and published in a form convenient for analysis and study. This is done by presenting statistics in the form of tables. The slip system by which the figures can be obtained and which has been followed in the past two Censuses was adopted at this Census. Under this system there are three distinct operations, *viz.*, (1) slip-copying (2) sorting and (3) compilation. In 1901 and in 1911 these operations were carried out in one abstraction office at Bangalore. At this Census the Census Commissioner for India suggested that slip-copying might be decentralised and, as an experimental measure, it was carried out in census charges as described later on and the remaining two operations were carried out in one abstraction office at Bangalore. Before dealing in detail with the different operations, the arrangements more or less preliminary to their commencement will be described as also the organisation of the Abstraction Office. It should be borne in mind that at the present Census the Abstraction Office was organised and equipped only to the extent necessary for carrying the two operations of sorting and compilation and if slip-copying is also to be carried on in it the arrangements in the 1911 Census should be studied.

(A) PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS AND ORGANISATION OF THE
ABSTRACTION OFFICE.

2. **Paper for abstraction work.**—The first item which requires attention is the provision of paper. Different kinds are required for the following:—

- (a) Census slips
- (b) Sorter's tickets and compilation registers
- (c) Labels, codes, indexes, etc.

(a) Slip paper was purchased from the Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Ltd., Lucknow, as mentioned in Chapter I. The total quantity first purchased was calculated on the population of 1911 Census with a margin for increase and wastage and should have proved sufficient as it was much more than the quantity necessary for printing all the slips actually used. But in complying with supplemental indents for slips the stock of Musalman and Jain slips was exhausted and there was a contingency of the stock of Christian slips also running short. Hence additional supplies of the paper required for these slips were obtained and to save time these had to be carried by mail trains at great cost.

(b) Paper was not specially purchased for sorter's tickets and compilation registers as the balance of paper (badami and brown cartridge double royal) purchased for enumeration forms was more than sufficient.

(c) For labels, codes, etc., the paper in the Government Stationery Depot was utilized. Paper for the several parts of the report was made available from the stock in that Depot. Precautions should be taken to see that adequate quantities are reserved when print order for the first few pages are given. Otherwise paper of different colours are likely to be used as in Part II of 1921.

3. **Printing of slips and forms.**—The printing of slips was taken up in January 1921 and continued on and off till May following. As mentioned hereafter Charge Superintendents were not careful in framing their supplemental indents for slips with the result that a much larger quantity of slips than was actually necessary had to be printed. In printing slips precautions should be taken to feed the machines with the right colour of paper and to avoid slips of one religion being printed, as occurred at this Census, on paper intended for a different religion. Necessary steps were taken to rectify this mistake. The printing of sorter's tickets and compilation registers was so regulated that forms required for particular tables were received from the Press a week or two before they were actually required for training the staff. It will be better if all these forms could be printed in advance so that the time devoted to this work may be utilised in supervising to a greater extent the actual operations of sorting and compilation. Very great care and attention were bestowed in calculating the number and the size of the numerous forms

required for abstraction. The number printed was invariably less than the number printed in 1911 and was sufficient in all cases except two. In the case of the Infirmary Tables forms the number, though considerably less than in 1911, was very excessive as very small numbers were sufficient for one district. In the case of Table XVII the compilation register form was just sufficient for posting the unit figures. For totalling purposes a small quantity was reprinted with a slight alteration in the headings. As there was no separate compilation for Table XIII, the compilation register forms became superfluous. If the details of castes other than those selected for Tables IX, XIV and XXI have to be given in Table XIII these compilation register forms would be necessary. In other cases there was a slight excess which was immaterial and also inevitable. For further details see statement III at the end of the volume.

4. **Supply of slips.**—The quantity of slips of the different religions and civil conditions required for each district was calculated on the basis of the figures contained in Imperial Table VII of 1911 with a margin for the increase in population as well as for wastage. Each charge was supplied direct with a proportionate quantity of the different kinds calculated for the district. The slips supplied would have proved sufficient if Charge Superintendents had regulated the issue of slips strictly according to codal instructions which contemplated the issue to each block of the number of slips of the different kinds which on examination was found to be actually necessary. As these instructions were not adhered to, a very large number of supplemental indents for slips was received and complied with in full (generally) in the months of April, May and June 1921. The work of examining them and despatching the slips entailed heavy work on the office which can be avoided if slip-copying is carried out in the Central Abstraction Office itself. That these supplemental indents were not prepared with reference to the actual needs is apparent from the fact that large quantities of unused slips were returned by almost all the charges. This is a source of wastage which has to be considered in deciding whether slip-copying is to be decentralised or not at the next Census.

5. **The Abstraction Code.**—The code of instructions for abstraction and tabulation consisted of four chapters, each issued separately and dealt with the following subjects in the order mentioned,—Slip-copying, Abstraction Office, Sorting and Compilation. The preparation and issue of the Chapter on Slip-copying before the Chapter on the Abstraction Office became necessary as that operation was carried out in census charges. The number of copies printed and the dates of their issue are given in the margin.

Chapters	Date of issue	Number of copies printed
I. Slip-copying ...	10-2-1921	2,000
II. Abstraction office ...	17-6-1921	60
III. Sorting ...	30-6-1921	250
IV. Compilation ...		120

6. **The Abstraction Office.**—(a) *Accommodation.*—Government were requested very early in 1921 to make available for the Abstraction Office the Sanskrit College, where that office was located in 1911 or other Government buildings. As this was not found possible sanction was accorded for renting a suitable building. Adjoining my office the Kalami Buildings on Lal-bagh Road became available and they were taken on from 7th April 1921 on a monthly rent of Rs. 150. There were two blocks; the smaller one was vacated on 31st March 1922 and the larger one on 30th April 1922. The smaller block accommodated six sections and the larger one ordinarily accommodated twelve sections but in December 1921 and January 1922 when sorting and compilation for the occupation tables were going on as many as fifteen sections were accommodated in it by utilising the verandahs. In the kitchen portion of the building a tiffin room for the convenience of the sorters was run by private agency, accommodation only being provided free. Quarters for the watchmen were also available on the premises.

(b) *Office Establishment.*—The Abstraction Office was started on 31st March 1921 with four clerks, two deputed from my office and two others from the Gazetteer establishment. The duties assigned were (1) distribution of slips to census charges, (2) examining and complying with supplemental indents for the same and (3) attending to all correspondence connected therewith. From the 1st May 1921 the establishment was raised to the scale sanctioned by Government which is mentioned

- 1 Head clerk.
- 1 Deputy clerk.
- 1 Typist.
- 1 Record-keeper.
- 1 Assistant Record-keeper.
- 4 Dafterbands.
- 2 Mutchis.
- 2 Peons.
- 2 Watchmen.

in the margin. There were two sections in this establishment, one of which attended to correspondence and office routine and the other to the records according to the provisions of Chapter II, Part V of the Code. The scale was reduced to two clerks and a small number of menials from 1st November 1922 when the office was removed to Public Office Buildings after the drafting of the report was over. In addition to this establishment which may be called fixed, there was a temporary establishment of slip-copyists, sorters, compilers, etc. The slip-copyists were engaged to carry out the slip-copying of the schedules of the Civil and Military Station. The total remuneration paid to these slip-copyists as well as the proportionate charges under all heads of expenditure connected with abstraction and tabulation was contributed by the authorities of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(c) *Establishment for sorting and compilation.*—The scale of pay sanctioned by Government is given in the margin. There was only

Head Supervisor	...	Rs.	90
Inspector	...	...	60
Supervisor	...	...	45
Compiler	...	...	35
Sorter	...	...	30
Attender	...	...	15

one Head Supervisor and the appointment was held by the Statistical Head Clerk of the office of the Inspector-General of Education. He was employed from 20th August 1921 to 9th August 1922. In the beginning his duties were to revise the tests (see appendix) and exercise supervision over sorting. Later when the first few tables were ready, he was placed in charge of a section entrusted with the passing of proofs and the application of the tests to the several tables. There were three Inspectors from 14th November 1921 to 31st January 1922. Each of them was in charge of a group of 6 or 7 sorting sections and their primary duty was to see that sorting was accurately done. One Inspector was retained from 1st February 1922 to 31st May 1922 for general work. The supervisors were in charge of sections and their duties as well as the duties of sorters and compilers (or examiners) are described in Chapter II, Part V of the Abstraction Code. The number of sorters and compilers to be employed was left to my discretion and their strength was regulated by the amount of work to be got through. A Statement (IV) showing the number employed during the several months is appended and when the largest numbers were on the rolls sorting and compilation for Tables XIV, XXI and XVII were in progress.

It may be noted that in 1911 non-official sorters were paid from Rs. 12-17 per mensem and officials a small deputation allowance in addition to their salary. It was not possible to secure a large number of officials at this Census as the expenditure would have been increased materially.

(d) *Recruitment of temporary staff.*—A notice inviting applications was published in the Government Gazette. The total number of applications received was very large and applicants who had not passed even one group of the S. S. L. C. were ordinarily rejected. The rest were divided into groups according to examinations passed. Supervisors were selected from graduates and those in the college classes. Sorters and compilers were either S. S. L. C. or failed Entrance men. In selection, preference was given to those who had worked in the previous Census, to officials who were thrown out of employment and to those who brought trustworthy credentials. In the case of candidates belonging to the backward communities a pass in the S. S. L. C. was not insisted upon. The staff consisted mostly of students and turned out good work but a small percentage of them was of an undesirable sort, indifferent to work, not amenable to reason, cross when punished, and altogether obstructive. After half the work was over a distinct tendency to slackness was noticed when somewhat drastic steps had to be taken for securing proper out-turn. Leave on forfeiture of pay was the rule and to encourage sorters continuing to the end a bonus of pay for 5 days' absence in all was given after the operations were over to such persons. It would be a good policy to have all supervisors drawn from officials and to provide for award of prizes to select sorters and compilers. To avoid subsequent misunderstanding and discontent the conditions of employment should be set out in detail in the notice inviting applications.

The selection of nearly two-thirds of the sorters and compilers was more or less by lot in the absence of other determining factors like good handwriting, etc. Selection on the results of an oral and practical examination in slip-copying, if not in sorting, may be tried and may possibly lead to a better selection of men. In this way slow and indifferent workers may be eliminated, defects which neither a

perusal of the application and of specimens of handwriting sent therewith nor a personal interview before selection will always reveal.

The piece work system of remuneration for sorting was not tried at this Census. A good proportion of the sorters were willing to work on this basis and if circumstances are favourable it may be given a trial at the next Census as it has been tried in other places at this Census.

(e) *Furniture*.—Early in 1921 all offices in Bangalore were circularised for spare furniture and the stock available was examined before articles were taken over. Large quantities were obtained from the General and Revenue Secretariat stores. Examination tables and stools proved very convenient as one of each gave the maximum accommodation to a sorter with a minimum of floor space. Details of furniture thus obtained will be found in Statement (V) appended. The provision of pigeon-holes and of boxes for keeping slips was very difficult as there was a dearth of dealwood boards or packing cases in the market on account of the war. As none of the firms on the approved list came forward to supply them, tenders for supplying pigeon-holes were called for. Only one tender was received and orders placed in the first instance for 120 pigeon-holes at Rs. 5 each. As slip-copying in charges dragged on till the end of July 1921, the necessity for employing more sorters than was first contemplated became evident and further supplies of pigeon-holes were obtained at slightly lower rates. The pigeon-holes with movable partitions were very convenient as the number and size of the holes could be varied at will. For this purpose additional tin plates were supplied when necessary. One pigeon-hole is preserved in the General and Revenue Secretariat Records. Boxes for keeping slips are very necessary. The size of the box depends on the size of the slip and the number of slips in a sorting unit. Dealwood boxes for keeping slips of one sex in a standard unit were quoted at Rs. 3—5 each and so the idea of procuring them was given up. Boxes made of empty kerosene oil tins were purchased at 14-15 annas each. Each of these boxes could hold 9,500 slips and the size of the units was therefore fixed at about 20,000 (both sexes together) slips. For keeping slips of small units like Musalman, etc., pieces of card board with paper flaps were provided for the slips being bundled. Slips of very small units like Jain, etc., were kept in brown paper covers.

For handling the Hindu slips the tin boxes were convenient, only their small size precluded the formation of larger sorting units. If the size of a slip could be reduced slightly for a box to hold 14-15 thousand slips these boxes would be ideal. When sold these boxes fetched a fair price. For the number purchased see statement (V) appended. Sorters were furnished with shallow tin cups for keeping water for moistening fingers which facilitates counting.

Calculating machines being required, one was obtained from the General and Revenue Secretariat and another from the Meteorological Observatory.

7. **Distribution of work between the Assistants**.—According to article 14 of Chapter II of the Abstraction Code work had to be distributed between the two Assistants on a territorial basis. At the present Census no such division was made. In actual practice the division of work was in respect of two items (1) establishment questions and office discipline (2) preparation and printing of codes, forms, etc. The former was attended to by Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar and the latter by Mr. A. Sadasiva Mudaliar, more or less exclusively. In all other matters the two Assistants worked with whole hearted co-operation. The work incidental to the organisation and equipment of the Central Abstraction Office was attended to by both of them under my supervision. They supervised the working of all the sorting and compilation sections and the burden of elucidating and classifying doubtful slips was shared by them. On the whole the system may be said to have worked well.

B. SLIP-COPYING.

8. **Instructions regarding slip-copying**.—Full instructions in English in regard to slip-copying were issued in Chapter I of Part V of the Census Code and the requisite number of copies thereof was supplied to the several charges for local distribution, in February 1921. Circular instructions supplementing or modifying those embodied in the Code were subsequently issued. The rules prescribed in this

Census provided for the slips being written in the language in which the schedules had been filled up (generally Kannada) instead of in English as at the last Census.

9. **Remuneration for slip-copying and checking.**—The remuneration for copying census slips was fixed at 4 annas per 100 slips correctly chosen and copied (except in the case of infirmity slips the rate in this case being 8 annas) and the same rate was allowed for checking 100 slips, the latter amount including the remuneration payable to the Assistant Charge Superintendent and the Census Clerk.

10. **Slip-copying.**—According to the instructions issued in the Census Code, the copying of slips of each census block was to be attended to generally by the enumerator concerned during fair enumeration or soon after this was over and before the date of the final Census. But in view of the difficulties experienced in enforcing this rule option was given to Charge Superintendents to postpone this work till the final Census was over, the work being thereafter done by a special staff of competent Supervisors and Enumerators and others who may volunteer their services. As an alternative to this course, the supervisor concerned was permitted to copy the slips of those blocks in his circle, the enumerators of which were found to be incompetent for this work. In 16 census charges, the slip-copying was taken up by the enumerators concerned before the date of the final Census, but the work in most of these charges not having been completed before that date it was resumed after the final Census. In the remaining charges, it was commenced in the last week of March or in April or May 1921 and the work was finished in almost all the charges before the end of July 1921. The slip-copying was carried on generally under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Charge Superintendent (who was in most cases the Taluk Sheristedar or the Head Master of the local A.-V. School) subject to the general control of the Charge Superintendent, the place at which the work was done being the Charge Superintendent's office or the local A.-V. school-building.

From the information furnished in the administration reports, it is observed that the bulk of slip-copying, was done by census supervisors, taluk officials, school masters or students, the remaining portion of the work being done by selected enumerators.

11. **Slip-checking and despatch of slips.**—As soon as slip-copying was over, slip-checking was taken up by a special staff consisting of taluk officials, school masters, selected supervisors, etc. Each slip was checked with the corresponding entries in the schedule book, the mistakes found in the slips being rectified by making necessary corrections on the slips or by replacing the incorrect slips by correctly written slips, the obvious mistakes, etc., found in the schedule book which had crept into the slips being also rectified as per instructions in the Census Code. The defects observed in the slips are reported to be mostly the use of slips of wrong denomination, incorrect entry regarding occupations, age, caste or literacy. After the checking and correction of slips was over, the slips of each block were counted and the total number ascertained by so counting was verified with the last number noted in column 2 of the schedule book. The slips were then sorted according to religion (Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Jains, Animists and "Other religions"), sex and civil condition and the total number of slips of each denomination for the block was entered in the compilation register. The slips of each denomination sorted as above were counted and tied up into a bundle, after verification of the total number ascertained by counting the slips with the total number of the particular denomination calculated by totalling the corresponding entries in the schedule books. The slips thus bundled up were arranged by circles and sent to the Central Abstraction Office, Bangalore, in the custody of an official of the Charge Superintendent's office. Slips of 27 charges were received in the Central Abstraction Office in June 1921 and those of all other charges excepting 3 were received in July 1921.

12. **Expenditure.**—The expenditure incurred in each district and city on account of the copying and checking of slips is shown in Statement II appended at the end of the volume.

13. **Opinions of Charge Superintendents, etc., regarding the time for slip-copying.**—Most of the Charge Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Hassan are of opinion that the slip-copying may be taken up after the

final Census. Extract from the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District is given below:—

"Though the method of slip-copying simultaneously with enumeration is advantageous inasmuch as slip-copying can be completed before the final Census, yet if it is undertaken after the final Census a fair amount of neatness, accuracy and economy of slips can be ensured."

14. Suggestion regarding the printing of headings in slips in English and Kannada.—The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District reports that the slip-copying in the Kolar Gold Fields was delayed to a certain extent owing to the paucity of Kannada knowing people. He suggests that with a view to expedite slip-copying work, the headings in the slips may be printed in English and Kannada. This is impracticable as the size of the slips will have to be increased which is undesirable. If necessary, slips may be printed in English for special places like the Kolar Gold Fields.

15. Results of slip-copying in charges.—Slip-copying is a thoroughly simple operation and with the detailed instructions issued in the matter it was expected that the experiment would be a success. A certain amount of training and inspection by my First Assistant was contemplated but was not carried out owing to certain difficulties. The Charge and Assistant Charge Superintendents were thus left to their own resources and it may be supposed that the operation was carried out in the best way possible. But the results were disappointing. It is impossible to describe at length all the mistakes that were met with but a brief account would serve the very useful purpose of serving as a warning. In the first place slips of one religion were written on slips meant for another religion often without the necessary corrections. The only indication of the correct religion in such cases was the entry against column 8 (caste, tribe or race). All these slips were replaced before Table VII was taken up for sorting. A few such slips were discovered when that table was being sorted for and these were also replaced, necessary corrections being carried out in either case in the respective registers. Besides these mistakes which may be due to carelessness in copying, there were many fanciful entries. Whether these were made by copyists themselves or were faithfully reproduced by them from the schedules it is not possible to say, *e.g.*, Gods in temples whose age was returned as unknown, ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೂಟ್ಟಿ and ಎಮ್ಮಾಳು for birthplace, grotesque combination of different faiths instead of caste names, fancy names for castes and occupations. Unauthorised symbols and contractions were too freely used. It is not to be understood from the above that such mistakes will not be committed, if slip-copying is carried out in the Abstraction Office but in that case when found they could be readily corrected as schedules would be near at hand. As it was the revision was very difficult. The general method was to collect the slips of the particular house which was easy in the counting stage (*vide para 18 infra*) and find out the information wanted from the particulars available in other slips. Where this was not possible and the entries on slips indicated two alternatives any one of which was equally possible, the schedules were obtained and the entries were revised. The elucidation of unauthorised symbols and contractions, making out slips illegibly written and the revision of the literacy entries on account of the ambiguity of the key words employed (see Chapter VIII, Part I of the report) entailed very heavy work on the Assistants. For these reasons much time was lost.

16. Decentralisation of slip-copying in 1931.—The problem for the next Census Superintendent would be whether slip-copying should be carried out in census charges or not. The object of decentralising slip-copying was to complete the work within a month or so after the Census and to speed up the subsequent operations to a corresponding extent. But actually the experiment resulted in loss of time which was only made up with the greatest efforts in the Abstraction Office. The experience gained at the present Census shows that slip-copying should not be attempted in census charges at all unless the local conditions materially improve. The objections to slip-copying in the Abstraction Office briefly are (1) securing adequate accommodation for a staff of about 400 persons; (2) recruiting and training them; (3) providing sufficient furniture, etc. If these are not insurmountable there is no necessity to decentralise slip-copying. If decentralisation is deemed necessary it must on no account be carried out at more than a few centres and in no case should it be carried out at centres other than district head quarters. The operation should stop at slip-copying and the preliminary sorting and compilation now carried out at census charges should not be attempted.

C. SORTING.

17. **Preliminary work.**—*Receipt of slips.*—Census slips written up in the manner described in the previous section together with the charge and the compilation registers were brought to the Abstraction Office by an official of the Charge Superintendent's office. Before the slips were received into the record room a few circle bundles were examined and compared with Compilation Register I in detail and the rest were roughly checked with the entries in the register. After verifying that there was a bundle for every circle and for every religion returned in it as described in the register an acknowledgment was given. During this test-checking the mistakes and errors described in the previous section came to notice and the charge office clerks were made to replace slips of a wrong category with right ones as far as was possible. The work of receiving the slips in this manner was first attended to by the records section and when a large number of charges sent in their slips Sorters and Supervisors were employed in July 1921 and the work was entrusted to them.

18. **Counting of slips.**—According to articles 3 and 4 of Chapter III of the Abstraction Code units were to be made up and before slips were thrown together for the unit they had to be counted and examined in detail. As there was no uniformity in the making up of the circle bundles in charges it was not possible to adopt this course and counting and examination of slips was taken up before making up units. For this purpose a few sections were organised in July 1921 each section consisting of 8-10 sorters under a supervisor. The slips of a charge were issued to a section at one time and the circle bundles were distributed among the sorters. Each sorter examined the slips, brought such as were defective to notice, had them rectified according to instructions, and after counting them entered the result in verification slips (C. A. 49). The census slips were then bundled by religions separately for each circle and the circle bundles were made up and returned to the record-room with the verification slips after the supervisors revised the entries in Compilation Register I in accordance with the revised figures contained in the verification slips.

19. **Sorting units.**—Slips of a definite area as a census charge or group of census circles are thrown together and made into bundles or units for sorting purposes. A territorial division should contain one or more entire units. The number of these units as well as their variety depends on the population of the territorial divisions appearing in the final tables (Imperial or Talukwar) and on the different heads under which statistics are required. As figures for each of the main religions are required for each taluk, the slips of one taluk or sub-taluk were thrown together, as in 1911, for each of these religions except the Hindu in which case, instead of the *hobli* adopted at last Census, slips of a definite number of circles (not necessarily in consecutive order) whose total approached nearest the standard adopted (about 20,000) were made into units. It was not always possible to make up whole units of standard size as in some sub-taluks the number of slips was less than this limit or a small quantity of slips would be left over in whatever manner the circles were grouped. To avoid increasing the number of units these extra slips were generally allotted to one or two units which were therefore over the standard, necessary precautions being taken that these extra slips were not lost sight of in sorting. The slips of minor religions as Parsi, Buddhist and Sikh were not classified and registered in detail but were kept in small envelopes by taluks. A capable sorter was deputed for sorting them who prepared the necessary tickets for the several tables for the taluks in which these religions were returned. Further the slips of each sex have to be kept separate so that every unit consisted of two boxes (or bundles in the case of non-Hindu religions) one for the male and one for the female sex the boxes or bundles being distinguished by the addition of the letters M. and F. to the registered number of the unit (*Vide* article 5, Chapter III, Part V).

By adopting the standard mentioned for the size of the unit instead of the *hobli* in 1911 it was possible to reduce the number of Hindu sorting units by 72 or 144 boxes which resulted in an appreciable saving of time and labour in compilation. By adopting units of 30-35 thousand slips as suggested in the Imperial Code the number of units may be reduced further without in any way affecting the speed in sorting. The Hindu units will not in all probability then exceed 180. Moreover it is unnecessary to retain till the end, the taluk as the unit for each of the non-

Hindu religions. For the Imperial or Talukwar tables as published at the present Census the slips of all the other religions of one taluk may be regrouped into units of the standard size after sorting for table XXI has been completed. If additional tables or additional details by religion are to be given for the occupation table this regrouping may not be possible.

20. **Making up sorting units.**—The work of so distributing the circles of a charge into groups which would give for a unit approximately about 20,000 slips of the Hindu religion was taken up on 22nd July 1921 and completed by 16th August 1921. As the counting of slips neared completion the sections were turned on to this work, necessary instructions having been given beforehand. The grouping of circles in each case was approved by the Assistants and then the register of sorting units showing the distribution of the circles of every charge was posted up by the sections concerned. A statement (VI) showing the units into which the slips were finally distributed is appended. According to article 3 of Chapter III of the Code the marginally noted towns were made into separate units but if figures for them are not to be presented in the final tables it is better not to make such separate units as compilation work is increased thereby. Further, the units will be small and the sorter who gets them will have light work which in a system of monthly payments is hardly fair to the rest.

21. **Making up boxes for sorting.**—The slips of a charge were reissued to the sections for being made up into boxes for sorting in accordance with the units made up as described above. Each unit was made up into two boxes (one for the male and the other for the female) in the case of Hindu slips and bundles or packets in the case of the rest. The slips were thrown together (the civil conditions being kept separate) in accordance with the grouping of circles contained in the register of sorting units and the boxes were labelled and returned to the record section where they were arranged by districts and cities. Making up boxes was commenced on 29th July 1921 and completed by 19th August 1921.

22. **Issue of boxes for sorting.**—Instead of issuing a unit or a box for sorting at a time and keeping the rest in the record room, all the Hindu boxes were distributed among the sections at the commencement. Thus the work of issuing and receiving these boxes as each table was commenced or completed was avoided and thereby the records section was saved a good deal of labour. Each sorter was given four boxes or two units. Three of these boxes were kept under the sorter's table or in a spare room when available, while the other was being sorted. The units of Musalman and other main religions were kept in the record room and were issued to sections which finished the Hindu slips for a table. This may be improved upon at the next Census by allocating the bundles to definite sections at the commencement. With a little care it will be possible to give for every section an approximately equal quantity of slips. Each section will have its stock of slips at hand.

23. **Organisation of sections for sorting work.**—After the making up of boxes was completed the sorters were redistributed into new sections. Each section consisted of ten sorters (except two or three sections) under a supervisor. An attender was attached to each section. Every sorter was made responsible for the boxes entrusted to him. There were 16 sections for dealing with the slips of the eight districts and one section for the slips of the four city charges. As the sorting of the city slips was difficult and required more time, the city slips were subsequently allotted to two sections. There was a separate section for dealing with the slips of the Industrial Census. The strength of "city" sections and of the industrial census section was less than 10. The infirmity slips were sorted by a special sorter under the supervision of the Record keeper.

24. **Training the staff.**—Before any table was taken up for sorting the Assistants held classes for all supervisors on Sundays or other holidays so that the regular work of the sections may not suffer on account of the absence of supervisors on training. The supervisors were directed beforehand to prepare themselves with relevant portions of the code. The process of sorting for the particular table was fully explained and sorting was actually carried out. The supervisors were then

Channapatna.
Chikballapur.
Davangere.
Kolar.
Tumkur.
Hassan.
Chitaldrug.
Shimoga.
Chikmagalur.

asked to sort a small quantity of slips and to fill up the tickets. All doubts and difficulties met with were explained and the mistakes committed were also pointed out. After all the supervisors were trained they were required to train their sorters for which half to one day was generally allowed. The knowledge acquired by the sorters was examined section by section by the Assistants and sorting was allowed only after a good working knowledge had been acquired by the sorters.

25. **Instructions for sorting.**—Detailed instructions for sorting for the different tables were issued in Chapter III of Part V of the Census Code. The instructions mainly followed the local code of 1911 the special features of which were (a) combined sorting for two tables, *i.e.*, on one ticket and (b) a different order of taking up of the tables for which the slips were to be sorted. Combined sorting was retained as far as possible as also the method of sorting for the education and occupation tables which differed slightly from the Imperial Code. In the local code of 1911 the first tables to be actually sorted for are XI and X and Table VII is taken a little later and with this sorting for Table XIV was also combined. As the results of sorting for Table VII are required as early as possible by the Census Commissioner the order of sorting in the last local code was not adhered to. In order to make sure that these departures led to no difficulty or trouble, a small quantity of slips with all kinds of hypothetical entries were prepared and sorted for before the instructions were finally adopted. In actual working there was no difficulty. Supplementary instructions were also given before the actual sorting of certain tables was begun. The local method of sorting for the Education Table IX requires much time as statistics of literacy in different languages for each caste are collected but if they are not to be presented in that table, the sorting may be simplified by confining it to literacy generally and to literacy in English only. Sorting for Table VIII also may be revised by (a) sorting out slips indicating literacy in one language, in two languages in three languages and so on and (b) obtaining figures for literacy in each of the selected languages by further sortings of these groups. The sorting ticket will require suitable revision. If the Census Commissioner has no objection to have the results of Table VII in December following the Census (if taken in March 1931) the question of adopting the order of sorting in 1911 Census and of combining with the sorting for Table VII sorting for Table XIV may well be considered. Another possible improvement would be to eliminate at a preliminary sorting, (or in sorting for Table XI, if the local order of 1911 is adopted) all slips in which the following entries occur:—

- (i) Illiterate.
- (ii) Kannada (for mother-tongue). For the Kolar District this may be made Telugu.
- (iii) Born in the District.
- (iv) Occupation, depending on cultivating land-holder.

The number of slips with these entries is likely to exceed 25 per cent of the total and if eliminated and kept in separate bundles in the boxes the number of slips to be handled for tables VIII, X, XI and XVII would be reduced for each unit to the same extent. Their exact number may be ascertained at the preliminary sorting and carried over to each of these tables under the appropriate heads. These slips however will have to be sorted for the other tables.

26. **Progress of sorting.**—There is no special sorting for Imperial Tables I-VI.

Table	Commenced	Completed
VII ...	20-8-1921 ...	28-9-1921
VIII ...	17-9-1921 ...	1-11-1921
IX ...	28-9-1921 ...	
X ...	29-9-1921 ...	14-11-1921
XI ...		
XII ...	20-10-1921 ...	30-11-1921
XII-A ...	carried out by a special sorter.	
XIII ...	20-10-1921 ...	7-12-1921
XIV ...	27-10-1921 ...	14-12-1921
XV ...	14-11-1921 ...	17-11-1921
XVI ...	8-11-1921 ...	12-11-1921
XXI ...	12-12-1921 ...	29-12-1921
XVII ...	27-12-1921 ...	31-1-1922
XVIII ...	28-12-1921 ...	

They are compiled from the figures contained in Compilation Register I. Sorting for Table VII was commenced on 20th August 1921 with thirteen sections to which the boxes of about 7 districts were allotted. Three more sections were organised by the end of August 1921 and the boxes of the remaining districts and of the city areas were issued. On 1st September 1921 sorting sections were in full working order. Sorting was completed on 31st January 1922 and the sections were disbanded. The dates on which the sorting for the several tables was commenced and completed are given in the margin. A detailed statement (VII) showing the progress of sorting during the several months it was being carried on is appended.

27. **Accuracy of sorting.**—Detailed instructions for testing during and after sorting are contained in articles 10 and 11 of Chapter III, Part V of the Code. These were rigidly observed. A printed booklet for noting the result of testing during sorting was furnished to each sorter. In order to have closer supervision over sorting three Inspectors were employed solely for this purpose. In addition, the Assistants went over the sections daily, checking the sorting, giving instructions and explaining doubts and difficulties. As already mentioned doubtful and obscure slips (there were very large number of badly copied slips) were made clear and classified by the Assistants. After sorting for a table was completed a certain percentage of tickets and their boxes were examined in detail by the Assistants. For verifying the accuracy of counting an indeterminate quantity of slips would be removed from bundles which were given distinctive marks. These bundles and the slips thus removed would be counted separately and the counting was accepted as correct only when the total of the slips separately counted agreed with the entry in the ticket. In the case of sorting for Table VII not less than 10-20 per cent of the slips in each box were examined before the tickets were passed.

D. COMPILATION.

28. **Preparation of the Compilation Register I.**—As described in articles 25-28 of Chapter I, Part V, of the Census Code, slips were sorted by sex, by religion and civil condition and Compilation Register I showing these details for every block was prepared in each charge. As already mentioned slip-copying and sorting were not carried out carefully and a large number of slips had to be replaced which necessitated the revision of the entries in Compilation Register I. A few sorters were put on this work from 16th July 1921. Their duty was to compare the registers with corresponding entries in verification slips prepared in counting sections, correct them where necessary, and revise the village, circle and charge totals. This work was very laborious. As the corrections and revisions were often too many, charge abstracts giving the totals of every circle in a charge was prepared.

Sorting for civil conditions and the provision of additional columns in this register for showing them were intended to facilitate sorting for table VII as only one sorting by age would then be necessary. But the difficulties in the way of revising the entries where necessary and particularly in compiling Imperial Table I, III, IV, V and VI more than counterbalanced this advantage. Even after all the entries had been revised and new totals made up the figures could not be adopted as final. So the issue of Tables I-VI compiled on these figures was held up till the results of sorting for Table VII were available. If decentralisation in sorting is attempted every precaution should be taken for there being no difference between this register and the number of slips in the bundles. Moreover it is unnecessary to provide columns for civil condition in this register as the compilation of figures in 36 columns against 12 for about 40,000 blocks entails much more labour than what can be saved in sorting for Table VII. The difficulties in keeping these slips in 3 bundles for each sex during making up units, in revising entries when mistakes are discovered, and in compiling Tables I-VI are additional reasons.

29. **Compilation registers.**—Excepting forms for Tables I, II, IV, V and VI forms for all the remaining tables were printed with the standard headings. The compilers were supplied with registers made up in the Record room with the exact number of pages required for the particular district for which it was intended. For this purpose lists of sorting units by the five main religions were printed with bold numerals for the register number of units and the lines spaced so as to correspond with the ruling in the forms themselves. Two or three attenders were able to make up these registers under the supervision of the Record-keeper. By this procedure the consumption of forms was reduced to a minimum and the more valuable time of the compilers was saved. Moreover the printed lists acted as an automatic check against the figures of any units being omitted, if in a file of sorting tickets one was missing. After compilation was over and the register was passed by the supervisor the prescribed labels were pasted on the cover and all the registers of a table were returned to the Record-room.

30. **Compilation.**—Regular compilation was commenced on 25th August 1921 with one section of ten compilers. Compilers worked in sets of two each and

the compilations of one table was assigned to one or more sets according to its length or complexity. As the sorting for the tables was completed the compilation section was strengthened. For this purpose about 10-20 persons were specially selected and they were put on the compilation work when it needed speeding up and at other times they did sorting work. In this way compilation closely followed sorting. Later on when it became necessary to disband sorting sections additional compilation sections were formed for finishing the caste and occupation tables.

31. Progress of compilation.—The dates on which the compilation of the several tables were commenced and completed are given below. A detailed statement (No. VIII) showing the progress of compilation by months is appended at the end of the volume.

Table	Commenced	Completed	Table	Commenced	Completed
I ...	25—8—1921	6—9—1921	XI ...	11—11—1921	30—12—1921
II ...	30—9—1921	3—10—1921	XII ...	1—12—1921	26—12—1921
III ...	25—8—1921	27—9—1921	XII-A ...		
IV ...	2—9—1921	27—9—1921	XIII ...	was not separately compiled.	
V ...	25—8—1921	2—9—1911	XIV ...	4—1—1922	8—1—1922
VI ...	7—9—1921	28—9—1921	XV ...	7—12—1921	16—12—1921
VII ...	19—9—1921	9—10—1921	XVI ...	14—12—1921	16—12—1921
VIII ...	4—10—1921	19—11—1921	XVIII ...	1—2—1922	4—3—1922
IX ...	12—10—1921	30—12—1921	XVII ...	1—2—1922	17—2—1922
X ...	7—12—1921	30—12—1921	XXI ...	1—2—1922	15—3—1922

The Industrial Census Tables and the Infirmary Tables were compiled by the section and by the sorter who attended to the sorting of the respective tables.

E. PRINTING OF THE TABLES AND DISTRIBUTION OF PART II.

32. Preparation of press copies.—When the totals for the State, the two divisions, the districts and the cities were ready press copies in the form of the prescribed Imperial Tables were prepared. Generally one or two sets of the compilers who compiled the tables were put on the work. Better results may be obtained by entrusting it to a set or section of compilers who should possess exceptional neatness in writing. Uniformity in the copies will be secured and with standing instructions to the Press regarding the use of different types for totals, etc., which may be indicated by the colour of the ink, composing will be simplified. In cases where the compilation register forms could not be adopted for preparing press copies (*e.g.*, Table VII) cyclo-typed skeleton forms were supplied for facilitating the work. Preparation of press copies requires much time and arrangements may be made in advance so that the issue of the final tables may be expedited.

33. Printing of tables.—Two press copies were usually prepared one of which was sent to the Press and the other to the Census Superintendent's Office. A section under the Head Supervisor was organised the duties of which were to check the tables carefully, apply the prescribed tests to verify their accuracy and revise and pass the proofs under the instructions of the Assistants. The strength of the section varied from 2 to 8 compilers. In the proof stage the tests were applied by another set of compilers in the Central Abstraction Office and it was only after a table was passed by both the sections that print order was issued. The dual compilation mentioned in article 2, Chapter IV of the code was dispensed with as unnecessary. Two copies of clean proofs were sent to the Census Commissioner for scrutiny in his office. The dates on which (1) press copies were sent to the

Press, (2) clean proofs were sent to the Census Commissioner and (3) final print order was issued, are given below :—

Table	Date of sending		
	Copy to Press	Proofs Census Commissioner	Final print order
I	29th Oct. 1921	12th Nov. 1921	6th Feb. 1922
II			
III			
IV			
V			
VI	23rd Nov. 1921	19th Nov. 1921	8th Mar. 1922
VII			
VIII			
IX			
X			
XI	30th Nov. 1921	12th Nov. 1921	31st Mar. 1922
XII			
XII-A			
XIII			
XIV			
XV	12th Feb. 1922	25th Feb. 1922	18th April 1922
XVI			
XVII			
XVIII			
XXI			
XXII	4th Jan. 1922	21st Jan. 1922	24th April 1922
Provincial Table I			
„ „ II			
	24th Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	15th May 1922
	10th Dec. 1921	3rd Jan. 1922	3rd June 1922
	3rd Jan. 1922	20th Feb. 1922	3rd June 1922
	25th Feb. 1922	22nd Feb. 1922	3rd June 1922
	Do.	4th Mar. 1922	3rd June 1922
	17th Dec. 1922	6th Jan. 1922	3rd June 1922
	Do.	Do.	3rd June 1922
	16th Mar. 1922	8th May 1922	3rd June 1922
	Do.	31st Mar. 1922	3rd June 1922
	17th Mar. 1922	28th April 1922	3rd June 1922
	31st Mar. 1922	23rd May 1922	3rd June 1922
	21st Mar. 1922	25th May 1922	3rd June 1922
	16th Mar. 1922	10th April 1922	3rd June 1922
	Do.	Do.	3rd June 1922

The printing of the tables is a very laborious work and for its speedy and satisfactory completion the co-operation of the Press is essential. The dismissal of certain workmen consequent upon the strike in the Press contributed in some measure to delay in printing. Corrections indicated in proofs were not always fully carried out and so the Census Office was burdened with a large amount of proof correction. Steps to co-ordinate the work in the Press and in the Census Office should be taken so that there may be regular and systematic handling of matter in both places. If a special section is told off to prepare press copies and they are made as perfect as possible, proof correction may be left to the Press entirely. The final proof only need be examined in the Census Office before issue of print order.

All the tables were set up in the form adopted in 1911 except Table VII and Table XVII. The form of the latter was changed to facilitate comparison by bringing together details of a group for the State and the districts on one page. Space can be further economised by omitting from the body of the tables, like X, XV and XVII, columns which are entirely blank and columns which contain figures for one or two districts and giving them on the title page of the table. As examples of the former may be mentioned columns for groups 10, 20, 36 and 54 and of the latter columns 30, 41, 51, 57, 63 and 105 of Table XVII of 1921.

34. **Distribution of Part II—Tables.**—Although print order for the last of the tables was issued on 3rd June 1922 and copies were finally printed off by 10th June 1922 it was not possible to get (except a small number) bound copies for distribution till July 1922. This was due to the scarcity of binding materials, like calico, card board, colour paper, longcloth and gold-leaf, in the Press as the stock had run out and it was not easy to get supplies as the official year was nearly over. Necessary particulars had been furnished in time but as this proved insufficient, steps were taken when other publications were about to issue to see that the Press had these articles ready at hand.

One thousand copies of Part II were printed and distributed by my office according to lists sanctioned by Government. As much time is taken up by this work it is better to leave the distribution to the Press as in 1911 and as in the case of the remaining Parts.

F. PREPARATION, PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PART I (REPORT).

35. **Collection of information and the Economic Census.**—At this Census no special enquiries in regard to questions of ethnological, religious, or sociological interest were undertaken. A census of tenements, with a view to investigate overcrowding in certain parts of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was reported to be necessary but the actual taking of the census was with the sanction of Government left to the initiative of the respective municipal councils. As mentioned in Chapter I *supra* enquiries in regard to the following subjects were undertaken.

- (1) Economic condition and movement of labour.
- (2) Condition of female labour in industries.
- (3) Density and over-crowding in industrial centres.
- (4) Rural and cottage industries.
- (5) Conditions of rural trade.
- (6) The influence of caste on industrial development.
- (7) Production and consumption of food grains.

The response to the call for information was not encouraging. Very few questionnaires were returned and the information received was comparatively meagre. The difficulty appears to be due to the lack of capable persons with sufficient interest in the subjects, who are willing to undertake honorary work of this sort. It is not quite within the range of practical politics to give adequate remuneration in these cases. It would be better, before undertaking special enquiries of any kind, to ascertain if the necessary agency can be made available and if not to drop them altogether. Probably if questionnaires in Kannada are circulated it would be possible to reach a wider circle of willing workers and thus secure better results.

36. **Preparation of subsidiary tables.**—This work was put on hand in March

Sub-tables of chapter	Date of despatch	Sub-tables of chapter	Date of despatch
I	13th July 1922.	VII	4th Sept. 1922.
II	20th July 1922.	VIII	23rd Sept. 1922.
III	21st July 1922.	IX	} 19th Sept. 1922.
IV	5th August 1922.	X	
V	31st August 1922.	XI	} 27th Sept. 1922.
VI	1st Sept. 1922.	XII	
			2nd Oct. 1922.

1922 and completed by September following. Appendix III contains detailed information regarding the several subsidiary tables, the difference between the tables of this and of the last Census and also the sources for compiling them. The precautions taken to ensure the accuracy of the figures are also mentioned there.

After the subsidiary tables of each chapter were tested and accepted manuscript copies were sent to the Press. Two copies of clean proofs of the tables of each chapter were sent to the Census Commissioner for examination in his office. The dates on which the tables of the several chapters were sent to him are given in the margin.

37. **Preparation of maps and diagrams.**—With a view to avoid expenditure as far as possible the number of diagrams to graphically illustrate statistics was reduced to a minimum. The diagrams used are of three kinds—(1) Bar or length diagrams (2) outline maps and (3) diamond diagrams. The last of these was set up in the Government Press according to instructions. For the other two, drawings have to be made and sent to printing presses (not Government) which can prepare line blocks by photo process. The blocks for the diagrams used in the Report were prepared by the Wesleyan Mission Press at Mysore. The cost of blocks for the nine diagrams amounted to nearly Rs. 85.

The preparation of the drawings was entrusted to the Record-keeper of the Central Abstraction Office who had previous experience of this kind of work but as a satisfactory out-turn was found impracticable a whole time draftsman was employed from 17th August 1922 to 30th September 1922 on Rs. 40 per mensem. The drawings were made to exact scale required and they were drawn on thick white drawing paper with Indian ink as required by the Wesleyan Mission Press.

The preparation of drawings for line blocks to the exact scale is disadvantageous when small items have to be represented which will not appear in the blocks. They may be drawn on a larger scale if the press undertaking the preparation of line blocks can during the process reduce them to the proper scale and prepare the blocks. The hatching was in one or two cases very fine which did not appear

clearly in final printing and may be avoided. To improve the lettering and figures in the line blocks the names and figures may be printed on slips of paper at the Government Press and pasted in appropriate places and then the hatchings may be made. It would also be better to secure the services of a competent draftsman from the Public Works Department for a short time on deputation than to employ an outsider temporarily as the former is likely to execute the work with a greater sense of responsibility.

The original copy of the State map affixed to the Report volume was very kindly prepared and supplied by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department. Details which were to be exhibited in it as also the scale to which it was to be drawn were communicated to him on 1st August 1922 and the map was received in October 1922. After the copy was thoroughly checked and revised it was sent to the Photo Zinco Office, Poona, through the local Superintendent of Government Printing. The Photo Zinco Office supplied 1,000 copies of the map for about Rs. 110.

38. Drafting and printing of the report volume.—The drafting of the report was

Chapter	Date	Chapter	Date
I	9th Sept. 1922.	VII	29th Nov. 1922.
II	26th Sept. 1922.	VIII	1st Dec. 1922.
III	11th Oct. 1922.	IX	11th Oct. 1922.
IV	Do	X	2nd Oct. 1922.
V	29th Nov. 1922.	XI	2nd Dec. 1922.
VI	18th Oct. 1922.	XII	9th Dec. 1922.

commenced in June 1922 and was completed by the middle of the following October. The notes for the several chapters of the report received from the Census Commissioner for India were followed as far as possible. Manuscript copy of Chapter I was sent to the Government Press on 21st August 1922

and that of Chapter XII on 16th October 1922. Proofs were revised and returned as quickly as possible. During this stage facts and figures in the text were thoroughly checked and then only final print order was given. As soon as clean proofs were available two copies of each chapter were sent to the Census Commissioner for India. The dates on which they were sent are mentioned in the marginal table. Final print order for the last chapter was given in February 1923.

The drafting of the report may be completed earlier than at the present Census if the preparation of the subsidiary tables is put on hand as each Imperial Table is finally printed off and each chapter taken up after its subsidiary tables are ready. It may be urged that by adopting this course, it will not be possible to correlate statistics in subsidiary tables of other chapters but there is nothing to prevent a comparative study of these tables being made at a later stage and to revise the text if such study reveals any interesting correlation. It must be borne in mind that when the first few tables are printed off sorting and compilation for the later tables will be in progress and if the preparation of the subsidiary tables is taken up it will only mean that proportionately less attention will be given to sorting and compilation. It is a question if this is entirely desirable. This course was not attempted at this Census as the rectification of mistakes due to the unsatisfactory way in which slips were copied in census charges required much time and patience. Moreover the payment of remuneration to slip copyists in census charges and its accounting gave rise to very voluminous correspondence in the Census Superintendent's Office. These and the preparation and printing of forms, index of castes, etc., left very little time to spare. So that the question as to when the drafting may be taken up depends upon how much time can be usefully spared for report work after giving adequate attention to other items demanding attention.

39. Distribution of copies.—According to the Census Commissioner's original list 635 copies were required for distribution outside the State. Government sanctioned the printing of 1,000 copies of this Part for supplying these copies, for local distribution and for a reserve of 60 copies. The Census Commissioner for India reduced the number of copies required by Governments outside the State and print order was therefore issued for 950 copies only on thick paper. A few copies to certain offices like, the General and Revenue Secretariat, the Residency, etc., were distributed by the Census Office and the rest were distributed by the Government Press in March 1923, a copy of the distribution list revised up to date being furnished by the Census Office.

G. OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to Parts I and II of the Census Report the following publications are issued by the Department:—

- (1) Part III.—Administrative Report.
- (2) „ IV.—Talukwar Tables.
- (3) „ V.—Village Population Tables.

40. **Part III.—Administrative Report.**—A draft of the first three chapters and the appendices were prepared by my office on the material available in the administrative and the progress reports received from Deputy Commissioners and Charge Superintendents and other records in my office and was provisionally revised by me as each portion got ready. The entire draft was taken up for further revision in the middle of February 1923 and necessary additions or alterations were made and finally passed for the Press by the end of March 1923. With a view to make the volume as useful as possible to the next Census Superintendent and his Assistants who may or may not have experience of Census organisation, it has been written in greater detail than in 1911.

Changes like direct distribution of forms and slip-copying in charges, entailed heavy work on my office which was not organised to cope with it. There was a certain amount of dislocation of the regular routine and it was therefore not possible to give accurate data of issue of forms, etc., usually furnished in the Administrative Report. The collection of what has been furnished required considerable attention and labour. To avoid a contingency of this sort it would be a good plan to depute one official from the very beginning to maintain accounts and registers which will readily furnish the figures required for the administrative volume.

Government sanctioned the printing of 150 copies of this part, 50 for distribution outside the State according to the list furnished by the Census Commissioner and the rest for local distribution and reserve.

41. **Part IV.—Talukwar Tables** (a) *Form of Tables.*—The form and contents of these tables were approved by Government in their order No. M. 4597—Cen. 10-21-9, dated the 11th April 1922. There are eight tables and the following changes were introduced in the tables of 1911.—(1) Omission of unimportant headings and compressing the tables without omitting particulars of an essential nature. (2) Reprinting Provincial Table II in Part II in place of compiling separately two tables one for religion and the other for literacy. The additions to this part which suggested themselves in drafting the Report (Part I) are (1) publication of a table corresponding to Imperial Table VII (at least for all religions together) for each taluk, (2) showing separately in Table VI those born in districts contiguous to the district of enumeration under the two headings (a) those born in other parts of the State and (b) those born in other parts of India. The former will be useful in connection with Chapter V (Age) and the latter with Chapter III (Birthplace). The form of these tables should be decided very early.

(b) *Compilation of tables.*—The compilation of these tables did not entail much labour as the taluk totals were worked out when compiling the Imperial Tables. What actually remained to be done was to work out the figures required for the particular heads adopted in these tables. This work was completed in about a fortnight by the end of March 1922.

(c) *Printing and distribution.*—The press copies prepared by the temporary agency were carefully checked and the first table was sent to Press on 8th June 1922. The remaining tables were sent by 1st July 1922 and bound copies were received in November 1922. Five hundred and fifty copies were printed following the precedent of 1911. The number may be reduced at the next Census after taking into consideration the circumstances then prevailing. As in November 1922 the strength of the Central Abstraction Office was reduced to two officials the distribution of these copies could not be taken up as the passing of the proofs of Part I was on hand and with the sanction of Government the work was entrusted to the Government Press from which the copies were eventually distributed in April 1923.

42. **Part V.—Village Population Tables.** (a) *Form of tables.*—In the 1911 Village Population Tables the figures for five censuses were published for every village in the State. The volume was bulky containing nearly 700 pages of closely printed matter. As figures for five census had been compiled in this volume it was deemed unnecessary to repeat them again and it was decided to give for each village only the present Census figures by sex and the total population at the last Census. This change and the omission of the column for the names of villages in English were approved by Government and as a result thereof it was possible to reduce the bulk of the volume to less than 300 pages. Another change introduced at this Census is placing the villages of each *hobli* in the alphabetical order of their names which entailed considerable labour. A better arrangement would no doubt be to place *all the villages* of a taluk in the alphabetical order of their names but this would require another column for indicating the *hobli* in which the villages are situate. This would increase the bulk of the volume.

(b) *Compilation of the tables.*—The village population tables are based on Compilation Register I which at this Census was prepared in census charges along with slip-copying. As pointed out in my circular of the 10th February 1923 these registers were not prepared carefully and the additions and alterations made during the counting and verification of slips in the Abstraction Office added to the difficulties. A rough list of villages was prepared during the above process when discrepancies in the total number of villages in a taluk and in their names were discovered. These were rectified by reference to Amildars before the Tables mentioned were passed. But certain kinds of errors as mistakes in transcription of names and interchange of village names which do not affect the said tables could not be traced and rectified as the issue of those tables would have been then delayed. To rectify these errors and to make the village population tables as accurate as possible the circular of 10th February 1923 above mentioned was issued and before the proofs were passed they were compared with the revised lists received from the several taluks.

The actual work of compiling the Village Population Tables with names in their alphabetical order was put on hand about the 20th March 1922 and was completed by the end of April 1922. The manuscripts of the Bangalore District and of the Kolar District were checked and sent to the Press in August and September 1922. Proofs of the former district were received on the 9th November 1922 and as the strength of the Central Abstraction Office had then been reduced, further work in regard to these tables was deferred till Part I was issued in February 1923. Afterwards the work of checking and passing the tables was taken up.

Government sanctioned the printing of 550 copies of the Village Population Tables and the distribution of the copies was entrusted to the Government Press.

CHAPTER III.

COST OF CENSUS.

Census expenditure in 1921 and in 1911.—As the Census operations have not yet been completely closed, it is not possible to give actual figures of census expenditure under the several main and sub-heads of budget ; but the following comparative statement may be taken as almost correctly indicating the position of expenditure in '1921' and in '1911' Censuses:—

Years	Expenditure			Remarks	Years	Expenditure			Remarks
	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	
1919-20 ...	11,885	0	0	Actual (including printing charges.	1909-10 ...	5,000	0	0	Actual in round figures (does not include printing charges).
1920-21 ...	1,01,354	12	7		1910-11 ...	58,000	0	0	
1921-22 ...	1,36,129	2	2		1911-12 ...	71,000	0	0	
1922-23 ...	35,352	7	5		1912-13 ...	23,000	0	0	
					1913-14 ...	4,000	0	0	
Total ...	2,84,721	6	2						
Deduct recoveries under sale of census paper, furniture, etc.	4,694	13	10		Total ...	1,61,000	0	0	
Net expenditure.	2,80,026	8	4						

2. **Causes for the increase in Census expenditure in 1921.**—On the present occasion the Census expenditure, *i.e.*, 9·1 pies per head of population is quite the same as at the Census of 1901; but as compared with the Census of 1911, the expenditure in 1921 shows a rise of 3·6 pies per head of total population of the State it being 5·5 pies per head in 1911. The large increase in expenditure at the present Census is attributable to three things (1) excess expenditure under salaries of officers which accounts for a little less than a third of the increase, (2) the difference in the remuneration paid to slip-copying and to piece-work establishment of the Abstraction Office and the amount spent in 1921 for these purposes represents a little more than a fourth of the increase. Non-official sorters were paid Rs. 12 to 17 in 1911 whereas the pay of sorters and compilers in 1921 was Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 respectively. The task work rate for slip-copying in 1911 was two annas per 100 slips; in 1921 it was four annas per 100 slips. Although the rate of remuneration was practically double the rates in 1911 yet the total expenditure under this head did not double itself. This is due to the employment of a smaller number of men and the reduction in the number of sorting units, which expedited sorting and compilation. (3) The remainder of the increase is partly due to the rise in the cost of census paper, etc., and partly to the inclusion of printing charges. On account of the strike in the Press there was dislocation of work and an accurate account of expenditure on census printing was not forthcoming. The whole of the budget grant made for the purpose has been treated as expenditure on printing. To enable the Census Superintendent to give accurate data it is necessary to place the grant for census printing and stationery under his control instead of being included in the press and stationery budget.

3. The appended statement exhibits the expenditure of 1921 Census under the several major and minor heads of account.

Expenditure of '1921' Census classified under the several budget heads.

Heads of account	Sub-head of account	Expenditure			
		1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(A) Superintendence.	(1) Salaries—				
	(i) Officers ...		24,754 13 6	24,946 10 8	13,600 0 0(a)
	(ii) Establishment (b) ...		7,999 6 2	12,622 9 3	6,000 0 0(a)
	(2) Travelling allowance—				
	(i) Officers ...	11,885 0 (e)	3,414 10 0	239 12 0	180 4 0
	(ii) Establishment ...		1,873 12 0	200 1 3	56 1 9
	(3) Press charges ...		2,797 6 4	37,000 0 0	13,200 0 0(c)
	(4) Contingencies (b) ...		16,950 1 0	6,690 6 0(c)	1,200 0 0(a)
	Total (A) ...	.....	57,790 1 0	81,699 7 2	34,236 5 9
(B) District charges.	(1) Contingencies ...	.....	10,785 5 11(d)	.....	.....
	(2) Slip-copying ...	.....	27,274 15 8	761 12 9	.....
	(3) House-numbering ...	.....	2,106 1 4(d)	.....	.....
	(4) Money prizes ...	.....	.....	1,050 0 0	10 0 0
	(5) Other miscellaneous charges ...	.....	3,220 12 10	326 13 9	71 3 0
	Total (B) ...	.....	43,387 3 9	2,138 10 6	81 3 0
(C) Abstraction Office.	Piece-work establishment ...	.....	177 7 10	52,291 0 6	1,034 14 8
	Total (C) ...	.....	177 7 10	52,291 0 6	1,034 14 8
	Grand Total (A), (B), (C) ...	11,885 0 0	1,01,354 12 7	1,36,129 2 2	35,352 7 5
Total expenditure from 1919 to 1923 ...		.....	.....	2,84,721 6 2	
Deduct recoveries effected from sale of the balance of Census paper, Census furniture, etc.,...		.....	.....	4,694 13 10	
Net charge ...		.....	.....	2,80,026 8 4	

(a) Revised estimate for 1922-23.

(b) This item includes expenditure in the Central Abstraction Office.

(c) Budget grant sanctioned. Detailed statement of expenditure under this head is not available.

(d) Exclusive of the amounts refunded later on.

(e) Inclusive of expenditure on house numbering.

4. **Details of "Census receipts".**—At the Office of each Census Charge Superintendent the census schedules (after the portion containing names of persons was cut off) together with the house and block lists were sold by public auction and the sale proceeds amounting to about Rs. 195-4-6 were credited to Census Funds. A sum of Rs. 2,358-13-5 was paid by the Civil and Military Station authorities for the slip-copying of the schedules, and the sorting and compilation of their census slips; while a sum of Rs. 428-6-8 was realised by the sale of census paper to the Superintendent of Government Printing. The surplus census furniture, the written up census schedules, etc., were sold by public auction at the Office of the Census Superintendent and fetched a sum of about Rs. 466-13-0. A lot of other furniture was also disposed of to other offices at headquarters, the amount realised in this way by book adjustment being Rs. 1,226-0-3.

CHAPTER IV.

*SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEXT CENSUS**(i. e., THE 7TH DECENNIAL CENSUS).*

1. Arduous nature of the Sixth Decennial Census.—From the previous chapters it will be clear that the Sixth Decennial Census was taken and completed under certain peculiar difficulties. These may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) Dislocation in Census printing caused by the prolonged press strike.
- (b) Dislocation in district arrangements caused by the outbreak of plague in several places.
- (c) The delay in the making of revised arrangements for the Railway Census.
- (d) The comparative failure of the system, newly tried at this Census, of getting the slips copied out at the Census charges.
- (e) The comparatively lower level of efficiency of the abstracting (sorting and compiling) establishment at this Census as contrasted with that of the corresponding establishment at the 1911 Census.
- (f) The heavy work thrown on the Census Head Office by the method adopted at this Census of direct distribution of circulars, forms and schedules to Charge Superintendents and by requiring charge lists to be sent to the Census Superintendent for ratification.

Per contra the strain on the District and Divisional Census Officers was considerably reduced, their energies being set free for touring and supervision; the Census Codes and circulars were considerably simplified and more time was devoted by the Census Superintendent and his Assistants to touring and supervision. Further, the preparation of the optional Imperial Tables was done away with; and the bulk of Parts I, IV and V of the Census Report was considerably reduced.

2. What points may be considered as settled.—In the light of the experience of the two Censuses, the following points may be considered as settled:—

- (a) The method of direct distribution of Codes, circulars and forms from the Census Head Office may be preferred to the more circuitous method, subject to the proviso that the District and Divisional Census Officers do not thereby cease to take lively interest in the Census operations and that the Census Superintendent of 1931 should settle the details according to the conditions then prevailing.
- (b) Railway Census should form part of the district census.
- (c) The system of slip-copying at Census charges should not be resorted to, unless the conditions should have improved considerably in the interval.
- (d) Sorting and compilation to be done only at a central office under the supervision of trained Assistants.
- (e) The consumption of paper for forms and schedules should be reduced by adopting devices as at the Sixth Census, subject to the proviso that the Census staff are initiated into the little mysteries connected therewith.
- (f) Draft enumeration should be adopted only for training the enumerators and need not and should not be on the same scale as fair enumeration.
- (g) The system of granting certificates and prizes, etc., to the enumerating and abstracting staff should be developed to the utmost.

3. Points of policy to be dealt with by Government from time to time.—Certain points of policy will have to be settled by Government in conference with the Census Superintendent from time to time as follows:—

- (a) **Census budget.**—In connection with this the questions relating to the Census Superintendent's establishment, office accommodation, printing and paper charges, etc., will have to be taken up and settled. The arrangements for the supply of paper and of special type for Census printing also require consideration. Whether the Census budget or the press budget should make provision for printing and paper charges should also be settled.

(b) **Census Enumeration Code.**—Before issuing this, the following questions among others will have to be disposed of by Government:—

(i) General duties of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in Census work.

(ii) Whether charge lists may not be passed by Deputy Commissioners and Presidents.

(iii) The passing of a Census Regulation.

(iv) Methods of correspondence in the Census Office.

(v) Special enquiries at the Census.

(c) **Census Abstraction Code.**—The arrangements for slip-copying, sorting and compilation and report writing have to be thought out beforehand. The diagrams and maps for the report have till now had to be printed elsewhere than at Bangalore and better arrangements in this regard have to be made. Further, it would be desirable, if possible, to begin the writing of the report as soon as the corresponding Imperial Tables issue from the press.

4. **Miscellaneous.**—In regard to Census operations, it is a mistake to suppose, as is sometimes done, that the methods by rule of thumb will suffice. In spite of the issue of well thought out Census Codes and circulars from the Head Office, cases will frequently arise for which no rule can be found. In such circumstances, local initiative and resource must come to the rescue. As examples, I may instance a case in Challakere Taluk where owing to the death of an Enumerator, the Supervisor promptly took his place and did the work until a substitute was appointed; and another case in Hassan District where owing to shortage of a certain form manuscript forms were used.

STATEMENT I.

Census divisions and agency.

No.	District or city	Number of Census divisions			Number of Census officers			Average number of houses per		
		Charges	Circles	Block	Charge Superintendents	Supervisors	Enumerators	Charge Superintendent	Supervisor	Enumerator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore ...	10	345	4,860	10	345	4,409	15,474	448	35
2	Kolar ...	14	381	5,619	14	381	4,889	9,910	364	28
3	Tumkur ...	11	323	5,282	11	323	5,003	14,030	478	31
4	Mysore ...	16	512	7,912	16	509	7,102	17,261	543	39
5	Hassan ...	9	294	4,062	9	294	3,554	12,991	398	33
6	Shimoga ...	10	327	3,547	10	327	3,248	9,641	264	30
7	Kadur ...	9	209	2,303	9	209	2,190	7,345	316	30
8	Chitaldrug ...	11	255	3,458	11	255	3,301	10,457	451	35
9	Bangalore City ...	1	46	584	1	46	584	24,034	522	41
10	Kolar Gold Fields (City) ...	8	64	493	8	64	493	2,574	322	42
11	Mysore City ...	1	37	367	1	37	367	17,228	466	47
	Total ...	100	2,793	33,487	100	2,790	35,140	...	...	...

STATEMENT II.

District Census expenditure*.

No.	District or city	Amounts allotted or drawn for Census expenditure including travelling allowance bills, etc., sent to Comptroller for audit				
		Pay or allowance for Census establishment	House numbering charges	Stationery allowance distributed among Enumerators and Supervisors	Contingent expenses on account of freight of forms, etc.	Slip-copying and checking charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bangalore District ...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Do City ...	710 8 0	1,400 0 0	157 8 0	92 12 10	597 2 0
3	Kolar District ...	...	187 11 2	1,339 0 0	327 10 10	3,507 11 6
4	Kolar Gold Fields (City) ...	266 14 0	...	139 0 0	18 3 0	438 8 0
5	Tumkur District ...	...	100 0 0	1,271 8 0	280 15 1	3,863 5 0
6	Mysore do ...	...	400 0 0	1,881 4 0	441 6 5	6,582 15 0
7	Mysore City ...	275 0 0	1,128 15 9	101 0 0	76 6 1	419 10 0
8	Hassan District ...	...	159 2 9	928 8 0	225 11 7	2,905 5 2
9	Shimoga do ...	...	100 0 0	858 8 0	286 10 0	2,448 14 0
10	Kadur do ...	...	100 0 0	596 0 6	215 0 9	1,668 1 7
11	Chitaldrug do ...	...	104 8 0	806 4 0	287 3 0	2,845 14 8
	Total for the State ...	1,252 6 0	3,930 5 8	9,273 4 6	2,471 0 2	29,220 3 8

No.	District or city	Amounts allotted or drawn for Census expenditure including travelling allowance bills, etc., sent to Comptroller for audit— <i>conold.</i>				Sales proceeds of surplus stationery and unspent balances refunded to the Treasury out of amounts noted under columns 4 to 7	Net expenditure
		Travelling allowance to non-official Census officers	Cost of candles, etc., supplied to Enumerators and Supervisors	Value of money prizes allowed	Total		
		8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore District ...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	Do City ...	10 0 0	75 0 0	130	5,746 8 7	...	...
3	Kolar District ...	...	...	10	3,042 14 10	...	...
4	Kolar Gold Fields (City) ...	87 0 0	...	170	5,619 1 6	...	...
5	Tumkur District ...	...	...	70	932 9 0	...	...
6	Mysore do ...	6 0 0	...	110	5,631 12 10	...	...
7	Mysore City ...	36 0 6	50 0 0	140	9,532 4 11	...	...
8	Hassan District ...	...	60 0 0	20	2,080 15 10	...	...
9	Shimoga do ...	26 12 0	...	110	4,355 7 6	...	...
10	Kadur do ...	57 5 0	...	130	3,881 5 0	...	...
11	Chitaldrug do ...	...	...	110	2,689 2 10	...	...
	Total for the State ...	222 12 6	135 0 0	1,180	47,686 0 6	853 13 0	46,832 3 6

* This statement is compiled from figures furnished in administration and other reports and differs from the Statement in para 3 Chapter III which is based on the Comptroller's accounts.

STATEMENT III.

DESCRIPTION OF FORMS PRINTED, THEIR SIZE AND NUMBER AND KIND AND
QUANTITY OF PAPER USED.

Serial No.	Description of form or printed matter and paper	Size of form or page corresponding to the paper used	No. of copies printed	Quantity of paper used (a)
I. WHITE PRINTING DEMY.				Rms. qr. s.
1	Mysore Census Code, Part I English	One-eighth ..	2,250	16 5 0
2	Do do Kannada	" ..	2,000	8 0 0
3	Do Part V, Chapter I	" ..	2,000	5 0 0
4	Do do do II	" ..	80	0 12 0
5	Do do do III	" ..	250	1 10 0
6	Do do do IV	" ..	120	0 3 0
7	Instructions for sorting and compiling Table XXII ..	" ..	60	0 1 13
	Addenda to Article 24, Chapter III, Part V ..	" ..	220	0 5 0
	Addenda and corrigenda to Part V ..	" ..	220	0 5 0
	Reprint of Articles 24-26, Chapter III (Sorting) ..	" ..	(b)	(b)
II. BROWN CARTRIDGE DOUBLE ROYAL.				
1	Draft enumeration book cover	...	(b)	(b)
2	Fair enumeration book cover	...	(b)	(b)
3	Compilation Register I cover with headings ..	One-third ..	300	0 8 0
4	C. A. 27 (Tabulation Register Table III) ..	One-ninth ..	360	0 2 0
III. BADAMI DOUBLE ROYAL.				
(a) Codes.—				
1	Mysore Census Code, Part II English ..	One-sixteenth.	1,000	2 10 0
2	Do do III	" ..	400	0 12 0
3	Do do IV	" ..	(b)	30 0 0
4	Do do IV Kannada	" ..	6,000	279 10 0
	Re-print of Chapter VIII, Part IV Kannada ..	...	40,000	
(b) Enumeration forms.—				
1	Form 2 Circle list (inner sheets for Form 2 A) ..	Quarter ..	3,000	4 10 0
2	Circle list with headings	" ..	3,000	0 0 0
3	Form 4 Block list	One-sixth ..	(b)	3 7 0
4	Order of appointment of Supervisors ..	...	(b)	(b)
5	" " Enumerators ..	...	(b)	(b)
6	General Schedules	...	(b)	122 10 0
7	Loose-leaf Schedules	...	(b)	(b)
8	Specimen Schedules	...	(b)	(b)
9	Form 6 House-hold Schedules	...	(b)	0 5 0
10	Travellers' Tickets	...	(b)	(b)
11	" 8 Circle Summary	One-eighth ..	8,000	2 0 10
12	" 9 Charge Summary	" ..	300	0 2 0
13	" 10 District Summary	" ..	50	0 0 7
(c) Abstraction forms—				
1	Compilation Register I (inner sheets) ..	...	(b)	(b)
2	C. A. 2 Industrial Census (totalling form) ..	One-twelfth ..	300	(b)
3	" 3 Order of appointment	" ..	200	(b)
4	" 4 Certificate (c)	" ..	200	(b)
5	" 5 Requisition for records	One-sixteenth	4,200	0 13 0
6	" 7 Sorters' work register	One-eighth ..	4,000	1 0 0
7	" 8 Daily abstract of work in the Sorting Sections.	One-sixth ..	3,000	1 0 0
8	" 9 Weekly progress report of work ..	One-eighth ..	100	0 10 0
9	" 12 Sorting Tickets Table VII ..	One-twelfth ..	3,000	0 10 0
10	" (d) 13 " " VIII and IX ..	One-sixth ..	3,000	1 0 0
11	" 14 " " X and XI ..	One-eighth ..	4,000	1 0 0
12	" 16 " " X and XII A ..	" ..	2,500	0 12 13
13	" 17 " " XIII ..	One-twelfth ..	3,500	0 12 0

(a) The quantities of paper mentioned are generally as furnished by the Superintendent, Government Printing, and are not accurate in many cases.

(b) Details not available.

(c) This may be printed on superior glazed paper.

(d) This may be printed in two sizes as c. s. 18 and c. s. 23.

STATEMENT III—contd.

Serial No.	Description of form or printed matter and paper	Size of form or page corresponding to the paper used	No. of copies printed	Quantity of paper used (a)
				Rms. qr. s.
14	C. A. 18 Sorting Ticket Tables XIV (big) ..	Quarter ..	1,000	0 10 0
15	" " " " XIV (small) ..	One-eighth ..	2,000	0 10 0
16	" 19 " " XVI A ..	One-sixteenth ..	300	0 0 13
17	" 20 " " XVI B ..	" ..	300	0 0 13
18	" 21 " Special return for European British subjects.	One-sixth ..	300	0 2 0
19	" 22 " Table XV ..	One-twelfth ..	300	0 1 0
20	" 23 Sorting Ticket Tables XXI (big) ..	Half ..	1,000	1 0 0
21	" " " " XXI (small) ..	Quarter ..	2,000	1 0 0
22	" 24 " " XVII ..	One-eighth ..	4,500	1 3 0
23	" 25 " " XVIII ..	Quarter ..	2,000	1 0 0
24	" 28 Compilation register table III ..	" ..	120	1 0 0
25	" 29 " " VII ..	" ..	1,500	0 10 0
26	" 30 " " VIII ..	" ..	1,000	1 10 0
27	" 31 " " IX ..	" ..	1,500	0 15 0
28	" 32 " " X ..	One-eighth ..	1,200	0 6 0
29	" 33 " " XI ..	" ..	1,200	0 6 0
30	" 35 " " XII ..	Quarter ..	1,500	0 15 0
31	" 36 " " XII A ..	One-twelfth ..	3,000	0 10 0
32	" 37 " " XIII ..	Quarter ..	1,500	0 15 0
33	" 38 " " XIV ..	" ..	6,000	3 0 0
34	" 39 " " XV ..	" ..	50	} 0 2 0
35	" 40 " " XVI A ..	" ..	50	
36	" 41 " " XVI B ..	" ..	50	
37	" 43 " " XXI ..	One-third ..	3,500	2 7 0
38	" 44 " " XVII ..	Quarter ..	3,000	1 10 0
39	" 44 A. Totalling Form Table XVII ..	" ..	3,000	1 10 0
40	" 45 Compilation Register Table XVIII (part I) ..	One-sixth ..	600	0 4 0
41	" 46 " " (Part II) ..	" ..	600	0 4 0
42	" 47 " " (Part III) ..	" ..	600	0 4 0
43	" 49 Verification slips ..	One-sixteenth ..	7,000	0 18 10
44	" 56 Notes of testing during sorting (books of 120 pages each).	One-thirty-second ..	300	1 4 0
45	Lists of sorting units ..	One-sixteenth ..	(b)	(b)
IV. CARTRIDGE PAPER FOR SLIPS.				
1	Badami for Hindu slips ..	One-forty-eighth ..	(b)	279 19 8
2	Green for Jain slips ..	One-fifty-sixth ..	(b)	0 16 2
3	Red for Christain slips ..	" ..	(b)	2 19 16
4	Yellow for Musalman slips ..	" ..	(b)	13 2 3
5	Blue for Animist slips ..	" ..	(b)	3 9 3
V. THICK CREAM LAID PAPER (TUB SIZE).				
Sannads—				
1	First class ..	Half ..	(b)	2 10 0
2	Second class ..	" ..	(b)	4 8 0
3	Third class ..	" ..	(b)	8 0 0
VI. DOUBLE FOOLSCAP.				
(a) Thin or ordinary paper—				
1	Form 1 Charge list (inner sheets) ..	...	(b)	(b)
2	" 3 House list do ..	Quarter ..	(b)	78 11 0
3	" (A) Census calendar for the district ..	Half ..	(b)	0 7 0
4	" (B) Progress report of census work ..	" ..	(b)	3 0 0
5	" (C) Audit or compilation register (English) ..	" ..	(b)	6 0 0
6	" (D) Progress report of Census work (Kannada).	" ..	(b)	(b)
7	Letters to owners, agents, etc., of industrial establishments.	Quarter ..	700	(b)
8	Extract from register of industrial establishments	One-eighth ..	1,000	(b)

(a) and (b). See foot-note on page 45.

STATEMENT III—concl'd.

Serial No.	Description of form or printed matter and paper	Size of form or page corresponding to the paper used	No. of copies printed	Quantity of paper used (a)
				Rms. qr. s.
9	Order of appointment of special enumerators for industrial census.	One-eighth ..	1,000	(b)
10	Schedule of cottage and rural industries ..	One-eighth ..	5,000	1 5 0
11	Schedule 'A' Industrial census ..	Quarter ..	1,000	0 10 0
12	Questionnaires re economic census (seven kinds)	Quarter ..	(c)	1 15 8
13	Census Proclamation (English) ..	" ..	(b)	1 0 0
14	Do do (Kannada) ..	One-eighth ..	(b)	5 0 0
15	Lists of districts, taluks, hoblis and municipalities.	Quarter ..	(b)	(b)
16	Lists of sorting units ..	One-half and one-eighth.	(b)	(b)
17	Tests for checking tables ..	Quarter ..	50	(b)
18	Index of castes ..	" ..	220	0 2 13
19	Index of occupations ..	" ..	220	1 10 0
20	Scheme of occupations ..	" ..	50	(b)
21	List of occupations ..	" ..	220	(b)
22	C. A. 60 Labels for file of sorting tickets ..	One-twelfth ..	500	0 1 17
23	" 61 do of compilation registers ..	" ..	500	0 1 17
24	Mysore Census Report, Part IV, Talukwar Tables.	Quarter ..	550	29 3 0
25	Cover to " booklets ..	" ..	1,000	...
	VI. (b) Very thick paper—			
1	C. A. 10 Labels for boxes and bundles of slips ..	One-eighth ..	3,000	0 15 0
2	" 50 Labels for Sorting Table VII ..	" ..	300	0 2 0
3	" 51 " " VIII ..	Quarter ..	300	0 3 0
4	" 52 " " IX, XII A, XIII and XXI for Hindu castes.	" ..	1,000	0 10 0
5	" 53 Labels for Sorting Table, IX, XII A, XIII and XXI for other castes, tribes and races, etc.	" ..	1,000	1 10 0
6	" 54 & 55 Labels for Sorting Tables X and XI.	" ..	300	0 2 0
7	" 57 Labels for Sorting Table XIV ..	" ..	300	0 2 0
8	" 58 Labels for Sorting Tables XVI A and B.	" ..	50	0 1 0
9	" 59 Labels for Sorting Table XV ..	" ..	50	0 1 0
10	" 62 Labels for Sorting Table XVII ..	Half ..	800	1 0 0
	VI (c) Superior paper.—			
1	Mysore Census Report, Part I ..	Quarter ..	950	(b)
2	Do do II ..	" ..	1,000	70 0 0
3	Do do III ..	" ..	150	...
4	Do do V ..	" ..	550	...
	VII. MISCELLANEOUS KINDS OF PAPER.			
	Badami Printing Demy.—			
	Charge list cover with heading ..	...	(b)	(b)
	Blue Printing Demy.—			
	Charge Register (Form 2 A) cover with heading ..	..	400	(b)
	Buff cartridge (stiff paper).—			
	Post cards for acknowledgments ..	..	(b)	(b)
	Post card progress report re slip-copying ..	..	(b)	(b)
	House list covers ..	..	(b)	(b)
	C. A. 1 Slip for industrial 'A' Schedules ..	..	1,200	(b)
	White cartridge.—			
	Slips for "Others" ..	..	(b)	(b)
	White and other kinds of thick paper—			
	*Industrial Census 'B' slips ..	One-eighth Foolscap.	90,000	...
	Register of Industrial Establishments ..	Quarter ..	150	..

* This was printed on thick paper of different kinds small quantities of which were left over in the press.
(a) and (b). See foot-note on page 45.
For details see File No. 12, page 26.

STATEMENT IV.

Strength of the establishment for sorting and compilation work
on the last day of each month.

Month				Strength of establishment					
				Head Supervisor	Inspectors	Supervisors	Sorters	Compilers including those in mobile *compilation section	Attenders
July 1921	...	...	...	...	...	12	92	12	12
August "	...	...	...	1 (from 20-8-21)	...	16	157	14	19
September "	...	...	...	1	...	18	158	27	22
October "	...	...	...	1	...	19	155	25	22
November "	...	...	...	1	3 (from 14-11-21)	21	156	39	26
December "	...	...	...	1	3	21	160	40	26
January 1922	...	...	...	1	3	20	133	36	28
February "	...	...	...	1	1	12	...	96	17
March "	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	73	17
April "	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	24	6
May "	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	8	1
June "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
July "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
September "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

* Vide Para 30, Chapter II.

STATEMENT V.

Furniture *provided for the Central Abstraction Office

Name of office which lent the furniture	Chairs (a)	Tables (b)	Examination tables	Stools	Benches	Almirates (big)	Record racks(c)	Screens	Teakwood boxes	Pigeon-holes	Letter cabinet	Remarks
Secretariat including Economic Development Board.	48	20	131	140	6	5	4	2	2	2	3	ARTICLES PURCHASED. 700 tin boxes. 170 big dealwood pigeon-holes with movable tin partitions. 11 small junglewood pigeon-holes. (d) 1 big teakwood pigeon-hole with 48 holes.
Forest Conservator's Office	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	
Excise Commissioner's "	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	
Revenue "	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Food Controller's Office	4	12	...	2	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	
Total	55	32	151	162	28	10	12	5	6	7	3	

(a) 6 were camp chairs

(b) 2 camp, 11 big, office and

15 small office tables and four teapoys.

(c) 3 were "sus" shelves.

(d) This was unnecessary.

* A few chairs and tables were also made available from the Census Superintendent's Office.

STATEMENT VI.

Number of sorting units by districts, cities and religions.

Serial No.	Districts or cities					Number of <i>hobbis</i> or divisions	Number of units					
							Hindu	Musalman	Jain	Christian	Animist	Others
	DISTRICTS.											
1	Bangalore	District	...	...	...	52	44	11	6	11	8	...
2	Kolar	do	...	...	...	55	39	13	11	13	9	...
3	Tumkur	do	...	...	...	60	48	11	11	11	10	1
4	Mysore	do	...	...	...	80	74	15	14	14	9	4
5	Chitaldrug	do	...	...	...	31	32	12	12	12	12	3
6	Hassan	do	...	...	...	40	33	9	9	9	7	3
7	Kadur	do	...	...	...	35	18	8	7	8	6	1
8	Shimoga	do	...	...	...	38	26	10	10	10	7	1
					Total	381	309	89	80	88	68	13
	CITIES.											
1	Bangalore City	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	6	8
2	Kolar Gold Fields (City)	...	...	...	...	2	9	8	2	8	...	6
3	Mysore City	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	6	7	1	3
4	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	7	...	7
					Total	31	32	30	24	31	7	24
					Grand Total	412	341	119	104	119	75	37

STATEMENT VII.
Progress of sorting.

C. A. B

Month	Number of units sorted for table													Remarks
	VII	VIII	IX	X and XI	XII and XII A †	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XXI	XVII	XVIII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
August 1921	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† These tables were sorted by a special sorter. ‡ These tables were sorted for Christians only. Sorting of slips for the Industrial Census Table XXII was commenced in September 1921 and completed in February 1922.	
September 1921	714	251	174	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
October 1921	...	543	443	547	...	133	42	...	...	...	...	...		
November 1921	...	1	178	241	...	545	573	119*	119*	...	...	...		
December 1921	...	...	...	...	...	117	180	...	758	758	28	...		
January 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	767	789		
Total	795	795	795	795	...	795	795	119	119	795	795	795		

STATEMENT VIII.
Progress of compilation of Imperial Tables.

Month	Number of units for which figures were compiled for table														Provincial Tables I and II	Remarks
	I to VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII and XII A	XIII	XIV	XV and XVI	XVII	XVIII	XXI	XXII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
September 1921	Figures com- piled direct from the Com- pilation Re- gister No. I.	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		* Tables XV and XVI compiled for Chris- tians only. † The compilation of these Tables was done by the special sorter who sorted the slips for the Tables. § There was no sepa- rate compilation for this Table.
October 1921	...	141	423	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
November 1921	...	...	872	164	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
December 1921	...	...	...	500	795	635	...	...	...	119*	...	...	...	...	.....	
January 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§	795	...	...	...	...	Pts. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. Pt. 5 Pt. 4	.....	
February 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	795	254	...	Both I and II	Both I and II
March 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	...	.....	
Total units	.....	795	795	795	...	795	...	...	795	119	795	795	795	1-7 Pts.	I and II	

Appendix I.

LIST OF IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS, PAPERS, FORMS, ETC., RELATING TO THE
MYSORE CENSUS, 1921.

Serial No.	Publication, paper, form, etc.	Date	Brief subject
<i>A. Mysore Census Regulation.</i>			
1	Regulation No. II of 1920.	...	Mysore Census Regulation.
<i>B. Notifications, etc.</i>			
2	No. G. 624-85—Cen. 20-19-2.	9-7-20	Notifications in English and in Kannada regarding the general Census and the duties of the Government officers and non-officials in connection therewith and certain other matters.
3	G. O. No. 12744-804—Census 20-19-2.	5-1-21	Further instructions regarding co-operation of the several Government Departments, etc., in census work.
4	No. G. 16896—Census 34-20-3.	1-3-21	Notification closing all Government offices, etc., for three days on the 17th, 18th and 19th March 1921, for facilitating the final Census.
<i>C. Census Code for enumeration.</i>			
5	Part I	...	Census Code (English.)
6	" "	...	" (Kannada.)
7	" II	...	" (English.)
8	" III	...	" "
9	" IV	...	" "
10	" IV	...	" (Kannada.)
11	...	...	Reprint of Chapter VIII in Kannada.
<i>D. Circulars, etc., relating to the general Census</i>			
12	Circular 1	20-3-20	Introductory circular regarding the 6th decennial Census of 1921
13	" 2	6-4-20	Provisional formation of census divisions.
14	" 3	13-4-20	Despatch of charge list books to census charges.
15	" 4	6-5-20	Further instructions regarding census divisions.
16	" 5	6-5-20	Form of acknowledging receipt of census circulars, etc.
17	" 6	30-5-20	} Despatch of Census Code, Part I (English).
18	" 6a	27-5-20	
19	" 7	8-6-20	Subsidiary instructions for house numbering.
20	" 8	29-6-20	Census calendar, audit register, and progress report.
21	" 8a	6-6-20	Despatch of census calendar and of forms of progress report, audit or compilation register, etc.
22	" 9	30-6-20	Despatch of forms for preparing the original house lists
23	No. 43-50	9-7-20	Calls for taluk map showing the provisional formation of census divisions.
24	No. 27-34	7-7-20	Instructions in connection with the censusing of urban areas.
25	Circular 10	9-8-20	Despatch of Census Code, Part I (Kannada).
26	No. 910-46	11-8-20	Communication of remarks on progress reports of Charge Superintendents.
27	Circular 11	1-9-20	Despatch to Charge Superintendents, of taluk maps mounted and bound in book form.
28	" 12	21-9-20	Census of Railways
29	" 13	23-9-20	Instructions for filling up columns 12-17 of the charge list.
30	Circular 14	24-9-20	Despatch of Part II of the Census Code (English).
31	" 8b	28-9-20	Dates of despatch of the bi-monthly progress reports to the Census Superintendent.
32	No. 1899-1980.	29-9-20	Despatch of copy of Census Regulation and of the Government Notification of 9-7-20 referred to above.
33	Circular 15	19-10-20	Distribution of Part IV of the Census Code (English).
34	" 16	19-10-20	Despatch of forms of appointment of supervisors and enumerators.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Publication, paper, form, etc.	Date	Brief subject
35	Circular 17	16-11-20	Circle list and charge register (Forms 2 and 2A).
36	" 18	24-11-20	Numbering of villages, blocks, etc., entered in the circle list and the charge register.
37	" 19	24-11-20	Indent for duplicate house list books
38	" 20	27-11-20	Indent for draft enumeration books
39	" 21	3-12-20	Revised census calendar for December 1920
40	D. O. 4302-394	4-12-20	Despatch of charge register to Charge Superintendents
41	Circular 22	7-12-20	Despatch of Part IV of the Census Code (Kannada)
42	" 12a	15-12-20	Supplementary instructions regarding railway census
43	" 23	15-12-20	Instructions on certain points requiring immediate attention
44	" 24	15-12-20	Census of persons at jattras, etc.
45	" ...	17-12-20	Supply of forms for preparing duplicate house lists
46	" 26	21-12-20	Census calendar for the period 1st January 1921 to 14th April 1921.
47	" 27	24-12-20	Despatch of draft enumeration books
48	No. 5461-2	7-1-21	Census of "Special Tracts"
49	G. N. No. G. 13049— Cen. 29-20-2	8-1-21	List of Charge Superintendents
50	Circular 28	20-1-21	Requests Heads of Departments to issue necessary instructions regarding their respective subordinate officials appointed as census officers, entering on census duties without delay.
51	" 29	15-1-21	Consolidated addenda, corrigenda and errata to Parts I to IV of the Census Code.
52	" 30	28-1-21	Distribution of fair enumeration schedules
53	" ...	21-2-21	Census Superintendent's Proclamation (Kannada and English) about the final census.
54	" 31	24-2-21	Instructions on certain points connected with enumeration.
55	" 33	24-2-21	Despatch of house hold schedules, etc.
56	" 34	24-2-21	Despatch of provisional totals by Deputy Commissioners and Presidents.
57	" 30a	28-2-21	Revised instructions about the use of badami and brown cart-ridge covers of fair enumeration schedules.
58	" 35	4-3-21	Census of railway travellers
59	" 36	9-3-21	Instructions regarding arrangements on final census night, etc.
60	" 37	11-3-21	Despatch of loose-leaf schedules, etc.
61	" 38	14-3-21	Instructions with reference to circulars 36 and 37 and certain other matters.
62	" 39	28-3-21	Review of provisional totals
<i>E. Circulars, etc., regarding Industrial and Economic Censuses.</i>			
63	No. 2400-410	14-10-20	Introductory circular regarding the Special Industrial Census
64	" 5073-83	31-1-21	Instructions for taking the Industrial Census
65	" 6119-218	3-2-21	Despatch of Industrial Schedules A and B, etc.
66	" 6076-86	24-1-21	Circular <i>re</i> Economic Census
67	" 6925-35	29-3-21	Supplementary instructions regarding Economic Census
68	" ...	" ...	Register of industrial establishments.
<i>F. Census Code for abstraction and tabulation.</i>			
69	Chapt. I, Part V,	...	Slip-copying
70	" II "	...	The Abstraction Office
71	" III "	...	Sorting
72	" IV "	...	Compilation
73	" ...	...	Instructions for Sorting and Compiling Table XXII
74	" ...	...	Addendum to Chapter III sorting
75	" ...	...	Addenda and corrigenda to Chapters III and IV

APPENDIX I--contd.

Serial No.	Publication, paper, form, etc.	Date	Brief subject
<i>G. Circulars regarding slip-copying, etc.</i>			
76	Circular 32	24-2-21	Despatch of Chapter I of Part V, Census Code, Hindu slips, etc.
77	" 40	29-4-21	Further instructions regarding slip-copying, etc.
78	" 41	11-4-21	Co-operation of the Education Department in slip-copying
79	" 42	15-4-21	Further instructions regarding slip-copying and connected matters.
80	" 43	20-4-21	Additional instructions regarding the appointment of Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools as Assistant Charge Superintendents.
81	" 45	25-4-21	Supplementary indent for slips
82	" 46	29-4-21	Instructions regarding the procedure to be followed in case of shortage of slips of certain religions, and other matters.
83	" 47	4-5-21	Using of slips of one denomination for another, with suitable corrections.
84	" 48	4-4-21	Sorting cards for slip-sorting
85	" 51	13-5-21	Despatch of slips to the Central Abstraction Office
86	" 52	16-5-21	Supplemental indent for Musalman and Jain slips
87	" 54	19-5-21	Preparation of Special Infirmary slips
88	" 55	24-5-21	Review of progress of slip-copying and issue of further instructions, in connection therewith.
89	" 56	28-5-21	Explanation of an apparent difference between Section 1 and 5 in the Chapter on slip-copying.
90	" 58	30-5-21	Instructions regarding certain details connected with slip-copying
91	" 59	2-6-21	Weekly progress reports of slip-copying and issue of further instructions about slip-copying.
92	" 60	3-6-21	Employment as sorters, etc., in the Central Abstraction Office, of discharged employees who held the post of village improvement and census clerks in Taluk offices.
93	" 62	15-6-21	Registers, etc., to be forwarded with slip bundles
94	" 63	17-6-21	Review of receipt of slips from certain charges and progress of slip-copying in others.
95	" 65	4-7-21	Return of surplus slips to the Central Abstraction Office
96	" 66	12-7-21	Review of receipt of written up slips from census charges
<i>H. Circulars regarding preservation, etc., of census records.</i>			
97	" 68	28-7-21	Disposal of census records
98	" 72	22-9-21	Preservation of fair enumeration schedule books in census charges, till compilation is over.
99	" 76	23-6-22	Disposal of enumeration and house list books
<i>I. Circulars regarding allotment of funds for Census expenditure, etc.</i>			
100	Circular 25	18-12-20	Allotment of funds to census charges (for petty stationery articles) for distribution among Supervisors and Enumerators.
101	" 49	11-5-21	Allotment of funds for contingencies, slip-copying and checking
102	" 50	"	Instructions for the disbursement of allotments for slip-copying etc.
103	" 53	19-5-21	Procedure for drawing money for contingent expenses.
104	" 57	30-5-21	Money for contingent expenses on abstract contingent bills.
105	" 61	13-6-21	Further instructions <i>re</i> the distribution of remuneration for slip checking.
106	" 64	23-6-21	Instructions for expediting the despatch of detailed contingent bills and for drawing the allotments before 30th June 1921.
107	" 67	22-7-21	Accounting for slip-copying and contingent allotments drawn by Charge Superintendents.
108	" 70	15-8-21	Instructions for drawing immediately such of the allotments as were not drawn before 30th June 1921.
109	" 71	22-8-21	Reminder <i>re</i> detailed contingent bills.
110	" 73	27-10-20	Do do
111	" 74	7-2-22	Travelling allowance to non-official census officers.
112	" 75	23-5-22	Instructions for the despatch of detailed contingent bills due from certain charges.

APPENDIX I—contd.

Serial No.	Publication, paper, form, etc.	Date	Brief subject
<i>J. Other miscellaneous papers.</i>			
113	G. O. No. G. 14278-9— Cen. 80-20-21.	22-1-21	Grant of money prizes (in addition to <i>sannads</i>) to Supervisors and census clerks. Sannad forms (three kinds).
114	No. 1-11	29-1-21	Communicates the above Government Order <i>re</i> money prizes.
115	G. O. No. 19772—Cen. 30-20-4.	19-4-21	Recognition of good work done by Charge Superintendents and Divisional Census Officers.
116	Circular 44	22-4-21	List showing the names of Charge Superintendents and Divisional Census officers who did good work during the Census of 1921.
117	„ 69	29-7-21	Administration Report on the Census operations of 1921.
118	G. O. No. M. 3642-701— Cen. 15-21-2.	18-2-22	Records the good work of Charge Superintendents and Divisional Census Officers.
119	G. O. No. M. 4714-5— Cen. 12-21-4.	18-4-22	Travelling allowance to non-official census officers.
120	No. 112-31, 154-160	17-7-22 ; 26-7-22.	Disposal of furniture in the Census Superintendent's Office.
121	..	10-2-23	Preparation of list of villages for Part V of the Report.
<i>K. Forms, etc., connected with Abstraction and Tabulation.</i>			
122	..	..	Slips for Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Jains, Animists and „others”.
123	Form I	..	Compilation Register covers
124	...	..	Do inner sheets
125	C. A. 1	..	Slip A (Industrial Census)
126	„ 2	..	Totalling form—Table XXII, Parts I and II
127	„ 3	..	Order of appointment
128	„ 4	..	Certificate
129	„ 5	..	Requisition for records
130	„ 7	..	Register of work done by sorters
131	„ 8	..	Daily abstract of work done in Sections
132	„ 9	..	Weekly progress report from the Assistants
133	„ 10	..	Labels for boxes of units.
134	„ 12	..	Sorting ticket for Table VII
135	„ 13	..	Do Tables VIII and IX
136	„ 14	..	Do „ X and XI
137	„ 16	..	Do „ XII and XII-A
138	„ 17	..	Do „ XIII
139	„ 18	..	Do „ XIV (large size)
140	„ „	..	Do „ „ (small size)
141	„ 19	..	Do „ XVI-A
142	„ 20	..	Do „ XVI-B
143	„ 21	..	Special sorting ticket for European British subjects
144	„ 22	..	Sorting ticket for Table XV
145	„ 23	..	Do „ XXI, small size
146	„ „	..	Do „ „ big
147	„ 24	..	Do „ XVII
148	„ 25	..	Do „ XVIII
149	„ 27	..	Tabulation Register „ III
150	„ 28	..	Compilation Register „ III
151	„ 29	..	Do „ VII
152	„ 30	..	Do „ VIII
153	„ 31	..	Do „ IX
154	„ 32	..	Do „ X
155	„ 33	..	Do „ XI
156	„ 35	..	Do „ XII
157	„ 36	..	Do „ XII-A
158	„ 37	..	Do „ XIII
159	„ 38	..	Do „ XIV

APPENDIX I—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Publication, paper, form, etc.	Date	Brief subject
160	C. A. 39	..	Compilation Register Table XV
161	" 40	..	Do " XVI, Part A
162	" 41	..	Do " XVI " B
163	" 42	..	Compilation Register for European British subjects born in Great Britain and Ireland
164	" 43	..	Compilation Register for Table XXI
165	" 44	..	Do XVII
166	" 45	..	Do XVIII, Part I
167	" 46	..	Do XVIII " II
168	" 47	..	Do XVIII " III
169	" 49	..	Verification slip
170	" 50	..	Labels of age periods for Tables VII and XII, Part I
171	" 51	..	Do of age periods, etc., for Table VIII
172	" 52	..	Do of castes for Tables IX, XII-A, XIII and XXI
173	" 53	..	Do of tribes, races, etc., for Tables IX, XII-A, XIII and XXI
174	" 54	..	Do of birth districts for Table XI
175	" 55	..	Do of languages
176	" 56	..	Notes of testing during sorting
177	" 57	..	Labels of age periods, etc., for Table XIV
178	" 58	..	Labels of age periods for Tables XVI-A and B
179	" 59	..	Labels of Christian sects for Table XV
180	" 60	..	Labels for file of sorting tickets
181	" 61	..	Do compilation registers
182	" 62	..	Labels of occupations for Table XVII
183	..	..	Tests for checking Imperial Tables and Provincial Tables I and II
184	..	16-5-21	Lists of Districts, Taluks, Cities, Municipalities, etc.
185	..	..	Lists of Districts for reference during sorting for Table XI
186	..	..	Lists of Sects to be sorted for Table XV
187	..	19-10-21	Note on the Scheme of occupations
188	..	...	List of occupations for sorting for Table XVII
189	..	...	Index of occupations (Kannada)
190	..	...	Alphabetical Index of castes, tribes, etc.

Appendix II.

NOTES ON IMPERIAL TABLES.

Number of Tables compiled.—The information collected in the census schedules both general and industrial are presented in the following Imperial and Provincial Tables prescribed in Government of India, Department of Education (Census) Notification No. 93, dated 11th October 1920.

Imperial Tables.

- I. Area, houses and population.
- II. Variation in population since 1871.
- III. Towns and villages classified by population.
- IV. Towns classified by population with variation since 1871.
- V. Towns arranged territorially with population by religion.
- VI. Religion.
- VII. Age, sex and civil condition.
- VIII. Education by religion and age.
- IX. Education by selected castes, tribes, or races.
- X. Language.
- XI. Birthplace.
- XII. Infirmities.
 - Part I—Distribution by age.
 - " II—Distribution by districts.
- XII-A. Infirmities by selected castes, tribes or races.
- XIII. Caste, tribe, race or nationality.
- XIV. Civil condition by age for selected castes, tribes and races.
- XV. Territorial distribution of the Christian population by sect and race.
- XVI. European and allied races and Anglo-Indians by race and age.
 - (a) European and allied races (including Armenians).
 - (b) Anglo-Indians.
- XVII. Occupation or means of livelihood ; General table.

XVIII. Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only.

- (1) Rent receivers.
- (2) Rent payers.
- (3) Agricultural employees.

XXI. Occupation of selected castes, tribes or races.

XXII. Industrial Statistics, Parts I to VII.

Provincial Tables.

- I. Area and population of cities and taluks.
- II. Population of cities and taluks by religion and education.

Part II of the Census Report embodies the statistics arranged under the Imperial and Provincial Tables referred to above.

2. Territorial Units.—Each of the marginally noted areas forms a unit so far as the Imperial

1. Each of the 8 districts.
2. Each of the 3 cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields.
3. Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Tables are concerned, the statistics furnished in each Imperial Table in the case of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts being exclusive of the figures relating respectively to Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields Cities. Figures are also given in the Imperial Tables separately for the two natural divisions in the

State, viz., the Eastern or Maidan Division and Western or Malnad Division referred in Chapter I of Part I of Census Report of 1921. The taluk or the sub-taluk has been adopted as the unit in the two Provincial Tables mentioned above.

3. Nature of information exhibited.—The headings of the several tables as given above indicate roughly the contents of the tables. The figures for previous Censuses given in Tables II and IV of 1921 for the Kolar Gold Fields City and Kolar District differ from the corresponding figures in Tables II and IV of 1911, the difference in each case being due to adjustments necessitated by the inclusion in 1921 Census of 80 villages in the Kolar Gold Fields City, which in the previous Census were included in the Kolar District. Table IV of the 1921 Census furnishes figures also for some towns which were not classed as such prior to 1911.

4. Tables I to VI.—The area of the State and of each division, district and city, the number of towns and of inhabited villages, as well as the number of occupied houses and population in each of the above units are given in Table I. Table II shows the variation of population during the six censuses. The area entered against the State in Table I is less by 5.82 square miles than that shown in Table I of 1911 Census owing to fraction of a mile being omitted in the case of districts and cities in calculating the total. Table III exhibits towns and villages classified by population while Table IV classifies the population of towns with variation since 1871 Table V gives the territorial distribution by religion of the town population. Table VI shows the distribution by religion of the entire population in the State.

The remaining tables contain statistics under the other heads noted below. Where more than one table is entered against any head it has to be understood that the table first mentioned embodies the main statistics concerning such head.

HEAD	TABLES	REMARKS
Age	VII, VIII*, XII, XIV, XVI, (a) (&) (b) †	*The age periods in Table VIII correspond approximately to primary, secondary and higher education.
Birthplace	XI	
Caste, tribe or race	XIII, IX, XII (A) XIV, XXI, (&) XV	
Civil condition	VII, XIV	
Infirmity	XII, XII (A)	
Industrial Statistics	XXII, Parts I to VII	† Vide sub-para (3) below:—
Literacy	VIII & IX	
Mother tongue	X	
Occupation	XVII, XVIII, & XXI	
Christian sects	XV †	

The main points in which the Imperial Tables contained in Part II of 1911 Census Report differ from those of 1921 are indicated below:—

- (1) Tables regarding immigrants into selected areas, (Table XI-A, of 1911) and mixed occupations (Table XV (c) of 1911 and XIX of 1921) which were compiled in 1911 Census and the Table regarding occupations by religions (Table XV-D of 1911 and Table XX of 1921) which was not compiled in the 1911 Census, were omitted in this Census, being optional tables.
- (2) Tables IX, XII-A, XIII, XIV and XXI have been compiled for selected castes, tribes, etc., during this Census.
- (3) The two Tables XV, XVI (a) and (b), (corresponding to Nos. XVII and XVIII of 1911) regarding the classification by sect and race of the Christian population and Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians respectively which were relegated to the end in Part II of 1911 Tables volume were during this Census placed before the occupation tables. The several parts of the occupation and Industrials tables which were given sub-numbers in 1911 (XV A, B, C, D, E) were formed into independent tables with separate numbers.

(4) The following are the main additions or alterations made in the contents of the tables :—

- (a) Revision of age-periods in Table XVIII of 1911 (XVI of 1921)
- (b) Addition of a few more languages in Table X and addition of a few more birthplaces in Table XI.
- (c) Revision of classification of Christian sects in Table XVII of 1911 or XV of 1921.
- (d) Slight revision of the classification of occupations by orders and groups in Table XXI.
- (e) Incorporation in Industrial Census Table XXII, of additional information regarding power used, looms put up, caste or race and birthplace of skilled and unskilled employees in industrial establishments.

5. Provincial Table I gives for each taluk, sub-taluk and city figures of area, occupied houses towns, inhabited villages and population while Table II shows the population distributed by religion and literate persons classified by 3 age-periods.

6. *Tests adopted in checking the figures.*—To ensure the accuracy of the figures in the several tables the primary and secondary tests (*vide* lists below) were applied to each table, the primary tests being applied to the checking of figures in a table while the secondary tests were applied to verify the agreement of same figures regarding a particular head or heads occurring in two or more tables. In addition to the application of these tests the statistics under each head were invariably compared with the figures under corresponding heads of the tables of the last Census. The probabilities of all variations were considered with reference to local and other conditions and where the variations appeared abnormal the compilation registers were examined. If the variation was spread uniformly over all units of sorting, one or two small units were examined to test the accuracy of sorting. Where the deviations were noticed in particular areas the slips were resorted not only to verify the accuracy of sorting but also to find out to what causes the variations could be traced. Where no adequate explanation was forthcoming district officers were asked to enquire into the matter and to furnish explanations, if any.

TESTS FOR CHECKING THE TABLES.

PART I.—PRIMARY TESTS.

Table I	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. & \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10 = 11 + 14. \\ \text{Col. 9} = 12 + 15. & \text{Col. 10} = 13 + 16. \\ \text{Col. 11} = 12 + 13. & \text{Col. 14} = 15 + 16. \end{array} \right.$
Table II	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Col. 2} = 14 + 20. & \text{Col. 3} = 15 + 21. \\ \text{Col. 4} = 16 + 22. & \text{Col. 5} = 17 + 23. \\ \text{Col. 6} = 18 + 24. & \text{Col. 7} = 19 + 25. \\ \text{Col. 8} = 2 - 3. & \text{Col. 9} = 3 - 4. \\ \text{Col. 10} = 4 - 5. & \text{Col. 11} = 5 - 6. \\ \text{Col. 12} = 6 - 7. & \text{Col. 13} = 2 - 7. \end{array} \right.$
Table III	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 + 20. \\ \text{Col. 3} = 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 22. \end{array} \right.$
Table IV	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Col. 4} = 16 + 19. & \text{Col. 5} = 17 + 20. \\ \text{Col. 6} = 18 + 21. & \text{Col. 10} = 4 - 5. \\ \text{Col. 11} = 5 - 6. & \text{Col. 12} = 6 - 7. \\ \text{Col. 13} = 7 - 8. & \text{Col. 14} = 8 - 9. \\ \text{Col. 15} = 4 - 9. \end{array} \right.$
Table V	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 3} = 4 + 5 = 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 24 + 27 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 19 + 22 + 25 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 5} = 8 + 11 + 14 + 17 + 20 + 23 + 26 + 29 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 6} = 7 + 8. & \text{Col. 9} = 10 + 11 \text{ and so on for all religions.} \end{array} \right.$
Table VI	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4 = 5 + 8 + 11 + 14 + 17 + 20 + 23 + 26 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 3} = 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 21 + 24 + 27 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 19 + 22 + 25 + 28 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. & \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10 \text{ and so on for all the religions in the Table.} \end{array} \right.$
Table VII	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4 = 5 + 8 + 11. \\ \text{Col. 3} = 6 + 9 + 12. \\ \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 10 + 13. & \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. \\ \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10. & \text{Col. 11} = 12 + 13. \end{array} \right.$
Table VIII	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Col. 3} = 4 + 5 = 6 + 9. & \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 10. \\ \text{Col. 5} = 8 + 11. & \text{Col. 6} = 7 + 8. \\ \text{Col. 9} = 10 + 11. & \text{Col. 12} = 13 + 14. \\ \text{Col. 15} = 16 + 17. & \text{Col. 18} = 19 + 20. \\ \text{Col. 21} = 22 + 23. & \text{Col. 24} = 25 + 26. \\ \text{Col. 27} = 28 + 29. & \text{Col. 30} = 31 + 32. \end{array} \right.$
Table IX	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 3} = 4 + 5 = 6 + 9. & \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 10. \\ \text{Col. 5} = 8 + 11. & \text{Col. 6} = 7 + 8. & \text{Col. 9} = 10 + 11. & \text{Col. 12} = 13 + 14. \end{array} \right.$

For each age-group the division total must be equal to the totals of the district units included in it and the State total excluding C. and M. Station to the total of the two divisions.

Table X	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4 = 5 + 8 + 11 + 14 + \text{etc.} \quad \text{Col. 3} = 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 19 + \text{etc.} \quad \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. \quad \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10. \\ \text{Col. 2 (a)} = 3 (a) + 4 (a) = 5 + 8 + 11 + 14 + 17. \\ \text{Col. 3 (a)} = 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18. \\ \text{Col. 4 (a)} = 7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 19. \\ \text{Col. 2 (b)} = 20 + 23 + 26 + 29 + 32 + 35 + 38 + 41 + 44 + 47 + 50 + 53 + 56 + 59 \\ + 62 + 65 + 68 + 71 + 74 + 77 + 80 + 83 + 86 + 89 \text{ and so on for (c) and (d).} \end{array} \right.$
Table XI	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4 = 5 + 8 + 11 + 14 + 17 + 20 + \text{etc.} = 2 (a) + 38. \\ \text{Col. 2 (a)} = 2 (b) + 2 (c). \\ \text{Col. 3} = 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18 + 21 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 3 (a)} = 3 (b) + 3 (c). \\ \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 10 + 13 + 16 + 19 + 22 = 4 (a) + 40. \\ \text{Col. 4 (a)} = 4 (b) + 4 (c). \\ \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. \quad \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10 \text{ and so on for all other districts.} \end{array} \right.$
Table XII Part I	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4. \\ \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. \quad \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10. \\ \text{Col. 11} = 12 + 13. \quad \text{Col. 14} = 15 + 16. \end{array} \right.$
Table XII Part II	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4. \\ \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. \quad \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10. \\ \text{Col. 11} = 12 + 13. \quad \text{Col. 14} = 15 + 16. \end{array} \right.$
Table XII A	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4. \quad \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. \\ \text{Col. 8} = 9 + 10. \quad \text{Col. 11} = 12 + 13. \\ \text{Col. 14} = 15 + 16. \end{array} \right.$
Table XIII	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 4 + 32 = 6 + 24 = 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 + 20 + 22 + 26 + 28 + 30 + 32. \\ \text{Col. 3} = 5 + 33 = 7 + 25 = 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23 + 27 + 29 + 31 + 33. \end{array} \right.$
Table XIV	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 4} = 5 + 12 + 19. \quad \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11. \\ \text{Col. 12} = 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18. \\ \text{Col. 19} = 20 + 21 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25. \end{array} \right.$
Table XV	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4 = 11 + 20 \text{ etc.} \\ \text{Col. 3} = 5 + 7 + 9 = 12 + 21 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 4} = 6 + 8 + 10 = 13 + 22 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 5} = 14 + 23 + \text{etc.} \quad \text{Col. 6} = 15 + 24 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 7} = 16 + 25 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 8} = 17 + 26 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 9} = 18 + 27 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 10} = 19 + 28 + \text{etc.} \\ \text{Col. 11} = 12 + 13. \quad \text{Col. 12} = 14 + 16 + 18. \quad 13 = 15 + 17 + 19 \text{ similarly} \\ \text{with cols. 20, 21, 22, etc.} \end{array} \right.$
Table XVI (a)	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4 = 5 + 22. \\ \text{Col. 3} = 6 + 23. \quad \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 24. \\ \text{Col. 5} = 6 + 7. \quad \text{Col. 6} = 8 + 10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + 18 + 20. \\ \text{Col. 7} = 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19 + 21. \\ \text{Col. 22} = 23 + 24. \quad \text{Col. 23} = 25 + 27 + 29 + 31 + 33 + 35 + 37. \\ \text{Col. 24} = 26 + 28 + 30 + 32 + 34 + 36 + 38. \end{array} \right.$
Table XVI (b)	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3 + 4 = 5 + 6 + 7 + \text{etc., up to col. 28 excluding Cols. 13, 14, 15 and 16.} \\ \text{Col. 3} = 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 17 + 19 + 21 + 23 + 25 + 27. \\ \text{Col. 4} = 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 18 + 20 + 22 + 24 + 26 + 28. \end{array} \right.$
Table XVII	..	Col. 1 = 2 + 3 + 6. Col. 7 = 8 + 9 + 12 and so on for all other occupations.
NOTE.—The aggregate of all the "Groups" in an 'Order' must agree with the figures shown against the 'Order' similarly, the figures for each 'Order' in a sub-class must add up to the total for the 'sub-class,' those for each 'sub-class' to the total for the 'Class' and those for each 'Class' to the total for the district and the State.		
Table XVIII	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 4} = 8 + 10. \\ \text{Col. 5} = 9 + 11. \\ \text{Col. 6} = 12 + 14 + \text{etc.} + 32. \\ \text{Col. 7} = 13 + 15 + \text{etc.} + 33. \end{array} \right.$
Table XXI	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 3} = 6 + 12 + 14 + 16 + \dots \\ \text{Col. 4} = 7 + 13 + 15 + \dots \end{array} \right.$
Table XXII, Parts I and II.		Cols. 4 + 5 = 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19
Part III	..	Col. 2 = 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 = 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16.
Part IV	{	Cols. 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 6 + + 21 = 22 + 23 + + 48.

Part V ... Cols. $2+3+4+5=6+7+ \dots +27=28+29+ \dots +57$
 Provincial Table I .. Col. $6=7+8$.

PART II—SECONDARY TESTS.

[The Roman figures refer to the numbers of the Tables and the Arabic figures to the numbers of the columns.]

TABLE I.

Column $3=IV (1)^*=V (2)^*$.
 Columns $3+4=III (2)$.
 Column $8=II (2)=III (3)=VI (2)=VII (2)^\dagger=VIII (3)^\dagger=X (2)=XI (2)^\dagger=XIII (2+3)=XVII (1)$.
 Column $9=IV (4)^\dagger=V (3)^\dagger$.
 Column $11=II (14)=VI (3)=VII (3)^\dagger=VIII (4)^\dagger=X (3)=XI (3)^\dagger=XIII (2)$.
 Column $12=IV (16)^\dagger=V (4)^\dagger$.
 Column $14=II (20)=VI (4)=VII (4)^\dagger=VIII (5)^\dagger=X (4)=XI (4)^\dagger=XIII (3)$.
 Column $15=IV (19)^\dagger=V (5)^\dagger$.

TABLE II.

Column $2=I (8)\S$. Col. $14=I (11)\S$. Col. $20=I (14)\S$.

TABLE III.

Column $2=I (3+4)$. Col. $3=I (8)\S$.

TABLE IV.

Column $1^\dagger=I (3)\S$.
 Column $4^\dagger=I (9)\S$. Col. $16^\dagger=I (12)\S$. Col. $19^\dagger=I (15)\S$.

TABLE V.

Column $2^\dagger=I (3)\S$. Col. $3^\dagger=I (9)\S$. Col. $4^\dagger=I (12)\S$.
 Column $5^\dagger=I (15)\S$.

TABLE VI.

Column $2=I (8)\S$. Col. $3=I (11)\S$.
 Column $4=I (14)\S$.

NOTE.—The totals (persons, males, females) for each religion must agree with the totals for the same religion in columns (2, 3 and 4)[†] in Table VII and Cols. (3, 4 and 5)[†] of Table VIII. They must also agree with the corresponding totals in Table XIII.

Column $23=XV (2)$. Col. $24=XV (3)$. Col. $25=XV (4)$.

TABLE VII.

Column $2^\dagger=I (8)\S$. Col. $3^\dagger=I (11)\S$.
 Column $4^\dagger=I (14)\S$.

NOTE.—The figures in Cols. 2, 3 and 4 for the total population and each religion at the different age-periods must agree with those for the corresponding age-periods in Table VIII, e.g. the total of age-periods 0—5 and 5—10 in Table VII must agree with age-period 0—10 in Table VIII.

For tests in respect of each religion see remarks against Table VI above.

TABLE VIII.

Column $3^\dagger=I (8)\S$. Col. $4^\dagger=I (11)^\dagger$. Col. $5^\S=I (14)\S$.
 See note against Table VII.

TABLE IX.

The total population of each caste (Cols. 4 and 5) must agree with the corresponding figures in Table XIII.

TABLE X.

Column $2=I (8)\S$. Col. $3=I (11)\S$.
 Column $4=I (14)\S$.

TABLE XI.

Column $2^\dagger=I (8)\S$. Column $3^\dagger=I (11)\S$. Column $4^\dagger=I (14)\S$.

TABLE XII—A.

The figures in columns 3 and 4 will of course agree with those in Table XIII from which they are taken.

TABLE XIII.

See remarks against Tables IX, XII—A, XIV and XXI. The aggregate of all castes, etc., of a given religion must agree with the figure for that religion in Table VI.

TABLE XIV.

Column 4—See remarks against Table IX.

TABLE XV.

Column 2=VI (23). Column 3=VI (24).
Column 4=VI (25). Column 5=XVI (a) (3).
Column 6=XVI (a) (4). Column 7=XVI (b) (3). Column 8=XVI (b) (4).

TABLE XVI—A.

Column 3=XV (5). Column 4=XV (6).

TABLE XVI—B.

Column 3=XV (7). Column 4=XV (8).

TABLE XVII.

Column 1=I (8)§.

TABLE XXI.

Columns 3 to 5 see remarks against Table IX.

TABLE XXII.

Part I—Columns 3, 4, to 19=Part II 3, 4 to 19.
Column 3=Part III (2).
Columns 12+13+14+15=Part IV (2+3+4+5).
Columns 16+17+18+19=Part V (2+3+4+5)
Part II—Columns 3, 4 to 19=Part I 3, 4 to 19.
Part III—Column 2=Part I (3).
Part IV—Columns 2+3+4+5=Part I (12+13+14+15).
Part V—Columns 2+3+4+5=Part I (16+17+18+19).

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Column 6=Provincial II (2+3+4+5+ . . . +13).
Column 7=Provincial II (2+4+6+8+10+12).
Column 8=Provincial II (3+5+7+9+11+13).
Column 9=Imperial Table II, column 3.

The total of towns or taluks, etc., in a district in columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 will tally with columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 14 respectively of Imperial Table I in respect of that district.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

The total of the towns and taluks, etc., in a district in columns 2 and 3 will tally with columns 6 and 7 respectively of Imperial Table VI and similarly for other religions.

The total of the towns or taluks, etc., in a district in columns 14 to 19 will tally with the corresponding figures in Imperial Table VIII.

Appendix III.

NOTE ON SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

Besides the Imperial Tables exhibiting the absolute or actual figures several subsidiary tables have been prepared and appended to the respective chapters of Part I of the Census Report of 1921, in accordance with the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India. These subsidiary tables present mostly proportional figures deduced from census statistics, in a simple and more intelligible form with a view to help the reader to more readily understand and draw conclusions from the census figures. Some of the subsidiary tables contain figures taken from certain departmental reports and returns. The subsidiary tables compiled at the present census are similar to those of the last census except in the following main points:—

- (1) Interchange of a few subsidiary tables of Chapters I and II of the Census Report.
- (2) Omission of one or more subsidiary tables compiled in 1911 for Chapters III, IV, VIII, IX and X.

* The total number of entries in Tables IV and V is the same as the figure in column 3 of Table I.

† Grand total of column.

§ For further correspondences see the tables and columns quoted.

(3) Omission or incorporation, of certain details in a few subsidiary tables, *e.g.*, in Subsidiary Table No. V of Chapter I of 1911 [III (1) & (2) of 1921]. I of Chapter V. I and II of Chapter XI. II and III of Chapter XII.

(4) Incorporation.

(i) In Chapter V of two more Tables IV (a) & V (a).

(ii) In Chapter XII of 8 more subsidiary tables compiled from the Special Industrial Statistics embodied in Imperial Table XXII.

(5) Calculation of the proportional figures regarding literates, etc., in a few columns in most of the subsidiary tables of Chapter VIII. (Education) on the strength of population aged 5 years and over or 10 years and over, instead of on the population of all ages.

2. The heading of each subsidiary table shows clearly what the figures therein relate to. Slight adjustments have been effected in the proportional figures in certain cases to make the component figures work up to the total for the State, etc. With a view to ensure the accuracy of the figures every subsidiary table was worked out by two independent sets of compilers. Where the results differed the working was re-examined and the difference was reconciled. Over and above this dual compilation the figures were checked with the comptometer. The use of logarithmic tables facilitated the work considerably and one set of compilers used them exclusively in preparing the subsidiary tables.

Sources for the figures in the several subsidiary tables embodied in Part I of the Census Report of 1921.

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
I	I	Density, water-supply and crops ..	2 3-13	Provincial Table I of 1921. Season and Crop Reports.
	II	Distribution of the population classified according to density.	2-17	Provincial Table I of 1921.
	III	Variation in relation to density since 1871.	2	Provincial Table I of 1921.
			3-6	Subsidiary Table I of Chapter II of the Census Report of 1911.
			7	Imperial Table II of 1921.
			8	Provincial Table I of 1921.
			9-13	Subsidiary Table I of Chapter II of the Census Report of 1911.
	IV	Variation in natural population ..	2-3 4	Imperial Table XI of 1921. Figures furnished by Census Superintendents of other Provinces and States and by Census Commissioner for India.
	V	Comparison with vital statistics ..	2-3 7-8	Reports of the Sanitary Department. Subsidiary Table IV of Chapter I of 1921.
	VI	(a) Variation by taluks classified according to density. Actual variation .. (b) Variation per cent by taluks classified according to density. Proportional variation ..	..	Provincial Table I of 1921 and 1911 and Subsidiary Tables IV and IV (a) of Chapter II of Census Report of 1911.
II	VII	Persons per house and houses per square mile.	2 & 7 3-6 8-11	Provincial Table I of 1921. Subsidiary Table VII of Chapter I of Census Report of 1911.
	I	Distribution of the population between towns and villages.	2-5 6-9 10-13	Imperial Table I of 1921. Do V do Imperial Tables III and V of 1921.

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
II	II	Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.	2	Column 4 of Subsidiary Table I of Chapter II of Census Report of 1921.
			3-6	Imperial Tables V and VI of 1921.
	III	(1) Distribution of the population in groups of places according to size and rural territory 1891-1921.	2-3	Imperial Tables I and IV of 1921
			4-9	Imperial Tables II and IV of 1911 and of previous 2 Censuses.
		(2) Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1921 with increase.	2-3	Imperial Tables I and IV of 1921.
			4	Imperial Table IV of 1911 and of 1921 and Imperial Table II of 1921.
	IV	Cities	2-4	Provincial Table I of 1921.
			5	Imperial Table XI of 1921.
			6-11	Cols. 2-7 of Subsidiary Table III of Chapter I of 1921 Census Report.
				Imperial Table XI.
III	I	Immigration (actual figures) ..	2-19	Imperial Table XI.
	II	Emigration (actual figures) ..	2-4	Subsidiary Table I of Chapter III of Census Report of 1921.
			5-7	Imperial Table XI of 1921. Figures furnished by Census Superintendents of other Provinces and States and Census Commissioner for India.
			8-10	
			11-13	
			14-16	
			17-19	
	III	Migration between natural divisions.	..	Imperial Table XI of 1921 and Subsidiary Table IV of Chapter III of Census Report of 1911.
	IV	Migration between Mysore and other parts of India.	2	Imperial Table XI of 1921.
			5	Figures received from the Census Superintendents of other Provinces and States and Census Commissioner for India.
			3, 6 & 9	Subsidiary Table V of Chapter III of Census Report of 1911.
IV	I	General distribution of the population by religion.	2, & 3	Imperial Table VI of 1921
			4-7 & 9-11	Subsidiary Table I of Chapter IV of Census Report of 1911.
	II	Distribution by districts, of the main religions.	2, 7, 12,	Subsidiary Table I of Chapter IV of Census Report of 1921.
			3-6	Subsidiary Table II of Chapter IV of Census Report of 1911.
			8-11, etc.	
	III	Christians, number and variations..	Col, 2	Imperial Table VI of 1921.
			3-6	Subsidiary Table III of Chapter IV of Census Report of 1911.
			8-10	
	IV	Religions of urban and rural populations (for natural divisions).	...	Imperial Tables V and VI of 1921.
V	I	Distribution of 205,709 persons (Hindus and Musalmans only) by sex and annual age-periods.	..	Figures obtained from special sorting of slips of 205,709 persons (Hindus and Musalmans).
	II	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the State and each natural division.	2 & 3	Imperial Table VII of 1921.
			4-11	Subsidiary Table II of Chapter V of Census Report of 1911.
	III	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.	2 & 3	Imperial Table VII of 1921.
			4-11	Subsidiary Table III of Chapter V of Census Report of 1911.
	IV	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.	2-11	Imperial Table XIV of 1921.

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
V	1V (a)	Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15-40, in certain castes; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.	2- 6	Imperial Table XIV of 1921.
	V	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.	2, 6, 10, } 11 & 18 } 3-5, 7-9, } 12-17 } & 19-21 }	Imperial Table VII of 1921. Subsidiary Table V of Chapter V of Census Report of 1911.
	V (a)	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.	...	Imperial Table VII of 1921, 1911, and corresponding tables of previous censuses. Subsidiary Table V of Chapter V of Census Report of 1921.
	VI	Variation in population at certain age-periods.	...	Imperial Table VII of 1921 and Subsidiary Table VI of Chapter V of Census Report of 1911.
	VII	Reported birth-rate by sex and natural division.	...	Annual Reports of the Sanitary Department in Mysore and of the Civil and Military Station Municipality.
	VIII	Reported death-rate by sex and natural division.	...	Do do
	IX	Reported death rate by sex and age in decade and in selected years per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1911.	...	Do do
	X	Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.	...	Do do
	X (a)	Reported deaths from plague per mille.	...	Do do
VI	I	General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.	2 3 4-9	Imperial Table VII of 1921. Imperial Table XI and figures <i>re.</i> emigration received from other Census Superintendents. Subsidiary Table I of Chapter VI of Census Report of 1911.
	II	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last 3 censuses.	2-3, 5-6, } 8 & 9 }	Subsidiary Table II of Chapter VI of Census Report of 1911. Imperial Table VII of 1921.
	III	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and natural division.	4, 7 & 10	Imperial Table of 1921.
	IV	Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.	...	Imperial Table XIV of 1921. Subsidiary Table V of Chapter VI of the Census Report.
	V	Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900, 1901-10, 1911-20.	...	Annual Reports of the Mysore Sanitary Department and of the Civil and Military Station Municipality.
	VI	Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.	...	Do do
VII	I	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last five censuses.	...	Imperial Table VII of 1921 and Subsidiary Table I of Chapter VII of the Census Report of 1911.
	II	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.	...	Imperial Table VII of 1921.
	III	Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.	...	Do do

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Subject
1	2	3	4	5
VIII	IV	Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.	...	Imperial Table VII of 1921.
	V	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.	...	Imperial Table XIV of 1921.
	I	Literacy by age, sex and religion ...	...	Imperial Tables VIII and VII of 1921.
	II	Literacy by age, sex and locality ...	...	Do do
	III	Literacy by religion, sex and locality ...	...	Do do
	IV	English education by age, sex and locality.	2-11 12-17	Do do Imperial Tables VIII and VII of 1911, 1901 and 1891.
	V	Progress of literacy since 1881 ...	2, 7, 12, 15, 18, 21, 3-4 8-9 13-14 16-17 19-20 22-23	Imperial Tables VIII and VII of 1921. Imperial Tables VIII and VII of 1911 and 1901.
	VI	Literacy by caste ...	2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13.	Imperial Table IX of 1921. Subsidiary Table VI of Chapter VIII of Census Report of 1911.
	VII	Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.	2 & 3 d-3	Administration Report of the Education Department and information furnished by the Registrar, Mysore University. Subsidiary Table VII of Chapter VIII of 1911 Census Report.
				Imperial Table X of 1921.
IX	I	Distribution of total population by language.	...	
	II	Distribution by language of the population of each district.	...	Do
	III	Comparison of caste and language tables.	...	Imperial Tables X and XIII of 1921.
X	I	Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of the population at each of the last 5 censuses.	2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37. 3-6 8-11 13-16 18-21 23-26 28-31 33-36 38-41	Part II of Imperial Table XII of 1921. Subsidiary Table I of Chapter X of Census Report of 1911.
	II	Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.	2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37. 3-6 8-11 13-16 18-21 23-26 28-31 33-36 38-41	Part I of Imperial Table XII of 1921. Subsidiary Table II of Chapter X of Census Report of 1911.
	III	Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age-period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.	...	Part I of Imperial Table XII of 1921.
XI	I	Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.	...	Imperial Table XIII of 1921.

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
XII	II	Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1871.	...	Imperial Table XIII of 1921. Subsidiary Table II of Chapter XI of Census Report of 1911 and caste tables of previous censuses.
	<i>Subsidiary Tables re occupation based on the statistics of the general census.</i>			
	I	General distribution by occupations	...	Imperial Table XVII of 1921.
	II	Distribution by occupation in natural divisions.	...	Do
	III	Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts.	...	Do
	IV	Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).	...	Imperial Table XVII of 1921.
	V	Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).	...	Parts I, II and III of Imperial Table XVIII of 1921.
	VI	Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.	...	Imperial Table XVII of 1921.
	VII	Selected occupations 1921, 1911 and 1901.	...	Imperial Table XVII of 1921. Subsidiary Table VII of Chapter XII of Census Report of 1911.
	VIII	Occupations of selected castes ...	...	Imperial Table XXI of 1921.
	IX	(1) Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation Department.	...	Figures furnished by the State Railway and Irrigation Departments and the M. & S. M. Railway authorities.
		(2) Number of persons employed in the Post Office and Telegraph Department on the 18th March 1921.	...	Figures furnished by the Postal and Telegraph Departments.
	<i>Subsidiary Tables based on the statistics of the Special Industrial Census.</i>			
	I	Distribution of industries and persons employed.	...	Parts I & II of Imperial Table XXII of 1921.
	II	Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.	...	Compiled from figures in sorting 'A' slips of 1921 Census for industrial establishments employing 20 or more persons, and Imperial Table XV(e) of 1911.
	III	Organization of establishments ...	...	Part III of Imperial Table XXII of 1921 and results of sorting 'A' slips of 1921 Census of industrial establishments.
	IV	Place of origin of skilled workmen in selected industries.	...	Part IV of Imperial Table XXII of 1921.
	V	Place of origin of unskilled labourers in selected industries.	...	Part V of Imperial Table XXII of 1921.
	VI	Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments.	...	Part I of Imperial Table XXII of 1921.
	VII	Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.	...	Part I of Imperial Table XXII of 1921.
	VIII	Distribution of power ...	...	Part VI of Imperial Table XXII of 1921.

Appendix IV.

CALCULATION OF MEAN AGE.

(Note received with Memo No. 260, dated 20th March 1922, from Census Commissioner for India.)

It is easy to calculate the mean age of the population by sex and civil condition. In order to ascertain the number of years lived by the aggregate population we must first determine the total number of persons living at the close of each age-period. The sum of these totals multiplied by 5, the difference of the age divisions, and raised by two and a half times the number of persons of that sex or civil condition gives the number of years lived. The mean age is obtained by dividing this last number by the number of persons living. An example taken from the "Resultats statistiques du Denombrment report" de 1891, pages 223, 224 and 414 which I quote, will show how the calculation is worked in detail.

Number of males enumerated	...	...	...	18,932,354
Deduct age not stated	...	...	...	9,859
Male population for the purposes of the calculation	...	...	...	18,922,495
Deduct population under 5	...	...	...	1,667,153
Remains population living at 5 and over	...	...	...	17,255,342

Adding to population under 5 the population under 10 and deducting the total from the original 18,922,495 we get :—

Population living at 10 and over and so on	...	...	...	15,577,495
Sum of these totals	...	...	...	111,141,696
Multiplied by 5	...	...	...	555,708,480
Initial figure (third line) multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	47,306,237.5
Total years lived	...	...	...	603,014,717.5
Divided by 18,922,495 gives mean age 31 years 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ months.				

The process can be applied to any civil condition or group of ages. It might be worth while to determine the mean age of the population in one or two famine districts for comparison with the mean age of the population of the province or of the selected districts at the last Census.

In connection with this as well as with the general question of the value of the mean age of the living, the following remarks of a leading German statistician deserve consideration :—

"Great caution is necessary in drawing far-reaching conclusions from statistics of the mean age of the living. Like all large statistical averages, such figures are of value rather for the questions which they suggest than for the answers which they supply. In the case of mean age this remark applies equally to its variations at different periods. Nothing could be more fallacious than to assume, as has been done in France, that a rise in the mean age of the living of itself indicates an increase in the duration of human life for it is clear that the mean age is affected not only by mortality, but also by the course of the birth-rate. If the births increase, the numbers in the younger age groups increase also and this reduces the mean age of the living. On the other hand if the birth-rate declines the converse result follows. A population which is actually dying out is bound to show a constant rise in the mean age of the living."

As, however, in famine areas we get both a reduction in the births and an increase in the deaths it is possible that the results may be of interest.

The same authority gives the following method for calculating the aggregate of years lived and the mean age of the population from the age returns by single years. "It is sufficient," he says, "to assume that the persons shown in the Nth year of life have in each case lived $N-\frac{1}{2}$ year old, that those shown in the first year of life were on average half a year old, that those in the second year were a year and a half, and so on. In fact, owing to the rapid falling off in the higher ages, this method slightly exaggerates the number of years lived. This error is small with groups of single years, but increases substantially if as is the case with the French calculations, five-year groups are used to compute the number of years. Having ascertained the total number of years lived by the aggregate population, this total divided by the number of persons gives the mean age of the living. * * * * * The smaller the range within which the mean age is reckoned the more useful are the results. In this manner brief and telling expressions may be arrived at for the differences between particular sections of the population."

He gives as instances the school-going ages, the ages of criminality, of maturity of physical powers, etc.

Extract from a certain letter received with Memo No. 663, dated the 21st June 1922, from the Census Commissioner.

I find that the mean ages for India were calculated in 1911 on the crude figures without smoothing and this was also done in the Panjab and Madras. I * * * think that unless there are reasons (connected with the use of the figures of previous censuses) for not doing so it is better to use the actual figures rather than smoothed figures. * * * the ultimate effect of "Bloxaming" is to give an absolutely smooth even curve which is nonsense, i.e., besides getting rid of the erroneous irregularities it also tends to get rid of the real irregularities. As it is too late to issue general orders for uniformity in calculation each Province will have to select its own method (which is perhaps unfortunate) but I should prefer the calculations made on the crude figures. The method of treating the old age categories * * * is quite as sound as any other, i.e., to treat ages 70 and over in one group of 70-75 and in the case of divisions for which ages 60 were not given to obtain a figure for 60-65 by rule of three from the figures for the province as a whole and treat those remaining in the group aged 65 and over as 65-70.

C. A. R.