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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME XII.

MADRAS.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

BY

J. CHARTRES MOLONY, I.C.S.,

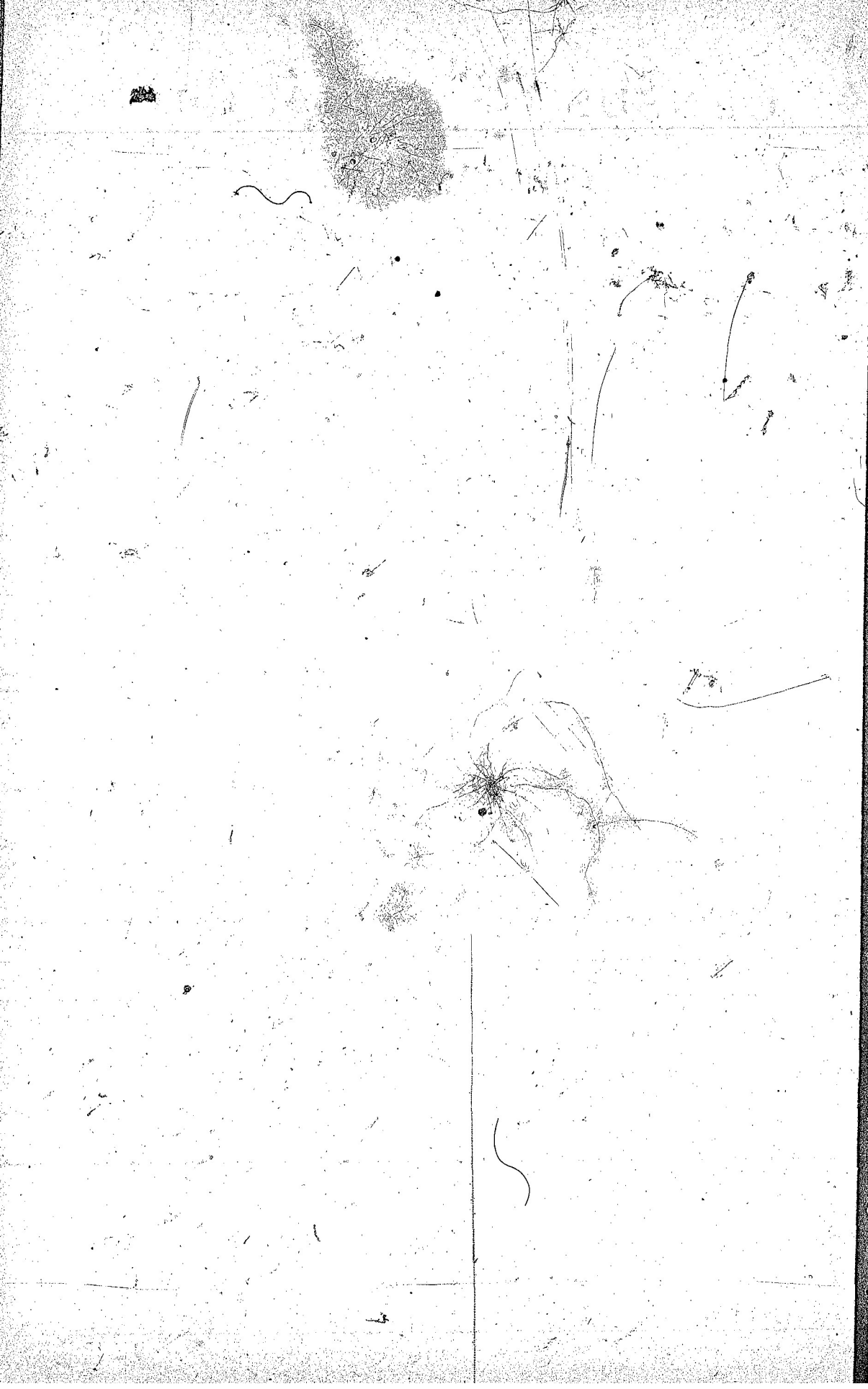
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS.

MADRAS:

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1912.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

MADRAS.

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XII. PROVINCIAL SERIES, PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE results obtained by the taking of the fifth decennial census of the Madras Presidency are set down in Volume XII (Parts I and II) of the Imperial series. The present volume will merely give an account of the procedure by which these results were obtained.

2. I took charge of my office on April 1st, 1910, with an establishment consisting of a personal assistant, a typist, and a peon. As work increased additions were made to this staff, the maximum strength at any time being as follows:—

One personal assistant on Rs. 150 (subsequently raised from November 1st to Rs. 200).
One head clerk on Rs. 60.
One typist-clerk on Rs. 30.
One clerk on Rs. 20.
Three peons on Rs. 8 each.
An attender on Rs. 15 was sanctioned, but not employed.

The "personal office," it may be remarked, was always kept distinct from the huge establishments entertained for posting, sorting, and compilation.

3. The actual enumeration of the population is carried out entirely by District officers, assisted by their official establishments, and by volunteer, (or rather unpaid), workers. The first duty of the Census Superintendent is to issue general instructions to each district explaining what he wants to be done. Following the practice of 1901, I issued these instructions in a series of printed circulars, each circular dealing with some definite step towards the end. In some Presidencies printed orders are issued which summarise several steps of the undertaking. The choice between these procedures is a matter for the discretion of the Superintendent; but I imagine that the system hitherto followed is the most suitable for Madras. In many other provinces a Census officer is appointed in each district, whose especial duty it is to see that census work is carried out in his district, and who can expand the summarized instructions of a Census Code, and explain them to his subordinates. In Madras, where such appointment is not feasible, the Collector assumes general responsibility for census work, but amid the press of his daily work he can scarcely be expected to undertake detailed instruction of his subordinates. If then each circular deals exhaustively with the step to which it refers, it is sufficient at first to send to the Collector a supply of printed copies for distribution to all likely to be engaged in census work. I have bound up ten collections of my circulars for the use of my successor; they are undoubtedly long-winded, but I trust that they are clear. For purposes of reference, I have paged this collection consecutively, and references made herein must be read accordingly.

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4. The Presidency is already divided into districts, divisions, taluks, and firkas. Much smaller units are needed for the census: a firka may be taken as the starting point and called a charge, charges are divided into circles, and circles into blocks. A "charge" is assigned to a "charge superintendent," who, if possible, should be a permanent Government servant, a "supervisor" attends to a "circle," an "enumerator" to a block. In 1901, Tahsildars were frequently appointed as "charge superintendents." In 1911, Tahsildars superintended all census work in their taluks, but were assigned no definite post.

A block should generally contain about 25 houses, a circle about 500 houses, and a charge as many circles as convenient.

A house is defined as "the dwelling place of one or more families having a separate principal entrance from the common way."

"Common way" does not necessarily mean "highway." A servant's house in the compound of a European bungalow is a separate house, the "common way" here being the compound. A cooly line containing 16 rooms represents 16 houses, if each room has a separate entrance from outside, and does not communicate with its neighbour.

5. There are two methods of arriving at census divisions. One is to call for estimates of the number of houses existing in various villages, form paper divisions on the basis of these estimates, and then check such divisions by actual counting: the other method is to have the actual counting done first, and then form the divisions on the basis of accurate, (or fairly accurate), information.

6. The second method is in my opinion preferable. The village karnam or munsif, from whom estimates connected with a particular village are obtained, has little sense of the value of numbers here: his village, he will say, contains 500 or 1,000 houses; it is pure chance which number he puts down. But, if he actually counts the houses, he cannot go far wrong.

7. This method involves another advantage. The mental digestion of the villager is a slow process; it is well to present to him the idea of census at the earliest possible moment, so that prolonged reflection may ensure his co-operation. The perambulations of the headman on this census quest can scarcely fail to attract notice, whereby the information spreads that some undertaking is forward.

8. When Collectors have been asked to start this counting operation throughout their districts, attention may be given to the preparation of schedule books. A schedule book consists of (1) a cover on which are printed brief instructions and illustrations as to enumeration, (2) sundry schedule pages on which census entries are to be made, and (3) a block list or index to the houses dealt with in such book. Illustrations of (*a*) a block list, (*b*) a schedule page, are appended.

(*a*) *Block List.*

Taluk Number and name of $\frac{\text{village}}{\text{ward}}$

Number of charge. Number of circle. Number of block.

Whether casba or hamlet (in municipalities enter name of street).	Houses.		Families in each house.		Remarks.
	Serial number.	Description, *e.g.*, dwelling-house, temple, shop, chattram, etc.	Serial number.	Name of the head member of each family.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

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(b) *Schedule.*

Name of Taluk — Number and name of village

Number of charge — Number of circle — Number of block — Page

Census number painted on the house.	Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion (and sect of Christians).	Male or female.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Age completed last birth-day.	Caste of Hindus and Jains, tribe or race of those of other religions.	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual worker on whom dependent.	District, province or country in which born.	Language ordinarily spoken in the household.	Literate or illiterate.	Whether literate in English.	If the person be insane or totally blind or suffering from corrosive leprosy or both deaf and dumb from birth, enter as such here.
								Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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9. Sample forms are supplied in English by the Census Commissioner. But details differ for each Presidency, and the first step needed is to see that technical terms quoted, (such as caste names, etc.), are applicable in Madras.

10. The next step is to have these forms translated into the various recognised vernaculars. It is customary to have such work done by the Government Translators, but the elegance of their translations is, as a rule, not understanded of the people. A fair test is to give such translation to an ordinary clerk, and ask him what it means. Generally he does not know; and the literary standard of the composition requires adjustment in confirmity with average intelligence. Grammar is immaterial, and Sanskrit positively objectionable in this connection. When this matter has been settled, forms may be printed up to the requirements of the preceding census, with an addition of (say) 10 *per cent.* to meet natural increase.

11. Leaving the Government Press thus happily occupied, we may return to the districts.

12. The village officer, having counted the houses in his village, sends the result of his labours to the Tahsildar in the following form (house list): —

House List.

District—North Arcot. Name of * village—Ramapuram.
Taluk—Vellore. Survey or paimash number of village—103.
Language used—Tamil. Whether Government, Inam or Zamindari—Government.

(For use outside municipal areas.)

Whether casba or hamlet. If hamlet, enter name of hamlet.	Buildings. Serial number of all buildings, serial for the village.	Buildings. Houses ordinarily used as residences.	Buildings. Buildings not ordinarily used as residences.	Buildings. Name of principal occupant of occupied houses.	Remarks.	Number of blocks.	Name and occupation of enumerator.	Number of circle.	Name and occupation of supervisor.
						[These columns are not to be filled in by village officers.]			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Casba...	1	1	...	.....	Uninhabited.				
	2	1	...	Ramaswami Chetti.	.....				
	3	...	1	.....	Shop.				
	4	...	1	.....	Temple.				
	5	1	...	1. Govinda Mudali. 2. Viraswami Mudali.	.....				
	6	1	...	.....	Choultry.				
	7	1	...	.....	Sub-jail. Schedule to be collected.				
	8	... Cart-stand.	1	.....	Tahsildar's office.				
	9	1	...	John Smith.	Household schedule to be collected.				
	10	...	1	Ahmed Shah, watchman.	School-house.				
	*	*	*	* * *	* * *				
Hamlet-Puttur.	91	1	...	Perumal.	.....				
	92	...	1	.....	Toddy-shop.				
	*	*	* *	* * *	* * *				
Total, for village and hamlets	143	124	19	.....	.....				

* *In Malabar substitute* 'désam' *for* 'village.'

13. With the aid of these house lists, and his local knowledge, the Tahsildar divides the sum total of the houses in his taluk into blocks, circles, and charges. In the end considerations as to distance between houses and villages, and the available

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supply of competent enumerators determine the sizes of these divisions, but the numbers mentioned in paragraph 4 *supra* are fair working standards.

Statement No. I appended to this chapter gives the number of census divisions formed in the Presidency, and the number of officers assigned to them. It will be noticed that a separate officer was not always available for each division.

14. From the record thus prepared, the Tahsildar writes up an abstract called the *circle list*, one of the most important of all census records. I give its form—

Circle List.

District—Tanjore. Charge No. II.

Taluk—Tanjore. Circle No. 14.

Name and Occupation of Supervisor—A. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Clerk, District Registrar's Office.

Survey or paimash number and name of village.	Whether Government, Inam or Zamindari.	Number of block.	Enumerator's		Numbers of the first and last house included in the block.	Number of houses in the block.	Number of other buildings in the block.	Number of enumeration books required.
			Name.	Occupation.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
113. Muttanûr ... முத்தனூர்,	G.	252	Ranga Reddi ...	Munsif ...	1— 34	30	4	1
		253	Subramanya Aiyar ..	Monigar ...	35— 67	30	3	1
		254	Viraswami Aiyar ...	Karnam ...	68—103	31	5	1
		255	Shanmugam Pillai ..	Ryot ...	104—141	33	5	1
115. Vélûr ... வேலூர்.	G.	256	Viraswami Pillai ...	Karnam ...	1— 36	32	4	1
116. Tenpâdi ... தென்பாதி.	I.	257	Krishnaswami Rao...	Do. ...	1— 34	30	4	1
		258	Venkoba Rao ...	Ryot ...	35— 65	31	...	1
117. Velângud ... வெளாகுடி.	G.	259	Ramaswami Pillai ...	Karnam ...	1— 40	37	3	1
119. Maraiyûr ... மறையூர்.	G.	260 *	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
120. Gôpâlpâdi ... கோபால்பாதி.	G.	261	Rama Mudali ...	Monigar ...	1— 33	30	3	1
		262	Vira Pillai ...	Karnam ...	34— 67	30	4	1
		263	Ramanuja Aiyangar.	Pial School Master.	68— 91	22	2	1
		264 †	Krishna Reddi ...	Merchant ...	...	35	...	1
		265 †	Haider Ali Sahib ...	Boat owner...	...	35		1
121. Manalûr ... மனலூர்.	Z.	266	Govinda Rao ...	Munsif ...	1— 34	30	4	1
		267	Srinivasa Aiyar ...	Monigar ...	35— 71	30	7	1
		268	Narayana Pillai ...	Karnam ...	72—105	30	4	1
		269	Khasim Sahib ...	Ryot ...	106—138	30	3	1
		270	Viraswami Chetti ...	Trader ...	139—169	28	3	1
			Railway block No. 17.	.....	..	...	...	...
						554	...	18

* Uninhabited.

† These are port blocks. Number of boats which will be enumerated not exactly known, but will be less than 70.

15. Each census appears to present its own peculiar difficulty. The difficulty of 1911 lay in the fact that since 1908 the administrative areas of the Presidency have been changed completely, and the greater part of this change was in progress in 1910. It seemed at first sight a formidable task to create census divisions in non-existent taluks and districts, but in fact the business was not so very difficult. Villages were being transferred in groups from taluk A to taluk B, or groups taken from taluks A and B were combined to form taluk C. Each group affected in taluk A or taluk B was isolated as a charge, and its census superintended by the Tahsildar of taluk A or B as the case might be. The allocation of these charges to their new taluks and districts was done in the Central Abstraction office.

16. Having written up this form (circle list), the Tahsildar checks it on the ground: when it is as correct as he can make it, he has it printed.

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Printing appears to me to be necessary. The circle list is needed at every turn by officers engaged in the actual census taking; when the census is taken, it is needed to check the receipt of schedule books sent in to the Central office from the district. The circle list also shows the blocks contained in each village, a piece of information needed for preparation of village statistics. Multiplication of manuscript copies is practically impossible, and one copy has scant chance of surviving the successive handlings of the district and central staff.

In 1901 this printing was done at Collectorate presses, and the expenditure thereon was not debited to census funds. In 1911, seven districts gave out portions of their printing to private presses, at a cost to the Census of Rs. 5,700. A clear understanding on this point should be established in 1921. If all district presses could do the work in 1901, and 18 out of 25 could do it in 1911, all should be able to do it in 1921.

17. Before the circle lists were received in print, I called for a statement from each Tahsildar showing—

(*a*) The number of blocks in his taluk containing under 20 houses.
(*b*) Do. do. 25–29.
(*c*) Do. do. 30 houses and over.

On the basis of this information, I completed the supply of schedule books and despatched them. Books were supplied on the following scale:—

For blocks of 30 houses and over, a book of one cover, 15 schedule leaves, and one block list.

For blocks of 25–29 houses, a book of one cover, twelve schedule leaves, and one block list.

For blocks of 20 houses and under, loose forms at the rate of one cover and one block list per block, and one schedule for every two houses.

18. Books were bound at the Government Press—a plan in my opinion preferable to local binding by enumerators. The enumerator to bind must get, (borrow or steal), a needle and thread, then he leaves out the block list, or puts in half his pages upside down. The Press binds accurately.

19. The supply of forms was ample, but it proved well nigh impossible to get minor officials to understand that one schedule page will easily enumerate 8 persons, and 10 at a pinch. Absolutely preposterous supplemental indents were received from most districts, in many of which loose forms were wasted wholesale. The matter should be dinned into district ears in 1921. If one schedule page will enumerate ten persons, a standard book of 12 leaves (24 pages) will easily suffice for 200 persons. If a taluk contains 180,000 persons, a provision of 9,000 schedule leaves distributed (loose leaves and bound books together) would suffice at a pinch; 12,000 leaves a very respectable margin of safety. There is no meaning in, or excuse for, a supplemental indent of 10,000 leaves.

Statement No. II gives particulars as to the number of forms supplied and used.

20. House lists and similar paper arrangements being complete, the actual numbering of the houses is taken in hand. It is a simple business regarding which full details will be found at pages 93–4.

21. *Taking of the census.*—The census is taken in two stages, preliminary and final.

Supposing that an enumerater has to account for 200 persons, it would be well nigh impossible for him to write up particulars for such a number in a single night. Accordingly, each enumerator was directed to commence the round of his block in town on February 4th, and in the country on January 20th. The inmates of the several houses he recorded at whatever rate he pleased, subject only to the proviso that he must complete the work within fifteen days.

The preliminary enumeration was checked by Supervisors and Charge Superintendents as far as possible. It was made on plain paper and when checked was copied into the schedule books provided.

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On the night of March 10th, each enumerator went round again with his book, and "called over" the persons entered as dwelling in each house. Those absent were struck out, (unless the absence was merely temporaray and accidental); new comers were written in.

22. *Special arrangements.*—There are certain portions of the Presidency in which the procedure of a preliminary and final census is inapplicable: for example the Agency tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, and the Laccadive Islands. In the Agencies the census was taken piecemeal during a period extending over several days, that of the Laccadives had to be arranged so as to admit of the schedule books reaching the mainland in time for incorporation of provisional totals with those of the rest of the Presidency. In 1901 these island statistics had to be published apart from the others.

No difficulty occurred this year. A full list of all such areas with the method adopted in each case is given at pages 83–92.

All that will be required in 1921 is to send in good time extracts from this list to each Collector, asking him (*a*) whether any additions or deductions have to be made for his district, and (*b*) what procedure he advises in each case. The whole point is to settle the matter in time.

23. *Railways and cantonments.*—The rules for the census of railways and cantonments were passed into law, and communicated to railway and military officers by the Railway Board and Army Department respectively. Unless there is some special reason against it, it would appear preferable to leave the communication of these census rules to the Provincial Superintendent.

To furnish printed copies of general rules to railway and military heads is a simple matter: the point that requires attention is the method adopted to communicate and explain these rules to the numerous subordinates entrusted with their execution. More direct control by the Provincial Superintendent would probably facilitate matters for all concerned.

Under the existing system the railway and military officers make their preliminary arrangements on the basis of general instructions supplied by the Railway Board and the Army Department. These arrangements when complete on paper are sent in to the Provincial Superintendent. In some cases it was found that the misunderstanding of some technical detail at the beginning rendered the completed result quite worthless.

Or in a word the system leaves the Provincial Superintendent little opportunity of knowing what the railway and military officers are doing, or how they have done it, until they announce that their preparations are complete.

24. The rules for railway census are given at length at pages 47–54. The important points may be summarised thus:

(A) Residents in "railway premises" are enumerated in the ordinary method by a railway official, (generally the stationmaster), who is appointed enumerator for the block.

(B) Enumeration of large temporary gangs of workmen employed on railway work, (*e.g.*, repairing a breach), and camping at the site of such work, is undertaken by the officer in charge of such work.

(C) Travellers by rail on the census night. A certain hour for commencement is fixed. In 1911 it was 8 P.M. Enumerators provided with schedule forms and tickets, on which was printed the word "enumerated" in all the vernaculars of the Presidency, were stationed on every platform. Persons arriving at the station with the intention of travelling by any train after 8 P.M. were asked if they had been enumerated at their houses. If they replied in the negative the station enumerator entered them in his schedules, and gave to each person so enumerated a ticket with directions to preserve and show it at the station at which he or she descended.

It is impossible to enumerate in this fashion *all* would-be travellers at large stations, such as the Central Station, Madras, Trichinopoly Fort, Guntakal Junction, etc. Enumerators were therefore kept on duty all through the night at every station throughout this Presidency, who called on each passenger alighting

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to produce his enumeration ticket. Those arriving without tickets were then enumerated.

It should be remembered that the number of trains running at night through any station in Madras is small; so that the amount of this work at any one station is not really very great.

At some time as near as possible to 6 A.M. on March 11th every running train was stopped at a convenient station, and passengers still unprovided with enumeration tickets were enumerated.

First and second class passengers were provided with schedules which they filled in themselves. These they handed over to the stationmaster, if they left the train before 6 A.M. on March 11th, to the guard, if they were still in the train at that time.

It is essential that the stations included in a *revenue* district should be grouped together as a charge. Railway districts do not always coincide with revenue districts.

25. Rules for the census of cantonments and troops on the march will also be found in the bound volume of circulars (pages 55–61). This census is a simple matter; the only point that needs special attention is the explanation to military enumerators that what is required is *not* the number of men on the rolls of a regiment, but the number of persons actually present within certain limits on the census night.

26. Rules for the enumeration of sea-going population and ports will be found at pages 43–46. This census is carried out by Port officers where such officers exist; in the case of small and unimportant ports temporary arrangements are made by the Collectors of the district.

27. Rules for the enumeration of jails, reformatories and asylums will be found at page 63.

28. Enumeration of travellers by road and houseless poor is best carried out by the police (pages 77–82).

29. *Fairs, festivals, etc.*—Enquiry should be made at an early date in every district as to fairs or festivals likely to attract large crowds to any place on the census night. For these a special staff of enumerators should be appointed, and an ample provision made of loose schedule forms.

30. *Getting in the returns.*—The procedure for districts is described in detail at pages 105–108, that for railways and cantonments at pages 51 and 58. The provisional totals ascertained by the method there described were printed and published on the morning of 17th March, 1911.

31. *Industrial census.*—A description of the steps taken in this connection will be found at pages 97–102. No difficulties arose.

32. *Attitude of the public.*—The people of Madras have now come to understand that the taking of the census does not cover any deep-laid schemes of taxation or decimation. Accordingly, to translate literally their vernacular expression, they "keep quiet."

33. Statement No. III appended to this chapter gives particulars of the expenditure incurred in each district.

34. Although the finance of the census as a whole is treated in Chapter IV, there is a question of expenditure which may be considered at this stage. The question is that of the allowance of travelling expenses to non-official workers.

35. In earlier and more unsophisticated days, work done for the State possessed a glamour that in these more prosaic times has become somewhat dimmed. I doubt if now the ordinary Charge Superintendent or Circle Supervisor attaches much importance to the receipt of a certificate stating that his labours in the cause of the census have been appreciated by the State.

36. An official, for example a Tahsildar or clerk, draws travelling allowance at his ordinary rates when he travels on census duty. But it must be remembered that a district official seldom, if ever, travels on census duty *alone*; such census work as he may do is generally a mere incident in the general purpose of his tour.

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37. For non-official Charge Superintendents and Circle Supervisors maximum daily rates of 6 annas, and 4 annas, respectively, were fixed. It is obvious that, in many cases, such payments are quite out of proportion to the expenses actually incurred.

38. Experience has shown that, however carefully the printed circulars referred to at paragraph 3 may be drawn up, difficulties and mis-apprehensions arise, which can best be cleared away by oral explanations and illustrations from some one who has made a special study of the subject.

39. Accordingly, I toured through the Presidency continuously from June to November 1910, holding meetings at several centres in each district, where I met almost all the Charge Superintendents and Circle Supervisors designated for the work. At these meetings every difficulty that had arisen at previous enumerations was illustrated and explained; questions were invited in regard to any complication that local ingenuity could conceive as possible. Illustrations were given as to the methods to be adopted in enumerating lunatics, cranks, *gosha* women, *sanyasis*, and such like fearsome wild-fowl that a census beat invariably starts.

40. These meetings were carefully arranged so as to cause the least possible trouble and expense to those attending. But it is impossible to suit the convenience of every one, and undoubtedly some non-official gentlemen attending these meetings were put to expense for which 4 annas per diem was merely a derisory equivalent. If Superintendents and Supervisors visited the areas assigned to them, and passed on instructions to the village enumerators, (most of them did so), certain further expenses for cart-hire, food, etc., were inevitable. The census being a work of public utility, and one which only occurs at intervals of ten years, it is not unreasonable to expect that well-to-do citizens will lend their assistance, even at a cost, if such cost be to them really a matter of indifference. In very many cases this principle was admitted, and no recompense was claimed for services willingly rendered.

41. But, with all the good-will in the world, there are persons, otherwise well fitted to assist in the census, to whom a pecuniary sacrifice, however small, is not indifferent. Accordingly, I requsted every Collector to scrutinize the claims for out-of-pocket expenses sent in to his office, and those, the refusal of which he considered would involve a real hardship, I recommended to Government for payment. The sum total of these recommendations came to about Rs. 2,583.

42. The Census Superintendent of 1921 will probably be confronted with a choice between the following evils:—

(1) Instructions must be given mainly through the medium of circulars; and district conferences restricted to district officials, who must arrange as best as they can for the instruction of non-officials. The objections to this course are, first that the time of a district official is already fully occupied; secondly, that different officials will probably give different solutions of the same difficulties arising in different districts.

(2) Selection of non-officials must be confined to those who are willing and able to give their services gratuitously. I doubt very much if such selection is possible.

(3) A more liberal scale of expenses must be allowed, and the attempt to render each census less costly than its predecessor must be abandoned.

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I.—Census divisions and agency.

District or State.	Number of			Number of			Average number of occupied houses per		
	Charges.	Circles.	Blocks.	Charge Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Charge Superintendent.	Supervisor.	Enumerator.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL ...	*1,430*	*16,248*	*348,847*	*1,411*	*15,812*	*302,699*	*5,611*	*501*	*26*
Ganjám	61	795	17,118	61	795	12 590	6,023	462	29
	...	...	*296*	...	...	*189*		...	*32*
Agency, Ganjám	*14*	*121*	*2,656*	*14*	*121*	*469*	*6,159*	*713*	*184*
Vizagapatam	70	984	21,914	70	984	18 991	6,722	478	25
Agency, Vizagapatam	1	8	146	1	7	104	2,889	413	28
	102	*305*	*10,598*	*102*	*	*305*	*2,143*	*	*717*
Gódávari	36	539	12,002	36	539	11,734	7,596	507	23
	1	*9*	*228*	*1*	*9*	*177*	*3,598*	*400*	*20*
Agency, Gódávari...	19	91	806	19	91	601	1,292	270	40
	..	..	*1,654*	...	...	*650*	.	..	*25*
Kistna	65	700	15,023	65	697	14,841	5,551	518	24
Guntúr	45	594	12,606	45	594	12,140	7,042	533	26
Nellore	49	525	11,367	49	525	10,754	5,371	501	24
Cuddapah	41	383	8,059	38	370	7,711	4,859	487	24
Kurnool	38	385	8,407	34	383	7,939	5,477	487	23
	4	*11*	*72*	*4*	*11*	*63*	*192*	*70*	*12*
Bellary	40	411	8,370	40	411	7,766	4,601	448	24
Anantapur	45	416	8,408	44	414	7,948	4,320	459	24
Madras	20	113	1,085	20	113	1,085	2,980	527	55
Chingleput	44	449	9,660	44	449	9,312	5,151	505	24
Chittoor	47	454	10,116	47	453	9,428	4,787	496	24
	...	...	*3*	...	...	*2*	...	...	*30*
North Arcot ...	72	577	12,215	69	577	11,657	3,667	438	22
	...	...	*136*	...	...	*42*	...	...	*15*
Salem	46	765	17,367	46	765	12,429	7,539	453	28
	...	...	*116*	...	...	*65*	...	..	*31*
Coimbatore ...	53	884	18,382	53	860	14,795	8,125	501	22
	1	*6*	*442*	*1*	*6*	*315*	*3,008*	*501*	*10*
South Arcot	52	738	15,220	49	738	14,688	7,718	512	26
Tanjore	66	857	18,293	66	858	14,383	6,829	525	31
Trichinopoly ...	48	841	17,371	48	841	15,971	8,613	492	26
	...	*2*	*60*	...	*2*	*44*	...	*623*	*28*
Madura	48	683	14,537	48	683	13,670	7,254	510	25
Rámnád	84	641	15,373	82	641	13,686	3,796	507	24
Tinnevelly	72	989	21,239	71	961	20,218	5,607	414	20
Nilgiris †	18	68	1,495	18	59	944	1,486	440	28
Malabar †	77	1,254	23,163	77	1,196	22,964	6,937	447	23
Laccadive Islands... ...	1	1	11	1	1	11	2,018	2,018	183
Anjengo	2	3	38	2	3	38	471	314	25
South Canara ...	26	426	8,154	24	426	8,031	8,485	453	24
	...	*33*	*882*	...	*33*	*835*		*599*	*24*
Pudukkóttai	17	157	3,316	17	157	2,682	4,504	488	29
Banganapalle	4	21	367	4	21	355	1,915	365	22
Sandúr	1	9	136	1	9	77	2,848	316	38

Note.—Figures in italics are for areas in which a non-synchronous census was taken.
* No Supervisors were appointed.
† Separate statistics for non-synchronous tracts are not available.

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II.—Number of forms supplied and used.

District or State.	Enumeration book covers (in hundreds).		Block lists (in hundreds).		General Schedules.				Other forms issued.		Remarks.
					Actual number (in hundreds).		Per 100 occupied houses.				
	Supplied.	Used.	Supplied.	Used.	Supplied.	Used.	Supplied.	Used.	Household Schedules.	Travellers' tickets (in hundreds).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total ...	***3,787***	***3,237***	***3,656***	***3,189***	***43,966***	***38,410***	***56***	***49***	***13,818***	***635***	
Ganjám	155	146	156	147	2,454	2,157	54	47	245	18	
Vizagapatam ...	408	324	242	229	3,631	3,152	52	46	330	20	
Gódávari	163	146	182	148	1,972	1,622	62	51	395	29	
Kistna	169	154	159	158	2,027	1,898	56	53	320	4	
Guntúr	143	127	138	129	1,854	1,458	52	46	150	10	
Nellore	125	116	125	119	1,447	1,162	55	44	95	14	
Cuddapah	134	104	134	108	1,565	1,326	66	56	123	9	Includes Kadiri, Madanapalle and Váyalpad taluks.
Kurnool	93	83	93	85	1,096	948	59	51	120	16	
Bellary	105	85	105	87	1,146	976	62	53	220	20	
Anantapur ...	75	70	75	73	920	871	48	46	150	14	
Madras	17	14	17	17	463	443	78	74	2,000	14	
Chingleput ...	109	96	110	100	1,273	1,125	69	50	720	14	
North Arcot ...	181	140	181	140	2,059	1,954	53	51	120	17	Old district.
Salem	235	144	234	148	2,645	2,339	68	60	431	10	Includes Námakkal and Tiruppattúr taluks.
Coimbatore ...	229	182	229	185	2,713	2,398	63	55	300	14	
South Arcot ...	187	147	187	147	2,178	1,919	53	46	150	31	
Tanjore	201	181	200	192	1,877	1,518	42	34	370	12	
Trichinopoly ...	132	110	132	116	1,567	1,364	38	33	400	8	Includes Karúr taluk.
Madura	164	138	163	140	1,849	1,646	53	47	120	13	
Rámnád	152	135	152	135	1,853	1,527	57	47	650	14	
Tinnevelly	200	191	200	194	2,327	2,032	58	51	250	19	
Nilgiris	17	14	17	14	198	165	74	62	1,250	3	
Malabar	265	234	246	232	3,141	2,812	59	52	498	13	
Anjengo	1	1	1	1	5	4	56	50	...	...	
South Canara ...	108	91	107	98	1,168	956	55	45	190	10	
Pudukkóttai ...	37	33	37	24	453	430	59	56	30	4	
Banganapalle ...	4	4	4	4	48	39	63	51	...	2	
Sandúr	1	1	1	1	16	15	58	54	5	2	
South Indian Railway.	21	14	14	9	91	60			2,118	257	
Madras and Southern Maharata Railway.	12	9	8	5	86	64			2,023	23	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	1	1	1	...	7	5	*	*	45	1	* Occupied houses not separately available.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway.	3	2	6	4	35	28			...	...	
Nizam State Railway.	...	...	...	...	2	2			...	...	

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III.—District expenditure.

District or State.	Travelling allowance of census officers.	Freight.	Miscellaneous.	Printing charges at		Total.	Remarks. (Details of expenses included in column 4.) (a) District office establishment. (b) House numbering. (c) Remuneration of census officers. (d) Local purchase of stationery. (e) Postage. (f) Despatching and other charges.
				Government presses.	Private presses.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TOTAL ...	*4,852*	*1,213*	*5,808*	*393*	*5,758*	*18,024*	
Ganjám *	90	163	94	37	...	384	(b) Re. 1; (c) Rs. 93.
Vizagapatam *	111	191	1,756	...	904	2,962	(a) Rs. 482; (b) Rs. 20; (c) Rs. 1,206.
Gódávari *	316	56	171	...	1,535	2,078	(a) Rs. 89; (b) Rs. 16; (d) Rs. 2; (f) Re. 1.
Kistna	119	...	4	...	941	1,064	(f) Rs. 3.
Guntúr	82	21	29	...	429	561	(e) Rs. 25.
Nellore	137	9	...	...	...	146	
Cuddapah	47	...	...	...	..	47	
Kurnool	8	28	...	...	...	36	
Bellary	9	21	4	50	...	84	
Anantapur	118	10	4	...	...	132	(f) Rs. 3.
Madras	1,384	1	3,353	...	293	5,031	(a) Rs. 726; (b) Rs. 115; (c) Rs. 1,108; (d) Rs. 62; (e) Rs. 13.
Chinglepat	121	1	...	...	...	122	
Chittoor	20	4	...	...	...	24	
North Arcot	66	17	6	104	...	193	
Salem	239	28	21	...	...	288	
Coimbatore	452	87	...	...	271	810	
South Arcot	39	21	74	...	...	134	(c) Rs. 73.
Tanjore	175	26	4	...	...	205	(f) Re. 1.
Trichinopoly	465	68	18	...	3	554	
Madura	171	110	28	...	590	899	(f) Rs. 22.
Rámnád	171	54	11	...	792	1,028	
Tinnevelly	189	133	...	32	...	354	
Nilgiris	...	...	76	...	...	76	
Malabar	247	103	151	170	...	671	(c) Rs. 120, (f) Rs. 30.
South Canara	76	61	4	...	...	141	

* The figures entered against these districts include charges incurred in their Agency tracts also.

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CHAPTER II.—POSTING.

When arrangements are complete for taking the census throughout the Presidency, it is necessary to arrange for a central office or offices at which the work of slip-posting, slip-sorting and compilation of statistics can be carried out.

2. There are five recognized vernaculars in the Presidency: Tamil, Telugu, Malayálam, Canarese and Oriyá. The first two are widespread, the last three are practically confined to Malabar, South Canara, and Ganjám respectively. Comparatively few schedules are filled up in these latter three vernaculars, and men who can decipher them are not easily procurable save in the districts where these languages are in common use. Three mufassal offices have therefore to be established at Calicut, Mangalore and Berhampur.

3. The vast majority of the schedules being filled up in Tamil and Telugu, it was found necessary in 1911, as in 1901, to establish three offices for each of these vernaculars. As in 1901, these six offices were located in Madras. At a later stage, for reasons which will be explained, one of these offices was disbanded.

4. An Abstraction office consists of a Deputy Superintendent with a varying number of "sections." A standard section consists of 21 men whose only needful qualification is ability to read and write a particular vernacular quickly and accurately. To each section are attached a supervisor and three checkers. Record-keepers, attenders, peons, etc., are also required; but full details as to the constitution of the offices in 1911 will be found in G.O. No. 692, Revenue, dated 13th March 1911, and repetition here is therefore needless.

5. The problem that will confront the Superintendent of 1921 will be that of finding accommodation for these large temporary offices.

6. In 1901, the six Tamil and Telugu offices located in Madras were distributed between various bungalows in different parts of the city. I commenced enquiries for accommodation in good time in 1910, and speedily found that what I wanted was not easily procurable. A full office with ten sections comprises 210 abstractors. Add supervisors, checkers, peons and attenders, allow sufficient space for storage of the schedules, and it will be understood that a building of very considerable dimensions is required. House-owners are not, as a rule, anxious to let dwelling-houses as offices; again a house suitable in every other respect may be useless, if situated far from the heart of the city, where most of the census employees live, and if it is not within convenient distance of a tram line.

7. From my predicament I was rescued by the courtesy of the Army Department, which placed at my disposal the temporarily disused Gun Carriage Factory in Poonamallee Road. This building accommodated with ease six offices, which for a time were much above standard strength; it possesses a water-supply and suitable sanitary accommodation; trams from all quarters of the city run past the gates.

It is practically certain that this building will not be available for census purposes in 1921.

8. The suggestion was made by the Superintendent of 1901 that the Tamil and Telugu offices should be distributed throughout the Presidency. I made enquiries as to the possibilities of Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, and Bellary, but in none of these places could I find a sufficient office building. It must however be admitted that my enquiries had only commenced when the windfall of the Gun Carriage Factory rendered them superfluous. But I should recommend that the Superintendent of 1921 tackle this problem at least six months before a solution becomes imperative.

At Mangalore, it so happened that the jail had been given up and the building was vacant. The Inspector-General of Prisons kindly placed this at my disposal. The building may not be available in 1921 but, as four sections suffice for Canarese work, it is not likely that any serious difficulty will be experienced.

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At Calicut, where the Malayálam work was done by six sections, I rented a very fair house on the sea front for Rs. 100 per mensem. As illustrating the increase in the cost of everything, I may mention that in 1901 a building (now used as a Post office) large enough to accommodate the Malayálam and Canarese offices was secured for Rs. 70 per mensem.

At Berhampur, in 1901, a disused building (Military hospital and office buildings) was available. In 1911, I had to pay Rs. 60 per mensem for very inferior accommodation in the centre of the town.

9. *Furniture.*—When suitable buildings are obtained, they must be furnished. Whatever be the case elsewhere, it is certain that the modern Madrasi has lost the art of writing while sitting on the floor. He can do it for a time perhaps, but he soon becomes cramped and sleepy. Any saving effected by denying him a chair, I take it, is more than counterbalanced by the falling off in his work.

Owing to changes in the dates of University and Government examinations, it was no longer possible to borrow all the furniture required from the University, the Commissioner for Government Examinations and various educational institutions. Yet all officers to whom I applied aided me to the best of their power, and to all my thanks are due. The following table shows the extent of my borrowings:—

Commissioner for Government Examinations	600 tables.	300 stools.
University of Madras	935 ,,	935 chairs.
Presidency College	101 ,,	73 ,, and 16 benches.
Law College		28 benches.

To supplement this, I purchased chairs and tables from the bazaar and Messrs. Dymes & Co., at a total cost of Rs. 1,514. These I subsequently sold for Rs. 573.

The mufassal offices were supplied as follows:—

Office.	Purchased.				Borrowed.		Cost.
	Chairs.	Tables.	Record racks.	Sorting racks.	Chairs.	Tables.	
							Rs.
Calicut	60	39	...	120	89	105	214
Mangalore	99	99	2	80	...	...	449
Berhampur	75	75	6	60	...	...	470

10. The next essential is a sorting rack for each worker. This is a set of thirty pigeon holes.

15"

Others male unmarried.	Animistic male unmarried.	Christian male unmarried.	Musalman male unmarried.	Hindu male unmarried.
Others male married.	Animistic male married.	Christian male married.	Musalman male married.	Hindu male married.
Others male widowed.	Animistic male widowed.	Christian male widowed.	Musalman male widowed.	Hindu male widowed.
Others female unmarried.	Animistic female unmarried.	Christian female unmarried.	Musalman female unmarried.	Hindu female unmarried.
Others female married.	Animistic female married.	Christian female married.	Musalman female married.	Hindu female married.
Others female widowed.	Animistic female widowed.	Christian female widowed.	Musalman female widowed.	Hindu female widowed.

21"

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The entries "Hindu male unmarried," etc., show the order in which blank slips were placed in these pigeon holes. This order is learned in a few minutes, and a poster's hand soon goes automatically to the sort of slip he requires.

For Madras I purchased 1,600 of these; made in tin at Rs. 87-8-0 per 100; for the mufassal offices, where tin was not available, these were made in wood at the following rates:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mangalore	1	12	0
Calicut	1	0	0
Berhampur	2	8	0

Tin racks, though light, are bulky and fragile: thus, although their prime cost in Madras is much lower than that of the wooden racks made in the mufassal, railway charges and damage in transit make it uneconomical to supply the mufassal offices from Madras.

11. Racks on which to keep schedule books are required. I found 24 fine racks at the Gun Carriage Factory: in addition I borrowed from—

Chief Secretariat	8
Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)	3
Do. (Settlement)	1
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle	4

12. Boxes on which to pack posted slips are required. They were procured as follows:—

Purchased in the market	50
Obtained through Stationery Superintendent	269

13. *Equipment.*—Pens, pencils, ink, string, India rubber, etc., are all needed. The following table shows the supply and expenditure:—

Name of article.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	Name of article.	Receipt.	Expenditure.
Paper, printing, double foolscap. Reams.	45	45	Rubber piece ... ... No.	1,440	1,404
Note paper, crown vellum ... ,,	13	13	Penholders ... ... ,,	860	860
Note paper covers, crown vellum. No.	2,000	2,000	Scissors (large) ... ... ,,	12	10
Paper, brown, cartridge ... Reams.	17	17	Needle ... ... ,,	248	200
Paper, cream-wove, Europe, ,, 15 lb.	15	15	Pins (of all sizes) ... Sheets.	225	225
Badami paper ... ... ,,	7	7	Punch pillers ... ... No	12	* 7
Double foolscap printing paper, ,, 16 lb.	19	19	Red sealing wax (country) ... Lb.	4	4
Carbon paper ... ... ,,	1	1	Red sealing wax (Europe) ... ,,	2	2
Manifolding paper ... ... ,,	4	4	Longcloth ... ... Yds.	5	5
Stencil paper for cyclostyle ... Quires.	12	12	Salampore cloth (blue) ... ,,	200	200
Paper, blotting ... ... Reams.	6	6	Wax cloth ... ... ,,	10	10
Black ink powder ... ...Packets.	250	31	White tape (country) ... ... Rolls.	250	200
Blue black ink ... ... Jars.	10	10	White tape (Europe) ... ... Pieces.	50	50
Red ink powder ... ... Oz.	60	36	Cotton thread, twisted, Lb. coloured.	1,000	950
Blackwood's red ink ... ... Jars.	6	6	Tape-tags ... ... No.	12,000	12,000
Inkstand, wooden, flat ... ... No.	12	*5	Country twine ... ... Lb.	250	238
Inkstand, wooden boxes ... ,,	144	*41	Ribbon ... ... No.	6	6
Ink glasses for wooden ink- ,, stands.	24	*8	Eraser for type-writer ... Pieces.	3	3
Wooden flats with lead ... ... ,,	36	11	Hone and strop ... ... Each.	6	* 5
Pencils, blacklead, ordinary ... Gross.	230	230	Round rulers ... ... No.	100	* 30
Ink for cyclostyle ... ... 3 tola tins.	15	15	Straw boards ... ... ,,	830	830
Blue pencils ... ... No.	720	220	Gum ... ... Lb.	75	70
Red pencils ... ... No.	60	60	Dindigul padlocks ... ... No.	50	* 30
Steel nibs ... ... Gross.	70	68	Locks, common ... ... ,,	160	† 160
			Brass paper fastener ... Gross.	16	16
			Penknives ... ... No.	152	* 109
			Ink bottles, earthenware ... ,,	500	† 500

* The remainder was returned to Stationery office after use. † Purchased locally.

14. *Arrival of the schedules.*—When but one office exists in a town, the Deputy Superintendent can arrange for the receipt and arrangement of schedules sent to his address. When six offices are located in one place, as in Madras, and schedules

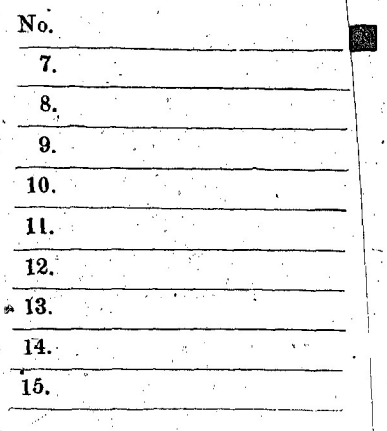
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arrive by the ton at different railway stations, it is best to arrange with a contractor for their collection and delivery. This duty was carried out in 1901 and 1911 by Messrs. G. Ramaswami Nayudu & Sons, railway contractors.

As the schedules arrive, the bundles must be opened by the record-keeper and his assistants, and the contents checked carefully with the circle lists to see that no books are missing. They are then arranged in racks by circles, charges, taluks and districts.

15. *Slip-posting and sorting.*—I have had bound for the use of my successor ten sets of the rules followed in 1911. Most of these I inherited from Mr. Francis, the Superintendent of 1901, who observed very justly in his administration report that these rules, which are almost incomprehensible when read straight through, become very simple when seen step by step in actual operation. I shall therefore merely indicate the steps followed by me to gain an insight into the working.

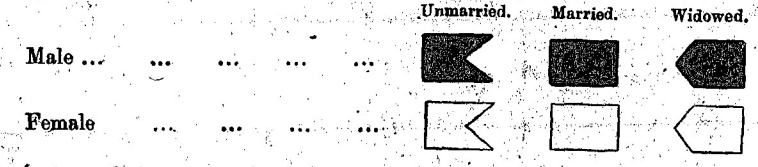
16. *Posting.*—The entries found in a schedule against each person are posted on a separate slip. The following illustration shows a slip. The numbering of the columns corresponds to that of the columns of the schedule.



I would add one more column at the top of this slip for the name of the taluk to which the person enumerated belongs. As will be explained hereafter the taluk is the sorting unit, and in 1911 either through carelessness, or sometimes, I fear, through the malice of sorters, slips for different units were mixed up. If each slip bears the name of the unit to which it refers, such mistakes are impossible or at least very easily rectified.

17. The *colour* of a slip shows the religion of the person to whom it refers. Hindus (the most numerous community) were posted on brown slips (unbleached badami), Muhammadans on blue slips, Christians on red, Jains on yellow, Animists on green, others on white.

18. Sex and civil condition were distinguished thus :—



In 1901 civil conditions were distinguished by varying sizes of slip, while difference of sex was indicated by cutting off the right-hand top corner of female slips. This method of distinction appears preferable to that of 1911; especially at the sorting stage when it makes wrong grouping of slips impossible.

19. Cutting all slips of uniform size and making distinctions by symbols render he work of cutting easier for the Press. It allows also a certain economy of

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paper, although this proved to be not so great as had been expected, as unmarried and widowed slips cannot be cut too closely for fear of cutting off the projecting ends of the symbol.

20. The following statement shows—

(*a*) The amount of paper of each sort procured for slips;
(*b*) The amount cut up; and
(*c*) The number of slips of each sort cut from a standard sheet.

——	Paper obtained from		Male slips (000's omitted).			Female slips (000's omitted.)			Quantity cut.
	Calcutta.	Stationery office.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
	Reams.	Reams.							Reams.
Badami (Hindu.)	(*a*) 2,000	(*c*) 150	11,516	8,430	993	8,120	8,874	4,098	2,117
Blue (Musalman.)	(*b*) 58	(*d*) 5	900	589	64	683	638	284	61½
Red (Christian.)	(*b*) 25	(*d*) 10½	363	263	34	323	278	106	31
Green (Animistic.)	(*b*) 16	...	213	164	18	173	164	54	15
Deep Yellow (Jain.)	(*b*) 1	...	11	9	3	7	9	7	1

(*a*) Forty-four married and 40 unmarried and widowed slips each standard sheet.
(*b*) One hundred and eight slips each standard sheet.
(*c*) Forty slips each standard sheet.
(*d*) Forty-eight slips each standard sheet.

21. The civil condition of a Hindu can ordinarily be distinguished by his or her appearance. An ingenious method of distinction was adopted in Mysore, where small *sketches* were printed on each slip. Bachelorhood for males was indicated by a school boy, marriage by a middle-aged turbaned man, widowhood by an old man without a turban. For women the figures were those of a young girl without a *táli*, a married woman with a *táli* and spot on her forehead, a widow in widow's weeds with a shaven head. The idea is far more obvious to posters and sorters than that conveyed by arbitrary symbols.

22. The secret of quick slip-posting is the invention of intelligible abbreviations. The best known of these is the "two tick" abbreviation. Each district has a recognized vernacular: if a person born in each district returns the recognized vernacular language as his or her mother-tongue, columns 12 and 13 on the slip are filled in with ticks (✓).

23. The predominent castes in each district can be ascertained by a reference to previous census tables. For the most numerous castes abbreviations can be invented.

24. Some 75 per cent. of the population of the Presidency follow agricultural occupations, such as (*a*) cultivating landlord, (*b*) non-cultivating landlord, (*c*) cultivating tenant, (*d*) non-cultivating tenant, (*e*) farm labourer. Abbreviations for such are easy matter.

25. The population is divided into literates and illiterates—a distinction which can easily be shown.

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26. The following illustration shows a slip containing every possible abbreviation :—

No. 12-86-3. ■
7. 36.
8. Vel.
9. N.C.L
10. Village Munsif.
11.
12. ✓
13. ✓
14. Lit.
15. E.

27. The meanings of these abbreviations are as follows :—

The small black square shows that the person referred to is a *married man.*

Of the numbers in the first line, the first is the *charge* number, the second is the *block* number, the third is the person's *serial number on the schedule book.*

His age is 36.

By caste he is a Vellâla.

His principal occupation is that of *non-cultivating landlord*; his secondary occupation that of *village munsif.*

As he is a worker, column 11 of the schedule has been left blank.

The ticks in columns 12 and 13 show that he was born in the district which is being posted, and that he speaks the recognized vernacular of that district.

He is *literate*; and the last column shows that he is *literate in English.*

The entries on this slip are in English, but vernacular equivalents are not difficult. They can be made arbitrarily, the only necessity being that all posters engaged should use the same abbreviation to express the same meaning.

28. Before the census was actually taken, the Deputy Superintendents, Supervisors, and checkers, of all nine offices, had been appointed. Many of these were taking an actual part in the district work. Allowing, therefore, ten days from the census night, I assembled all Deputy Superintendents and Supervisors at the Gun Carriage Factory on March 20th. There we took up three divisions of Madras City, containing 86,500 inhabitants, the entries for whom were made in English, and were therefore intelligible to all these officials, many of whom had no Indian language in common.

Slips were posted for these divisions and sorted for all tables except XV (occupations). Supervisors worked as posting and sorting clerks, Deputy Superintendents, as Supervisors. Four of the Deputy Superintendents, and my Personal Assistant had been engaged in some capacity in this work in 1901, and their experience proved most valuable. No attempt was made to attain a very high rate of speed, but by April 1st, when this experimental office closed, we had all attained a fair working knowledge of how the thing should be done. In the light of experience thus gained, the rules of 1901 were re-drafted and printed.

29. Mufassal Deputy Superintendents went to their stations, assembled their sorters, and started work. Four of the Madras offices opened on April 3rd, though not at full strength. The remaining two opened three weeks later, their Deputy Superintendents and Supervisors having been engaged meanwhile in selecting men for appointment as posters, and assisting the record-keeper in check and arrangement of the huge masses of schedules received from the Telugu and Tamil districts. The following statement shows the progress of all offices to full strength.

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Office number.	Date when it was opened.	Number of sections with which opened.	Date when sections were added.	Number of sections added.	Date when sections were added.	Number of sections added.	Date when sections were complete.	Total number of sections.
I	3rd Apl. 1911	5	17th Apl. 1911	5	...	...	17th Apl. 1911	10
II	3rd " "	4	5th " "	3	17th Apl. 1911	3	8th May "	11
					8th May "	1		
III	24th " "	5	1st May "	5	16th " "	1	1st " "	11
IV	3rd " "	8	27th Apl. "	1	3rd " "	1	3rd " "	10
V	24th " "	6	1st May "	5	.....	...	1st " "	11
VI	3rd " "	5	21st Apl. "	5	.....	...	21st Apl. "	10
VII (Calicut) ...	5th " "	6	.....	...	.....	...	5th " "	6
VIII (Mangalore).	5th " "	4	.....	...	...	...	5th " "	4
IX (Berhampur).	5th " "	3	.....	...	.....	...	5th " "	3
					Total number of sections ...			76

30. The following statement shows the time occupied in posting by each office, the average speed attained during the first and last weeks, the general average of all offices, and the maximum number posted on any day by one man in each office :—

Office number.	Number of sections.	Maximum number of clerks in a section.	Population dealt with.	Date when posting commenced.	Date when posting finished.	Average posted for first week.	Average posted for last week.	Average posted office when the full swing.	General average for all offices.	Highest number posted by any man.
I ...	10	25	7,236,488	3rd Apl. 1911	12th June 1911	462	721	728	756	1,524
II ...	11	25	6,725,918	3rd " "	14th " "	420	749	784		1,534
III ...	11	25	6,549,592	24th " "	17th " "	455	707	756		1,504
IV ...	10	25	5,293,341	3rd " "	2nd " "	441	777	777		1,580
V ...	11	25	3,815,405	24th " "	8th " "	469	756	728		1,419
VI ...	10	25	6,176,058	3rd " "	6th " "	448	672	833		1,737
VII ...	6	20	3,111,343	5th " "	23rd May "	392	812	812		1,642
VIII ...	4	20	1,595,675*	5th " "	19th " "	385	707	707		1,227
IX ...	3	21	1,541,316	5th " "	2nd June "	Not given.	826	826		1,301

* Includes Coorg.

31. The next statement shows the total number copied in each week and the number of slips checked The gradual falling off towards the end is due to the fact that some offices had finished posting, and commenced sorting, earlier than others.

Week ending.	Number of slips copied.	Number of slips checked by			Number of errors found by all officers.
		Checkers.	Supervisors.	Deputy Superintendents.	
8th April 1911 ...	1,268,511	256,530	37,752	12,598	3,963
15th " " ...	1,326,466	437,410	73,737	12,522	5,856
22nd " " ...	3,428,251	1,011,582	131,572	28,296	8,306
29th " " ...	4,360,434	1,413,524	156,514	28,934	8,395
6th May 1911 ...	5,163,804	1,724,268	172,614	19,725	10,602
13th " " ...	6,076,262	2,070,281	207,441	19,339	11,772
20th " " ...	6,752,391	2,488,137	224,162	18,494	13,819
27th " " ...	5,577,671	2,306,663	162,339	9,105	11,306
3rd June 1911 ...	3,866,500	1,505,372	95,309	7,846	6,431
10th " " ...	3,223,225	1,219,589	78,733	5,205	5,713
17th " " ...	718,230	287,890	26,980	240	900
	41,761,745	14,721,246	1,367,153	162,304	87,063
Percentage on total number copied.	.....	35·3	3·3	0·38	0·21

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32. *Payment.*—During the month of May As. 8 were paid for 500 correctly posted slips. After May, the rate was raised to 8 annas for 600 slips.

33. *Posting of infirmities.*—Entries of infirmities are comparatively few, and are scattered throughout a multitude of books. The simplest method is to disregard them at first, and, when all the books have been posted for an office, to re-post on separate slips all persons suffering from any infirmity. These slips are kept separate, and are separately sorted. Care should be taken not to add their total to the general total in which they have already been included. Posters were paid at a fixed rate of As. 8 per day while engaged on this work.

The following statement shows the amount paid in each office to posters only for posting and infirmity posting combined :—

Office number.	Amount paid to Posters. Rs.
I	6,981
II	7,131
III	5,832
IV	5,464
V	3,954
VI	5,767
VII	2,916
VIII	1,666
IX	1,562

34. Schedule books are issued talukwar to a section. When all books have been posted and slips checked, slips are tied up by blocks and circles, and are packed in the dealwood boxes referred to in paragraph 12. The books are returned to the record-room, and the packed boxes stored in some convenient place.

35. It is of the utmost importance that checking should keep pace as nearly as possible with posting, and that the books for a taluk should go back to the record-room, and the posted slips be securely packed, before books for another taluk are issued. Otherwise an office becomes choked up with schedule books and boxes.

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CHAPTER III.—SORTING AND COMPILATION.

When particulars for every person entered in a schedule book have been transferred to a slip in the manner already described, these slips are sorted into various combinations, (sex, religion, age, caste, etc., etc.), and counted. The totals thus ascertained are entered in the forms prescribed for the various tables, when printing and publication only remain.

2. But sorting is hardly so simple an operation as the above description might imply. It is undertaken with certain general principles in view, and carried out under a good many detailed regulations.

3. For the due ordering of the matter in 1911, fairly elaborate and precise rules were drawn up; they will be found at pages 26 *et seq.* of the volume of Posting and Sorting rules which I am leaving for my successor. Read without practical illustration they are well nigh unintelligible; in actual operation they explain themselves. In the following remarks I shall endeavour to give an account, intelligible because free from over-elaboration, of the ideas which govern the process of sorting from beginning to end, and shall indicate some changes of method which I would adopt had I to do the work over again.

4. The form of statistics required may vary from year to year. But whatever be the form that each separate table may take, it is advisable to consider carefully before commencing work how far these tables are interdependent, and how far the sorting accomplished for one table can be utilized towards diminishing the work involved in sorting for another.

5. Furthermore, it should be remembered that the figures appearing in any one table represent the sum of the totals arrived at by several clerks. It is an obvious advantage to diminish the number of these totals so far as possible; or in other words to give a large number of slips to each clerk. But the number of slips to be given to each clerk must be governed by the size of the unit for which statistical results are required. In Madras, "village statistics" showing the population of each village and each taluk by sex and religion, are published: it follows then that Imperial table VI, which shows the population of each district by religion and sex, and which represents the general result of the whole undertaking, must be built up from such particulars ascertained for every village in each district.

6. A glance will show that from this one sorting, which is facilitated by the fact that posted, but unsorted, slips have been tied up by villages, Imperial tables I to VI can be compiled. It is therefore above all things necessary to get the totals of religion and sex correct at this stage, for with these totals the sum of the details of all subsequent tables must agree. Theoretically such accuracy should be obtained by the vigilance of the checkers and supervisors, but to these, alas, the question "*quis custodiet ipsos custodes*," frequently possesses a special relevance. A few precautions may be suggested in detail.

7. Slips, as already stated, have been bundled up by villages, and, even within these bundles, blocks have been tied up separately, with a label on the top of each block packet stating how many slips are contained therein. This label may be taken away, and the total number of slips in the packet counted by the sorter, whose counting abilities may thus be tested rapidly by the recorded results of the poster.

8. Again when the division by sex and religion has been made, the result may be checked, as to sex, by the provisional total recorded on the enumerators' abstracts, as to religion, by the exercise of a little commonsense. For example, a large number of Muhammadans at Srírangam or of Brahmos or Aryas in upland villages, can hardly fail to awaken some suspicion.

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9. The distinction of religion and sex is always cropping up. So when religions and sexes have been separated let them remain apart.

10. Certain statistics are required separately for "cities" as well as for the districts in which they are included. The list of cities has been determined beforehand; therefore the slips for these cities may be preserved as separate units to the end.

11. Further particulars are required only by districts. But a district containing anything from one to three million inhabitants is an unwieldy sized thing to handle. Accordingly, while retaining the distinction of sex and religion, slips may be thrown together by taluks, and work henceforth carried out with the taluk as a unit.

12. We now proceed to table VII (age, sex, and civil condition). The sex distinction has already been established. The attempt was made at the present census to establish distinction as to civil condition during the first sorting for religion and sex. Inasmuch as the blank slips for posting had been arranged in the sorters' racks by religion, sex, and civil condition (*vide* Chapter II, paragraph 10), it was believed that the sorters would find little difficulty in putting back the slips in the pigeon-holes from which they had taken them out. The attempt was not successful, and was abandoned. Accordingly the slips of each religion must first be sorted by civil condition, and then according to the 19 prescribed age-periods.

13. Now in almost every taluk of the Presidency Hindus largely outnumber the sum total of every other religious community. It will therefore be expedient to divide Hindu slips between a certain number of clerks, and to assign all others to one or two men, thus allotting to each clerk in the section an approximately equal number of slips. Of course when "others" amount to but an insignificant total, these may be handed over to *one* of the clerks engaged with Hindus; his Hindu task being reduced proportionately.

14. Each clerk will then keep on sorting the same block of slips, (say 20,000—30,000), to the end of the chapter. It may be objected that, once he knows the total number allotted to him, he can always arrive at this total by the exercise of his imagination as to details. This can be avoided. The total of each religion and sex in every village has been ascertained by the first sorting; a supervisor giving out the slips for several villages to a clerk knows the total number given: from this he can take a few at random before sorting for any table commences, when the sorting ends, the clerk's total must fall short of the correct total by exactly the number of slips retained.

15. Two mistakes were made in 1911. The total number of slips given to each clerk was too small, and the clerk was required to count and add up the number of slips sorted for each table each day. The reasons for this second procedure, (which indirectly involved the first), were, first, the difficulty of ascertaining the number of sorted slips that would represent a fair day's work; secondly, the fact that many of the sorting offices were but long open sheds, in which it was undesirable to leave overnight large bundles of unsorted and uncounted slips. The rate of payment, after sundry alarms and excursions which included a mutiny, was fixed at As. 8 per 4,000 slips for all tables except XV (occupation), and for occasional special sortings; this rate I recommend to my successor. The highest average reached by any office on any one day was 12,019 (ordinary sorting), and 7,634 (occupation sorting). The result was the production of an infinite number of small totals, of which the compilation caused a vast amount of unnecessary trouble.

16. After table VII, table VIII may be taken up. Before passing on to this, I may observe that the general division of age, sex, and civil condition in VII would seem to promise some help for XIV (age, sex, and civil condition, by selected castes). This hope, so far as I am aware, is unrealizable. In sorting for table VIII each religion and sex is divided into three groups, viz., (*a*) literate but not literate in English, (*b*) literate in English, (*c*) illiterate. The sum of (*a*) and (*b*) gives the total number of literates.

17. Literates, still more so literates in English, are unfortunately (or fortunately) rare in India. If a sorter is to be paid by results, it is scarcely fair to

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measure his exertions by the few literary fish that he drags from the mighty ocean of illiteracy: on the other hand, if he stops to count his illiterate pile, he wastes a good deal of valuable time to no purpose. The difficulty may be solved thus: Keeping distinct his heaps, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the sorter prepares X (parent tongue), and XI (birth-place), for each heap. The sum total of the three results gives him X and XI for all his slips; and at the same time the total of X or XI for heap (*c*) gives the number of uncounted illiterates for VIII. For this number he may take credit in VIII at the discretion of the Superintendent. The credit was allowed in 1911.

18. Still keeping separate these three heaps, (literate, literate in English, and illiterate), the sorter proceeds to do XIII (caste). The sorting, it is clear, gives automatically IX (education by selected castes).

19. Castes having been distinguished the selected castes may be sorted for table XIV.

20. I may here suggest the following procedure, which tends to prevent the multiplication of small totals in connection with tables VIII, X, XI, XIII, and XIV.

Sorting for table VIII has divided the population into literates and illiterates. Each man may sort his own illiterates for tables X and XI, but the literates of all sorters may be combined and sorted for these tables by one sorter. Similarly when XIII has been completed, the slips of castes selected for XIV may be collected together and sorted by one or two men for XIV.

21. Table XIII is a dreadful thing to prepare for a large city like Madras, and even for a district it is quite sufficiently troublesome. It is true that a reference to District Gazetteers will show that in every district there are certain main castes or tribes, which account for the majority of the population: labour is lightened by sorting for these castes and tribes primarily, and throwing everything else under the head "others." But the subsequent detailed sorting of these "others" is a sorrowful business. It has been suggested by one Deputy Superintendent that, as the taluk is the unit, each Tahsildar should be invited to furnish a list of the chief castes and tribes of his taluk. Unfortunately it is by no means certain that a Tahsildar would possess information on this point other than that which he found in the District Gazetteer.

22. Table XV (occupation) is generally accounted equal in the point of labour involved in its preparation to the sum total of all other tables. Inasmuch as a different system of classification of occupations is introduced at each decade, it is scarcely worth while to devote much space to the particular processes which produced the table in 1911. The detailed rules which guided the operation in that year will be found at pages 40 *et seq.* of the volume of Posting and Sorting Rules. A few suggestions may be made which will hold good for the preparing of any occupation table whatever may be its form.

23. This table should be prepared last of all, so that clerks may profit by experience gained in preparing previous tables. The number of clerks in each section should be reduced considerably by the exclusion of the unfit—a process which itself improves supervision.

24. Castes have been separated for table XIII. It is well to start occupation sorting with the slips still in their caste bundles, inasmuch as members of the same caste frequently follow the same occupation.

25. The results of the various processes of occupation sorting were noted down in certain "tickets" numbered I to VII which will be found at pages 30–36 of the volume of Abstraction and Compilation forms. A reference to these will facilitate comprehension of what follows.

26. Occupations in India fall under the two main heads of "agricultural" and "non-agricultural." Agriculturists form the majority of the population, and, among the non-agriculturists, there are usually certain predominant classes, such as "labourers unspecified," "general condiment dealers," etc.

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27. In addition to the distinction of "principal occupations," it is generally necessary to discover (*a*) the subsidiary occupations followed by agriculturists; (*b*) the number of persons principally supported by a non-agricultural occupation, who follow agriculture as a subsidiary occupation.

28. Now a glance at the "occupation tickets" already referred to will show that ticket I embodied, generally speaking, particulars for the agricultural population, ticket IV for the non-agriculturists. But in ticket I were included in 1911 certain predominant non-agricultural occupations, the idea being to exhaust as many slips as possible in the first sorting. Entries made in ticket I for certain of these classes had subsequently to be transferred to the total of ticket IV.

29. Whatever be the modifications in detail introduced in 1921 it is fairly certain that the line of enquiry referred to in paragraph 26 will persist.

30. In 1921 I would utilize ticket I for agricultural occupations *only*, and transfer *all* non-agricultural occupations to ticket IV. If a "traditional occupation" is to be ascribed to certain castes, and statistics evolved on the basis of this idea, I would introduce another ticket in the following form:—

Caste and name of traditional occupation.	Number following traditional occupation without subsidiary occupation.	With agricultural subsidiary ation as occupation.	With other subsidiary occupation.	Following traditional occupation as subsidiary occupation.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Slips classified under columns 4 and 5 may be further sorted as required. Ticket IV, I would alter as follows:—

Occupation.	Group number.	Without subsidiary occupation.	With agricultural subsidiary occupation.	With other subsidiary occupation.	Dependents.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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The sorting necessary to fill up this form should dispose completely of all non-agricultural occupations.

31. Further detailed sortings must be governed by a consideration of the results desired.

32. It is perhaps needless to observe that it is impossible to sort *directly* into any large number of heads. Non-agricultural occupations must be sorted first into not more than thirty general heads, (the sorting rack contains only thirty pigeon-holes), and slips found under each of these thirty heads sorted in greater detail. The thirty general heads used in 1911 will be found at page 45 of the volume of Posting and Sorting Rules; but these heads may be, (and generally were), varied at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent of the office. This method of sorting is especially applicable to a city, where agricultural occupations account for very few of the inhabitants. The general heads used for the commencement of Madras city sorting were as follows :—

I. Police.
II. Railway.
III. Local and municipal.
IV. Post and telegraph.
V. Government service.
VI. Shopkeeper unspecified.
VII. Grain dealers.
VIII. Agriculture.
IX. Money-lender, pension, hotel, income allowance.
X. Army.
XI. Other specific shops.
XII. Betel, vegetable, nut, tobacco and snuff.
XIII. Milk dealer, baker and sweet-meat.
XIV. Butcher, fish and fruit.
XV. Grocer.
XVI. Cotton workers.
XVII. Book binders.
XVIII. Printers.
XIX. Tram and bandy.
XX. Cooly.
XXI. Mechanic.
XXII. Indoor servants.
XXIII. Brick and stone workers.
XXIV. Wood workers and painters.
XXV. Metal workers.
XXVI. Private clerks.
XXVII. Mendicants.
XXVIII. Religion and education.
XXIX. Doctor.
XXX. Lawyer.

33. *Compilation.*—Compilation is merely the adding up of the sorters' totals, and the copying them down in the forms prescribed for the Imperial and Provincial tables. If the sorters do their work accurately, and do not falsify totals, whether to swell their outturn or to save themselves trouble, this part of the work would hardly need mention.

34. Unfortunately the sorter, even with all the good-will in the world, is frequently inaccurate; and his inaccuracies frequently escape the notice of checkers and supervisors. Thus we find one figure representing the men of a district; another, the total of men single, married, and widowed; and yet a third, the total of men literate and illiterate in the same district.

35. It is well to commence compilation almost contemporaneously with sorting; and thus advance by a series of small but carefully tested totals. If compilation be postponed until sorting has concluded, mistakes will appear in the final totals; but it is then well nigh impossible to discover at what point such mistakes originated.

36. I obtained sanction for the employment of a special compilation office consisting of ten supervisors and fifty clerks (*vide* G.O. No. 692, Revenue, dated 13th March 1911); but I did not actually start with the office at this strength.

The plan did not work badly on the whole, but I found that a weak point was the absence of proper supervision. A man of at least the standing of a Deputy Superintendent is required for the control of this office.

The sorters' mutiny, referred to in paragraph 15 of this chapter, necessitated the removal of about 120 men from one of the sorting offices. The remaining sections of this office I distributed among other offices, and placed the Deputy Superintendent in charge of compilation. When sorting actually finished in some offices, I employed the Deputy Superintendents of such offices, with their best assistants, to clear off any arrears of compilation pending in the general compilation office.

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37. I should recommend that in 1921, when posting is finished, a certain number of the posters of one office be distributed among the other offices, and the Deputy Superintendent thus relieved be placed in charge of compilation. His staff can be selected from the best men throughout all the offices. It must be remembered that in the six central offices two vernaculars, Tamil and Telugu, are employed, and accordingly the compilation staff must be formed in equal proportions of men who read and write each of these languages. It is an undoubted advantage if the Deputy Superintendent in charge of compilation is acquainted with both Tamil and Telugu.

38. These remarks apply only to the main offices dealing with Tamil and Telugu schedules. The comparatively small offices, which deal with Malayálam, Canarese and Oriyá, can, as a rule, manage their own compilation. They deal with small total populations, and mistakes can be detected, and rectified, without great difficulty.

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CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE.

THE statements appended to this chapter show the total cost of the census. The work was done with every possible regard to economy, and, in respect of detail, I have no remarks to offer. I venture to leave on record one general opinion.

2. The slip system was new in 1901; accordingly the Superintendent of that year, (Mr. W. Francis), had to originate the excellent code of rules which we now follow. Ten years later, the increase in the cost of living necessitated more liberal payment of piece-workers; that the cost of the 1911 census has not greatly exceeded that of its predecessor, is due to the fact that methods of work had been fixed by Mr. Francis, and thus little or no time was wasted on experiment. The piece workers, whose earnings form the chief item of expenditure, will probably be unable to work faster or better in 1921 than in 1911; but the cost of the necessaries to life will probably have increased considerably. It will therefore be necessary to offer more liberal terms to posters and sorters; and accordingly, so far as I can foresee, the Superintendent of 1921 will have to resign himself to a considerably enhanced expenditure.

APPENDIX.

I.—Actual expenditure distributed under the heads of account prescribed by the Comptroller-General.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1910–11.	1911–12	1912–13.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	PERSONAL CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence ...	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty.	3,168	3,456	864	7,488
	ESTABLISHMENT.				
	Pay of men without substantive appointment, including famine batta.	517	600	116	1,233
	Deputation allowance of men deputed to census duty.	967	1,268	157	2,392
	Delhi coronation bonus	...	17	...	17
	TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.				
	(i) Of officers	1,721	1,424	234	3,379
	(ii) Of establishment	465	96	32	593
	CONTINGENCIES.				
	Office rent	...	160	...	160
	Purchase and repair of furniture	4	...	...	4
	Local purchase of stationery	...	...	...	...
	Postage and telegram charges	403	90	58	551
	Freight	...	4	11	15
	Miscellaneous	75	314	137	526
Enumeration ...	Temporary establishment in district offices ...	...	2,205	...	2,205
	Remuneration of census officers	569	2,031	...	2,600
	Travelling allowance of census officers ...	46	3,927	1,535	5,508
	CONTINGENCIES.				
	Local purchase of stationery	2	83	...	85
	Postage	25	13	...	38
	House numbering	35	1,108	...	1,143
	Freight	826	404	...	1,230
	Miscellaneous	93	549	...	642
	ESTABLISHMENT.				
Abstraction and Compilation.	Pay of men without substantive appointment, including famine batta.	...	109,172	117	1,09,289
	Deputation allowance of officers deputed to census duty.	22	19,996	104	20,122
	Delhi coronation bonus	...	74	...	74
	Travelling allowance	70	1,073	...	1,143

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I.—Actual expenditure distributed under the heads of account prescribed by the Comptroller-General—concluded.

Main head.	Sub-head.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CONTINGENCIES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abstraction and Compilation —*cont.*	Office rent	..	1,943	...	1,943
	Petty construction and repairs	2,263	—381	...	1,882
	Purchase and repair of furniture	1,802	2,256	—125	3,933
	Local purchase of stationery	...	...	...	...
	Postage and telegram charges	...	518	..	518
	Freight	4	1,806	...	1,810
	Miscellaneous	34	1,528	.	1,562
Printing and other Stationery Charges.	Cost of stationery including paper supplied from central stores.	16,120	1,893	—323	17,690
	Carriage of stationery	1,753	...	...	1,753
	Printing—				
	(i) At Government presses	6,296	1,981	870	9,147
	(ii) At Private presses	3,931	1,766	...	5,697
	DESPATCHING CHARGES.				
	(i) Postage	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Other charges	95	—19	3	79
	ACTING ALLOWANCE OF OFFICERS IN NON-CENSUS OFFICES.				
Miscellaneous ...	(i) Officers	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Establishment—Pay including famine batta.	1,124	17,438	253	18,815
	TOTAL ...	42,430	1,78,793	4,043	2,25,266

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

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller-General's accounts. 1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Total, 1910–13.	Expenditure in 1910–13 according to departmental accounts.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I.—DISTRICT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
A.—Enumeration.	1. District office establishment.	...	2,205	..	2,205	2,205	...	...
	2. Remuneration of census officers.	569	2,031	...	2,600	2,600	...	...
	3. Travelling allowance of census officers.	46	3,927	1,535	5,508	5,508	...	...
	4. Contingencies—							
	(*a*) Petty stationery ...	2	83	...	85	85	...	...
	(*b*) Postage (for transmission of forms).	25	13	...	38	38	...	...
	(*c*) House numbering ...	35	1,108	...	1,143	1,143	...	...
	(*d*) Freight	826	404	...	1,230	1,230	...	...
	(*e*) Miscellaneous ...	93	549	...	642	642	..	...
	TOTAL I ...	1,596	10,320	1,535	13,451	13,451	...	...
	II.—PRESS CHARGES.							
	5. Paper	8,740	...	..	8,740	8,740	...	...
	6. Carriage of paper	972	...	...	972	972	...	...
	7. Printing—							
	(*a*) At Government presses.	5,502	...	...	5,502	5,502	...	...
	(*b*) At other presses ..	3,931	1,766	...	5,697	5,697	...	...
	8. Despatching charges ...	95	—19	3	79	79	...	...
	TOTAL II ...	19,240	1,747	3	20,990	20,990	...	...
	TOTAL, I and II ...	20,836	12,067	1,538	34,441	34,441	...	...

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

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller-General's accounts. 1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	Total, 1910-13.	Expenditure in 1910-13 according to departmental accounts.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	III.—OFFICE CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
B.—Tabulation of the Results.	9. Correspondence and accounts establishment—							
	(a) Pay of Government servants deputed to census duty.	24	941	94	1,059	1,086	+ 27	...
	(b) Deputation allowance of men deputed to census duty.	22	831	104	957	957	...	...
	(c) Pay of men without substantive appointment.	...	839	60	899	899	...	...
	10. Menial establishment—							
	Officials.							
	(a) Pay	...	47	...	47	47	..	...
	(b) Deputation allowance.	...	10	...	10	10	...	...
	Non-Officials.							
	(c) Pay of men without appointment.	...	5,996	57	6,053	6,053	...	...
	11. Working staff including superintendence—							
	Officials.							
	(a) Pay	...	14,930	...	14,930	21,596	+ 6,666	...
	(b) Deputation allowance.	...	19,155	...	19,155	19,155	...	...
	Non-Officials.							
	(c) Pay of men without substantive appointment.	...	1,02,337	...	1,02,337	1,02,337	...	...
	Delhi coronation bonus.	...	74	...	74	74	...	...
	12. Travelling allowance ...	70	1,073	...	1,143	1,143	...	...
	13. Contingencies—							
	(a) Rent	...	1,943	...	1,943	1,943	...	...
	(b) Furniture	1,802	2,256	— 125	3,933	3,933	...	...
	(c) Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Postage	...	428	...	428	428	...	...
	(e) Telegrams	...	90	...	90	90	...	...
	(f) Freight	4	1,806	...	1,810	1,810	...	...
	(g) Miscellaneous ...	34	1,528	...	1,562	1,562	...	...
	(h) Petty construction works.	2,263	— 381	...	1,882	1,882	...	...
	TOTAL III ...	4,219	1,53,903	— 190	1,58,312	1,65,066	+ 6,693	
	IV.—PRESS CHARGES.							
	14. Paper for slips	6,805	...	...	6,805	6,805	...	...
	15. Paper for compilation ...	575	1,893	— 323	2,145	2,145	...	...
	16. Carriage of paper	781	...	...	781	781	...	...
	17. Printing—							
	(a) At Government presses.	794	...	...	794	794	...	...
	(b) At private presses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Despatching charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL IV ...	8,955	1,893	— 323	10,525	10,525	...	...
	TOTAL B ...	13,174	1,55,796	— 133	1,68,837	1,75,530	+ 6,693	...

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

Main head.	Sub-head.	Expenditure according to Comptroller-General's accounts.				Expenditure in 1910–13 according to departmental accounts.	Difference.	Remarks.
		1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	Total 1910–13.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	V.—PERSONAL CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
C. Superintendence.	19. Pay of Superintendent ...	...	...	...	..	26,592	+ 26,592	...
	Exchange compensation allowance.	...	...	...	...	1,661	+ 1,661	...
	20. Deputation allowance of Superintendent.	3,168	3,456	864	7,488	7,800	+ 312	...
	21. Travelling allowance of Superintendent.	1,721	1,424	234	3,379	3,379	...	...
	TOTAL V ...	4,889	4,880	1,098	10,867	39,432	+ 28,565	...
	VI.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICE CHARGES.							
	22. Superintendent's office establishment—							
	(*a*) Pay of Government servants deputed to census duty.	1,100	1,520	159	2,779	3,118	+ 339	...
	(*b*) Deputation allowance of men deputed to census duty.	867	1,268	157	2,292	2,292	...	...
	(*c*) Pay of men without appointment including famine batta.	517	600	116	1,233	1,233	...	...
	23. Travelling allowance of establishment.	465	96	32	593	593	...	...
	Delhi coronation bonus ...	...	17	...	17	17	...	..
	24. Printing—							
	(*a*) At Government presses.	...	1,981	870	2,851	2,851	...	...
	(*b*) At private presses ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	25. Contingencies—							
	(*a*) Rent	...	160	...	160	160	...	...
	(*b*) Furniture	4	...	...	4	4	...	...
	(*c*) Stationery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Postage	357	85	56	498	498	...	...
	(*e*) Telegrams	46	5	2	53	53	...	...
	(*f*) Freight	...	4	11	15	15	...	...
	(*g*) Miscellaneous ...	75	314	137	526	526	...	...
	TOTAL VI ...	3,531	6,050	1,540	11,121	11,460	+ 339	...
	TOTAL C ...	8,420	10,930	2,638	21,988	50,892	+ 28,904	...
	GRAND TOTAL A, B, & C ...	42,430	1,78,993	4,043	2,25,266	2,60,863	+ 35,597	...

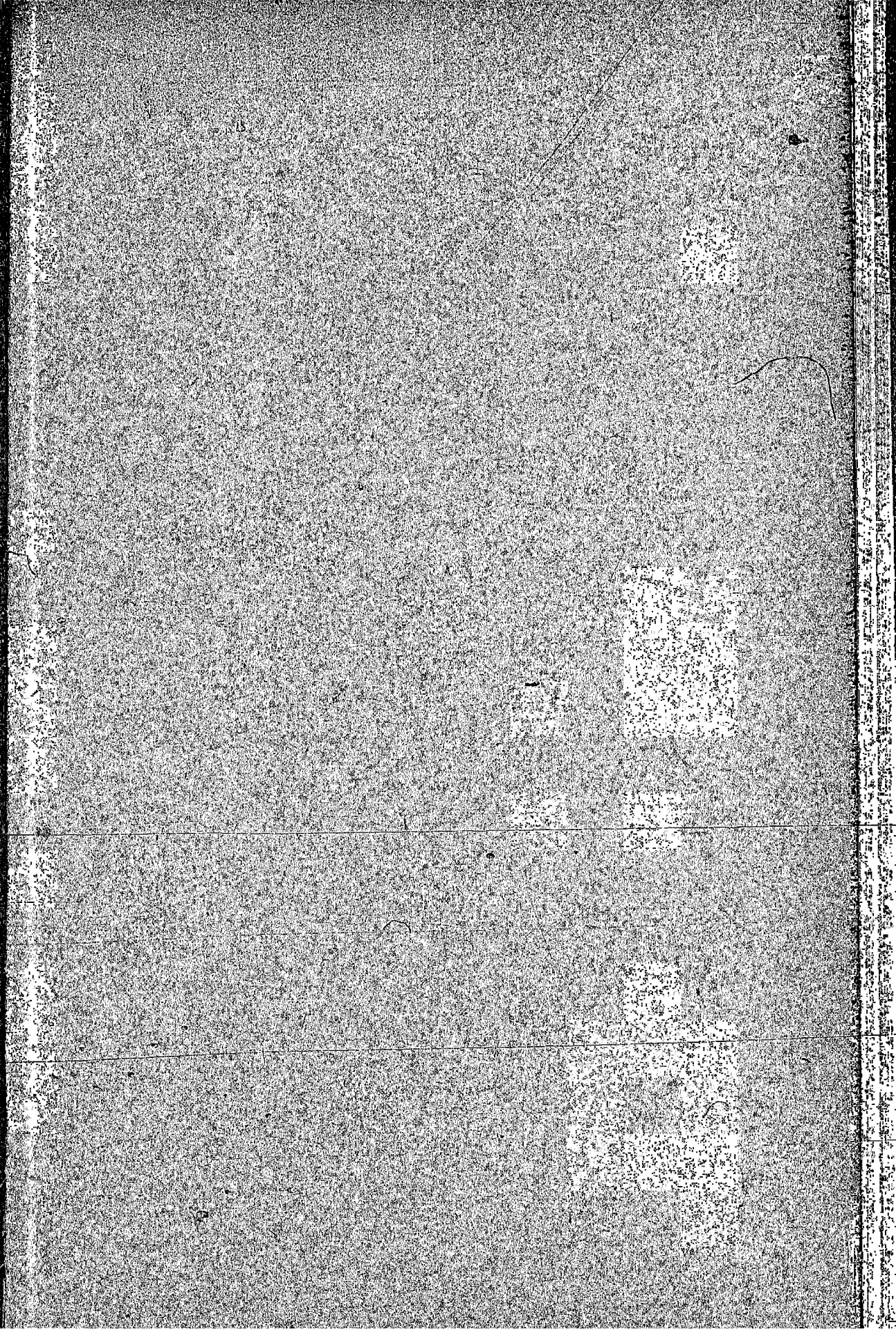
Note.—Rs. 14,373 have been taken in abatement of charges under the following heads:—

(*a*) Abstraction and Compilation.

		Rs.
Pay of men without substantive appointment—		
Recoveries from District Municipalities		8,717
Do.	Coorg Municipalities	42
Do.	Pudukkóttai State	1,779
Do.	Banganapalle State	170
Do.	Sandur State	57
Do.	Madras Corporation	1,117
Contingencies—		
Sale-proceeds of furniture		1,221
Unspent amount from the advance for the repair of Gun Carriage Factory		381
Printing and other stationery charges, cost of stationery—Sale-proceeds of waste paper		356
(*b*) Printing at Government Presses—		
Cost of forms supplied to Cochin State		368
Pudukkóttai		109
Madras Corporation		56
	Total ...	14,373

Statement No. III appended to Chapter I does not include travelling allowance, etc., since sanctioned by Government to Ganjam, etc., districts. The Government contribution paid to the Madras Corporation (Rs. 5,031) has been included in the respective heads of account under enumeration.

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